

# 新希望六和股份有限公司

## 英文年报披露说明

近年来中国资本市场持续加大对外开放力度，鼓励境外投资者更多参与。新希望六和股份有限公司（以下简称“公司”）为更好地服务越来越多的境外投资者，首次披露英文年报，旨在向境外投资者更详细地展示公司的经营与财务信息，传递公司的投资价值，不断提升公司的国际化水平。

本次英文版年报由公司董事办主持完成，共翻译转换 24 余万字中文。翻译过程涉及众多农牧行业和财务会计的专业术语，公司已努力确保原文内容得到准确的传递，但仍可能会存在不恰当之处。

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

欢迎本报告的读者在发现问题或难以理解的内容时，发邮件至公司董事办邮箱（000876@newhope.cn）询问与交流，也帮助公司提升后续版本的翻译质量。我们诚挚地欢迎您的批评、指正与建议。

## **New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd**

### **Disclosure Statement of the English Version Annual Report**

In recent years, China's capital market continues to open to the outside world and encouraged foreign investors to participate in the financial market of China. New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the company") discloses first annual report in English to better serve foreign investors, and aims to comprehensively show the company's business situation and financial information, convey the investment value of the company to foreign investors, and continuously improve the company's international level.

The English version of the annual report was carried out by the company's Office of the Board of Directors, with a total of more than 240 thousand Chinese characters translated. As the annual report involves many professional terms translation of agriculture industry and financial accounting, the company has made great efforts to ensure the accurate translation of the original content, but there may still be some inadequacies.

This report is prepared in Chinese and English respectively. In case of any ambiguity in the understanding of the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Readers of this report are welcome to send an email to the company's Office of the Board of Directors (000876@newhope.cn) to inquiry and communicate if encountering problems or incomprehensible contents, and at the same time help the company improve the translation quality of subsequent reports. We sincerely welcome your criticism, correction, and suggestions.



**NEW HOPE LIUHE CO., LTD.**

**2019 Annual Report**

**2020-36**

April 2020

## Section 1 Important Tips, Table of Contents and Paraphrase

The board of directors, board of supervisors, directors, supervisors, and senior managers of the company shall guarantee the authenticity, accuracy, and integrity of annual report contents, without false records, misleading statements or important omissions, and shall bear the joint and several legal liabilities.

Statement of the company leader Chang Liu, the leader Shuhua Wang in charge of accounting work, and the leader Jing Chen of accounting organization (accounting supervisor): Guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and integrity of financial report in the annual report.

All the directors have attended the board meeting of reviewing this report in person.

The 2020 annual financial budget, business plan, and business objectives of the company do not represent the profit forecast of the company of 2020. Whether realizing depends on multiple factors such as change in market conditions and effort level of management team, and there are great uncertainties. The investors are requested to pay special attention.

The company should comply with the disclosure requirements of *Industry Information Disclosure Guideline No. 1 of Shenzhen Stock Exchange – Listed Company Engaged in Livestock and Aquaculture Business*.

### I. Epidemic disease and natural disaster risk.

The animal epidemic disease is the main risk faced in the livestock industry development. There are three kinds of risks arising out of the occurrence of epidemic disease. First, the occurrence of epidemic disease is likely to result in the death of livestock, and leads directly to the reduction in yield and drop in price. Second, the occurrence and prevalence of epidemic disease on a large scale easily influence the consumer psychology, lead to the contraction in market demand, and also influence the feed production and operation. Third, after the outbreak of some infectious epidemic diseases endangering the public health security of the masses, the government will take measures involving barring traffic to prevent and control the spread of epidemic disease. These epidemic prevention measures will seriously hinder the transportation of feed, animal healthcare products, and live livestock, and the workers returning to work, and have a great influence on the production and operation of breeding industry. In addition, the outbreak of infectious epidemic diseases will make most catering enterprises stop doing business, some agricultural product markets shut down, and consumers reduce the shopping activities outdoors, and lead to the decline in meat demand and consumption.

For example, the African Swine Fever with enormous influence on the entire industry broke out in 2018. The African Swine Fever was characterized by long incubation period and high mortality after onset of the disease, and the effective and reliable vaccine has not yet been developed successfully. It was also the concentrated outbreak on a large scale in China for the first time, and the large-scale breeding enterprises or small retail investors lacked the effective prevention and control measures at the onset of epidemic disease outbreak, so they suffered losses to varying degrees. The data released by National Bureau of Statistics showed that the swine livestock on marketing of China in 2019 fell by 21.6% on year-on-year basis, and the swine livestock on hand of China at the end of 2019 fell by 27.5% on year-on-year basis.

Furthermore, the COVID-19 raging at the beginning of 2020 also brought severe challenges for anti-risk capability of livestock breeding industry chain in China. The anti-epidemic measures such as closure of village and road, delay in returning to work, suspension of live poultry trading, and shutdown of slaughter house led to unavailable feed of livestock in the farm and livestock of farmers, newborn livestock nowhere to sell, slaughtering livestock unable to slaughter, and breeding production activities difficult to develop normally. The COVID-19 also forced the new pig farms of pig farming enterprises generally under the shutdown state, and decline in the enthusiasm of live pig supplement, and finally hindered the recovery process of live pig capacity.

For the natural disaster risk, the feed and slaughter are closely related to planting and livestock breeding industry, so the

natural disasters involving temperature anomalies, drought, flood, earthquake, hail, and snow disaster have an adverse impact on the industry operation and development. The natural disasters in production base of the company and surrounding areas may lead to major damage to production facilities or equipment, and the natural disasters and extreme climate may also propel the rise in price of some raw materials. For example, the serious flood disaster broke out in many places of South China in summer of 2016, to adversely affect the production and operation of the company and farmers.

**Risk response measures:** In the face of animal epidemics, the livestock farm planned and constructed by the company breeding base is the normalized and standardized farm equipped with professional breeding technology, and takes strict anti-epidemic measures, to prevent and control the occurrence of epidemic diseases well. The company also summarizes some experience and measures responding to major epidemic diseases by years of exploration and accumulation, and eliminates the influence of various epidemics by adjusting the product structure properly, improving the product quality, making deep market development actively, and reducing the costs. In addition, since 2014, the company has built the animal healthcare protection laboratories in various areas, created the cloud animal healthcare protection system, implemented the monitoring and early warning of epidemics and diseases in real time, and guided the technicians to serve the farmers better. In 2017, the animal health protection center was further separated from the feed technical team, to enable it to focus more on veterinarian and disease surveillance, prevention and control, and research and development. In particular, in view of African Swine Fever outbreak in 2018, the company set up the special working group of prevention and control the first time, formulated the all-round and all-system prevention and control measures, comprehensively included the prevention and control measures in multiple links such as existing self-run pig farms, cooperating fattening farms with peasant households, new pig farms of the company, pig feed production units, and internal animal healthcare protection laboratories, and accomplished prevention and control starting from the source of animal nutrition. At the same time, the company took an active part in the industry exchange, and explored more effective prevention and control methods together with the peer enterprises. It proved that the bio-safety and epidemic prevention system of the company could withstand the challenges of African Swine Fever, and the indicators involving industry leading level of both live pig survival rate and market rate.

In the face of COVID-19 and other epidemics with blockade and quarantine as main anti-epidemic measures, the company has explored a set of effective measures to quickly reduce the impact and influence of epidemics on the enterprise. Firstly, quick response. The company establishes the epidemic prevention and control leading or supervision group of business unit in headquarters and at different levels the first time, in charge of organizing, guiding and supporting the epidemic prevention and control work of the whole company, formulating and implementing various prevention and control systems, and coordinating and carrying out the emergency disposal. Secondly, according to epidemic prevention and control requirements in different areas, on the premise of putting emphasis on overall situation of prevention and control, based on proper protection, it actively communicates with the government at all levels, coordinates with the transportation of goods involving livestock products, and raw and auxiliary materials of feed and products, transacts the vehicle permit, and implements the green channel policy unveiled by the government at all levels. Thirdly, accomplish the procurement, feed preparation, production and supply of feed factory by the region-wide coordination, strengthen the internal support of poultry industry integration, arrange the employees to return to work and produce quickly and orderly, assist the guarantee of daily supplies of the country, adjust the food industry strategy dynamically, increase the supermarket channel and online channel sales, turn risk into opportunity, and accelerate the channel upgrading and industrial transformation. Fourthly, combining with the practice of the company and the industry, the company compiles the epidemic prevention and control manual, publishes the documents such as technical guidance on employee prevention and control and quarantine, and guidance on engineering management and control under epidemics, and makes the epidemic prevention arrangement specifically on account of situations of different industries and different areas. The company gives full play to superiority of international development, purchases the epidemic prevention materials globally, and strengthens the safety protection of employees.

For the response measures of natural disasters, the company fails to eliminate the possibility of suffering from major natural disasters in the areas of the subordinate companies, but the status of extensive business layout of the company both at

home and abroad ensures the natural disasters in a specific area is against the significant influence on overall business of the company. At the same time, the company can take the concentrated advantages, allocate the funds, raw materials, equipment, and staff timely and effectively under strong support of the government, resume the production as soon as possible, and reduce the losses arising out of natural disasters.

## II. Risk of fluctuations in price of feedstuffs.

The cost of main feedstuffs for feed production accounts for more than 90% of total cost of feed production. In the past, the proportion of feed business in the company revenue is larger. However, the feed industry generally adopts the pricing method of cost plus, and the fluctuations in price of feedstuffs can be partly transmitted to the downstream breeding link, to relieve the pressure arising out of the rise in price of feedstuffs. With larger and larger proportion of livestock breeding business in the company revenue, the rise in price of feedstuffs will have greater and greater influence on the whole company.

Since 2018, the cost of feedstuffs has been turbulent and rising. With the substantial reduction in soybean production of Argentina, the global phased supply of soybean has been tightened, multiplied by the impact of Sino-US trade friction, and the domestic spot market of soybean meal jumped by phases with intensification of market fluctuations. The domestic corn price showed the trend of rising before falling, and the additive (amino acid) had a larger drop. However, the fluctuations in price of feedstuffs in 2019 also presented the opposite pattern. The overall trend of average price of corn in China in 2019 was falling before rising, and falling rebound after turbulent consolidation, and the trend of rise and fall was roughly opposite to that of 2018. For the price of soybean meal in China in 2019, due to high yield of soybean globally, Sino-US trade relations constantly releasing good signals, and continuous decline in swine livestock on hand under pressure of African Swine Fever, the domestic spot market of soybean meal continued to fall, with the annual drop of more than 10%. The COVID-19 influenced the work resumption of the enterprise in 2020, to make the price of some feed additives jump substantially in the short term.

In addition, as an important part of feedstuff trade, Sino-US economic and trade relations are very likely to be in the state of ups and downs all the time in future, to enable the trade of bulk agricultural products between China and the US to be influenced continuously. The relations between both parties in 2019 were somewhat eased, but it also led to great uncertainty in international trade of feedstuff in future, and the risk of fluctuations in price still exist. Moreover, under the background of African Swine Fever existing in China for a long time, the feed enterprises will reduce some high risk feedstuffs for the safety of animal nutrition, such as usage of corn, pig blood, and pig bone meal, to make the demand for raw materials focus on other types of raw materials, which may lead to rise in price of such alternative raw materials.

**Risk response measures:** The company is the domestic largest feed enterprise, and possesses the scale advantages and definite right of speech in the raw material purchasing. The company reorganized and optimized the raw material purchasing system in the first half of 2017, carried out the supplier system sorting actively by new management platform, established the strategic partnership with many domestic and overseas excellent raw material suppliers, developed the supply chain financing in multiple forms actively, and optimized the purchasing cost and relevant financial expenses. Moreover, the company completed the adjustment of organizational structure and reorganized the feed business at the end of 2018, to make more unified and harmonious management of raw material purchasing work of the whole company. The above measures help the company further enhance the ability in raw material purchasing and reduce the adverse effect arising out of fluctuations in price of feedstuffs. In 2019, the company continued to propel the above transformation measures in depth, delivered a satisfactory report in the aspects of central purchasing of raw materials, strategic purchasing channel optimization of partners, corn acquisition with origin in the northeast, and purchasing model upgrade, and realized the greater purchasing value against trend.

## III. Risk of fluctuations in price of livestock.

The finished products of livestock and poultry breeding of the company mainly involve baby chick, baby duck, white-feathered chicken, white-feathered duck, breeding pig, piglet, and hog. Especially the pig breeding business of the company has developed rapidly since 2015. In 2019, the sales volume of live pigs was up to 3,550,000, and the sales volume of

commercial generation chickens and ducks with self-support and entrusted breeding also exceeded 300,000,000, to enable the livestock and poultry breeding to have a larger proportion in overall revenue and profit of the company. In the future, with the explosive growth of breeding quantity of the company, the livestock and poultry price will affect the revenue and profit level of the company more obviously.

In 2019, influenced by African Swine Fever, the live pig price continued to rise again after bottoming out, and soared sharply and hit a new high in the latter half of the year. In November, due to the factors of released national reserved meat and phased pig sale strategy adjustment of large-scale enterprise, the pig price was high and turbulent after peaking and dropping slightly. The pig price skyrocketed by almost 200% within the year. The inflation arising out of rise in pork price due to short supply of live pigs also became a focus of attention of the market. In the poultry industry, due to shortage of introduction quantity previously, and sharp increase in substitution consumption demand of pork, the price of breeding poultry, non-slaughtering chicken and duck, and poultry meat was high throughout 2019. At the end of 2020, the poultry meat supply is predicted to gradually recover, but the pork supply of 2020 would be scarcer. It is expected that the live pig price of 2020 continues to be high and consolidated and even is possible to rise continuously and break through the previous high, and the price of poultry meat may gain the definite support. However, due to increase in supply, the market supply and demand game will be fiercer. These will influence the profit fluctuations of the company at stages.

Risk response measures: Excluding the influence of sporadic epidemics, the fluctuations in price of livestock and poultry mainly depend on the periodic increase and decrease of breeding supply quantity. Thus, the process of price falling of livestock and poultry itself is the process of survival of the fittest in the industry and exit of some participants. In this context, the company only needs accomplishing the self breeding efficiency improvement to make its breeding cost lower than the competitors, so that it can gain more revenues or suffer less loss compared with the competitor during the process of price falling. In the case of exit of some participants, reduction in total supply, and price rise again, the company may gain larger market shares and higher returns than before. In recent years, the company has always been committed to the continuous improvement of breeding efficiency, and has taken the lead in the industry in the aspects of production of healthy young breeding poultry and PSY and full cost of pig breeding, which ensures that the company still preserves stronger competitiveness during the price falling of livestock and poultry. On the other hand, different from most of agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises, the company also possesses the slaughter processing business in the downstream link of breeding, to form the hedge with breeding link. In the case of price falling of livestock and poultry, it means that the cost of raw meat of slaughter processing business is reduced, and its profit space will be increased, which can ease the influence of price falling of livestock and poultry on the entire company properly.

#### IV. Influence of environmental protection policy.

Since 2014, China has implemented *Pollution Prevention Regulation on Large-scale Breeding of Livestock and Poultry*. The government has made great efforts and great determinations to renovate the livestock farm, and various regions have drawn up new regulations on demolition, prohibition and restriction of livestock farm. At the central level, new *Law on Environmental Protection* came into effect on January 1, 2015. The State Council issued *Action Plan of Water Pollution Prevention* on April 16, 2015. The Ministry of Agriculture also released *National Production and Development Planning of Live Pigs (2016-2020)* in April 2016, classifying eight provinces with intensive water networks in the south as the constraint development area explicitly. The State Council issued *Ecological Environmental Protection Planning in the 13th Five-year Plan* at the end of November 2016, and explicitly proposed that all regions close or remove the livestock and poultry farms (communities) and households specialized in breeding in the prohibition zone pursuant to the law by the end of 2017. Six supervision groups in the first batch of central environmental protection supervision “follow-up reexamination” in 2018 organized the action-based and point-based special supervision in view of the key tasks and prominent problems in the environmental governance. During the process of “follow-up reexamination”, various regions intensified the pollution troubleshooting of livestock farms. Some farmers were ordered to suspend production to restore the environment or close and ban for the reasons that the shed equipment fails to meet the environmental protection standard or the waste water exceeds

the standard for drainage. These pressures from the environmental protection policy will compel some livestock and poultry farms with substandard environmental protection to exit the market, and reduce the breeding quantity, so as to bring definite effects on the feed business growth and live pig and poultry acquisition of slaughter business of the company. Some branches and subsidiaries of the company fail to meet the environmental protection requirements with economically hardware transformation, or no longer have the market basis due to being in the prohibition zone, which will lead to shutdown of some branches and subsidiaries. In the long run, due to exit of backward production capacity with substandard environmental protection, the excellent producers remaining in the industry will gain better profitability and still have the positive significance to the entire industry.

**Risk response measures:** In view of changes in the breeding market, the company masters the inventory fully, sets up the poultry and pig breeding service company by converting the feed marketing mode, gives full play to industrial support and integrated service, and strengthens the cooperation with large and medium-sized farms and farmers in conformity with the environmental protection standard. During the explorative process of new breeding mode, the ecology, environmental protection, efficiency, and safety is deemed as the primary consideration of project design, to help the farmers transform and build the sheds meeting higher environmental protection standard requirements, promote the breeding benefits, and drive the sound development of domestic livestock breeding industry actively. On the other hand, it develops the increment actively, cultivate new livestock breeding base in various forms of new construction, acquisition, joint venture and cooperation in the environmental suitability area by virtue of existing business layout of the company nationwide, to ensure the stable breeding resources of the company.

#### V. Risk of food safety accidents.

The food safety concerns the physical health and life safety of the public, and is the important factor of influencing the enterprise reputation and operation. As for the food enterprise, the product quality and food safety are even a matter of life and death. If the food enterprise is negligent in any link during the operation process and the food safety problem or accident occurs, the enterprise is possible to be claimed, litigated or punished, and even the enterprise brand and reputation are influenced, so as to have the significant adverse effect on the business, financial conditions, stock price or operating performance of the enterprise. The revised *Food Safety Law* has been formally implemented since October 1, 2015. The new law involved 154 articles from the original 104 articles, known as “the strictest one in history”, and represented that the national attention to food safety was elevated to an unprecedented level. The outbreak of African Swine Fever in 2018 placed higher demands on the food safety control. The African Swine Fever itself is not a zoonotic disease and the pork with African Swine Fever virus is not harmful to humans after conventional heating and cooking. However, there is not yet completely effective prevention and control measure for African Swine Fever at present, and the pork and its products are one of the main carriers of virus, so more costs should be input to prevent and control the African Swine Fever during the process of live pig recovery and slaughter, pork transportation and sales.

**Risk response measures:** The company pays high attention to the food safety management work all the time, and strictly requires to put the food safety first in all work with great importance and take seriously. The company implements the food safety into each link of actual production and operation feasibly. In February 2015, the company established Safety and Environmental Protection Department, to guarantee the safety, health and environmental protection of products, and promote the long-term and sustainable development of the company. The company also upgrades the equipment of “three-level” detection system, adds 5 regional testing centers, expands new staff and things in the laboratory in all branches and subsidiaries, guarantees the scientificity and reasonableness of food industry chain fund, resource, and talent allocation and input, preliminarily builds more advanced scientific, efficient, safe and sound environmental management system, and enables the food safety organization management, high-end facilities, process management, and key link control to realize upgrading. At present the company has created a food safety control link from feed, livestock breeding to dining table. In 2014, “Beiyouzi” brand duck of the company took the lead in achieving the traceability in the whole process in China. In 2015, Chengdu Xiwang Food under the company became the second batch of national standard pilot enterprise with “food cold

chain logistics trace management requirements”. In addition, the safety and environmental protection system of the company was actively geared to international standard. In 2016, it passed the food technical standard certification of British Retail Consortium (BRC). In the first plenary meeting of the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) in China in 2016, the company was elected as the vice chairman unit of Council in China and became the domestic first private enterprise of China chosen to be the member of GFSI Global Board of Directors. In October 2019, the Eighth GFSI Focus Day China undertaken by the company was held in Chengdu. It is the first time that the private enterprise undertook this activity since GFSI began to hold the activity of Focus Day China in 2012, and the first time that GFSI Focus Day China was held in the province other than Beijing and Shanghai. The company had been continuously selected as Top 100 Integrity Model Units of China Food Safety Annual Conference and Top 20 Cases of Management Innovation between 2016 and 2017. These represented that the food safety work of the company was recognized at home and abroad.

At present, all food enterprises under the company had passed China-HACCP standard certification, and more than 60 food companies are finishing the BRC and Global-GAP standard certification in succession. In addition, the company cooperates with multiple parties by GFSI platform resources, carries out the antimicrobial-reduced and antimicrobial-free practical exploration work, and actively drives the popularization of antimicrobial-reduced and antimicrobial-free successful cases.

#### VI. Risk of exchange rate fluctuation.

Currently, the global purchasing degree of raw materials for feed production is deeper and deeper, and the feed enterprises in the feedstuff purchasing aspects focusing on foreign supply such as corn, soybean, whey powder, fish meal, and DDGS are influenced by the exchange rate increasingly. At the same time, our company has a larger scale of foreign operation than that of peers in China. In the foreign investment and overseas production and operation, the cross-border capital transaction and settlement limit involved are larger and larger, and accordingly it is affected by the exchange rate fluctuation. In 2019, Sino-US trade friction became the primary influencing factor of pulling the exchange rate volatility, with the ups and downs of RMB exchange rate and significant rise of volatility. At the beginning of August, RMB exchange rate breaking “7” for the first time over the past 10 years was regarded as the key point position and important psychological barrier of RMB exchange rate. From September to December, the situation of Sino-US trade friction was somewhat eased. The US postponed imposing tariffs. The RMB exchange rate regained the rising tendency, and the exchange rate returned to be less than 7 again. Such ups and downs influenced the foreign exchange management of the company greatly. Besides, due to the turbulent political scene of host country and the foreign exchange policy adjustment, the exchange rate of the domestic currency of several countries of the Middle East with existing business of the company against USD had the larger depreciation, and made the adverse impact on the company.

Risk response measures: In response to the growing needs for overseas raw material purchasing and investment and operation, the company has built the foreign commercial and trade center and investment and financing center with Singapore company as the basis since 2016, actively developed the international centralized purchasing of raw materials, foreign direct financing, supply chain finance, foreign exchange risk management, and raw material purchasing risk management on Singapore platform, and reduced the influence of exchange rate fluctuation on the foreign business capital transaction. Meanwhile, in the foreign production and operation, the company further strengthened the close connection and communication with overseas financial institutions, institutions functioning abroad of the Chinese government, and host government, identified the trend of domestic currency exchange rate of host country in time, and ease the adverse impact of exchange rate fluctuation by means of domestic currency direct investment abroad.

#### VII. Risk of human resources.

The risk of human resources of the company mainly involves the following four aspects. First, the pig breeding scale of the company will realize the leapfrog development, and have the challenge and pressure in rapidly hiring and cultivating a large number of qualified pig farmers. Second, as the company transforms from the traditional agricultural and animal husbandry enterprise to agricultural and animal husbandry food integrated enterprise, the company will be faced with the

risk of insufficient reserve of high-quality operation and management talents in new business domains and talents in food retail terminal, Internet platform and other emerging fields. With continuous improvement of human costs, the salary of employees also becomes the important factor of increase in costs of the company. Third, the company, as the benchmarking enterprise in agricultural and animal husbandry industry of China, has cultivated many excellent talents in the development history for more than 30 years. With constant reinforcement of competition in the agricultural and animal husbandry industry and various cross-border capitals flowing into the agricultural and animal husbandry industry in recent years, all kinds of enterprises competed for human resources more fiercely. Especially, the key talents involving high-level and middle-level managers and professional technicians who mastered the market and technological resources were backbone forces of the enterprise, and the brain drain of such kind would cause serious losses to the original enterprise and finally may influence the competitiveness of sustainable development of the enterprise.

**Risk response measures:** In view of above risks, the company has attached importance to talent cultivation and organization activation as long-term strategic task of the company. The company reinforces the talent recruitment in the pig breeding business and strategic new business domain, expands the cross-industry training and learning actively, and enriches the knowledge structure and ability structure of existing talents in the company. During the strategy transformation period of the company, it sets up the manager development platform, activates the internal venturing passion, and creates the growth platform of employee diversity by incentive organization. Moreover, the company realizes the continuous promotion of per capita efficiency by improvement of efficiency, lean orientation, optimization of industry chain design, and organization flattening, forms the professional manager development access with survival of the fittest by building the competition, selection and elimination mechanism, and creates the growth community of employee and company by building the reasonable evaluation and incentive mechanism and value sharing mechanism. In July 2019, the company firstly implemented the restricted stock and stock option incentive plan, improved the incentives for core technicians and core backbones in pig breeding business team, ensured the rapid landing of scientific and technological strategy and pig breeding strategy of the company, further established and perfected the long-term incentive mechanism of the company, gave full play to the initiatives of senior managers and some core persons of the company, and integrated the shareholder benefits, company benefits, and personal benefits of core team effectively, to promote the long-term development of the company.

The profit distribution plan approved by the board of directors of the company as follows: with the base of 4,143,756,219, the company shall pay a cash dividend of 1.5 Yuan (including tax) for every 10 shares to all shareholders, and send 0 shares of bonus (including tax), instead of transferring the accumulation fund to increase the share capital.

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## Paraphrase

Paraphrase items	Refer to	Paraphrase contents
Our company, company, listed company, NEW HOPE	Refer to	NEW HOPE LIUHE CO., LTD.
CSRC	Refer to	China Securities Regulatory Commission
Sichuan Securities Regulatory Bureau	Refer to	Sichuan Regulatory Bureau of China Securities Regulatory Commission
SZSE	Refer to	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
NAFMII	Refer to	National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors
<i>Company Law</i>	Refer to	<i>Company Law of the People's Republic of China</i>
<i>Securities Law</i>	Refer to	<i>Securities Law of the People's Republic of China</i>
New Hope Group	Refer to	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.
South Hope	Refer to	South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.
Minsheng Bank	Refer to	China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd.
New Hope Chemical	Refer to	New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd.
Beishuo Investment	Refer to	Lhasa Economic and Technological Development Zone Beishuo Investment Center (Limited Partnership)
Finance Company	Refer to	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.
Liuhe Group	Refer to	Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.
Polaris Bay	Refer to	Polaris Bay Group Co., Ltd.
Hope Group	Refer to	Hope Group Co., Ltd.
Besun Agricultural	Refer to	Yang Ling Besun Agricultural Industry Group Corporation Limited
Yan'an Benyuan	Refer to	Yan'an Benyuan Agricultural Technology Development Co., Ltd.
Yanchuan Yongxiang	Refer to	Yanchuan Yongxiang Livestock Development Co., Ltd.
Zhidan Dingxiang	Refer to	Zhidan Dingxiang Agricultural Technology Development Co., Ltd.
Jinhe Investment	Refer to	Shaanxi Jinhe Technology Venture Investment Co., Ltd.
Fengyi Investment	Refer to	Yang Ling Fengyi Equity Investment Management Center (Limited partnership)
Xiangyuan Investment	Refer to	Yang Ling Xiangyuan Equity Investment Management Center (Limited partnership)

## Section 2 Company Profile and Main Financial Indicators

### I. Company Information

Stock abbreviation	NEW HOPE	Stock code	000876
Stock exchange of stock listing	Shenzhen Stock Exchange		
Chinese name of company	新希望六和股份有限公司		
Chinese abbreviation of company	新希望		
English name of company (if any)	NEW HOPE LIUHE CO., LTD.		
English name abbreviation of company (if any)	NEW HOPE		
Legal representative of company	Chang Liu		
Registered address	Mianyang National High-tech Industrial Development Zone, Sichuan Province		
Postal code of registered address	621006		
Office address	No. 376, Jinshi Road, Jinjiang Industrial Park, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province		
Postal code of office address	610063		
Company website	<a href="http://www.newhopeagri.com">http://www.newhopeagri.com</a>		
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### II. Contact Person and Contact Information

	Board Secretary	Securities Affairs Representative
Name	Ji Hu	Xubo Bai
Contact address	11F, Block T3A, Wangjing SOHO Center, No. 10, Wangjing Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing	11F, Block T3A, Wangjing SOHO Center, No. 10, Wangjing Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Tel	(010) 53299899	(010) 53299899
Fax	(010) 53299898	(010) 53299898
E-mail	000876@newhope.cn	baixb@newhope.cn

### III. Information Disclosure and Location for Placement

Name of information disclosure media designated by the company	<i>China Securities Journal, Securities Daily</i>
Website designated by CSRC publishing the annual report	<a href="http://www.cninfo.com.cn">http://www.cninfo.com.cn</a>
Location for placement of company annual report	Board Office of the Company

#### IV. Change of Registration

Organization code	91510000709151981F
Change in main business since the company listing (if any)	The company completed the overall listing of major assets restructuring of agriculture and animal husbandry industry in the system in 2011. The company replaced and sold all equities of Chengdu New Hope Industry, Sichuan New Hope Industry, and New Hope Dairy held by the company, and replaced and issued the shares to purchase the agriculture and animal husbandry assets. Upon completion of such major assets restructuring, the production scale, profitability, industrial competitiveness and anti-risk capability were improved significantly, and became the agriculture and animal husbandry listed company with the most complete industry chain and the most extensive product coverage in China at present. Its industrial competitiveness and anti-risk capability were promoted greatly. The company strove to build the industrial cooperation and integrated operation pattern of feed production – livestock breeding – slaughter – meat product processing, so as to effectively stabilize the volatility of livestock breeding operation, form more complete, controllable, and traceable intra-industry circulation system, and guarantee the feed and food safety.
Change of all previous controlling shareholders (if any)	No change

#### V. Other Relevant Data

Accounting firm employed by the company

Name of accounting firm	Sichuan Huaxin (Group) CPA Firm (Special general partnership)
Office address of accounting firm	28F, South Building, Jinmaolidu, No. 18, Ximianqiao Street, Chengdu City
Name of signing accountant	Wulin Li, Dan Wu

Sponsor institution performing the duty of continuous supervision during the report period employed by the company

Applicable  Not Applicable

Financial consultant performing the duty of continuous supervision during the report period employed by the company

Applicable  Not Applicable

#### VI. Main Accounting Data and Financial Indicators

Does the company need retroactive adjustment or restatement of accounting data in previous years?

Yes  No

	2019	2018	Increase or decrease of this year than last year	2017
Operation revenue (Yuan)	82,050,539,486.67	69,063,225,293.92	18.80%	62,566,848,592.71
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed company (Yuan)	5,041,999,768.06	1,704,646,781.14	195.78%	2,280,000,493.58

Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed company deducting non-recurring profit and loss (Yuan)	5,272,134,091.20	2,031,060,685.46	159.58%	2,275,780,457.37
Net cash flow from operating activities (Yuan)	4,436,893,031.04	3,336,986,800.09	32.96%	2,712,191,729.32
Basic earnings per share (Yuan / share)	1.22	0.40	205.00%	0.54
Diluted earnings per share (Yuan / share)	1.22	0.40	205.00%	0.54
Weighted average return on equity	20.63%	7.87%	Increase of 12.76%	10.81%
	End of 2019	End of 2018	Increase or decrease of end of this year than end of last year	End of 2017
Total assets (Yuan)	64,217,666,883.55	47,943,788,133.54	33.94%	42,451,633,023.98
Net asset attributable to shareholders of listed company (Yuan)	26,061,689,948.56	21,575,123,234.66	20.80%	20,832,404,176.34

## VII. Accounting Data Difference under Domestic and Overseas Accounting Standards

### 1. Difference between net profit and net asset in financial report disclosed pursuant to International Accounting Standards and Chinese Accounting Standards simultaneously

Applicable  Not Applicable

The difference between net profit and net asset in financial report disclosed pursuant to International Accounting Standards and Chinese Accounting Standards does not exist during the report period of the company.

### 2. Difference between net profit and net asset in financial report disclosed pursuant to Overseas Accounting Standards and Chinese Accounting Standards simultaneously

Applicable  Not Applicable

The difference between net profit and net asset in financial report disclosed pursuant to Overseas Accounting Standards and Chinese Accounting Standards does not exist during the report period of the company.

## VIII. Main Financial Indicators on a Quarterly Basis

Unit: Yuan

	The first quarter	The second quarter	The third quarter	The fourth quarter
Operation revenue	16,211,692,429.69	19,082,606,521.57	21,623,016,474.26	25,133,224,061.15
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed company	666,394,021.12	895,461,251.65	1,509,737,335.36	1,970,407,159.93

Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed company deducting non-recurring profit and loss	723,549,454.53	938,425,454.11	1,580,285,557.27	2,029,700,670.53
Net cash flow from operating activities	20,415,409.81	523,268,764.13	1,620,649,297.56	2,272,559,559.54

Are there major differences between the above financial indicators or aggregation and relevant financial indicators in the disclosed quarterly report and semi-annual report of the company?

Yes  No

## IX. Items and Amount of Non-recurring Profit and Loss

Applicable  Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

Items	Amount of 2019	Amount of 2018	Amount of 2017	Description
Profit and loss on disposal of non-current assets (including the write-off of provision for impairment of accrued assets)	-131,475,162.20	-199,112,859.91	10,944,686.09	The company's profits and losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, productive biological assets, long-term equity investment
Government subsidy included in current profit and loss (except for the government subsidy closely related to enterprise business and enjoyed by quota or ration pursuant to national uniform standards)	113,155,014.75	95,039,970.81	69,877,876.44	The company's profits from government subsidy
Earnings from the investment costs of subsidiary, joint venture and cooperative enterprise gained by the enterprise less than the fair value of net identifiable assets of invested unit to be enjoyed in investment	2,974,450.36		471,392.95	
Except for effective hedging business relevant to normal business of the company, profit and loss arising from fair value changes by holding the trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities, and derivative financial liabilities, and return on investment from disposing the trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities, and other debt investment	-17,670,301.34	-6,857,566.64	10,730,782.86	Profits from the company's purchase of transactional financial assets

Accounts receivables of independent impairment test, and return of provision for impairment of contract assets	9,764,097.98	2,868,506.28		
Profit and loss arising from external entrusted loan			824,342.14	
Other non-operating revenues and expenditures except for above items	-211,725,664.34	-191,688,125.85	-92,706,270.00	Mainly due to the expenditure on normal death or elimination of livestock and poultry breeding
Other profit and loss items in conformity with definition of non-recurring profit and loss	10,217,271.00	38,494,221.19	37,671,072.48	Profits from financial products
Minus: Amount of income tax effect	-1,579,982.80	22,444,882.63	18,372,520.64	
Amount of minority equity effect (after tax)	6,954,012.15	42,713,167.57	15,221,326.11	
Total	-230,134,323.14	-326,413,904.32	4,220,036.21	--

For non-recurring profit and loss items defined by the company according to *Explanatory Notice about Company Information Disclosure with Public Issue of Securities No. 1 – Non-recurring Profit and Loss*, and for defining non-recurring profit and loss items listed in *Explanatory Notice about Company Information Disclosure with Public Issue of Securities No. 1 – Non-recurring Profit and Loss* as recurrent profit and loss items, the reasons should be explained.

Applicable  Not Applicable

The situation of defining non-recurring profit and loss items defined and listed in *Explanatory Notice about Company Information Disclosure with Public Issue of Securities No. 1 – Non-recurring Profit and Loss* as recurrent profit and loss items does not exist during the report period of the company.

## Section 3 Company Business Summary

### I. Main Business of the Company during Report Period

The main business of the company operation includes feed, white-feathered poultry, pig breeding, and food.

#### (I) Feed business

The feed can be divided into premix, concentrate, and batch (or complete feed) according to the scope of nutritional components included. The premix is the mixture of various nutritional additives such as vitamin, mineral substance and amino acid. The concentrate is formed after adding various animal and vegetable proteins into the premix. The batch is formed after further adding various energy raw materials into the concentrate. In terms of the final nutritional needs, the amount of nutritional additives is small with high unit value, and the energy raw materials have low unit value with large amount. The protein raw materials are between both. Among 230,000,000 tons of feeds nationwide in 2019, the premix only accounted for about 2%, and the concentrate accounted for about 5%, while the batch accounted for more than 92%. Most feed enterprises produced the batch. Due to large yield of batch, the large-scale enterprises also have greater demand for premix and concentrate, and in general, produce the premix and concentrate autonomously. The small and medium-sized enterprises only produce the batch usually for their small scale, and the premix or concentrate as needed is purchased from the premix unit of large enterprises or other independent premix enterprises. Some farmers on a scale also purchase the premix or concentrate directly, and use after blending the protein and energy raw materials voluntarily. In the feed business of the company, the premix and concentrate are available, and the batch is also available. The premix and concentrate are sold to external market directly, and sold to internal batch factory.

The feed can be divided into poultry feed, pig feed, aquatic product feed, and ruminating feed according to the feeding animals. Among the feed yield nationwide in 2019, the poultry feed, pig feed, aquatic product feed, and ruminating feed respectively accounted for 51%, 33%, 10% and 5%. The feed products of the company contain all above categories. The downstream of the company has the white-feathered poultry and pig breeding business, so the poultry feed and pig feed produced by the company are sold to external market and used by the downstream contract farmers and internal farms. Moreover, the aquatic product feed and ruminating feed produced by the company are sold to the external market.

The main operation links of feed business include technology research and development, raw material procurement, production and processing, and sales service, usually referred to as “technology, procurement, production and sales”. The interaction between technology and procurement is the closest. Because the material cost of feed products account for 80-90% of selling price, and purchasing the cheap raw materials is one of key factors to success. However, the raw material procurement should take the nutritional needs into account, rather than only considering the cost. There are hundreds of raw material types, and accordingly hundreds of formula combinations are formed. The enterprise should design the formula at the lowest cost of meeting the specific nutritional needs according to the nutrient contents and costs of different raw materials at given time, and then make the proper procurement decision. After defining the formula and preparing the raw materials, the production and processing link mainly focuses on production efficiency and product quality. Moreover, the sales service link mainly focuses on customer development and care, sells the products of meeting different needs to different customer groups, helps the peasant households enhance the breeding level by additional service, optimizes the cost and efficiency of distribution link, feeds back the customer demands and product problems to the technology research and development department, and forms good interaction.

In recent years, the domestic feed industry has entered the mature stage, and the growth of national feed yield from 2014 to 2019 had been respectively 3.8%, 1.4%, 4.5%, 5.9%, 2.8% and -3.7% on year-on-year basis. Under the total quantity with stable growth, the feeds of different animal species would show different growth trends due to different influences of long, middle and short periods. The long period refers to the period of industrial upgrading and technical progress. For example, the poultry feed with higher degree

of downstream scale breeding, higher penetration rate of batch, and relatively mature technology has slower overall growth than the pig feed and aquatic product feed in recent years. The middle period refers to the period of supply-demand relationship and price changes of livestock and poultry products. The periodic increase and decrease in breeding quantity of some type of animal downstream will influence the increase and decrease of feed sales volume in the corresponding type upstream. The short period refers to the natural disaster and animal epidemics of influencing the specific animals, such as H7N9 flu of influencing the poultry feed in the first half year of 2017, torrential rain and flood in the south of influencing the aquatic product feed in 2017, and African Swine Fever of greatly influencing the pig feed from the middle of 2018 up to now. According to the statistics of China Feed Industry Association, the pig feed yield of 2019 nationwide fell by 26.6% on year-on-year basis, with dual influence of trough period of regular pig cycle and African Swine Fever. The shortage of pork caused by African Swine Fever drove the alternative supply of poultry meat and poultry eggs, and then drove the poultry feed to grow by 17.1%, but the increment of poultry feed is insufficient to make up the influence of pig feed reduction, so the annual production firstly fell on year-on-year basis in recent six years.

The overall maturity of the industry or the influence of long, middle and short periods makes the increasingly fierce competition. On the one hand, each enterprise is established in each link of existing business and strives to promote the innovation. On the other hand, the enterprise extends to the upstream and downstream of industry chain, and optimizes its strategic positioning. In the link of technology research and development, the microbial fermentation technology expedites the development of biological environmental protection feed. The aquatic product feed is upgraded from sinking pellet diet to floating expanded pellet diet, and more and more fine-sorted feed types are available in other categories according to the feeding phase. In the link of raw material procurement, the enterprise continuously expands the exploration of more diversified new raw materials. Moreover, for the conventional bulk raw materials, the upstream important raw material base is locked by means of strategic cooperation agreement, equity participation or self-run, and the accuracy of bulk purchasing is enhanced by big data, futures and other financial instruments. In the link of production and processing, more efficient and convenient logistics can support the transportation with longer radius, and create more and more feed factories with larger capacity. The enterprise improves the efficiency by more centralized scale production, and meanwhile enhances the quality by professional workshop or specialized production line. In the link of sales service, the enterprise provides multiple forms of value-added service for peasant households in addition to selling the feed products, such as technical guidance, animal healthcare protection veterinarian, financing support, information service, and livestock and poultry sales on a commission basis, strengthens the customer stickiness, shortens the distribution link, enhances the ratio of direct supply, helps the peasant household improve the breeding efficiency, and increases the revenues.

In the upstream and downstream extension of industry chain, it extends to the upstream raw material planting and trade link, and extends to the downstream breeding link and slaughter and deep processing link. By contrast, due to difference between pig and poultry (see the introduction in the white-feathered poultry business for details), the poultry feed enterprise extends to the downstream poultry breeding and slaughter link earlier and more. Moreover, the pig feed enterprise extends to the pig breeding and slaughter link later, and it is very rare at early phase. However, in recent two rounds of pig cycles, vertical intergration of pig feed enterprises is growing especially after African Swine Fever. Such extension to the downstream link reflects the appeal of feed enterprise controlling the downstream breeding and consumption need, to enable the upstream feed capacity to be fully used and gain the profit of downstream link. Moreover, the reason behind lies in transformation of supply-demand relationship across the industry and gradual scale downstream breeding link, and the industry value gradually focuses on the downstream breeding link and food link from the feed link in the past.

The promotion and innovation of existing business or the upstream and downstream extension of industry chain need the support of comprehensive strength of the enterprise in all aspects. Due to greater comprehensive strength, the large enterprise possesses more and more obvious advantages in the competition, and the market share is gradually improved, to lead to gradual promotion of the industry concentration degree. From 2013 to 2019, the number of feed enterprises nationwide had dropped to more than 7,800 from more than 10,000, while the number of enterprises with annual output of more than 100,000 tons per factory had risen to 621 from 460. The African Swine Fever in 2019 even accelerated the shuffle and integration of industry. Compared with the large enterprises, the small and medium-sized feed enterprises had the weakness in technology, biological safety and other aspects,

and deemed the family farms and small-scale scattering raising households as main customers in sales. The small-scale scattering raising households were more affected by African Swine Fever, so that the small and medium-sized feed enterprises were more affected than the large enterprises. The large enterprises will be faced with more market space after getting through the influence of African Swine Fever successfully.

After long-term development, the feed business of the company has maintained the position of the largest scale in the domestic feed industry for many years, with the poultry feed ranking first nationwide, and pig feed, aquatic product feed, and ruminating feed ranking Top Three nationwide. As the industry leading enterprise, the company leads the industry and embraces the changes relying on its leading position with the situation changes of the industry, strengthens the product power, purchasing power, productive power and service power constantly, launches the biological environmental protection feed and antimicrobial-free feed, eliminates the backward production capacity, and builds the large output benchmarking factory. On this basis, it actively propels the extension of industry chain, and explores the transformation and upgrading of business model. On the one hand, our company makes full use of downstream industry chain foundation arranged in the past, actively develop the integration project of feed – breeding – slaughter by new investment or internal business structural adjustment, actively invest in and acquire the project related to food and sales, and steadily promote the transformation from feed enterprise to breeding and food enterprise. On the other hand, our company takes the lead in launching the project of “everything flourishing” (poultry flourishing, pig flourishing, fish flourishing, cattle flourishing, sheep flourishing) to provide the technical service and financial service for peasant households in the entire industry, and the hosting service oriented towards large-scale pig farms, and set up the breeding training management company or breeding service company in the poultry breeding and pig breeding fields, to facilitate the direct connection with large-scale farms or farmers, meanwhile develop the guarantee business with a steady pace, and jointly promote the development of feed business.

#### (II) White-feathered poultry business

The white-feathered poultry refers to large white-feathered broiler and white-feathered meat duck, characterized by short growth cycle and high feed conversion ratio. More than 4 billion white-feathered broilers and about 3 billion white-feathered meat ducks are slaughtered in China every year, and together with more than 3 billion yellow-feathered meat broilers make up the main source of poultry meat consumption of the Chinese. The white-feathered poultry business includes breeding poultry propagation, commercial generation poultry breeding, poultry slaughter, and deep processing of poultry meat. The large-scale and industrial development of white-feathered poultry industry starts earlier with higher maturity in China, and the number of single batch slaughter by white-feathered poultry breeding is larger, which generally needs matching with the industrial slaughter on a large scale. Therefore, regardless of whether the commercial generation breeding link is supported by the company integration or adopts the “company + peasant household” cooperation, many enterprises will adopt the industry chain of “poultry feed – commercial poultry breeding – poultry slaughter” or vertical integration model. A small number of large-scale enterprises will further extend respectively in the upstream breeding poultry link and downstream prepared poultry meat link, to form more complete industry chain.

The breeding poultry propagation link can be subdivided into breeding and breeding poultry cultivation. Breeding refers to selection of high intergenerational good stock. Breeding poultry cultivation refers to expanding propagation of good breed selected, and output of commercial generation baby chicks and baby ducks. The breeding link has very high technology complexity, and needs long-term research and development accumulation. At present, it is mostly controlled by foreign professional breeding poultry enterprises. The individual domestic leading enterprise has made a breakthrough in recent years, and selected the breeding chickens and ducks with proprietary intellectual property rights. Even the low intergenerational breeding poultry cultivation link has far higher technology complexity than the commercial generation breeding link, and has larger amount of investment in breeding poultry farm and breeding egg hatchery, so it is generally finished by the enterprise, other than peasant household. For the domestic white-feathered poultry industry, the breeding poultry link mostly introduces the great grandparents from foreign professional breeding poultry enterprises, carries out the expanding propagation of grandparents and parents in China, and then outputs the commercial generation baby chicks and baby ducks. However, as for specific enterprises, it mainly includes two categories. Most enterprises still lay particular emphasis on downstream link, focus on the commercial generation breeding and slaughter, extend the upstream breeding poultry cultivation to the parent generation, and output the commercial generation baby chicks and baby ducks for

self use. Some will further extend to the grandparent generations for breeding. Also a small number of professional breeding poultry enterprises lay particular emphasis on upstream link, focus on introducing from abroad, and sell the bay chicks and baby ducks after expanding propagation in China, without setting foot in the commercial generation breeding.

There are two main models involving company integration self-support or “company + peasant household” cooperation breeding in the commercial generation breeding link. The integration self-support refers to the model that the commercial generation chicken and duck breeding is run by the enterprise itself, and ultimately the company slaughters and sells the chicken and duck. The “company + peasant household” cooperation breeding is that the enterprise provides the commercial generation baby chicks and baby ducks for peasant households or sell them to peasant households, with breeding by peasant households, and finally the enterprise organizes and recovers the cultivated non-slaughtering chickens and ducks for delivery and slaughtering. According to the settlement mode and the ownership of chickens and ducks as agreed in the contract, i.e. the different of situations that the ownership of chickens and ducks belongs to the enterprise or peasant household, or the baby chicks and baby ducks are provided by the enterprise or sold to the peasant household, the “company + peasant household” cooperation breeding can be further divided into traditional contract breeding model and entrusted breeding model.

Whether the enterprise operates the commercial generation breeding on its own is related to the technical attribute of this link. Due to shorter growth cycle and faster turnover speed of the poultry than those of the pig, the breeding technology of the poultry is lower than the technical difficulty of pig breeding, and the single investment threshold is relatively low. Thus, the domestic poultry breeding development starts earlier and is more mature with higher scale degree than the pig breeding. During the process of commercial generation breeding, the enterprise does not have obvious difference in technology and efficiency merely in general compared with the farmers. Usually, the significance of the enterprise operating the commercial generation breeding personally lies more in expressing higher requirements for the downstream food industry, i.e. the upstream breeding link is controllable all the way to ensure the food safety. However, in recent years, stricter and stricter environmental protection supervision has brought new variables. Some commercial generation breeding enterprises or peasant households restrict or suspend production and even exit the industry due to being in prohibition area or being in the restriction and suitable area with substandard environmental protection. Therefore, the existing participants or new entrants in the industry must firstly ensure developing in the restriction and suitable area, and then should input more resources in the sheds, environmental protection and other aspects. To popularize new environmental protection technology and shed, even the enterprise persisting in “company + peasant household” cooperation breeding model also needs building some sheds, adopting new technology, then playing a demonstration role, and then popularizing to farmers.

The investment input in the poultry slaughter link is larger and is generally completed by the enterprise. As previously mentioned, most poultry slaughtering plants will form the supporting industry chain together with the upstream poultry breeding and even poultry feed links, focus on or preferentially recover the commercial generation chickens or ducks with upstream integration self-support or “company + peasant household” cooperation breeding. However, in some areas, the commercial generation chickens or ducks cultivated and sold by the independent farmers in the market are flexibly recovered in consideration of reducing the raw material costs and operation expenses based on the market conditions. At the same time, some poultry slaughter enterprises in the industry fail to possess any support of breeding and feed upstream, purely rely on recovering the commercial generation chickens or ducks in the market for slaughtering, utilize the characteristics of the market of commercial generation chickens or ducks incompletely synchronized with the market of chicken and duck, and make a profit by acquiring at a low price and selling at a high price. But such operation model is unstable, and many enterprises suffer great losses due to misjudgment of market information.

In recent years, the domestic white-feathered poultry industry has entered a stage of breeding – slaughter structure rebalances after experiencing multiple rounds of cycle growth. The previous round of cycle peak started in 2016. The white-feathered poultry business entered the stage of a round of booming market, to stimulate the increase in the capacity of the entire industry. From the beginning of 2017, such relatively surplus capacity together with the influence of H7N9 flu epidemics rapidly made the market at low ebb which had been the worst in years. The strict supervision of environmental protection in summer of 2017 removed a large number of breeding sheds with substandard environmental protection by delineation of prohibition area and restriction area, and further cut down the capacity of poultry breeding, so as to result in the capacity shortage of poultry breeding relative to poultry

slaughter, and rise in price and profit recovery in the poultry breeding link since 2018. The shortage of pork caused by African Swine Fever has driven the alternative supply of poultry meat since 2019. Although the poultry breeding quantity has been at a higher level than that in the past years, the livestock on hand of white-feathered broiler and breeding chicken nationwide in 2019 increased by 11.8% on year-on-year basis, and the poultry meat yield increased by 12.3% on year-on-year basis, but the poultry industry was in the booming state at a high price annually. The alternative demand arising from African Swine Fever will always be weakened with mitigation of epidemics, and the white-feathered poultry industry should be promoted itself. In the short run, the important opportunity of the industry is to seize the requirements of environmental protection upgrade, deem the environmental protection transformation and shed upgrade as an effective measure, and actively control the commercial generation breeding base in conformity with environmental protection requirements. In the long run, it needs the cooperation between breeding and slaughter links, realizes the channel upgrade on the sales end, and enables high standard input in the breeding link to get a return with higher premium in the poultry meat sales.

In the breeding poultry propagation link, the company is the largest supplier of parental baby ducks and the second largest supplier of commercial generation baby chicks and baby ducks in China, and especially has the industry leading technology in the breeding duck propagation field. The company cooperates with Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and elaborately selects “Zhongxin” Beijing Duck in view of the domestic consumption characteristics of duck. In 2018, it successively passed the test of grandparents, parents and commercial generation of “Supervision and Testing Center for Poultry Quality of Ministry of Agriculture”, variety certification of Animal Husbandry Bureau of Shandong Province, and site assessment organized by China National Commission of Animal Genetic Resources. It gained the certificate of new animal species (synthetic line) issued by China National Commission of Animal Genetic Resources in April 2019, with official listing. In 2019, the alternative demand for poultry meat arising from African Swine Fever also pulled the demand growth for upstream breeding poultry. The company grasped this market opportunity, utilized the relatively abundant breeding egg incubation capacity, purchased the breeding eggs from other professional breeding poultry enterprises, and incubated the commercial generation baby chicks and baby ducks. At present, the baby chicks of the company are sold to other manufacturers, and the other part is used for the downstream commercial generation breeding of the company. The baby ducks are mainly used for the downstream commercial generation breeding of the company.

In the commercial generation breeding link, the company currently focuses on the “company + peasant household” cooperation breeding method, upgrades from the traditional contract breeding model to the entrusted breeding model, and meanwhile expands the commercial generation integration self-support gradually in some areas with proper conditions. The ownership of commercial generation chickens and ducks in entrusted breeding model and integration self-support model belongs to the company, and is incorporated into the production and sales volume of poultry breeding of the company. The total quantity of commercial generation breeding in above two models has exceeded 300,000,000. Moreover, on the source of baby poultry, the entrusted breeding and integration self-support give priority to the baby poultry produced by the company, while the company also purchases the baby poultry from other manufacturers in the traditional contract breeding model.

In the poultry slaughter link, the company has ranked first in the industry for many years by virtue of the slaughtering quantity of about 700,000,000 poultries and the poultry meat production and sales volume of about 2,000,000 tons every year. “Liuhe” brand poultry meat under the company is the designated poultry meat supplier of Shanghai World Expo 2010 and Shanghai Cooperation Organization Qingdao Summit of 2018, and has stronger brand influence. Due to larger production and sales volume, the poultry meat slaughtered and produced had been sold mainly depending on the traditional trade mode of wholesale market for a long time. The wholesale market channel can help to digest the upstream enormous yields, but is detrimental to establishing the brand image and gaining larger value space of the poultry meat in the company in the long run. Therefore, the company had vigorously propelled the poultry slaughter to implement the strategy transformation of “frozen to fresh, raw to cooked, trade to terminal” since 2014, to intensify the fresh product sales at short range, also expand the connection of multiple emerging channels involving downstream food processing enterprises, chain supermarkets, and chain catering industry, reduce the dependence on wholesale market channel, and promote the channel upgrade.

### (III) Pig breeding business

The pig breeding has much in common with the poultry breeding in various intergenerational production links, i.e. domestic and overseas enterprise labor division. The pig breeding business includes breeding pig propagation link and commercial pig fattening link. The breeding pig propagation link can be further subdivided into breeding and breeding pig cultivation. Breeding refers to selection of high intergenerational good stock. Breeding pig cultivation refers to further expanding propagation, and output of boar semen, sows, and commercial generation piglets. The breeding of pig also needs long-term research and development accumulation due to very high technology complexity. At present, it is mostly controlled by foreign professional breeding pig enterprises. The individual domestic leading enterprise has made a breakthrough in recent years. However, most domestic enterprises only introduce the great grandparental pigs from foreign suppliers and carry out the expanding propagation of grandparents and parents in China, other than setting foot in the upstream breeding link. A part of enterprises belongs to the professional breeding pig enterprises, and directly sell the breeding pigs and piglets to other enterprises after expanding propagation of great grandparental pigs introduced abroad, without setting foot in the commercial generation breeding. The other part of enterprises belongs to the large-scale enterprises with commercial generation pigs, extends to the upstream breeding pig cultivation link to ensure the supply of breeding pigs and piglets, and outputs the parental breeding pigs and commercial generation piglets for its own use.

To ensure the supply of piglets, some peasant households will participate in the parental breeding link, i.e. the peasant households purchase the parental sows and boar semen from the enterprise, and propagate the piglets. It is different from that the peasant households only breed the commercial generation other than breeding poultry in the poultry breeding. Even so, more and more peasant households exit from the parental breeding link gradually. This is mainly because the large enterprises perform the scale and intensive piglet production with development of the breeding technology, and have the obvious efficiency difference compared with the piglet breeding of peasant households. This is embodied in the most common indicator PSY in the industry. In recent two years, the average PSY of the entire industry has been about 17, and PSY of large-scale enterprises has generally been more than 20, and the average PSY of self-propagation and self-support of peasant households has been about 15. During the process of commercial pig fattening, the enterprises also have the definite differences in technology and efficiency compared with the farmers, but such difference in efficiency is not larger than the difference in efficiency in the piglet production link. Thus, the large enterprises are engaged in breeding and piglet production, and the peasant households focus on fattening link, as the allocation with the optimal efficiency formed in the industry development at the present stage.

There are two main models involving company integration self-support or “company + peasant household” cooperation breeding in the commercial pig fattening link. The integration self-support refers to the model that the commercial generation pig fattening is run by the company itself. The “company + peasant household” cooperation breeding is that the enterprise provides the commercial generation piglets for peasant households or sell them to peasant households, with fattening by peasant households. It has some differences with poultry breeding, i.e. it focuses on entrusted breeding model under “company + peasant household” cooperation model. The piglets are provided for peasant households by the enterprise, and the ownership of piglets and hogs belongs to the enterprise. The enterprise recovers the hogs upon completion of fattening. Or, the enterprise directly sells the commercial generation piglets to peasant households, but is not responsible for hog recovery, i.e. the traditional contract breeding model of selling the baby chicks and baby ducks and then recovering in the poultry breeding exists less. Similarly, the problem of whether the enterprise operates the commercial pig fattening personally is related to the technical attribute of this link. During the process of commercial pig fattening, the difference in efficiency of the enterprises is not larger than the difference in efficiency in the piglet production link compared with the farmers at the present stage. At the same time, the amount of investment in self-fattening is larger, influencing the return on investment. On the other hand, influenced by the African Swine Fever epidemic, many stocking households are relatively difficult to achieve better prevention and control effect due to restriction of equipment and facilities, with higher biological safety risk. To guarantee the safety of biological assets better, various enterprises divert some attention to equipment transformation and self-building fattening shed of stocking households. It also propels the overall facility and equipment upgrade of stocking households or retail investors in other aspect, and the fattening efficiency is somewhat improved. Therefore, the self-fattening model with full integration is still less in the domestic pig breeding business at present. When numerous enterprises invest a lot in pig breeding industry in recent years, and especially when various enterprises compete for market shares at early stage,

it is the construction of priority investment in breeding pig capacity, other than construction of fattening capacity.

The biggest difference between pig breeding and poultry breeding lies in the degree of vertical integration to downstream slaughter link. Due to the smaller number of single batch slaughter of pig breeding than that of poultry breeding, the small slaughtering workshop is enough to digest, without the stronger motivation of matching development between pig breeding and large-scale industrial pig slaughter in the early development. Regardless of purchasing the sows from pig breeding enterprises for self-propagation and self-support, or purchasing the piglets directly, the peasant households can independently contact the pig dealers for selling upon completion of fattening, and then the pig dealers sell to the slaughtering plant or small slaughtering workshop. Even though the scale breeding ratio is improved in recent years, the annual slaughter scale of breeding cluster of large enterprises is mostly 300,000 to 500,000 pigs, and has a gap with the annual capacity of at least 1,000,000 pigs in the common scale slaughtering plant. After the commercial pig fattening of the large enterprise at present, a substantial proportion of pigs should be sold to pig dealers, and the minority can be directly connected to the slaughtering plant. Thus, most of the domestic pig breeding and pig slaughter enterprises are developed independently nowadays.

Due to longer time of pig breeding, the pig breeding has more obvious and stable periodic features than the poultry breeding. A "pig period" is generally 3-5 years. Moreover, in recent years, due to gradually increasing scale of pig breeding enterprises and farmers, and enhancement of maintaining ability during downturn period of the market, the time span of "pig period" is gradually extended. The domestic pig breeding industry had entered the upward rebounding stage of the latest period since 2015, reached its peak in the middle of 2016, and then transferred to the downward adjustment stage. The high hog price from 2015 to 2016 triggered a new round of pig breeding investment and development. Compared with that in the past, the new investment of pig breeding in this round was mostly led by the large-scale enterprises, and a large number of feed enterprises entered the pig breeding field, with the main purpose of seizing the market shares during the industry transformation period in the efficient breeding method with higher scale degree and finer management. In the first half year of 2018, the entire industry encountered the lowest pig price since 2011. In the latter half of 2018, the serious African Swine Fever broke out in China, and the pig breeding enterprises and farmers suffered losses to varying degrees. Under pressure of market and epidemics, this round of expansion investment was slowed down, and some enterprises stopped expansion. In 2019, African Swine Fever was raging continuously. The relevant vaccine and effective therapeutic scheme are not available in the industry up to now. The enterprises and small and medium-sized retail investors continued to exit. Only the companies with better biosafety prevention and control in large enterprises can expand, which led a sharp reduction in the industry capacity. The swine livestock on hand at the end of 2019 fell by 27.5%, and the swine slaughter in 2019 fell by 21.6%.

The company started later in the pig breeding business, but has persisted in high standard development since entering the pig breeding business. The 1,000,000 swine production project invested and constructed by the company in Xiajin of Shandong adopted high automatic and intensive production mode, as the largest cluster swine propagation system nationwide at present, and was dedicated to establishing a benchmark in the domestic pig breeding industry. In February 2016, the board of directors of the company deliberated and passed *Pig Breeding Business Strategic Planning*, and strove to develop the pig breeding business in a wider range of domestic market with Xiajin project as the template. By the end of 2019, the company had realized and reserved the capacity layout of about 43,500,000 pigs nationwide, and live hog sell reached 3,550,000 pigs in 2019 had, to maintain Top 4 among the national listed company continuously.

#### 1. The company's operation and breeding model

In the breeding link of breeding pig, the company has established the PIC and Hypor double-system breeding pig structure, according to the differences between the north and south markets in China, to select suitable breeding pig for the regional markets. In recent years, the company's average PSY has been kept above 24, which is in the industry-leading level. In the fattening process of commercial generation, the company conducts differentiated allocation strategy according to the market regions. In the regions with comprehensive advantages in consumption, land, environment, logistics, etc., the company actively arranges pig breeding business layout, gives priority to the construction of breeding pig farm to produce piglets by itself, and adopts the "company + peasant household" cooperative breeding as main event and the integrative self-feeding as supplementary one in the fattening process. In other regions, where the comprehensive advantages are not obvious but the company has the layout for pig feed business, the

company will purchase piglets from other large pig raising enterprises or professional breeding pig enterprises, and adopt cooperative fattening with peasant households to complete the fattening process, realizing the coordinated development of feed business and pig business. In 2019, among the fattening pigs, the ratio of self-produced piglet to purchased piglet is about 1:2 in terms of piglet source, and the ratio of integrative self-feeding to cooperative free-range farming is about 1:9 in terms of fattening model. However, in the medium and long periods, the company will gradually realize the complete independent supply of piglets, and also realize the balanced development of integrative self-feeding and cooperative farming.

## 2. Function division of cooperative fattening

In the cooperative fattening, the company and the farmers respectively invest different production factors, assume different functional assignments, and share different returns and risks. In terms of input of production factors, the company is responsible for the input of piglets, feed, veterinary drugs, vaccines, etc., and the farmers provide the input of fixed assets such as piggery. In addition, farmers need to pay a breeding deposit and bear the costs of employing labor, water, electricity and fuel in the fattening farm. In terms of functional assignments, the company is responsible for piglet supply, feed production, epidemic prevention and control, breeding technology guidance, collection and sales, while the farmers are only responsible for daily feeding and cleaning. In terms of returns and risks, the company bears the market price risk and enjoys the opportunity profit, while the farmers do neither bear the market risk nor enjoy the opportunity profit. The returns are relatively stable, not directly related to the market situation, but closely related to the fattening results. In addition, from the perspective of the company, it also will exist that farmers don't abide by the contract or the company's guidance, and sell the pig or use medication without authority. However, the scale of cooperative fattening is getting larger and larger and the cooperative period is becoming longer and longer in recent years, once the above issues appear, the farmers will bear huge risk of breaking of trust, and the company will charge the breeding deposit and sue for default behavior to the court, so it is becoming less and less that the aforesaid default behaviors happen in real life.

## 3. Pricing and settlement of the cooperative fattening.

When the company signs the contract of cooperative fattening with farmers, a basic unit price is firstly formed according to the market situation at that time, and the basic unit price floats appropriately according to the latest changes of the market during the collection and settlement. When fattened pigs achieve the weight for market, they are weighted, the basic price is formed by the base unit price multiplying the weight, then, according to the specific weight of each pig is beyond or does not reach ideal weight range, marketing rate (i.e., the survival rate), rate of certified products, feeding days, total gained weight, ratio of feed to pork in whole process, daily average gained weight, excessive consumption of feed and the other production indexes, the settlement price is adjusted, and the final entrusted feeding fee is decided.

## 4. Number, structure and their variation of the cooperative farmers

By the end of 2019, there are more than 1,900 farmers in cooperative fattening with pigs on hand in the company, with year-on-year growth of 54%.

From the perspective of scale of livestock on hand, the farmers with less than 500 pigs account for about 36%, with year-on-year increase of 4%; the farmers with 501-1000 pigs account for about 36%, with year-on-year decrease of 7 percentage; the farmers with more than 1,001 pigs account for about 28%, with year-on-year increase of 3 percentage.

From the perspective of farmers' regional distribution, according to the five regions divided by the ministry of agriculture for the prevention and control of African Swine Fever, the farmers in the northern region account for about 18%, with year-on-year increase of 8 percentage; the farmers in the eastern region account for about 47%, with year-on-year increase of 12 percentage; the farmers in the south central region account for about 10%, with year-on-year decrease of 12 percentage; the farmers in the southwest region account for about 10%, with year-on-year increase of 16 percentage; the farmers in the northwest region account for about 14%, with year-on-year increase of 8 percentage.

## (IV) Food business

At the end of 2018, the company adjusted its organizational structure and classified poultry slaughtering as white-feathered poultry business in combination with the industry rules and the actual situation of the company, so as to strengthen the linkage

between production and sales with upstream breeding link. Therefore, the food business only includes pig slaughtering, deep processing of meat products, central kitchen and other subdivided fields.

Food business is the last stage before the consumption terminal of agricultural and animal husbandry value in the form of meat products. Among them, slaughtering, as a typical manufacturing industry, has developed for a long time in China and been reaching maturity. Moreover, due to the slow growth of the downstream meat consumption demand, there is a serious surplus of slaughtering capacity. It has been explained in the introduction of pig farming business before that, because the quantity of single batch for market in pig farming is smaller than that in poultry farming, and small slaughterhouses are sufficient for it, there is no strong motivation for the matching development of pig farming and large-scale industrial pig slaughtering in the early development. After the completion of the fattening of commercial generation, farmers can independently contact with pig dealers for sales, and then the pig dealers will sell the pigs to slaughtering plant or small slaughterhouses. Even though the proportion of large-scale farming has been increased in recent years, the annual number of pigs for market of large-scale farming settlements of large enterprises is mostly between 300,000 and 500,000, which is still far behind the annual capacity for market of at least 1 million in the common large-scale slaughtering plant. After the commercial pigs of current large enterprises are fattened, only a small part of them is directly contracted to the slaughtering plant, and a large proportion of them is still sold to pig dealers. Therefore, most pig farming and slaughtering enterprises in China are developed independently. From the perspective of the slaughtering plants, they often need to collect pigs through the pig dealers, and will also face the pressure of short-term shortage of pigs and overcapacity. The government's protection of the production enthusiasm of the breeding industry in the countryside and the stability of the consumer price level in the city also make the slaughtering industry face the implicit dual price restriction in the upstream acquisition and downstream sales. Occasional happening of livestock and poultry epidemics will also cause periodic panic of meat consumption and bring a negative impact to the industry. In addition, as a labor-intensive processing industry, its rising cost of labor further squeezes the profit margin of the industry. Therefore, the new growth opportunity of the pig slaughtering industry in recent years is to continuously optimize the process to improve the production efficiency and gradually introduce automatic and semi-automatic equipment to replace the labor. From the external perspective, on the one hand, the premium can be increased by improving the product structure, including from the slaughter and segmentation taking raw meat as the final product to the further processing of meat products and even the production of prepared dishes with higher added value, and from the sales of frozen meat to that of the chilled fresh meat; on the other hand, it is to improve the sales channels, that is, from the traditional multilevel wholesale channels more to direct supply channels of chain stores, chain restaurants, food processing enterprises and other large customers. Cooperate with product optimization and channel optimization to strengthen brand building, promote the transformation of unbranded meat into branded meat, and get more presentation in the sales channels, to obtain brand premium. In addition, the gradual development of the cold chain logistics industry in China in recent years is also conducive to the sales and direct supply of meat products in fresher status to supermarkets, restaurants and other channels.

The deep processing of meat products and the central kitchen are the downstream links of slaughter, and represent the extension from the simple slaughter and segmentation to the adjusting and processing links with higher added value. Compared with the slaughtering link, the products from the deep processing of meat products and the central kitchen have higher gross profit rate, and the growth rate is also faster in recent years. However, due to the influence of Chinese consumption habits formed over a long period of time, the purchase of raw meat still accounts for a very large proportion, while the purchase of meat products still accounts for relatively small proportion, which makes the current overall market space of the deep processing of meat products is still limited. In recent years, the focus of the deep processing enterprises is to constantly develop new product forms, change the monotonous situation dominated by ham sausage in the past, create new consumption scenes, stimulate more consumption demand for meat products, and expand the overall market space.

The central kitchen is a typical direction in the exploration of these new forms and new scenes. It takes prepared dishes as the main products and catering enterprises as the main customers. Through that product form and consumption scene which are more acceptable to consumers, it explores new growth opportunities. Of course, compared with the general deep processing of meat products, the central kitchen is more complex in the product form, processing technology, preservation technology, logistics support and other aspects, and puts forward higher requirements for the enterprise's management. In recent years, although there are many

enterprises, especially catering enterprises in the downstream, investing in the central kitchen, many of them are poorly run and create excess capacity in this subdivided field for the short term. On the contrary, the upstream food enterprises can gain a unique advantage in the field of central kitchen depending on rich experience of factory management and lean production.

The live pig is the main cost of the pig slaughtering, and the fresh meat is the main cost of the deep processing of meat products and the central kitchen, so the selling price of food business will change in the same direction as the upstream live pig quotation. However, due to the influence of meat substitute consumption, government's stabling consumption price level and such factors, the price elasticity of downstream meat is usually less than that of upstream live pig, and, when the quotation is going up, the food business will also, to some degree, bear the pressure of the increased slaughtering cost (i.e., purchase prices of live pig) and raw meat cost. Particularly, in 2019, due to the impact of African Swine Fever, the annual pigs for market decrease by 21.6%, and the annual pork output decrease by 21.3%. The prices of pigs, poultry, pork and poultry meat all increase significantly but to varying degrees. The pig slaughtering industry, the deep processing of meat products and the central kitchen industry still need to flexibly control the inventory, lean to reduce costs, and pay close attention to the prevention and control of the spread of African Swine Fever in pork and meat products, in order to be able to make profits in the seemingly booming market.

The company's food business has a certain influence in China, and holds the leading position in specific regions. Company's "Kinghey" brand pork is the designated supplier of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, "Meihao" brand pork products' annual sales rank the second in the four provinces and cities of the southwest, "Liuhe" brand poultry meat products' sales coverage across the whole country, and the Porridge Jiahe central kitchen business, purchased by the company in the middle of the 2016, is also one of the largest central kitchen in Beijing market. In general, the company's food business and poultry slaughtering business are facing the same challenges of product upgrading and channel upgrading, but different from the poultry slaughtering business, which is the largest in China, the food business also faces the challenge of cross-regional market development. In a few years, the company will also make full use of the existing production capacity layout and channel advantages of the white-feathered poultry, combined with the future layout of pig farming, to promote the development of food business in a larger market in China, and promote the company's food brand to gradually grow from a local brand to a national brand.

## II. Significant changes in major assets

### 1. Significant changes in major assets

Application     Non-application

### 2. Major overseas assets

Application     Non-application

## III. Core competence analysis

(I) The company's core competence in the feed business: Concentrate on technology, innovate organization and product, bring a rapid improvement to scientific research ability, improve the bio-safety and performance of product, and use stronger product power to meet the upgrading of breeding demand. Based on scale barriers, transfer to specialization and industrialization, and the long practice and accumulation brings efficiency and cost reduction which competitors difficult to imitate, so the moat is wider and deeper.

1. The largest scale brings strong bargaining power and resource integration ability. Scale is the basis for the survival of feed enterprises. The larger the scale of feed factory, the lower the production cost per ton, which can decrease the purchase cost of raw materials. Therefore, scale is one of the most core competitive factors in the feed industry. The company's feed sales ranked the first in China and the third in the world, and feed production and sales has covered the China's 25 provinces, cities and autonomous regions. The industry-leading production and sales volume and the extensive market coverage enable the company to have the strength to connect with domestic and foreign grain business magnates and large channels of the same magnitude, and to bring strong bargaining power by virtue of its scale advantage. At the same time, with the scale of the country's first and the world's leading position, it is easy to connect with multinational magnates, leading enterprises in other industries and local governments at all levels

to carry out a variety of forms of cooperation, and the resources integration advantage is obvious.

2. Concentrate on technology, innovate organization, and continuously improve scientific research ability. Through many years of accumulation, the company now has built the industry's largest nutrition and raw material database of feed, works closely with several raw material suppliers at home and abroad, and timely grasps the nationwide quality information of raw material of feed, which can let the company establish optimal combination of nutrition and cost in a timely manner and reduce the negative effect brought by price fluctuation of raw material. The company's feed research institute now has 15 doctors and 102 masters. The company owns the leading near infrared detection technology, has established nearly 500 prediction models for 78 feed raw materials and more than 120 feed products. In recent years, the company has won 6 national science and technology awards, 8 provincial and municipal science and technology awards of ministries and commissions, and owns 6 national key laboratories or centers, 2 provincial key laboratories or centers and 2 academician and postdoctoral workstations. The company has successively undertaken 89 national, provincial and municipal key research and development projects, including *Configuration Technology Application and Demonstration of High-efficiency and Low-emission Feed for Meat Duck*, a key research and development plan of the 13th Five-year Plan. In 2019, the company undertook the national key research and development project of "Rapid Identification, Prevention and Control Technology System Research of Drug-resistant Bacteria Transferred Between Human and Poultry Based on Artificial Intelligence" together with the China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment and the University of Nottingham in United Kingdom, and presided over or participated in Shandong Province's key research and development project of "Key Technology Research and Industrialization Promotion of Environmentally Friendly Non-resistant Feed for Pig and Poultry". In recent years, the company has applied for 1,719 patents and obtained 979 licenses. In 2019, 230 patents were applied for, including 90 invention patents.

3. The procurement mode is constantly upgraded, and the professional procurement ability is continuously improved. Since 2014, the company has further managed and optimized raw material procurement system, strengthened the centralized procurement at different levels in various forms, actively carried out supplier system management through new management platform, and built strategic partnership with COFCO, Sinograin, Jilin Wine, Xiangyu, Cargill, Bunge, Yihai, DaChan and many other excellent raw materials suppliers at home and abroad, to get stable, reliable, inexpensive and excellent raw material supply in the upstream. In the past two years, due to the influence of the trade war between China and the United States, the African Swine Fever and so on, the changes of the raw material market were complicated. The feed supply chain system has rapidly strengthened the research center of the raw material market, the professional procurement ability has been significantly improved, and the procurement modes of corn, soybean meal, by-product and so on are continuously upgraded. In terms of corn procurement, the company has expanded the purchase of corn in the Northeast China at certain time, implemented the strategy of transporting corn from north to south, and harvested about 700,000 tons of corn directly from the producing areas in 2019. In terms of soybean meal procurement, the purchase flow was concentrated on the head enterprises to give full play to the advantages of collective procurement, and the cost was reduced through measures such as protein price difference, cross-regional arbitrage, bulk cargo logistics and precise feeding. In 2019, the collective procurement rate of the two grades reached 93%, the direct procurement rate of key varieties was about 90%, and the turnover rate of raw materials was also improved significantly. At the same time, the company actively carried out supply chain financing business, significantly reduced financial costs, and reached the cumulative financing income of about 38 million RMB. In addition, the company will take the construction of digital supply chain ecosystem as the goal, create a end-to-end procurement operation system with the guidance of digitization, and continuously improve the core competitiveness of procurement.

4. Fully serve farmers, and keep closer relation with downstream customers. Facing the serious African Swine Fever in 2019, many small and medium-sized farmers were in difficulties. Relying on its own strong strength, the company launched the "pig flourishing" project for small and medium-sized farmers, and, through various forms of cooperation, provided comprehensive supporting services such as technology and financial services to small and medium-sized farmers to help them continue pig breeding. The "everything flourishing" project, which are extended from the "pig flourishing" project, were also piloted in other feeds, such as aquatic product feed, ruminant feed and so on, and achieved ideal results. Fish flourishing, cattle flourishing, sheep flourishing, for example. Through the development of those projects, on the one hand, the company could avoid a sharp decline in the sales of pig

feed under the effect of African Swine Fever; on the other hand, the service and the support to farmers during the epidemic period greatly improved the service experience of farmers and further bonded the cooperative relation between farmers and the company.

5. The expansion of farming makes the product structure more balanced. The scale of farming increases the bargaining power of farming link, which means that it is increasingly important for feed enterprises to control the farming link. Since 2016, the company has gradually increased the development of pig farming, and made great efforts to develop the pig feeding business by adopting the method of "company + scale farmers". In recent years, the farming quantity of the company has increased rapidly. From 2019, the company has also gradually increased the self-feeding and entrusted feeding of commercial meat poultry in white-feathered poultry business, and directly controlled the farmers through multi-year breeding contracts. The company's feed business has strengthened its control over the farming link through the extension of the above industrial chains, the synergistic effect of feed and farming has improved the profitability of the feed business, the product structure is more balanced, and the competitiveness is greatly enhanced.

(II) The company's core competence in the white-feathered poultry business: Master the core technology of independent intellectual property rights in breeding, upgrade breeding facilities, continuously innovate data utilization, fast produce and fast sell relying on the bargaining power at both ends of the supply and marketing, and strengthen the market control

1. In the breeding of breeding poultry, the company's production technology management, cost management, production efficiency, and product quality are at the domestic leading level, and the company has formed a systematic technology and management ability. The company's each breeding hen remained producing over 115 healthy chicken in the past two years, and each breeding duck remained producing over 220 healthy ducklings, which are at the domestic leading level. Especially in the selection of breeding duck, the company cooperated with the Institute of Animal Sciences of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences to breed "Zhongxin" Beijing duck with complete intellectual property rights, which broke the monopoly of foreign varieties and filled the gap of domestic breeding industry of white-feathered meat duck. From the perspective of consumption, "Zhongxin" Beijing duck has the characteristics of "high lean meat ratio, low sebum ratio and good meat quality". The ratio of breast and leg meat is as high as 28%, and the sebum ratio is lower than 22%, which improves the problem that some foreign varieties of duck meat are "too fat and fishy" and not suitable for Chinese taste. From the perspective of farming, "Zhongxin" Beijing duck has the characteristics of fast growth, high feed conversion rate, strong anti-stress, easy feeding and high survival rate, the ratio of feed to weight is up to 1.9:1 after 40 days of feeding, and the production indexes have reached the international advanced level

2. In the breeding of commercial poultry, the company has continuously increased investment and innovation in the farming link, enhanced demonstration ability and economic benefits, continued to promote the entrusted breeding model with the help of the poultry flourishing platform at the same time, and established close cooperative relations with nearly 30,000 farmers. It has increased the research, development and investment on farming equipment. In 2019, a total of 66 patents were filed, including 29 invention patents and 11 patents authorization. The company invested in the construction of the first domestic large-scale meat duck farm with three-layers wire net system for meat duck which has the internal supporting facilities of fan and wet curtain, automatic feeding line, superior water line, environmental control system and other automation equipment, and adopts the circular agricultural ecological operation mode with the combination of planting and breeding to pursuit the high efficient, green, and sustainable development of the industry. Compared with other sheds of the same condition, the cultivation quantity can be increased by more than 30%, the construction cost is lower, and the breeding efficiency is greatly improved. With the help of the automatic environmental control system, each shed with a farming capacity of 24,000 requires only one employee who can easily control intelligent lighting, automatic water line, feed line and excrement system. In 2019, to ensure the success rate of farming, the company has promoted the establishment of poultry production database, especially a unique set of meat duck's production database, which keeps detailed records on growth parameters, body length, body height, body weight, feed intake, water intake, temperature, humidity and the other key indexes from a number of meat ducks, for the hardware upgrades of farming equipments on the one hand, and for the development of farming technology specification on the other hand, so as to guarantee the industry leading farming index all the time.

3. In terms of poultry slaughtering, the company has the leading position with the largest scale and a larger market share in

the national slaughtering market of white-feathered poultry, especially in the field of white-feathered meat duck, and owns strong bargaining power when facing the downstream market. In the link of raw material supply, as the main production areas are concentrated in Shandong and surrounding areas, such as Henan, Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning and so on, and the self-feeding proportion of commercial generation has been continuously promoted in recent years, there is stronger bargaining power in the poultry farming contract or market poultry acquisition in those regional markets. In the slaughtering and processing links, the company has presided over the formulation and revision of the industry standard of "Operation Rules for Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering - Duck" by virtue of the largest scale of duck slaughtering in China and the leading technical level. In recent years, through the construction and reform ways to improve the automatic and intelligent levels of the slaughtering plant, and also to strengthen the construction of standardization and streamline, plants constantly improve and optimize the existing operation and process standards in combination with actual conditions, so the flexible manufacturing ability and product premium ability are increased significantly, and the ability of fast production and fast sale is further strengthened. In the sale link, the company further promotes the policy of "formulating sale by consumption, formulating production by sale, and fast production and fast sale", which makes the inventory turnover rate of products stable at a high level, and overcomes the adverse impact of agricultural product price cycle fluctuations on the company's operation to some extent.

(III) The company's core competence in pig farming business:

1. Integrative pig breeding in settlement model highlights the cost advantage

The overall planned integrative pig breeding in settlement model, in a settlement to achieve full gathering of entire pig breeding processes, talent sharing, environmental protection technology optimization and industrial chain, has higher production efficiency and lower cost than the traditional breeding model.

Firstly, the industry-leading pig farm construction capacity and advanced production technology can effectively reduce the bio-safety risks of pig farms and ensure the healthy production of pigs. The process of production technology is more in line with the principle of integration for transport, field matching, separate production of sows and weaned pigs, automatic regulation of the environment in the house and reasonable planning of excrement and urine storage and transportation.

Secondly, the production efficiency is high, and each index is at the industry leading level. In the production of breeding pig, the company has cooperated with the most excellent international breeding pig companies of PIC and Hypor to establish a double-system breeding pig structure and select suitable pigs according to the differences between the south and north markets in China. In terms of breeding ability, the company adopts multi-angle combination of algorithm technology, dynamic core group management technology and automatic breeding pig determination technology, which are the most advanced breeding technology in the world. With the cooperation of breeding experts in universities of the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand, the algorithm is constantly optimized, and the intensity of breeding is improved. In the settlement model, each settlement has its own core propagation group, ensuring the bio-safety of breeding boars and the efficient production of piglets. In the whole year of 2019, the total number of piglets per litter, the number of live piglets per litter and number of weaned piglets per litter in the company are all leading in this industry.

Finally, through the application of the complete systemic production and management technology the cost of fattening pigs is continuously reduced. In recent years, the company has orderly implemented various application and practice of new technologies in the industry, and formed a complete set of production management technology system. Through the standardization of cost accounting projects and methods of all branch companies and refining the gained weight cost model to realize the comparison of cost management, the company can quickly find out each branch's cost control key indicators. Through the selfmade feed and nine stages of scientific and nutritious feeding during whole growth process, with the comfortable growth environment provided by automatic and intelligent pig farm, the full cost of fattening of the company's selfproduced piglets are at the industry leading level all the time.

2. National leading bio-safety prevention and control technology

After nearly a year of exploration, 57 research results have been obtained in the field of prevention and control of African Swine Fever in 10 categories. The closed-loop bio-safety prevention and control system has won the war to prevent African Swine Fever,

achieving a survival rate of more than 90% and leading the industry.

As for the prevention and control of the pig farm independently operated by the company, the company has effectively controlled the African Swine Fever the first time through the transformation of hardware facilities and the establishment of a scientific ASF management system. In the aspect of hardware facilities, the original pig farms are actively put into the transformation; all newly-built breeding pig farms adopt the latest safety standards for ASF prevention and control, and the four-level safety prevention and control system of red zone, orange zone, yellow zone and green zone in pig farms can effectively isolate ASF viruses. In terms of management system, build the ASF prevention and control organizations, formulate the bio-safety management standards and management processes at all levels, establish a complete set of scientific prevention and control work mechanism and the prevention and control program, set up the three-level management system from the headquarters to the section to the front-line management unit, which means the headquarters makes the unified command, the section gives daily tracking report, and each feed mills, breeding pig farms and slaughterhouses perform in strict accordance with the standard ASF prevention and control system, take flight inspection, point inspection, video monitoring and other ways guided by the headquarters, implement one-level regulatory system for monitoring the performance process and testing the results, so as to fully implement the unified standards from top to bottom in place.

For the prevention and control of fattening farms dominated by farmers' cooperative breeding, the company also carries out more strict management according to the prevention and control standards to ensure the safe production of live pigs and the production interests of farmers. Firstly, the company subsidizes and assists the farmers to complete the renovation and upgrading of the sheds, so that the breeding conditions can meet the ASF prevention and control standards. Secondly, the ASF inspection and monitoring was carried out on whole fattening process of the family farm, including site inspection before providing piglets, transportation vehicle inspection, feed plant inspection and materials inspection, and a timely reporting system. Thirdly, for biological assets and production safety, veterinary medicine management, environmental management and other standards, comprehensive upgrade has been made according to requirements for ASF prevention, farmers are repeatedly trained, and the standards are fully implemented and performed in place. The cooperative farmer's understanding of ASF is effectively improved through a series of measures, and farmers have gradually implemented in accordance with the standard through the way of "publicity, help, assistance and inspection", so that the the safe production of live pigs is effectively guaranteed.

### 3. Leading pigsty design capability for the future

The company has been following the concept of "meet the needs of pigs, meet the needs of pig farmers, and meet the needs of sustainable development" in the design of pig farms, to create a scientific and automated modern pig farms, both for the present use and the future needs, so that the comprehensive operation ability can win from the beginning. The present means paying attention to the details of production, scientific planning, and eliminating waste. For example, the established production patterns shall be equipped with the matched functional areas, pigsty and field; let the pig transport, logistics and other transport be clear, and meet the requirements of efficiency and bio-safety at the same time; meet the environmental needs of pigs in different climates and stages. The future means focusing on sustainable development need. For example, intensive construction of pigsty can be answerable for the scarcity of land; the action of environmental protection is irreversible, and pigsty construction achieves zero emissions; the intelligent design of mechanical automation of piggery can deal with the increase of labor cost.

### 4. Industry-leading environmental processing capacity

Environmental protection treatment of the plant includes three major sectors of sewage treatment, solid manure treatment and treatment of sick or dead pigs. In all processes of treatments, the company has a separate odor treatment method in order to fully meet the national standards of environmental protection objectives, leading the industry in environmental treatment ability. In terms of sewage treatment, the company adopts the "pre-treatment + UASB + two-stage A/O process", so that the effluent index is COD concentration  $\leq 200\text{mg/L}$ , ammonia nitrogen concentration  $\leq 100\text{mg/L}$ , reaching the standard of farmland irrigation and returning to the field directly. The company's treatment method of biogas slurry returning to field can make the bearing capacity of 1 mu of land reach 30 sows, which is far more than the industry's general level that 1 mu of land sows bears no more than 3 sows, so that, if the company build a farm with 12,000 sows, the supporting absorption land would be about 400-500 mu of land. In terms of solid

manure treatment, the company adopts the method of vertical fermentation tank, which is closed throughout and occupies a small area. Solid manure produced by a farm of 12,000 sows is treated in only 10-15 days. At the same time, it meets the national discharge standards, and the fermentation process can reach a high temperature of 60 to 70°C, which can effectively kill the pathogenic microorganisms in feces and avoid the spread of diseases. In addition, the vertical fermentation tank can also deal with sick and dead pigs produced in the plant, strengthening the prevention and control capacity of bio-safety.

5. Continuously innovate the sales method, and comprehensively improve the sales efficiency.

The company's self-feeding commercial pig is completely sold in accordance with the unified plan of pig sales method, to ensure the optimal price of large pigs on the market sales. Only a small number of live pigs can be transported to slaughtering plant in the system for slaughter, other live pigs are sold through the "pig easy", a pig trading platform, developed by the company. After one year's accumulation, the system of that trading platform is becoming more and more mature in algorithm and trading data, guiding pig sales through the generated pig price index, forming regional price comparison and monitoring, and assisting in improving the company's average pig sales price.

(IV) The company's core competence in the food business: The whole industrial chain is full of high-quality resources, food is safe and traceable, and branding channels gradually upgrade.

1. In the terms of products: Safety, precise research and development, and flexible production of the whole industrial chain. Relying on the advantage of company's whole agriculture and animal husbandry industry chain, the company's food business can get safe raw material of the livestock and poultry, which is controlled in the upstream links of the feed, breeding and cultivation, truly achieve food safety from the farmland to people's dinner table through the safe production of slaughter and processing links, and send the safest and most confident fresh chilled meat to the customers' table. In 2018, the company established the food industry research institute and set up an excellent food research and development team for product development. The strong research and development strength support us to develop a variety of To B and To C products for clients and consumers at the food end. The company is in the capacity of standardized and efficient production, has participated in the formulation of "The First Part of Fresh or Frozen Pork and Pork By-products GBT 9959.1-2019: Pork Slices" and other national standards, also constantly improves the level of automation and intelligent by construction and reform in recent years, and constantly strengthens the construction of standardization and processize, while the factories constantly improve and optimize the existing operation and process standards in combination with actual conditions, and the flexible processing ability and the product premium ability have increased significantly.

2. In the terms of branding: Newly build the advantage combination of mother and child brands. New Hope Liuhe holds the head position in the agriculture and animal husbandry and the food industry, but, in the background of new era with consumption upgrade, the food sector is also increasing the pace of new layout. The "New Hope Food", as a mother brand, has the high-class resources of whole agriculture and animal husbandry industry chain as the backing whether in the To B end of "New hope Liuhe" or To C end of "New Hope Food" to make the mother brand's vitality more powerful. Kinghey, Liuhe, Meihao and Porridge Jiahe, as the child brand, have also been recognized by the industry's customers and partners. Those are the brand advantages we have accumulated over the past 30 years in the agriculture and animal husbandry and the food industry. In May 2019, the company entered the top 100 listed companies by brand value, and its brand value is 62.9 billion RMB, ranking the 50th in the overall list and the 50th in the overseas list.

3. In the terms of sales channels: The advantages of traditional channels are stable, and the emerging channels are growing rapidly. The company has operated the whole agriculture and animal husbandry and the food industry chain for many years, further consolidates and strengthens the traditional circulation channels such as wholesale market, agricultural trade and raw material processing, and synchronously upgrades and moves forward the development of new channels under the background of intensified market competition and consumption upgrade. At the To B end, we focused on the catering market of 4 trillion, established a professional sales and service team, and provided long-term services for Haidilao, Kungfu, Yunhaiyao and other catering enterprises, and won the honor of quality suppliers for many times. At the To C end, we have made good progress in the supermarket and e-commerce channels. In the terms of supermarket, at present, we have settled in Wal-Mart, RT-Mart, Yonghui, Carrefour, Hema, Wumart, Metro and other national key supermarket customers, with a total of 2,000 stores. In the terms of e-commerce, the company

has deeply cultivated JD platform and achieved rapid sales growth in key activities such as 618, double 11, double 12, etc., obtaining the top three in the share of category. At the same time, we have actively layoutted new retail and new format, and carried out comprehensive cooperation with Ali Retail System, JD New Channel, Meituan B2B, Country Garden Phoenix Selection, Midea New Kitchen Technology and other emerging channel customers, and make continuous innovation and upgrading of products and supply chain. Relying on the advantages of the whole industrial chain, we will continue to optimize and upgrade the channel structure, do a good job in value-added services through the integration of internal and external resources, constantly improve the premium ability of products and services, and build competitive barriers.

## Section 4 Discussion and Analysis of Business Situation

### I. Overview

In recent years, the company has been adhering to the medium-and long-term strategy of "strengthening the feed business, expanding pig business, refining meat and poultry business, providing excellent food, and deepening overseas markets", creating a balanced layout of diversification of inter-industry livestock and poultry and integration of intra-industry agriculture and food. The company committed to becoming a high-quality blue-chip enterprise with stable growth, a modern enterprise in leading the industry's scientific and technological innovation, the vanguard of the internationalization of Chinese agricultural and animal husbandry food enterprises, a investor-friendly company, and a good company that actively assumes social responsibility.

In 2019, the domestic agricultural and animal husbandry industry suggests a situation of simultaneous rise of pigs and poultry from the perspective of market, but in terms of business environment the situation is different. In the pig industry, African Swine Fever continues to spread in more provinces across the country from north to south. Although pig prices have gone out of the bottom area and rose sharply in the second half of the year, attracting enterprises and farmers to start mending again, the situation of prevention and control of African Swine Fever is still grim. It is difficult for the whole industry to increase production. At the end of the year, the number of live pigs on hand decreased by 27.5%, and the number of live pig sales decreased by 21.6% for the whole year. In the poultry industry, the upswing that began in the middle of last year has continued to this day under the blessing of the poultry meat substitution effect caused by African Swine Fever, but the long-term operation of high poultry prices has also triggered another round of capacity expansion of poultry breeding. As a result, the relationship between supply and demand in the industry has been reversed. The inventory of white-feathered broiler throughout the country has increased by 11.8% year-on-year, and poultry production has also increased by 12.3% over the same period last year, gradually increasing the risk of oversupply. In the feed industry, African Swine Fever has led to a substantial reduction in demand for pig feed, but large feed enterprises with balanced business and a full range of feeds can get opportunities for the growth of poultry feed from the strong demand of the poultry industry. The repeated trade frictions between China and the United States still make the import of bulk agricultural products face great uncertainty, but compared with the outbreak last year, Chinese enterprises already have a calmer state of mind and richer ways to deal with it effectively and defuse the risk. The No. 1 document issued by the Central Committee in early 2019 further emphasized the decisive victory in poverty alleviation on the basis of focusing on the themes of agricultural modernization, supply-side reform and development of new momentum in the past five years, and also pointed out the direction for the current company's development strategy to combine social comprehensive benefits.

In order to support the smooth operation of diversified business portfolios and integrated business models, and to further enhance specialized business capabilities, the company optimized and adjusted its organizational structure at the end of 2018, changing the region-oriented architecture which was adopted to ensure a smooth transition since its reorganization and listing in 2011 to a business-oriented architecture. The company set up five strategic business units: feed BU, poultry industry BU, pig industry committee, food industry group and overseas special zones. The year of 2019 is the first year that the company operates with the new structure of five strategic business units with all businesses running well, professional capabilities further improved, and feed, poultry, food and overseas have all achieving varying degrees of growth. The pig industry has also intensified its development while resisting African Swine Fever. In terms of capital operation, the company completed the increase of shares of major shareholders in 2019, implemented the company's share repurchase and equity incentive plan, and successfully completed the issuance and listing of 4 billion Yuan of convertible bonds at the beginning of January 2020. With the assistance of the capital market's supporting to industrial development, the company effectively safeguards the interests of most investors, achieves the common development of the management team with the company as a whole and most shareholders, and continuously enhances the investment value for shareholders. By virtue of its excellent performance in environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG), the company was rated as A by International Institute of Green Finance, CUF, ranking in the top 20% of the selected companies. Through the above efforts, the company achieved a total

business income of 82.051 billion Yuan during the reporting period, a year-on-year growth of 12.987 billion Yuan, with the increase rate of 18.80%. The company also achieved the net profit of 5.042 billion Yuan belonging to the shareholders of the listed company, an increase of 3.337 billion Yuan over the same period last year with the increase rate of 195.78%.

(I) Feed business: Strengthen the production and marketing of technical sourcing, and steadily increase the gross profit of sales

Feed business is still the main pillar of the company. In recent years, the company insists on improving its competitiveness from many aspects, such as product power, buying power, manufacturing, service and so on, to promote the growth of feed business.

1. Strengthen product power: continuous optimization of product structure and remarkable achievements in new product development. The company has strengthened the iterative upgrading and development of its products, and the growth rate of special aquatic feed and ruminant feed with high gross profit has reached more than 50%, which is substantially ahead of the overall level. Aiming at the demand for live pig supplements after African Swine Fever, the company optimized earlier stage pig feed, developed "hearty three meals", and other new products, and achieved good results; the company's first bio-environmental feed sales in the country exceeded 2.1 million tons, with an annual sales increase of more than 100% compared with the same period last year, ranking first in similar products. The company also increased functional aquatic products sales by more than 200% year-on-year, improving shortcomings in the aquatic product portfolio.

2. Strengthen buying power: expand the base for deep cooperation, enhance synergy and boost the connectivity of finance. The company strengthens the raw material market research center and continues to upgrade the purchasing mode of corn, soybean meal, by-products and other varieties. In the aspect of corn procurement, our company should seek proper timing to expand the purchase of corn from the northeast area and implement the strategy of transporting grain from the north to the south, and the direct sourcing of more than 700,000 tons will be realized in 2019. In the aspect of soybean meal procurement, our company should concentrate the purchase flow to the head enterprises, give full play to the advantages of collection, and reduce the cost through measures such as protein price difference, cross-regional arbitrage, logistics in bulk, precise use of materials and so on. In 2019, the two-stage collection rate reached 93%, the direct recovery rate of key varieties was about 90%, and the raw material turnover rate also increased significantly. At the same time, the company actively carried out supply chain financing business, greatly reduced financial costs, and achieved a cumulative financing income of about 38 million Yuan.

3. Strengthen manufacturing: promote lean cost reduction to improve efficiency, distribute large factories to optimize production capacity. On the one hand, the company continues to promote various lean production improvement actions, and keep the rate of per-ton feed production expense stable in the context of a substantial increase in African Swine Fever prevention expenditure throughout the year; on the other hand, it continues to invest in the transformation and upgrading of production facilities to build professional factories. The number of factories with annual sales of more than 120000 tons increased by 15 to 54, the number of factories with annual sales of more than 200000 tons increased by 4 to 8, and 16 new professional aquatic feed lines are added.

4. Improve service quality: provide technical and financial comprehensive services, empower farmers and help breeding. As African Swine Fever continues to ravage the country in 2019, pig farmers suffer heavy losses, and even face the grim situation of withdrawing from farming. The company launched the "Pig Wang" project to support farmers who are skillful and willing but unable to recover after the loss. On the one hand, the company provides a variety of financial support, such as external agricultural funds, and on the other hand, offers technical services to help them improve their ability to resist African Swine Fever. The "flourishing pig" project extends to the "everything flourishing" project, which improves customer service in poultry, aquatic products, ruminants and other materials through similar services. This not only drives feed sales, but also enhances customer satisfaction and customer stickiness.

During the reporting period, the company sold a total of 18.72 million tons of various feed products, an increase of 1.68 million tons over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 9.9 percent (the total amount of feed in the country decreased 3.7 percent over the same period last year). The product structure was also further optimized. Pig feed sales were 3.98 million tons, a decrease of 420000 tons from the same period last year, with a drop of 9.5 percent. (the national pig feed was down 26.6 percent from the same period last year). The sales of poultry was 13.19 million tons, an increase of 2.30 million tons, or 21.2 percent, among which the sales of the market-oriented export of poultry was 11.30 million tons, an increase of 1.54 million tons, with the increase rate of 15.8

percent (the year-on-year national poultry feed increased by about 17.1 percent). The aquatic food sales volume was 1.19 million tons, an increase of 130,000 tons over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 11.3 percent (the national aquatic products increased by about 0.3 percent year-on-year). The company achieved the business income of 42.431 billion Yuan, an increase of 3.012 billion Yuan over the same period last year. The overall gross profit margin level of feed has also been synchronously raised, achieving a record high gross profit since the establishment of the company of 3.437 billion Yuan, an increase of 435 million Yuan over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 14.50%.

(II) White-feathered poultry business: List and promote Zhongxin Duck, and develop production base to improve direct supply

White-feathered poultry business is an important basis for the development of the company. The current mode of the company engaged in the poultry industry is "poultry breeding + commercial generation with centering on traditional contract breeding / self-feeding and entrusted breeding as auxiliary + poultry slaughtering". The overall profit and loss level of this model will change with the rise and fall of the prices of breeding poultry, commercial generation chickens and ducks, and poultry meat in the same direction. However, in the process of commercial generation breeding, as the company's current self-feeding and entrusted breeding capacity is less than the slaughtering capacity, the company will also bear the pressure of increasing slaughtering costs (that is, the buyback price of chickens and ducks) to a certain extent in the upward period of the market. In 2019, the poultry industry market has generally improved due to the substitution effect caused by African Swine Fever. While doing a good job in daily operation, the company strives to make up for the shortcomings in the industrial chain, focusing on promoting the transformation of commercial generation breeding from traditional contract farming to self-feeding or entrusted breeding, to continuously improve profitability.

1. List and promote Zhongxin Duck and make a profit by grasping the market. In the process of poultry breeding, the "Zhongxin Lean Peking Duck" jointly cultivated by the company and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences with complete intellectual property rights received the certificate of new livestock and poultry breeds (matching system) issued by China National Commission of Animal Genetic Resources in April 2019, and officially listed on the market. After a series of internal and external promotion work, the amount of parent breeding ducks on hand has exceeded 2 million by the end of 2019, accounting for about 6% of the total inventory size of the industry. In addition, during the upward period of the poultry market, the company makes use of the surplus capacity of the hatchery to actively carry out the business of purchasing eggs for hatching, and seize the favorable market to increase the profits of the poultry business.

2. Speed up the construction of the base and increase the proportion of direct supply. In the process of commercial generation breeding, the company continues to pay attention to the construction of commercial generation self-support base, and has completed the construction of 17 commercial generation self-support farms throughout the year, making the number of commercial generation self-support farms reaching 57 and the annual production scale of commercial generation chickens and ducks exceeding 74 million. At the same time, nine commercial poultry farms have started, thirteen commercial poultry farms are under construction, and nearly 75 million new annual production capacity can be added in the future. Through the demonstration effect of self-feeding farms, coupled with the provision of other comprehensive services to farmers, such as upgrading of sheds, technical and financial support, and even helping some pig farmers to transform pig sheds into duck sheds in the context of African Swine Fever, the company strives to increase the proportion of direct supply (including self-feeding, entrusted feeding, more than two-year continuous breeding contracts). In the whole year, the proportion of direct supply reached 71% in the chicken industry and 41% in the duck industry. Self-feeding farms and direct supply farmers will greatly enhance the company's long-term profitability in the poultry industry.

3. Optimize the product distribution channel and increase the sales premium. In the poultry meat sales link, on the one hand, the company strengthens the sales of fresh products and customized products for high-end customers in terms of product structure; on the other hand, in terms of channel structure, it strengthens the development of close customers, as well as superior sales channels such as food processing raw materials, catering, and supermarket or chain stores outside the traditional wholesale markets. The sales volume in 2019 in these three categories of superior channels increased by 10.6% compared with the same period last year.

During the reporting period, the company sold a total of 500.30 million baby chickens and baby ducks, an increase of 42.76 million compared with the same period last year, with the increase rate of 9.4%, the company sold 323.92 million commercial chickens and ducks, an increase of 63.31 million over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 24.3%; the company

slaughtered 725.90 million chickens and ducks, an increase of 30.48 million over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 4.4%; the company sold 1.81 million tons of chicken and duck meat, an increase of 19,000 tons over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 1.1%; the company achieved business income of 21.359 billion Yuan, an increase of 2.712 billion Yuan over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 14.54%; the company achieved gross profit of 2.275 billion Yuan, an increase of 683 million Yuan over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 42.89%.

(III) Pig breeding business: Innovate in “three-round” development model, and strictly prevent the acceleration of African Swine Fever development

Pig farming is a major measure of the company's strategic transformation. In 2019, in the face of the unfavorable environment of the expansion and spread of African Swine Fever, while doing a good job in prevention and control, the company actively responded to the national policy to restore pork production and supply, increase investment and production, and achieve rapid overtaking in corners in the crisis, gradually making the pig business become a new growth pole of the company.

1. The prevention system of African Swine Fever is becoming more and more mature, and the cost of production safety is strictly controlled. The spread of African Swine Fever in the country has not only led to a sharp decline in live pig slaughtering and a sharp rise in pig prices, but also brought great challenges to the safe production and survival of enterprises. The company continues to iteratively upgrade prevention and control methods and hardware facilities. In the pig feed factory, special funds are invested to upgrade and transform the systems of washing, testing, production and information, strengthen the strict disinfection of the whole process, strictly control the modulation temperature of 85 °C for three minutes, and purchase high-specification special feed vehicles at the same time to achieve special-purpose, point-to-point transportation and ensure the safety of transportation. In the company's own pig farm, the company establishes a four-level regional prevention and control system, sorts out risk carriers, identifies hundreds of risk control points, installs cameras, and monitors key links. For cooperative breeding households, first of all, maintain a strict standard for entrance, select high-quality farmers according to hardware conditions to carry out cooperation; secondly, help cooperative farmers upgrade facilities, do a good job in disinfection and isolation, and provide living materials for collection and distribution, so that they can feel at ease to do a good job in raising pigs. The company has set up nearly 20 testing laboratories across the country, comprehensively used fluorescent quantitative PCR to form a three-level detection system and to identify risk factors in a timely manner. Finally, the company has also developed a special reward and punishment mechanism for the prevention and control of African Swine Fever to ensure that all requirements are strictly implemented. The excellent experience and practices summarized by the company in the prevention and control of African Swine Fever have been gradually recognized by the whole industry. The company's pig industry researchers participated in writing "Nine Key Technologies for Preventing and Controlling African Swine Fever and Resuming Pig production" published in the Farmers' Daily. The rapid sampling equipment developed by the company, such as living inguinal lymph node sampler and cotton rope oral fluid collector, has also been widely used in the industry. The company's live pig listing rate reached 90% for the whole year. Effective prevention and control of African Swine Fever combined with the high-efficiency and low-cost breeding method that the company has always had in the past, the complete cost of fattening piglets can still be maintained at 13.0 Yuan / kg under the background that 90% of the fattening pigs are completed by cooperative farmers, an increase of less than 1 Yuan compared with 2018, continuing to maintain a leading level in the industry.

2. Develop in “three-round” model to obtain resources, and improve efficiency and speed up construction. African Swine Fever has greatly reduced pig production capacity across the country, and it has also brought room for advanced production capacity with a higher level of production efficiency and safety. The company promptly put forward the "three-round development model", that is, the whole regional planning, the layout of the whole industrial chain and the harmonious development of the whole ecology, to help local governments solve many pain points such as industrial development, food taxation, environmental protection governance, poverty alleviation in rural areas, and so on. It also helps companies to obtain land resources and policy support more efficiently. In terms of engineering construction, the company continues to optimize the process, strive to shorten the project cycle on the premise of ensuring high quality, set up new engineering recruitment centers, strengthen the project management team, and make remarkable progress in cost control, project acceleration and quality control. Especially after entering the winter of 2019, the company adjusts measures to local conditions, makes innovative breakthroughs, greatly accelerates the progress of construction through a variety of

technical means to avoid low-temperature shutdown in northern projects. For the challenging goal of "two 180 days" for pig raising investment project, the company has 18 projects to complete the formalities within 180 days, and 8 projects to complete the construction within 180 days. By the end of 2019, the company has put into operation project with the production capacity of 10 million pigs, the construction capacity of 6.5 million pigs. The company's fixed assets and the balance of construction in progress increased more than 200% at the end of 2019. Other projects that have completed land contracts or reserves have a production capacity of more than 43.5 million heads of pigs, with a theoretical maximum production capacity of more than 60 million.

3. Steadily carry out outsourcing cooperation, and supplement production capacity and obtain support from farmers. The provincial isolated prevention and control after the outbreak of African Swine Fever has had a serious impact on the company's breeding, piglet transportation and pig production in pig farms. At the beginning of 2019, the company adjusted its business strategy in time, increased the efforts to purchase piglets, selected the leading enterprises or professional pig breeders with strong strength and good reputation nearby, and combined with the contract of quality guarantee setting and testing in various links, to reduce the risk of epidemic disease as much as possible, and speed up the release of piglets on the basis of ensuring safety and profit. Although the outsourcing of piglets increases the cost of breeding to a certain extent, it helps the company to lock in advance a number of farmers who have good foundation but dare not resume production due to the lack of guidance and support in the context of African Swine Fever. This is helpful for the company to carry out the cooperative breeding business after the release of self-produced piglet production capacity. Even in the summer and autumn of 2019, facing the unfavorable situation of African Swine Fever spread in the south, the complete cost of fattening piglets purchased by the company for the whole year could still be controlled at 17.3 Yuan / kg. With the gradual increase of self-produced piglets in the company later, the proportion of purchased piglets will gradually decrease, and the impact on the overall cost of pig-raising business will also be reduced.

4. Reserve talents and funds, and support long-term development. In the reserve of talents, the company's pig industry has more than 10,000 employees, which can support the demand for talents on a production scale of 12 million heads of pigs. In terms of capital reserves, the company has a comprehensive credit line of more than 60 billion Yuan from several financial institutions around the world. The proportion of used credit line is not more than 30% at present, and the average financing cost for the whole year is less than 3.8%. It has absolute competitiveness in the industry. In addition, the company also completed the review of the board of directors on the listing of 4 billion Yuan of convertible bonds at the end of 2019, and successfully completed the issuance and listing at the beginning of January 2020.

During the reporting period, the company sold 384,900 breeding pigs and piglets, 3.165 million fattened pigs, 3.5499 million in total, an increase of 996,200 over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 39.0%; the company achieved operating income of 7.487 billion Yuan, an increase of 4.262 billion Yuan, with the increase rate of 132.16%; the company achieved gross profit of 2.885 billion Yuan, an increase of 2.362 billion Yuan over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 451.15%.

(IV) Food business: Continue to optimize product sales channels, and ensure safety and help epidemic prevention

Food business is the direction of the company's long-term transformation and development. At the end of 2018, the company adjusted its organizational structure and classified poultry slaughtering as white-feathered poultry business. The adjusted food business only included pig slaughtering, deep processing of meat products, central kitchen and other subdivisions. In 2019, the company's food business, on the one hand, is facing the severe situation of prevention and control of Africa Swine Fever; on the other hand, it also bears the cost pressure of rising pig prices and poultry prices to varying degrees. The company continues to optimize and upgrade from the two major aspects of sales channels and products to ensure the steady growth of food business profits.

1. Entering hot pot industry to increase the proportion of non-wholesale channels. The company continues to optimize the sales channel structure, through the development of hot pot and catering channels such as Wanchai Wharf, Haidilao, Yonghui supermarket, etc., to further increase the proportion of non-wholesale channels, among which the proportion of fresh pork non-wholesale channels increased from 46% to 58%, and the sales of pork products food and beverage channels increased by 133% compared with the same period last year. In addition, the company has also made new breakthroughs in the new retail channels, the company has in-depth cooperation with Freshhema, with "daily fresh" fresh pork, Small Crispy Meat and other products hitting shelves in Freshhema stores.

2. Create new popular products and optimize product structure. In 2019, the company has launched a number of new products,

such as Small Crispy Meat, "Zhi Chu" series of traceable pork products and other new products. Among them, Small Crispy Meat began to gain momentum in the middle of the year, mainly relying on sales in the second half of the year. Its sales exceeded 140 million Yuan, and stationed in Haidilao, Freshhema and other well-known catering terminals, becoming the company's star products. During the reporting period, the share of high premium categories increased to 38%, and the proportion of sales categories with high gross profit for emerging channels such as supermarkets, e-commerce and new retail increased to 15%. Popular new product development and emerging channel breakthroughs form an organic combination, which on the one hand lays a good foundation for the follow-up introduction of more new products by taking hot sales as the fulcrum, on the other hand, brings word-of-mouth impact for new products to win more customers by taking the head customer as a demonstration.

3. The market in Sichuan is sinking and the high developing speed outside Sichuan is expanding. Pork products, as the company's traditional advantageous products, have always had a strong market influence in the core cities of Sichuan, but their market influence outside the region was limited in the past. In 2019, the pork products business focused on the market sinking in Sichuan and the market expansion outside Sichuan, and achieved excellent performance. Sales in the secondary market in Sichuan increased by 23%, of which the county-level market increased by 27%. Sales outside Sichuan were increased by 47%, especially in the northwest region, which grew by more than 200% for the whole year. The downward and outward market development will help the brand to achieve national expansion, form a comprehensive docking between the food industry and the pig industry in a larger area in the future, and pave the way for opening the animal husbandry and food industry chain across the country.

During the reporting period, the company sold 233,000 tons of pork products, a decrease of 45,000 tons over the same period last year, with a drop of 16.1% (the national pork production dropped by 21.3%), mainly caused by African Swine Fever; sales of all kinds of deeply processed meat products and prefabricated dishes are 177,000 tons, an increase of 27,000 tons, with the increase rate of 18.3%; the company's food business achieved operating income of 7.149 billion Yuan, an increase of 1.714 billion Yuan over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 31.53%; the company's food business achieved gross profit of 963 million Yuan, an increase of 261 million Yuan over the same period last year, with the increase rate of 37.18%.

The company should comply with the disclosure requirements of "Industry Information Disclosure Guideline No. 1 of Shenzhen Stock Exchange – Listed Company Engaged in Livestock and Aquaculture Business"

## II. Main business analysis

### 1. Overview

See the related contents of "I. Overview" in "Discussion and Analysis of Business Situation".

### 2. Revenue and cost

#### (1) Operating income composition

Unit: Yuan

	2019		2018		Year-on-year increase or decrease
	Amount	Proportion of operating income	Amount	Proportion of operating income	
Total operating income	82,050,539,486.67	100%	69,063,225,293.92	100%	18.80%
Sub-industry					
Feed	42,430,962,048.33	51.72%	39,419,164,029.80	57.07%	7.64%

Poultry industry	21,358,579,417.11	26.03%	18,646,775,122.91	27.00%	14.54%
Pig industry	7,486,899,555.82	9.12%	3,224,934,963.36	4.67%	132.16%
Food	7,148,518,393.85	8.71%	5,434,898,728.49	7.87%	31.53%
Trade	2,853,366,739.82	3.48%	1,703,364,194.81	2.47%	67.51%
Others	772,213,331.74	0.94%	634,088,254.55	0.92%	21.78%
Sub-product					
Feed	42,430,962,048.33	51.72%	39,419,164,029.80	57.07%	7.64%
Poultry industry	21,358,579,417.11	26.03%	18,646,775,122.91	27.00%	14.54%
Pig industry	7,486,899,555.82	9.12%	3,224,934,963.36	4.67%	132.16%
Food	7,148,518,393.85	8.71%	5,434,898,728.49	7.87%	31.53%
Trade	2,853,366,739.82	3.48%	1,703,364,194.81	2.47%	67.51%
Others	772,213,331.74	0.94%	634,088,254.55	0.92%	21.78%
Sub-region					
Overseas	9,094,799,718.18	11.08%	6,623,661,085.98	9.59%	37.31%
China	72,955,739,768.49	88.92%	62,439,564,207.94	90.41%	16.84%

(2) The situation of an industry, product or region that accounts for more than 10% of a company's operating income or operating profit.

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

	business income	Operating cost	Gross profit margin	Operating income increase or decrease compared with the same period last year	Operating costs increase or decrease compared with the same period last year	Gross profit margin increase or decrease compared with the same period last year
Sub-industry						
Feed	42,430,962,048.33	38,993,670,271.33	8.10%	7.64%	7.08%	0.48%
Poultry industry	21,358,579,417.11	19,083,397,180.74	10.65%	14.54%	11.90%	2.11%
Pig industry	7,486,899,555.82	4,601,913,060.01	38.53%	132.16%	70.35%	22.30%
Food	7,148,518,393.85	6,185,288,336.01	13.47%	31.53%	30.69%	0.55%
Sub-product						
Feed	42,430,962,048.33	38,993,670,271.33	8.10%	7.64%	7.08%	0.48%
Poultry industry	21,358,579,417.11	19,083,397,180.74	10.65%	14.54%	11.90%	2.11%
Pig industry	7,486,899,555.82	4,601,913,060.01	38.53%	132.16%	70.35%	22.30%

Food	7,148,518,393.85	6,185,288,336.01	13.47%	31.53%	30.69%	0.55%
Sub-region						
Overseas	9,094,799,718.18	8,045,904,337.48	11.53%	37.31%	39.66%	-1.49%
China	72,955,739,768.49	64,104,156,729.49	12.13%	16.84%	11.93%	3.85%

In the case that the statistical caliber of the company's main business data is adjusted in the reporting period, the company's main business data adjusted according to the caliber at the end of the reporting period last year should be used.

Applicable  Not Applicable .

### (3) Is the company's income from physical sales greater than that from labor services?

Yes  No

Industry classification	Project	Unit	2019	2018	Year-on-year increase or decrease
Feed (Ten thousand tons)	Sales volume	Ten thousand tons	1,872	1,703.87	9.87%
	Production quantity	Ten thousand tons	1,870	1,714.8	9.05%
	Inventory	Ten thousand tons	16.09	18.09	-11.06%
Slaughtering and Meat Products (Ten thousand tons)	Sales volume	Ten thousand tons	204.3	212.72	-3.96%
	Production quantity	Ten thousand tons	205.59	215.19	-4.46%
	Inventory	Ten thousand tons	4.58	3.29	39.21%

Explanation of the reason why the relevant data have changed by more than 30% year-on-year

Applicable  Not Applicable

The inventories of slaughtering and meat products increased mainly due to the increase of the company's stocking.

### (4) Performance of major sales contracts signed by the company as of the reporting period

Applicable  Not Applicable

### (5) Operating cost composition

Industry classification

Unit: Yuan

Industry classification	Project	2019		2018		Year-on-year increase or decrease
		Amount	Proportion of operating cost	Amount	Proportion of operating cost	
Feed	Main material	33,050,743,451.38	85.77%	30,866,897,295.51	84.76%	1.01%
Feed	Supplementary material	4,316,234,887.85	10.11%	4,031,037,280.08	11.07%	-0.96%
Feed	Packing material	352,316,347.39	0.87%	329,036,849.85	0.90%	-0.03%

Feed	Employee compensation	222,730,430.53	0.58%	208,013,394.13	0.57%	0.01%
Feed	Manufacturing expenses	564,713,088.91	1.42%	527,399,359.18	1.45%	-0.03%
Feed	Fuel and energy	486,932,065.27	1.25%	454,757,759.70	1.25%	0.00%
Slaughtering and Meat Products	Main material	20,384,280,433.19	90.89%	17,451,996,686.93	87.95%	2.94%
Slaughtering and Meat Products	Supplementary material	391,693,393.20	0.38%	335,348,202.40	1.69%	-1.31%
Slaughtering and Meat Products	Packing material	463,542,477.16	1.40%	396,861,777.99	2.00%	-0.60%
Slaughtering and Meat Products	Employee compensation	1,110,184,232.80	4.27%	950,483,958.28	4.79%	-0.52%
Slaughtering and Meat Products	Manufacturing expenses	507,579,012.49	1.88%	434,563,646.89	2.19%	-0.31%
Slaughtering and Meat Products	Fuel and energy	319,844,309.24	1.18%	273,834,626.81	1.38%	-0.20%
Breeding	Feed	2,243,652,725.70	30.61%	1,557,230,203.32	44.87%	-14.26%
Breeding	Veterinary drug	208,167,063.75	1.83%	144,480,487.24	4.08%	-2.25%
Breeding	Baby livestock and poultry cost	3,091,715,972.56	54.36%	2,145,837,204.40	31.57%	22.79%
Breeding	Employee compensation	546,187,537.04	8.98%	379,087,066.20	7.68%	1.30%
Breeding	Agricultural manufacturing expenses	423,027,602.22	3.26%	293,606,649.31	8.27%	-5.01%
Breeding	Depreciation of productive biological assets	177,377,080.05	0.94%	123,110,383.02	3.47%	-2.53%
Breeding	Packing material	3,346,737.36	0.02%	2,322,837.42	0.06%	-0.04%

**(6) Whether the scope of merger has changed during the reporting period**

Yes  No

1. The newly included unites into the consolidated statements for the current year include: Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd., Hengnan Mugeng Ecologic Agriculture Co., Ltd., Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Ruzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Heyang Zhenghe Morden Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Dong'e New Hope Morden Agricultural Development Co., Ltd., Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Creative Technology Co., Ltd., Qingdao Jiazhi

Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Shenyang New Hope Agricultural Investment Consulting Co., Ltd., Haiyang Xinhao Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Wuqi Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd., Shuozhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Anyang Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd., Linyi Xinhao Breeding Co., Ltd., Baiyin New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd., Guangxi Luo Cheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Caoxian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Ningming Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Taiqian Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Shenze New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd., Laixi New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fuping Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Xiangyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Hezhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Zhaoqing Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Suixi Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Gansu New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Neiqiu Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Bijie Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Chenzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Xiaoxian Datun Breeding Co., Ltd., Wulian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Linqing Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Xinji Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Gaomi Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Gansu Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Zhucheng Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Jiuquan New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Xuanwei Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Nanning Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Nangong Xinhao Qianxihe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Wuhe New Hope Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Heishan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Nanning Wuming Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Nanning Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Chongqing Pengshui Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Qingfeng Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Puyang Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Yingcheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Yulin Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Dingzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Raoyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fucheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Juye Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Xianning Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Jingxian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Longzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Hanyuan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Xingren Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Tianquan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Ningbo New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Liuzhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Guigang Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Zibo Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Guang'an Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Tangshan Xinhao environmental protection and Technology Co., Ltd., Hengshui Yizhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Xuwen Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Zhangwu Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Tongliao Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fengyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Lianjiang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Indonesia Corn Drying Co., Ltd., New Hope Philippine Animal Healthcare Services Co., Ltd., Xinhe International Trade Co., Ltd., New Hope Vietnam Science and Technology Breeding Service Co., Ltd., New Hope Mandalay Co., Ltd., Nayong New Hope Originate Agriculture Co., Ltd., Chenzhou New Hope Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., Qingyuan Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Zhongyang New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Hunan Xinliu Shengeng Supply Chain Co., Ltd., Laixi New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd., Zhucheng Huaxin Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Shenyang New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Changle Liwang Breeding Co., Ltd., Changle Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Jiangxi New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd., Wudi Zhenmu Breeding Co., Ltd., and Yishui Xinliu Breeding Co., Ltd. There are 96 companies. Among them, Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd., Hengnan Mugeng Ecologic Agriculture Co., Ltd., Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Ruzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co.,

Ltd., Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Heyang Zhenghe Morden Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Dong'e New Hope Morden Agricultural Development Co., Ltd, and Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. were included into the consolidated statements since the purchase date, and the rest of them were included into the consolidated statements since the establishment date in 2019.

2. The removed units from consolidated statements for the year included: Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhao Zhenghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fengshun New Hope Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd. and its two subsidiaries, Shandong Xinliu Pig Industry Development Co., Ltd., Huishui Xiajin New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Pingyi Qinqiang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Linyi Xinxin Farm Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Anqiu Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Heze Qinzhiwang Breeding Co., Ltd., Qingdao Qinzhiwang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Taian Xinxin Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Jiayang Chenxin Breeding Co., Ltd., Shouguang Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Yanglinghui Agricultural Industry Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd., Laoting Qinhao Breeding Co., Ltd., Beijing New Hope Liuhe Commercial and Trading Co., Ltd., Guantao Qinqiang Breeding Co., Ltd., Yucheng Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Anqiu Liuhe Guangda Foods Co., Ltd., Tanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Gaomi New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Mengyin Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Guangrao Guangju Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Shandong Liuhe Agricultural Research Institute, Panjin Mutai Breeding Co., Ltd., Zhoukou Liuhe Funong Feed Technology Co., Ltd., Xinjiang New Hope Feed Co., Ltd., Dezhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Binzhou Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Laiwu Qinxin Breeding Co., Ltd., Chengdu Fenglan Trade Co., Ltd., Luohe Liuhe Ririhong Feed Co., Ltd., and Nanchang Hope Feed Co., Ltd. There are 36 companies. Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhao Zhenghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fengshun New Hope Biotechnology Co., Ltd., and Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd. and its 2 subsidiaries have disposed of their equity in the company this year, so they will not consolidate the company's statements from the date of disposal; Shandong Xinliu Pig Industry Development Co., Ltd., Huishui Xiajin New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Pingyi Qinqiang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Linyi Xinxin Farm Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Anqiu Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Heze Qinzhiwang Breeding Co., Ltd., Qingdao Qinzhiwang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Taian Xinxin Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Jiayang Chenxin Breeding Co., Ltd., Shouguang Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Yanglinghui Agricultural Industry Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd., Laoting Qinhao Breeding Co., Ltd., Beijing New Hope Liuhe Commercial and Trading Co., Ltd., Guantao Qinqiang Breeding Co., Ltd., Yucheng Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Anqiu Liuhe Guangda Foods Co., Ltd., Tanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Gaomi New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Mengyin Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Guangrao Guangju Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Shandong Liuhe Agricultural Research Institute, Panjin Mutai Breeding Co., Ltd., Zhoukou Liuhe Funong Feed Technology Co., Ltd., Xinjiang New Hope Feed Co., Ltd., Dezhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Binzhou Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Laiwu Qinxin Breeding Co., Ltd., Chengdu Fenglan Trade Co., Ltd., Luohe Liuhe Ririhong Feed Co., Ltd., and Nanchang Hope Feed Co., Ltd. have been cancelled, so the 30 companies will not be included into the consolidated statements from the date of cancel.

### **(7) Major changes or adjustments to the company's business, products or services during the reporting period**

Applicable  Not Applicable

### **(8) Major sales customers and major suppliers**

The company's main sales customers

Total sales amount of the top five customers (Yuan)	2,080,182,000.30
Proportion of the total sales amount of the top five customers in total annual sales	2.54%

Proportion of sales volume of related parties in total annual sales volume of top five customers	1.14%
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Information of the top 5 customers of the company

Serial No.	Customer name	Sales (yuan)	Percentage of total annual sales
1	Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang food Co., Ltd.	662,281,922.11	0.81%
2	Shandong Rongda Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	561,578,513.89	0.68%
3	Huabao Food Co., Ltd.	311,376,912.90	0.38%
4	Anhui Huaying Xintang Feather Co., Ltd.	275,996,173.46	0.34%
5	Anhui Xinqiao Feather Co., Ltd.	268,948,477.94	0.33%
Total	--	2,080,182,000.30	2.54%

Other information notes for major customers

Applicable  Not Applicable

Among the company's top 5 customers, Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang food Co., Ltd. is an associated enterprise with 14.82% shares owned by the company, and Anhui Huaying Xintang Feather Co., Ltd. is a cooperative enterprise with 50% shares owned by the company.

The company's main suppliers

Total purchase amount of the top five suppliers (Yuan)	6,909,445,524.75
Proportion of total purchase amount of top five suppliers to total annual purchase amount	9.00%
Proportion of purchase amount of related parties in total annual purchase amount of top five suppliers	0.00%

Information of the top 5 suppliers of the company

Serial No.	Supplier name	Purchase amount (yuan)	Percentage of total annual purchases
1	China Oil and Foodstuffs Corporation	2,083,866,667.60	2.72%
2	Yihai Jiali Jinlongyu Cereal and Oil Food Co., Ltd.	1,950,825,467.72	2.54%
3	Shandong Taishan Grain Reserve Group Co., Ltd	1,319,372,008.89	1.72%
4	Shandong Rongda Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	908,907,992.56	1.18%
5	Taian Dongyue Grain Reserve Co., Ltd	646,473,387.98	0.84%
Total	--	6,909,445,524.75	9.00%

Other information notes for major suppliers

Applicable  Not Applicable

### 3. Cost

Unit: Yuan

	2019	2018	Year-on-year increase or decrease	Statement of major changes
Selling expenses	1,813,491,200.26	1,649,728,013.89	9.93%	
Administrative expenses	2,702,098,353.40	2,051,647,423.89	31.70%	
Financial expenses	434,054,838.78	341,261,399.65	27.19%	
Research and development expenses	172,876,104.78	91,934,788.08	88.04%	The investment for research and development is increased by the company

#### 4. Research and development investment

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

The company always regards scientific and technological innovation as the power source of the company's development, adheres to the innovation-driven strategy, and realizes the transformation and upgrading of the development of traditional animal husbandry industries. Since the company comprehensively promoted the strategy of "science and technology leadership", it has comprehensively laid out the four strategic priorities of breeding, animal healthcare protection, big data and intelligent breeding, and accurate products. Science and technology have gradually become the core driving force of the company's development, and R & D investment has continued to increase. Across the complete animal husbandry industry chain, the five industrial specified technology research institutes, the animal healthcare protection center and the Safety Health and Environmental protection department assist the company's sustainable development in six areas, including feed, pig industry, poultry industry, information technology, food processing and safety, and animal healthcare protection.

On the basis of its "multi-in-one" technology research and development team, the company carries out extensive and in-depth exchanges and cooperation with Zhejiang University, China Agricultural University, Nanjing Agricultural University, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Iowa State University and other universities and scientific research institutes, as well as American United Feed, DuPont, France Science and Technology Lixin Group and other cutting-edge areas such as animal nutrition, environmental protection and epidemic control, meat processing, etc.

In 2019, the scientific research units of the company carried out a total of 35 key research projects in feed, pig, poultry, information, food and other directions. In feed research and development, the company focuses on "systematic construction", "institutionalized construction" and "process construction" to carry out key research on feed products such as pigs, poultry, aquatic products, ruminant and other feed products, creating market leading products represented by "heart series" of weaned pig feed products. Biological and environmental protection feed sales exceeded 2 million tons. In the aspect of pig raising research, the company carries out researches focusing on African Swine Fever prevention and control detection, precise breeding, live pig production, gene breeding, equipment research and so on, and participates in one major national livestock and poultry project. In the research of poultry industry, three key research projects such as "Zhongxin Duck breeding" were carried out. Zhongxin Duck obtained the certificate of new breed (line) and went on the market to promote it, which comprehensively improved the technical level of meat duck breeding in China, solved the problem of breeding efficiency faced by meat duck industry, and comprehensively raised the company's technical level in breeding. In terms of information research, through the construction of big data breeding model and e-commerce platform, the company ensures the asset safety of the farms under African Swine Fever, reduces the management cost and improves the efficiency of the sales process, and realizes the standardization of pig breeding process, the overall digitization of live pig sales and the digital marketing of feed industry. In terms of food research, the company carries out research on pork preservation and quality improvement, key technologies for prefabricated food processing, food fermentation technology and the development of nutritious and healthy meat products. The development and application of a series of technologies not only improve the quality of products, but also reduce the production cost and time cost by about 50% and 60% at the same time. In terms of safety and environmental protection, research on quality and safety optimization and disinfection technology of livestock and poultry products, and ultrasonic steam physical

sterilization technology have been carried out to further develop product branding and equipment application fields while improving product quality and safety, helping to build a chain-like quality and safety system for breeding, breeding cultivation, slaughtering and processing. In terms of animal healthcare protection, the central laboratory has passed 50 CMA certification projects, significantly reduced testing costs, and ensured healthy development of our company's livestock and poultry industry by optimizing the testing and certification system for a series of livestock and poultry diseases.

The company has undertaken 89 national, provincial and municipal key R & D projects such as the 13th five-year plan of *Application and Demonstration of High Efficiency and Low Discharge Feed Configuration Technology for Meat Duck*. In 2019, the company, together with the National Food Safety risk Assessment Center and the University of Nottingham in the UK, undertook the national key research and development project "Research on Rapid Identification and Prevention and Control Technology System of Drug-resistant Bacteria Transmitted by Human and Poultry Based on Artificial Intelligence", presided over or participated in 8 provincial and ministerial projects such as the key research and development project of Shandong Province, "Key Technology Research and Industrialization Promotion of Pig and Poultry Environment-friendly Non-resistant Feed", and "Key Technology Research and Industrialization of Zhongxin White-feathered Meat Duck Breeding" in Taishan leading talents. The company also presided over or participated in the formulation and revision of 8 national standards such as *GBT 9959.1-2019 Fresh, Frozen pork and Pig By-products Part 1: Sliced Pork* and industry standards such as "Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Pperation Rules: Duck. In terms of patents, the company applied for a total of 1719 patents, with 979 granted, and applied for 230 patents in 2019, which included 90 invention patents.

In 2019, the company won two provincial and ministerial science and technology awards, such as the first prize of the National Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Harvest Award, and the first prize of scientific research achievements of Shennong China Agricultural Science and Technology Award. The company has won 6 second prize of national scientific and technological progress such as *Research and Demonstration and Promotion of Nutrition Control Technology for Healthy Pig Breeding (2008)* and 17 provincial and ministerial scientific and technological awards.

Through setting up a platform, focusing on innovation, attracting talents and strong investment, the company has effectively integrated domestic and foreign technological resources, achieved complementary advantages and strong cooperation, and made a great breakthrough in solving common technological problems in the development of the agriculture and animal husbandry industry. At the same time, with the help of the company's industrial layout, the company has promoted better transformation of technological innovation and scientific and technological achievements into productive forces, and continued to promote the transformation and upgrading from traditional production enterprises to scientific and technologically innovative enterprises.

Research and development investment of the company

	2019	2018	Changing proportion
Number of R & D personnel (person)	711	464	53.23%
Proportion of R & D personnel	1.01%	0.75%	0.26%
Amount of R & D investment (Yuan)	174,211,791.11	94,953,158.80	83.47%
Proportion of R & D investment to operating income	0.21%	0.14%	0.07%
Amount of R & D investment capitalized (Yuan).	0.00	0.00	
The proportion of capitalized R & D investment in R & D investment	0.00%	0.00%	

The reason why the proportion of total R & D investment in operating income has changed significantly compared with the previous year

Applicable  Not Applicable

The reason for the great change of the capitalization rate of R & D investment and its rationality explanation

Applicable  Not Applicable

## 5. Cash flow

Unit: Yuan

Item	2019	2018	Year-on-year increase or decrease
Subtotal cash inflows from operating activities	87,354,470,144.13	72,831,823,164.96	19.94%
Subtotal cash outflow from operating activities	82,917,577,113.09	69,494,836,364.87	19.31%
Net cash flow from operating activities	4,436,893,031.04	3,336,986,800.09	32.96%
Subtotal cash inflows from investment activities	2,193,314,270.76	1,988,168,125.73	10.32%
Subtotal cash outflow from investment activities	10,930,603,052.89	4,379,761,713.88	149.57%
Net cash flow from investment activities	-8,737,288,782.13	-2,391,593,588.15	-265.33%
Subtotal cash inflows from fund-raising activities	23,564,491,686.88	11,793,840,158.26	99.80%
Subtotal cash outflow from fund-raising activities	18,869,913,221.33	10,391,217,904.20	81.59%
Net cash flow from fund-raising activities	4,694,578,465.55	1,402,622,254.06	234.70%
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	321,360,989.13	2,345,305,271.00	-86.30%

The main factors affecting the significant changes in the relevant data compared with the same period last year are explained

Applicable  Not Applicable

The increase of 32.96% in net cash flow from operating activities was mainly due to better operating performance of the current period, resulting in an increase in operating cash flow;

The increase of 149.57% in the subtotal cash outflow from investment activities was mainly due to the increase of fixed assets investment in the pig industry of the company in the current period.

The increase of 265.33% in net cash flow from investment activities was mainly due to the increase of fixed asset investment in the pig industry of the company in the current period;

The increase of 99.80% in subtotal cash inflow from fund-raising activities was mainly due to the increase in loan obtained in the

current period;

The increase of 81.59% in subtotal cash outflows from fund-raising activities was mainly due to the increase in loan repayment in the current period;

The increase of 234.70% in net cash flow from fund-raising activities was mainly due to the increase in loan obtained;

The decrease of 86.30% in net increase in cash and cash equivalents was mainly due to the decrease in net cash flow from investment activities.

An explanation of the reasons for the significant difference between the net cash flow generated by the company's operating activities during the reporting period and the net profit of the current year

Applicable  Not Applicable

### III. Non-main business analysis

Applicable  Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

	Amount	Percentage of total profits	Explanation of the reason for its formation
Income from investment	2,378,547,189.52	36.99%	Mainly due to the income from investment holding equity of Minsheng Bank and accounted and confirmed by equity method
Fair value change profit or loss	-11,799,458.56	-0.18%	
Asset impairment	-166,148,031.22	-2.58%	
Non-operating income	78,665,831.90	1.22%	
Non-operating expenses	316,637,297.26	4.92%	
Loss of credit impairment	-98,448,080.45	-1.53%	

### IV. Assets and liabilities

#### 1. Significant changes in the composition of assets

The company will implement the new financial instrument standards, new revenue standards or new leasing standards for the first time since 2019, and adjust and implement the items related to the financial statements at the beginning of the year.

Applicable  Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

	Yearend of 2019		Year-begin of 2019		Specific gravity increases or decreases	Statement of major changes
	Amount	Percentage of total assets	Amount	Percentage of total assets		
Monetary fund	5,777,179,578.87	9.00%	5,450,870,659.26	11.38%	-2.38%	
Accounts receivable	894,050,167.92	1.39%	546,042,302.85	1.14%	0.25%	
Stock	9,307,812,126.89	14.49%	5,394,870,914.20	11.26%	3.23%	
Investment property	381,137.69	0.00%	397,630.34	0.00%	0.00%	
Long-term equity investment	21,121,784,349.18	32.89%	18,728,359,383.83	39.09%	-6.20%	
Fixed assets	13,825,102,269.78	21.53%	8,750,044,772.49	18.26%	3.27%	
Construction in progress	4,745,959,274.86	7.39%	2,561,597,811.79	5.35%	2.04%	
Short-term loan	13,620,562,405.56	21.21%	8,271,337,901.04	17.27%	3.94%	
Long-term loan	4,954,486,449.54	7.72%	1,823,288,622.80	3.81%	3.91%	
Productive biological assets	2,510,633,170.64	3.91%	518,442,473.72	1.08%	2.83%	Company increased the investment in pig industry

## 2. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

Project	Beginning number	Profit or loss on changes in fair value for the current period	Include changes in cumulative fair value of equity	Impairment of provision for the current period	Current purchase amount	Current sale amount	Other changes	Final number
Financial assets								
1. Transactional financial assets (excluding derivative financial assets)	5,121,911.72	-6,558,793.57			139,975,767.03	127,977,087.32		4,594,255.65

4. Investment in other equity instruments	319,212,710.22		-94,830,372.98		258,917,643.59	165,023,153.35		318,276,827.48
Subtotal of financial assets	324,334,621.94	-6,558,793.57	-94,830,372.98		398,893,410.62	293,000,240.67		322,871,083.13
The above total	324,334,621.94	-6,558,793.57	-94,830,372.98	0.00	398,893,410.62	293,000,240.67		322,871,083.13
Financial liabilities	135,320.00	-5,240,664.99						5,240,664.99

Contents of other changes

Whether significant changes have taken place in the measurement attributes of the company's main assets during the reporting period

Yes  No

### 3. Restrictions on asset rights as at the end of the reporting period

Item	Book Value at the Ending	Reasons for Restrictions
Monetary Capital	84,847,337.96	Purchase futures, guarantee company margin, etc
Fixed Assets	78,122,866.89	Used as collateral for long- or short-term loans
Intangible Assets	28,106,890.21	Used as collateral for long- or short-term loans
Consumptive Biological Assets	34,517,671.76	Used as collateral for short-term loans
long-term Equity Investment	71,120,000.00	Used as collateral for long-term loans or non-current liabilities that mature within one year
In Total	296,714,766.82	

## V. Investment situation

### 1. Overall situation

Applicable  Not Applicable

Investment in the reporting period (Yuan)	Investment in the same period last year (Yuan)	Range of change
21,446,638,076.66	19,454,662,230.78	10.24%

### 2. Significant equity investments acquired during the reporting period

Applicable  Not Applicable

**3. Significant non-equity investments in progress during the reporting period**

□ Applicable    √ Not Applicable

**4. Investment in financial assets****(1) Securities investment situation**

□ Applicable    √ Not Applicable

There is no securities investment in the company's reporting period.

**(2) Investment in derivatives**

√ Applicable    □ Not Applicable

Unit: 10,000 Yuan

Name of derivative investment operator	Correlative relation	Whether it is a related transaction or not	Types of investment in derivatives	Initial investment amount of derivatives investment	Start date	End date	The amount of investment at the beginning of the period	Amount of purchases during the reporting period	Amount sold during the reporting period	Provision for impairment (if any)	The amount of investment at the end of the period	The proportion of the investment amount at the end of the period to the net assets at the end of the reporting period	Actual profit and loss amount during the reporting period
Orient Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Nov. 30, 2018	Jan. 07, 2019	-9.35	62.49	65.19			0.00%	12.05
Orient Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Dec. 28, 2018	Jan. 18, 2019	-0.23		2.09			0.00%	2.32
Orient Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Mar. 01, 2019	Mar. 21, 2019		137.7	142.64			0.00%	4.94

Ltd.													
Orient Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Apr. 16, 2019	Apr. 30, 2019		18.58	17.73			0.00%	-0.85
Orient Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Apr. 19, 2019	May 13, 2019		245.39	237.69			0.00%	-7.7
COFCO Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Nov. 19, 2019	Nov. 19, 2019		1.16	1.15			0.00%	-0.01
Luzheng Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Nov. 20, 2019	Nov. 20, 2019		1.66	1.68			0.00%	0.02
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Oct. 01, 2018	Mar. 31, 2019	-3.95	519.56	612.47			0.00%	96.86
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Nov. 22, 2018	Mar. 31, 2019	51.72	382.71	397.88			0.00%	-36.55
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Mar. 01, 2019	May 31, 2019		796.46	762.03			0.00%	-34.43
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Mar. 01, 2019	Sept. 30, 2019		1,910.16	1,651.51			0.00%	-258.6 5
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Jan. 07, 2019	May 31, 2019		873.78	895.8			0.00%	22.02
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Jan. 16, 2019	May 31, 2019		456.33	454.68			0.00%	-1.65

Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Apr. 15, 2019	Jun. 28, 2019		134.59	104.96			0.00%	-29.63
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Apr. 26, 2019	Jan. 31, 2020		225.2	131.93			0.00%	-93.27
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Apr. 03, 2019	Jun. 28, 2019		830.6	838.63			0.00%	8.03
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Apr. 20, 2019	Jan. 31, 2020		155.35	144.44			0.00%	-10.91
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Jun. 25, 2019	Jun. 28, 2019		13.74	13.84			0.00%	0.1
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Apr. 01, 2019	Sept. 30, 2019		73.39	80.28			0.00%	6.89
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Jul. 02, 2019	Sept. 30, 2019		614.56	538.78			0.00%	-75.78
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Jul. 01, 2019	Jan. 31, 2020		1,224.55	1,499.72			0.00%	275.17
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Jul. 01, 2019	Sept. 30, 2019		316.97	336.15			0.00%	19.18
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Aug. 21, 2019	Jan. 31, 2020		80.53	81.39			0.00%	0.86
Jinrui	None	No	Futures		Apr. 20,	Jan. 31,		451.12	530.6			0.00%	79.47

Futures Co., Ltd.			Contract		2019	2020							
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Dec. 23, 2019	May 31, 2020		207.28	246.74			0.00%	39.46
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Dec. 23, 2019	Sept. 30, 2020		206.76	207.28			0.00%	0.53
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Dec. 28, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020		178.9	272.81		1	0.00%	94.91
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Oct. 31, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020		382.12	581.04		-11.81	0.00%	187.11
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Dec. 25, 2019	Sept. 30, 2020		252.69	97.61		-8.79	0.00%	-163.87
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Oct. 29, 2019	Nov. 30, 2019		1,046.02	602.04			0.00%	-443.97
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Oct. 08, 2019	Jan. 31, 2020		426.49	427.92		4.29	0.00%	5.72
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Dec. 25, 2019	May 30, 2020		275.79	274.42		12.12	0.00%	10.75
Jinrui Futures Co., Ltd.	None	No	Futures Contract		Nov. 13, 2019	Sept. 30, 2020		560.87	1,073.59		-21.91	0.00%	490.81
ANZ Bank	None	No	Interest Rdined		Oct. 14, 2016	Sept. 15, 2019	131.7		124.49			0.00%	-7.21

			Swap										
Standard Chartered Bank	None	No	Interest Refined Swap		Sept. 15, 2016	Sept. 16, 2019	134.27		128.93			0.00%	-5.34
Westpac Banking	None	No	Interest Refined Swap		Nov. 25, 2016	Sept. 16, 2019	194.5		161.64			0.00%	-32.86
DBS Bank	None	No	Interest Refined Swap		Apr. 29, 2019	Apr. 29, 2020			-31.18		66.98	0.00%	35.8
Credit Agricole	None	No	Interest Refined Swap		Apr. 29, 2019	Apr. 29, 2020			-31.17		49.18	0.00%	18
DBS Bank	None	No	Interest Refined Swap		Apr. 29, 2019	May 05, 2020			-39.49		133.15	0.00%	93.66
INTL FCStone Financial Inc.	None	No	Futures Contract		Jan. 01, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020			288.03			0.00%	251.56
Standard Chartered Bank	None	No	Option Transaction		Mar. 20, 2019	Dec. 31, 2019		476.2	-14.27			0.00%	-474.19
BNP PARIBAS	None	No	Option Transaction		Apr.15, 2019	Dec.31, 2019		229.35	-12.1			0.00%	-228.4
United Overseas Bank	None	No	Option Transaction		Apr. 15, 2019	Dec. 31, 2019		229.35	-11.9			0.00%	-228.4
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Mar. 20, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020			-129.69			0.00%	-129.69
CA	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Mar. 21, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020			-270.19			0.00%	-270.19
SCB	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Mar. 21, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020			-287.77			0.00%	-287.77

CA	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	Mar. 15, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020			8.77			0.00%	8.77
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	Jul. 05, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020			-119.13			0.00%	-119.13
CA	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	May 06, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020			0.03	-81.85		0.00%	-81.82
CA	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	May 13, 2019	Mar. 31, 2020			0.03	-92.4		0.00%	-92.37
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	Apr. 16, 2019	Jun. 17, 2019			1.77			0.00%	1.77
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	May 31, 2019	Jun. 26, 2019			-1.8			0.00%	-1.8
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	May 31, 2019	Jun. 26, 2019			-2.4			0.00%	-2.4
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	May 31, 2019	Jul. 17, 2019			-6.57			0.00%	-6.57
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	May 31, 2019	Jul. 17, 2019			-27.51			0.00%	-27.51
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards	Jun. 19, 2019	Aug. 19, 2019			-1.93			0.00%	-1.93
BNP	None	No	Foreign	Jun. 30,	Jan. 03,			-230.44			0.00%	-230.4

			Exchange Forwards		2018	2019							4
United Overseas Bank	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Jun. 03, 2019	Jan. 03, 2020					-291.07	0.00%	-291.07
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Jul. 05, 2019	Jan. 02, 2020					87.15	0.00%	87.15
CA	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Aug. 05, 2019	Jan. 03, 2020					97.8	0.00%	97.8
SCB	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Aug. 02, 2019	Jan. 03, 2020					-7.6	0.00%	-7.6
CA	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Nov. 26, 2019	Jan. 15, 2020					7.76	0.00%	7.76
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Aug. 16, 2019	Sept. 24, 2019				-2.11		0.00%	-2.11
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Aug. 16, 2019	Sept. 12, 2019				-14.32		0.00%	-14.32
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Aug. 16, 2019	Oct. 10, 2019				-3.08		0.00%	-3.08
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Aug. 23, 2019	Oct. 21, 2019				-4.97		0.00%	-4.97
SCB	None	No	Foreign Exchange		Jul. 18, 2019	Sept. 12, 2019				0.64		0.00%	0.64

			e Forwards											
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Sept. 04, 2019	Oct. 15, 2019				-0.67			0.00%	-0.67
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Sept. 05, 2019	Oct. 15, 2019				-1.12			0.00%	-1.12
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Sept. 06, 2019	Oct. 15, 2019				0.22			0.00%	0.22
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Sept. 06, 2019	Oct. 15, 2019				0.08			0.00%	0.08
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Sept. 04, 2019	Oct. 23, 2019				-3.42			0.00%	-3.42
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Sept. 05, 2019	Oct. 23, 2019				-1.45			0.00%	-1.45
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Sept. 06, 2019	Oct. 23, 2019				-0.28			0.00%	-0.28
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Oct. 21, 2019	Nov. 20, 2019				0.07			0.00%	0.07
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Oct. 22, 2019	Nov. 11, 2019				-0.05			0.00%	-0.05
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange e Forwards		Oct. 24, 2019	Nov. 11, 2019				0.16			0.00%	0.16

			Forwards											
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Oct. 24, 2019	Nov. 18, 2019			0.63			0.00%	0.63	
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Oct. 24, 2019	Dec. 06, 2019			-1.37			0.00%	-1.37	
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Oct. 24, 2019	Dec. 18, 2019			-2.86			0.00%	-2.86	
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Dec. 18, 2019	Jan. 10, 2020					-2.28	0.00%	-2.28	
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Dec. 18, 2019	Feb. 10, 2020					-5.38	0.00%	-5.38	
ANZ	None	No	Foreign Exchange Forwards		Dec. 18, 2019	Jan. 10, 2020					-0.98	0.00%	-0.98	
Total					0	--	--	498.66	13,998.4	12,788.96		-64.64	0.00%	-1,767.03
Sources of funds for derivatives investment				Self-raised by the company										
Case involved (if applicable)				Not Applicable										
Disclosure date of derivative investment approval board announcement (if any)				Aug. 31, 2018										
Risk analysis and control measures of derivatives positions during the reporting period (including but not limited to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk, legal risk, etc.)				<p>Risk analysis and control measures of derivatives positions during the reporting period (including but not limited to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk, legal risk, etc.)</p> <p>I. Risk analysis</p> <p>Commodity futures hedging operation can effectively manage the purchase price risk of raw materials, especially reduce the impact of falling price loss caused by high inventory on the company when raw materials fall sharply, but there will also be certain risks:</p> <p>1. Abnormal price fluctuation risk: In theory, the futures market prices and the spot</p>										

market price of all the trades will return to the same level in the delivery period. In the rare cases of irrational market, the futures prices and spot prices may still can't return in the delivery period, thus a systemic risk event occurs, affects hedging operation scheme of the company, and even causes losses.

2. Capital risk: If the amount of investment in futures trading is too large according to the operating instructions issued by the company, it may lead to capital liquidity risk, or even actual losses resulted by forced liquidation due to insufficient time to supplement the margin.

3. Technical risk: Technical risk may be caused by incomplete computer system. In order to prevent the adverse impact of exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations on the company's profits and shareholders' equity, the company needs to conduct capital transaction business of value-protected exchange rate and interest rate to reduce the risk exposure of foreign exchange and interest rate, but at the same time, there are certain risks:

1. Market risk. The difference between the contract exchange rate / interest rate and the actual exchange rate / interest rate at maturity date will generate investment gains and losses in the value-protected capital transaction business; During the duration of the value-protected capital transaction business, there will be revaluation gains and losses in each accounting period, and the cumulative value of the revaluation gains and losses is equal to the gains and losses on investment at maturity date.

2. Liquidity risk. The value-protected foreign exchange capital transaction business is based on the company's foreign exchange revenue and expenditure budget, matches with the actual foreign exchange revenue and expenditure to ensure that the company has sufficient capital for settlement at the time of delivery, or selects the derivatives for net delivery to reduce the cash flow demand at maturity date; The value-protected interest rate capital transaction business will be based on the net interest rate difference to deliver.

3. Performance risk. The counterparties of the company in value-protected capital transaction business are all Banks with good credit and establishing long-term business relations with the company, and there is basically no performance risk.

4. Other risks. When carrying out business, if the operators do not follow the prescribed procedures for the operation of value-protected capital transaction business or do not fully understand the derivatives information, the operational risks will be brought; If the terms of the transaction contract are not clear, the legal risks will be likely to occur.

## II. Risk management strategy

Commodity futures hedging risk management strategies:

1. Match the hedging business with the company's production and operation, and strictly control the futures position.

2. Strictly control the capital scale of hedging, reasonably plan and use the margin, issue operational instructions in strict accordance with the provisions of the company's futures trading management system, and conduct operations only after approval according to the regulations.

3. The company has established the *Derivatives Investment Management System* and the *Futures Management System*, made clear provisions for hedging business, and set up special futures operation team, futures operation monitoring team and the corresponding

	<p>business processes, and will control it through the implementation of authorization and post requirements, internal audit and other measures.</p> <p>4. The early-warning mechanism for medium and long-term trend of major varieties has been established. According to the monitoring mechanism of market price trend, the futures operation and monitoring team of the company will regularly predict the future trend of major varieties in a certain period, so as to ensure the timely judgment and disposal for futures varieties in case of abnormal fluctuations.</p> <p>Risk management strategies for value-protected capital transaction business:</p> <p>1. The company conducts value-protected capital transaction business for the purpose of reducing the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the company, and prohibits any risky speculation; The amount of the company's value-protected capital transaction business shall not exceed the upper limit of the authorized amount approved by the board of directors or the general meeting of shareholders; The company shall not engage in capital transactions with leverage.</p> <p>2. The business working group of the company shall conduct risk analysis on the transaction business before carrying out the capital transaction business, and formulate and submit the transaction plan (including capital transaction variety, term, amount, transaction bank, etc.) and the feasibility analysis report to the business leading group.</p> <p>3. The value-protected capital transaction business contract of the company shall be executed after the business working group submits it to the chief financial officer, president and chairman for approval.</p> <p>4. The company shall sign contracts with transaction banks with precise and clear terms, and strictly implement the risk management system to prevent legal risks.</p> <p>5. The financial department of the company shall timely track the changes in the open market price or fair value of the capital transaction contracts, timely evaluate the changes in the risk exposure of the traded contracts, and regularly report to the risk control committee of the board of directors; If any abnormal situation is found, the risk control committee of the board of directors shall be reported to prompt the business working group to implement emergency measures.</p> <p>6. The company's internal audit department shall conduct regularly compliance audit on capital transaction contracts.</p>
<p>If the market price of invested derivatives during the reporting period or the fair value of the product changes, the analysis of the fair value of the derivatives should disclose the specific methods used and the setting of relevant assumptions and parameters</p>	<p>The hedging transaction variety of the company is the value-protected capital transaction business of the main variety in the domestic futures market. The market transparency is large and the transaction volume is active. The transaction price and the settlement unit price on the day can fully reflect the fair value of derivatives.</p>
<p>An explanation of whether the accounting policies and accounting principles of the company's derivatives during the reporting period</p>	<p>The accounting policies and accounting principles related to the company's derivatives transactions shall be implemented in accordance with the relevant provisions of the <i>Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises -- Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i> and the <i>Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises -- Hedging</i></p>

have changed significantly compared with the previous reporting period.	issued by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China, without any changes.
Special opinions of independent directors on derivatives investment and risk control of the company	Company's derivatives investment for the purpose of hedging has been evaluated by appointed related department in the investment risk. To put an end to speculation in the process of investment, the company has established the <i>Derivatives Investment Management System</i> and the <i>Futures Management System</i> . In the process of conducting derivatives business, the company shall continue to enhance the professional level of operating personnel and strengthen supervision.

## 5. The use of raised funds

Applicable  Not Applicable

The company did not use the raised funds during the reporting period.

## VI. Significant assets and equity sales

### 1. Sale of significant assets

Applicable  Not Applicable

The company did not sell significant assets during the reporting period.

### 2. Sale of significant equity

Applicable  Not Applicable

The other side of the transaction	Equity to be sold	Date of sale	Transaction price (ten thousand Yuan)	The net profit contributed by the equity to the listed company from the beginning of this period to the date of sale (10,000 Yuan)	The impact of the sale on the company	The proportion of the net profit contributed by the sale of shares to the total net profit of the listed company	Pricing principle of equity sale	Whether it is a related transaction or not	The relationship with the counterparty of the transaction	Whether all the shares involved have been transferred	Whether it will be implemented as planned, and if it is not carried out as planned, the reasons and the measures taken by the company shall be stated	Disclosure date
Andersons Limited	Equity of American Blue Star Trading Group Co. Ltd	Jan. 02, 2019	64,312.36	0	None	0.00%	Market price	No	None	Yes	Yes	Oct. 17, 2018

## VII. Analysis of main shareholding companies

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Major subsidiaries and participating companies that have an impact on the company's net profit of more than 10%

Unit: Yuan

Name of company	Company type	Main business	Registered capital	Total assets	Net assets	Business income	Operating profit	Net profit
Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Selling veterinary drugs; Import and export business; Feed pharmaceutical additive sales	520,000,000.00	14,372,344,763.74	2,854,376,269.40	39,324,229,040.42	1,142,314,723.01	1,055,693,862.03

Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Feed research and development: livestock and poultry feed (excluding breeding livestock and poultry) and marketing	800,000,000.00	7,785,591,283.87	1,687,763,358.16	12,175,134,084.94	537,171,708.61	437,648,054.24
New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Venture capital, investment management, financial consultant, financial advice, enterprise restructuring advice, market research, credit investigation, technology development and transfer, technical advice services	576,555,600.00	19,276,740,836.49	18,921,740,836.49	0.00	2,253,592,279.56	2,251,670,837.94

Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the reporting period

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Name of company	Mode of acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the reporting period	Impact on overall production, operation and performance
Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Stock Purchase	Loss of 895,358.06 Yuan
Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd.	Stock Purchase	Loss of 4,296,016.72 Yuan
Hengnan Mugeng Ecologic Agriculture Co., Ltd.	Stock purchase	None
Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Stock purchase	None
Ruzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Stock purchase	None

Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Stock purchase	Loss of 2,252,992.99 Yuan
Heyang Zhenghe Morden Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Stock purchase	Loss of 66,372.64 Yuan
Dong'e New Hope Morden Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Stock purchase	Profit of 3,854.82 Yuan
Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Stock purchase	Profit of 4,659,340.07 Yuan
Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd.	Transfer	Loss of 1,589,581.12 Yuan
Guangdong Xinhao Zhenghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Transfer	Loss of 4,226,737.50 Yuan
Fengshun New Hope Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Transfer	Profit of 3,456,442.85 Yuan
Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd.	Transfer	Profit of 880,431.42 Yuan
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Creative Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 1,546.75 Yuan
Qingdao Jiazhi Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Profit of 157,054.58 Yuan
Shenyang New Hope Agricultural Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Profit of 2,326.49 Yuan
Haiyang Xinhao Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Wuqi Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 28,684.37 Yuan
Shuozhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 1,476,118.40 Yuan
Anyang Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 25,739,695.91 Yuan
Linyi Xinhao Breeding Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Profit of 13,513,611.21 Yuan
Baiyin New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Profit of 37,711,665.69 Yuan
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 458,702.56 Yuan
Guangxi Luocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 519,200.85 Yuan
Caoxian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 2,483,632.73 Yuan
Ningming Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 1,096,413.60 Yuan
Taiqian Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 5,645,042.51 Yuan

Shenze Xiajin New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 2,858,972.20 Yuan
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 3,959,617.78 Yuan
Laixi New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 11,084,675.50 Yuan
Fuping Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 106,047.74 Yuan
Xiangyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 507,907.34 Yuan
Hezhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 514,227.58 Yuan
Zhaoqing Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 288,466.44 Yuan
Suixi Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 163,180.70 Yuan
Gansu New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 781,231.53 Yuan
Neiqiu Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 842,047.65 Yuan
Bijie Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 250.00 Yuan
Chenzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 713,537.85 Yuan
Xiaoxian Datun Breeding Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 83,600.42 Yuan
Wulian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 86,083.30 Yuan
Linqing Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Xinji Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 3,787,055.47 Yuan
Gaomi Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 345,976.55 Yuan
Gansu Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Zhucheng Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 575,004.82 Yuan
Beijing Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None

Jiuquan New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Xuanwei Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Nanning Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 585,823.41 Yuan
Nangong Xinhao Qianxihe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 1,478,181.93 Yuan
Wuhe New Hope Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 3,492,398.22 Yuan
Heishan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 712,967.21 Yuan
Nanning Wuming Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 168,018.21 Yuan
Nanning Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Chongqing Pengshui Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Profit of 2,250,607.93 Yuan
Qingfeng Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 104,346.91 Yuan
Puyang Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 487,814.63 Yuan
Yingcheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 551.08 Yuan
Yulin Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 4,727.25 Yuan
Dingzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 161,712.90 Yuan
Raoyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Fucheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Juye Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Xianning Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Jingxian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None

Longzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Hanyuan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Xingren Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Tianquan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Ningbo New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Liuzhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Guigang Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Zibo Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Guang'an Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Tangshan Xinhao Environmental Protection and Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Hengshui Yizhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Xuwen Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Zhangwu Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Tongliao Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Fengyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Lianjiang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Indonesia Corn Drying Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 17,188.23 Yuan
New Hope Philippine Animal Healthcare Services Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 1,434,230.45 Yuan
Xinhe International Trade Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 328,665.43 Yuan
New Hope Vietnam Science and Technology Breeding Service Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Profit of 193,824.75 Yuan

New Hope Mandalay Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 2,565,626.26 Yuan
Nayong New Hope Originate Agriculture Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 2,544,872.85 Yuan
Chenzhou New Hope Agriculture Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 739,203.80 Yuan
Qingyuan Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Zhongyang New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Hunan Xinliu Shengeng Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Profit of 130,280.96 Yuan
Laixi New Hope LiuheFoods Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 4,976.11 Yuan
Zhucheng Huaxin Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Shenyang New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 1,249,415.20 Yuan
Changle Liwang Breeding Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	Loss of 160,498.41 Yuan
Changle Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Jiangxi New Hope LiuheFoods Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Wudi Zhenmu Breeding Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Yishui Xinliu Breeding Co., Ltd.	Invest to establish	None
Shandong Xinliu Pig Industry Development Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 54,418.56 Yuan
Huishui New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Pingyi Qinwang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Linyi Xinhe Farm Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 4,005.15 Yuan
Anqiu Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Profit of 144,661.99 Yuan
Heze Qinzhiwang Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Qingdao Qinzhiwang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Profit of 607,559.69 Yuan
Taian Xinhe Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Jiaxiang Chenxin Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Profit of 5,455.76 Yuan

Shouguang Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Yangling HuiNong Industry Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Profit of 3,703.00 Yuan
Laoting Qin hao Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Beijing New Hope Liuhe Commercial and Trading Co.,Ltd.	Cancel	Profit of 1,050.74 Yuan
Guantao Qinwang Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Yucheng Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 53,649.91 Yuan
Anqiu Liuhe Guangda Foods Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Tanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 565,281.56 Yuan
Gaomi New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Mengyin Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Guangrao Guangju Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 5,000.00 Yuan
Shandong Liuhe Agricultural Research Institute	Cancel	None
Panjin Mutai Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 1,402.30 Yuan
Zhoukou Liuhe Funong Feed Technology Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Xinjiang New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 2,267,273.33 Yuan
Dezhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 724,337.21 Yuan
Binzhou Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Loss of 103,862.99 Yuan
Laiwu Qinhe Breeding Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Profit of 169.00 Yuan
Chengdu Fenglan Trade Co., Ltd.	Cancel	None
Luohe Liuhe Ririhong Feed Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Profit of 100,963.55 Yuan
Nanchang Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Cancel	Profit of 3,236,627.85 Yuan

#### Description of the main shareholding companies

During the reporting period, the company's investment income from Minsheng Bank of 2,247,427,600 Yuan, accounting for 36.36% of the company's net profit, is the investment income accounted and recognized by the company's holding subsidiary, New Hope Investment Co., Ltd., which holds 1,828,327,362 shares of minsheng bank, with a shareholding ratio of 4.1759%, through the equity method.

### VIII. The situation of the structured subject controlled by the company

Applicable  Not Applicable

## IX. The prospect of the future development of the company

### (I) Industry structure and trend

1. Feed industry. In recent years, the domestic feed industry has entered a mature stage. From 2014 to 2019, the year-on-year growth rates of national feed production were 3.8%, 1.4%, 4.5%, 5.9%, 2.8% and -3.7%, respectively. Under steady growth of the total amount, different kinds of animal feed show different growth trends because of the different effects of long, medium and short industry cycle. Long cycle refers to the cycle of industrial upgrading and technological progress, such as poultry feed with a higher degree of downstream large-scale farming, higher mixture permeability and relatively more mature technology. The overall growth rate in recent years will be slower than that of pig feed and aquatic feed. The mid-cycle refers to the cycle of supply and demand and price changes of livestock and poultry products. The periodic increase or decrease of the breeding volume of certain types of animals downstream will affect the increase or decrease of feed sales of the corresponding types upstream. Short cycles refer to natural disasters and epidemic outbreaks that affect specific animals, such as H7N9 influenza, which affected poultry feed in the first half of 2017, torrential rains and floods in the south that affected aquatic feed in 2017, and African Swine Fever, which has had a significant impact on pig feed since mid-2018. According to the statistics of the China Feed Industry Association, the national pig feed production fell by 26.6% in 2019 compared with the same period last year, which superimposed the dual effects of the trough of the conventional pig cycle and African Swine Fever. Although the pork shortage caused by African Swine Fever has driven the alternative supply of poultry meat and eggs, which in turn led to an increase of 17.1% in poultry feed, the increase in poultry feed is not enough to make up for the decline in pig feed, so annual production will also decline year-on-year for the first time in nearly six years.

Whether it is the maturity of the industry, or the impact of long, medium and short cycles, the competition is becoming increasingly fierce. On the one hand, enterprises strive to enhance innovation of their existing business; on the other hand, they also extend in the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain to optimize their own strategic positioning. In the process of technological research and development, microbial fermentation technology has hastened the development of bio-environment-friendly feed, and there has been an upgrade from sinking pellet to floating expanded feed in aquatic products. In other categories, there are also more and more subdivided feeds according to the feeding stage. In the process of raw material procurement, enterprises continue to increase the exploration of more diverse raw materials, and for conventional bulk raw materials, they also lock in the important upstream raw material base through strategic cooperation agreements, equity participation or self-management, and improve the accuracy of bulk procurement with the help of big data and financial instruments such as futures. In the process of production and processing, more efficient and convenient logistics can support the transportation of a larger radius, hastened the birth of more feed factories with larger production capacity. Enterprises improve efficiency through more concentrated large-scale production and improves quality through specialized workshops or specialized production lines at the same time. In the sales and service link, in addition to selling feed products, enterprises also provide various forms of value-added services for farmers, such as technical guidance, animal healthcare protection veterinarians, financing support, information services, livestock and poultry sales support, etc., to enhance customer stickiness, eliminate retail links, increase the proportion of direct supply and help farmers improve breeding efficiency and increase income.

In the upstream and downstream extension of the industrial chain, companies extend not only to the upstream raw material planting and trade areas, but also to the downstream breeding, slaughtering and food processing links. Comparatively speaking, due to the differences between pigs and poultry (see the introduction in the white-feathered poultry business for details), poultry feed enterprises extend downstream to poultry raising and slaughtering links earlier and more often; while pig feed enterprises extend to pig raising and slaughtering links relatively late and rare in the early stage, but in the last two pig cycles, especially after the African Swine Fever, it has become more often. The extension to downstream link reflects the demand of feed enterprises to control the downstream breeding and consumer needs, to ensure that the upstream feed production capacity can be fully utilized and obtain the profits of the downstream links at the same time. The reason behind this lies in the change of the relationship between supply and demand in the whole industry. The downstream breeding link is gradually becoming large-scale, and the focus of industry value is gradually shifting

from the feed link in the past to the downstream breeding link and food link.

Whether it is the promotion and innovation of the existing business, or the extension to the upstream and the downstream of the industrial chain, the comprehensive strength of the enterprise itself is required. Due to their strong comprehensive strength, large enterprises have obvious advantages in the competition, and their market share is gradually increasing, which leads to the gradual increase of industry concentration. From 2013 to 2019, the number of feed enterprises in China has dropped from more than 10,000 to about 7,800, while the number of enterprises with an annual output of more than 100,000 tons has increased from 460 to 621. The African Swine Fever in 2019 accelerated the reshuffle and integration of the industry. Compared with large enterprises, small and medium-sized feed enterprises lack technology, biosafety and other aspects. Their sales are mainly dependent on family farms and small-scale free-range households, the latter of which are relatively more affected by African Swine Fever. This makes small and medium-sized feed enterprises more affected than large-scale feed enterprises. After withstanding the influence of African Swine Fever, large enterprises will increase their market share.

In 2020, from the perspective of the external environment, a preliminary agreement on Sino-US trade can help improve the cost pressure on upstream raw material procurement to a certain extent. From the perspective of the internal environment, the African Swine Fever cannot be eradicated in a short time, and it will still be the biggest challenge for the entire industry, especially for the pig feed business, and the demand for pig feed can only recover slowly from the low level. Poultry feed can still enjoy the dividend under demand with substitution of poultry meat downstream, but the incremental space will be lower than that of the previous year. Although there is no obvious periodic change in aquatic feed, there are opportunities to upgrade consumption from ordinary aquatic products such as the four major Chinese carps to specialized aquatic products such as shrimps and crabs. The COVID-19 at the beginning of the year will also bring certain pressure to feed production and breeding production in the first quarter. Facing the unfavorable situation, the feed enterprises with standard, good hardware equipment and strong anti-risk ability are more able to deal with various complex situations and continue to increase their market share, and the company's feed business is expected to continue to grow against the trend.

2. White-feathered poultry. As the growth cycle of poultry is shorter than that of pigs, the technical difficulty of its breeding technology is also lower than that of pig farming, and the threshold for investment in a single farm is relatively low, so the development of domestic poultry farming starts earlier, matures earlier and has a higher degree of scale than pig farming. Therefore, unlike pig industry in which enterprises increase investment in recent years with a clear trend of replacing small farms, both enterprises and large-scale farmers in poultry industry have a small scale of production expansion and reduction with the industry cycle. The overall pattern of the industry and the market share of leading enterprises are also relatively stable compared with the pig industry.

In recent years, after many rounds of periodic growth, the domestic white-feathered poultry industry has entered a stage of rebalancing of breeding-slaughtering structure. The last cycle peak began in 2016, when there was a boom in the white-feathered poultry business, which spurred an increase in industry-wide production capacity. But since the beginning of 2017, this relative excess capacity, coupled with the impact of the H7N9 flu epidemic, quickly sent the market to a trough, which had not been seen in years. The strict regulation of environmental protection in the summer of 2017, through the delimitation of prohibited and restricted areas, demolished many environmentally substandard breeding sheds and further reduced the production capacity of poultry breeding. As a result, there has been a shortage of production capacity of poultry farming relative to poultry slaughtering since 2018, as well as a rise in prices and the recovery of profits in poultry farming. In 2019, after the long period of high level supply of both breeding poultry and commercial poultry there were two sharp declines in the middle of the year and the end of the year due to the recovery of supply, while the price of poultry remained high under demand of substitution because of the rising pork prices. It decreased in the middle and end of the year, but the range was relatively small.

In the short term, it is important for the white-feathered poultry industry to seize the opportunity of environmental protection upgrading, taking environmental protection transformation and shed upgrading as the starting point, and actively gaining control of qualified commercial generation poultry breeding bases. The fundamental purpose for enterprises to control commercial generation breeding bases is to gain control over supply quantity, cost, food safety, and production rhythm, so that the company will not bear excessive cost pressure during the upward period of the market and get food safety guaranteed by the whole industry chain, and the

production cycle can be coordinated with downstream meat price fluctuations. The ways of realization can be diversified: the enterprise can independently invest in the new commercial generation breeding farms, or promote the transformation from the traditional contract mode to the entrusted contract mode with long-term cooperation and stable cost.

In the long run, the development and progress of the white-feathered poultry industry also requires the coordination of breeding and slaughtering, sales channels upgrading, high standard investment related to environmental protection and safety in the breeding link to get a higher premium return in the downstream poultry meat sales. This requires the white-feathered poultry enterprises not only to persistently input and stay true to their original aspirations, but also the actions to make positive choices of the downstream supermarkets, catering customers, and end consumers, so that the situation of bad money drives out good can be avoided and enterprises and brands that are truly committed can be well recognized, finally promoting the supply-side structural reform of the white-feathered poultry industry jointly.

Specifically, in 2020, as the current domestic inventory and supply of poultry have been at historical highs since the removal of production capacity by avian influenza and environmental protection policies in 2017, the risk of surplus has gradually increased. Although COVID-19 has had an impact on production in the short term, but it is expected that the number of poultry and poultry meat production will continue to grow throughout the year. The poultry slaughtering sector, which is relatively downstream, will continue to enjoy the dividend under demand with substitution, but the poultry breeding sector, which is relatively on the upstream, will face greater pressure on its profit level compared with 2019 due to the change in the relationship between supply and demand.

3. Pig breeding. As the growth cycle of pigs is longer than that of poultry, the technical difficulty of pig breeding is higher, and the threshold of investment in a single farm is relatively high, the development of domestic pig farming starts later and matures later, and the degree of scale is lower. Therefore, the pig breeding industry still has room for improvement in technical efficiency. Especially with the development of breeding technology, there is an obvious efficiency difference in piglet production between the large-scale and intensive piglet production carried out by large enterprises and farmers' self-breeding mode. This is reflected in the most used indicator in the industry, PSY. In 2017, the average PSY of the whole industry is about 17, the PSY of large enterprises is usually above 20, and the average PSY of farmers who are self-propagating and self-supporting is about 15. Although there are some technical and efficiency differences between enterprises and farmers in the fattening process of commercial pigs, this efficiency difference is not as big as that of piglet production. As a result, the trend of large enterprises engaging in breeding and piglet production and farmers focusing on fattening is gradually becoming an efficient allocation formed spontaneously by the development of the industry. Because of such obvious efficiency differences and mature business model, the new investment was mostly dominated by large enterprises in the new round of pig investment development triggered by the high pig price from 2015 to 2016, and many feed enterprises entered the field of pig farming.

However, since 2018, the pig industry has again undergone great changes. First, in the first half of the year, the industry experienced the lowest pig price since 2011. In the second half of 2018, there was another serious outbreak of African Swine Fever in China, and both pig enterprises and farmers suffered varying degrees of losses. In 2019, African Swine Fever continued to spread in more provinces across the country from north to south. Although pig prices have gone out of the bottom area and rose sharply in the second half of the year, attracting enterprises and farmers to start restocking, the situation of prevention and control of African Swine Fever is still grim. It is difficult for the industry to increase production, with pig stocks falling by 27.5% at the end of the year and the live pigs sell falling 21.6% for the whole year.

After the outbreak of African Swine Fever, enterprises continue to explore and optimize prevention and control measures and the government is also gradually adjusting the upstream and downstream related industrial policies, all of which began to have a huge and far-reaching impact on the whole industry. First, the extensive and unhygienic ways of raising pigs in backyard and swill, which were more common in rural households in the past, have obviously withdrawn because they are considered to be the main cause of African Swine Fever. This means that the proportion of small-scale pig breeding farmers will become less and less in the whole industry.

Secondly, as there is still no effective vaccine against African Swine Fever, and the infection cannot be cured, enterprises and farmers have increased investment in shed facilities, animal nutrition, animal healthcare protection drugs, management and other aspects in order to reduce the risk of the disease. These inputs will inevitably drive up the production costs of the whole industry before

effective vaccine comes out. In 2019, the African Swine Fever vaccine has been in the process of research and development, and different enterprises in the industry have chosen different epidemic prevention technology routes according to their own conditions. After practical exploration, including losses and lessons, it has gradually become clear that under the current situation, the comprehensive prevention and control methods based on biosafety are more effective and practical, and all major enterprises have begun to attach importance to upgrading the internal prevention and control system. The prevention and control capability of the whole industry began to improve gradually.

Third, in the past, large-scale and wide-area remote transportation of live pigs was thought to increase the probability of spread during the outbreak of the epidemic, coupled with the fact that, a few years ago, the policy guided the transfer of a large amount of pig production capacity from the south to the north for the sake of environmental protection, and the excessive accumulation of pig production capacity in individual provinces also increased the risk of the epidemic, so the relevant policies are gradually guiding the national pig raising industry to form a new regional layout, reduce cross-regional live pig transportation and form the internal balance of pig supply and demand in a certain large area, and at the same time encouraging large pig raising enterprises to extend downstream, form a one-stop layout of pig raising and slaughtering and promote the transformation of the whole industry from "pig transport" to "meat transport".

In short, African Swine Fever has a tremendous impact on the whole industry in the past two years, but it has also objectively contributed to the withdrawal of backward production capacity that is not environmentally friendly and unsanitary, which is beneficial to large enterprises that can fully invest in various prevention and control measures as a whole. The sharp decline in industry-wide production capacity has also triggered a new round of pig cycle upward, with national pig prices rebounding significantly from the second half of 2019 and hitting record highs one after another since August. Stimulated by the sharp rise in pig prices, the industry began to use a large number of commercial generation sows as parent sows for reproduction, but due to the limitations of the production performance and decline rate of commercial generation sows, as well as the grim external situation of African Swine Fever, coupled with the phased impact of COVID-19 in early 2020 on the resumption of fencing and the start of pig farms in the industry, pig cycle will be further prolonged. It is expected that pig prices will remain high in 2020. As the company has invested in new construction for most of the breeding capacity since 2016, adhered to high standards of construction from the very beginning, had a relatively balanced distribution of production capacity in all major regions of the country and rich experience in developing pig slaughtering downstream, and also achieved the industry-recognized level of prevention and control of African Swine Fever in 2019, it will certainly get more opportunities in the great changes in the industry caused by African Swine Fever, achieving great-leap-forward development and surpassing the formers from behind.

4. Food. Compared with the unprecedented changes faced by the pig industry from 2018 to 2019, the food industry is in a state of quiet change and gradual upgrading in recent years. The main opportunity for the food industry lies in the transfer of the value of the industrial chain to the consumer side. Consumers pay more and more attention to the whole process of food safety, and demand for more convenient, fast and nutritious food at the same time. First, the main added value of agricultural and animal husbandry products is produced in the food processing link; second, the deeply processed food has a more stable price, which can also resist the periodic fluctuation of the agricultural and animal husbandry industry; third, when the industry has changed from "insufficient supply" to "oversupply" in recent years, the upstream agriculture and animal husbandry production can only be correctly guided by grasping the need of end consumers; fourth, the most important safety issue of the food link needs the common safeguard of the whole industry chain. At the end of 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture issued the National Development Plan for the Integration of Agricultural Products Processing Industry and Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries in Rural Areas (2016-2020), proposing to "focus on promoting the construction of the whole industry chain and the whole value chain". For enterprises covering the whole industrial chain, it is easier to achieve full-process supervision and traceability, ensure food safety and higher premium for products. The 2017 Central Committee Document No. 1 emphasizes "comprehensively improving the quality and food safety of agricultural products: establishing a traceable, interconnected and shared integrated service platform for traceability and supervision", and "speeding up the development of modern food industry: building food processing industry clusters in the producing areas of advantageous agricultural products." The government vigorously promotes production and marketing models such as' production

base + central kitchen + catering stores' and 'production base + processing enterprises + merchant super-sales'. The 2018 Central Committee Document No. 1 emphasizes "implementing the strategy of invigorating agriculture by quality: implementing the strategy of promoting agriculture by quality, improving the quality and food safety standard system of agricultural products, strengthening the construction of the traceability system of agricultural inputs and the quality and safety of agricultural products", and "constructing the integrated development system of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas: vigorously developing multiple functions of agriculture, extending the industrial chain, upgrading the value chain, and perfecting the chain of interests." The government will implement actions to upgrade the agricultural products processing industry, encourage mergers and restructuring of enterprises, and eliminate backward production capacity. " In 2019, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee proposed to "optimize the distribution of pig industry and slaughtering capacity, and form a slaughtering capacity matched with the production capacity in the main producing areas", while emphasizing "promoting the standardization of pig slaughtering, strengthening the docking of production and marketing, and ensuring the supply of meat market". Enterprises that cover the whole industry chain are also easier to realize the supervision and traceability of the whole process from feed, breeding to food processing, and it is easier for those enterprises to give full play to the advantages of food safety and help products to get a higher premium.

For the pig slaughtering business in the company's food business, the outbreak of African Swine Fever in 2018 has also brought some impact that will affect the future direction of development. As large-scale and wide-area remote transportation of live pigs in the past was thought to increase the probability of spread in the event of an epidemic outbreak, relevant policies are gradually guiding the reduction of cross-regional pig movement, forming an internal balance between supply and demand of live pigs in a certain large area. At the same time, large pig raising enterprises are encouraged to extend downstream to form a one-stop layout of raising pigs and slaughtering, so as to promote the transformation of the whole industry from "pig transport" to "meat transport". Although the national pig slaughtering industry has been in a state of overcapacity in recent years, with the national average capacity utilization rate of about 30%, different enterprises have different capacity in different regions and will face different pig prices. Due to the larger overall production capacity of large enterprises, the proportion of investment layout in large pig-raising provinces will also be higher, but under the background of regional differentiation of pig prices caused by African Swine Fever, large pig-raising provinces will also face the risk of lower pig prices because of the corresponding concentration of production capacity. In order to prevent pig profits from being eroded by lower regional pig prices, large pig breeding enterprises will also speed up the integration of pig slaughtering capacity in areas with more pig distribution. Compared with many other pig breeding enterprises, the company has a wealth of experience in the downstream slaughtering business. Whether they are self-building new projects, or in the form of strategic cooperation, leasing, joint ventures and other forms of integration of existing capacity, these experiences will bring great help to the company's pig business and slaughtering business to achieve better development.

In 2020, the COVID-19 at the beginning of the year had a great impact on the regular production and life of the people all over the country, especially the operation and development of catering and group meals, and also greatly influenced the upstream. But on the other hand, in modern supermarkets, e-commerce and other channels, convenient semi-finished products or pre-cooked food and other products can get new opportunities during the epidemic as they rely on relatively safer consumption options. At the same time, COVID-19 has also aroused social concern about safety and health issues in traditional farmers' markets. As the epidemic situation throughout the country gradually stabilizes, people's production and life return to the right track, and meat purchase and consumption return to normal. This may usher in a comprehensive upgrade of food wholesale and retail in terms of safety and hygiene, and objectively brings new growth space for large enterprises that have been strict with their own high standards / attach importance to food safety.

## (II) Company development strategy

In mid-2017, the company launched the 2017-2021 five-year strategic plan, with the long-term vision of becoming a leader in the animal husbandry and food industry, and clearly put forward the strategic goal of "strengthening the feed business, expanding pig business, refining meat and poultry business, providing excellent food, and deepening overseas markets". Over the past three years, based on keeping the general direction of the "five-do" strategy unchanged, and in the light of changes in the internal and external environment, rolling updates have been made to some specific objectives and measures.

1. In feed business, guided by the needs of family farms and scale users, the company increases scale, fine products, excellent structure, increases profits, consolidates the absolute domestic leader and global competition position, and strives to be a world-class feed supply chain leader and animal nutrition integrated service provider through the upgrading of the operation mode of professional large factory building, layout optimization and adjustment, and the efficient operation of technique, procurement, production and marketing. The sales will exceed 28 million tons in 2022;

2. In the white-feathered poultry business, the company has reshaped the integration model by upgrading the breeding base, improving production efficiency, innovating the marketing model and paying strict attention to food safety. It has become the first supplier of middle and high-end poultry with a leading scale and sound profits in the Chinese market, hitting the slaughtering capacity of 1 billion birds in 2022, and greatly improving the scale matching degree between self-owned commercial generation breeding and poultry slaughtering;

3. In the pig breeding business, through the layout of settlement pig raising in advantageous areas, the company takes the reasonable matching of feed, breeding and slaughtering internally, making itself the modern pig industry company with integrated planting and breeding. It adopts the breeding mode of cooperative fattening and self-fattening. Under the guidance of safety production and cost optimization, the company will strive to be the top three pig breeding enterprise in China and hit 15 million live pigs in 2021 and 25 million live pigs in 2022 on marketing.

4. In the food business, the company gives full play to the advantages of the whole industry chain and provides safe, high-quality and standardized livestock and poultry protein materials for middle and high-end chain catering enterprises by means of research and development of faddish products, channel optimization, production efficiency, M & A and expansion, etc. It provides upgraded consumers with multi-brand leisure meat products, healthy meat protein food and high-end meat products, becoming China's leading service provider in standardized food materials of, livestock, poultry and protein and the top preferred food enterprise in meat and protein for consumption upgrading.

5. In overseas business, the company focuses on in-dept and thorough development in the core areas. Relying on the main feed industry and integrating the upstream and downstream links, the company extends the industrial chain to breeding and food. It strives to be the benchmark and vanguard of the internationalization of Chinese animal husbandry and food enterprises and develop overseas business into the second pole of the company's long-term growth.

### (III) Progress of the prior business plan during the reporting period

1. Feed business. In terms of scale growth, feed sales increased by 9.9% year-on-year and reached 18.72 million tons, basically reached the target of more than 10% sales growth set last year, which is one step closer to the milestone of 20 million tons. The year-on-year increase in gross profit also exceeded 12%. In terms of structural adjustment, although the set goal of "strong pig feed" has not been fully achieved due to the influence of African Swine Fever, the changes of each feed species are better than the industry average: pig feed decreased by 9.0% (the national pig feed dropped by 26.6% compared with the same period last year); poultry feed increased by 19.9%, of which external poultry feed sales increased by 25.1% (the national poultry feed increased by about 17.1% over the same period last year), and the aquatic feed increased by 11.3% (the national aquatic feed increased by about 0.3% over the same period last year). In terms of lean operation, the number of factories with annual sales of more than 120,000 tons increased by 15 to 54, and the number of factories with annual sales of more than 200,000 tons increased by 4 to 8; the rate of per-ton feed production cost has also remained basically stable in the context of a sharp increase in prevention of African Swine Fever throughout the year.

2. White-feathered poultry business. In terms of base control, the construction of 17 new commercial generation self-feeding farms was completed in the whole year, bringing the number of commercial generation self-raising farms to 57, and the annual production scale of commercial generation chickens and ducks exceeded 74 million. At the same time, 9 commercial generation farms have started breeding, and 13 commercial generation farms are under construction, with an additional annual production capacity of nearly 75 million. Through other comprehensive services (including self-support, entrusted breeding, and continuous breeding contracts for more than two years), the company made every effort to increase the proportion of direct supply, which reached 71% in the chicken industry and 41% in the duck industry for the whole year. In terms of marketing upgrading, for superior

sales channels such as food processing raw materials channels, catering channels, and supermarket stores channels other than the traditional wholesale channels, sales in these three categories of superior channels increased by 10.6% compared with the same period last year.

3. Pig farming business. In the aspect of prevention and control of African Swine Fever, the company has set up nearly 20 testing laboratories across the country, comprehensively using fluorescent quantitative PCR, to form a three-level detection system, and the company's pig industry researchers participated in writing "Nine Key Technologies for the Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever to Resume Pig production" published in the Farmers' Daily. The rapid sampling equipment developed by the company, such as living inguinal lymph node sampler and cotton rope oral fluid collector, has also been widely used in the industry; the company's annual live pig listing rate has reached 90%. In terms of rapid development, aiming at the challenging goal of "two 180 days" of pig raising investment project, the company has 18 projects to complete the formalities within 180 days, and 8 projects to complete the construction within 180 days. By the end of 2019, the company has projects in operation with production capacity of 10 million and construction with production capacity of 6.5 million, and the company's fixed assets and the balance of construction in progress increased more than 200% from the end of last year. Other projects that have completed land contracts or reserves have a production capacity of more than 43.5 million, with a theoretical maximum production capacity of more than 60 million. In terms of strict cost control, through effective prevention and control of African Swine Fever combined with high-efficiency and low-cost farming methods that have always been advantageous in the past, the complete cost of fattening piglets can still be maintained at 13.0 Yuan / kg, under the background that 90% of fattening pigs are completed by cooperative farmers, an increase of less than 1 Yuan compared with 2018, continuing to maintain a leading level in the industry.

4. Food business. In terms of innovative business, it launched a series of "Zhi Chu" series of traceable pork products and other new products, and the share of high premium categories increased to 38%. In terms of industrial business, sales of pork products in the secondary market in Sichuan increased by 23% and 47% in markets outside Sichuan. In terms of creating a single product of 100 million Yuan, the Small Crispy Meat launched by the company in 2019 began to make efforts in the middle of the year, mainly relying on sales in the second half of the year, whose sales exceeded 140 million Yuan. The product stationed in Haidilao, Freshhema and other well-known catering terminals, becoming the company's star products. In terms of high-end cooperation, the company continues to strengthen the cooperation of representative customers in emerging channels such as Wanchai Ferry Terminal, Haidilao, Yonghui supermarket, and Freshhema, and increase the proportion of sales of products with high gross profit to 15% for emerging channels such as Shang Chai, e-commerce, and new retail.

5. Overseas business. In terms of regional focus, among the five key markets identified last year, namely, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Egypt, northern Vietnam and Indonesia took the lead to stand out as two areas with assessed profits of more than 100 million Yuan. In terms of industrial depth, the company's first overseas pig farm has also been completed and put into production in Vietnam, marking a new step in the extension of the overseas industrial chain of New Hope.

#### (IV) Business plan for next year

1. Feed business, focusing on structural adjustment, layout optimization, and mechanism innovation. In terms of structural adjustment, the company is expected to double the growth of specialized aquatic feed, continue to consolidate the advantages of poultry feed and enhance profitability, and strive to maintain the growth of external sales of pig feed and bio-environmentally friendly feed; in terms of optimizing the layout, the company will further increase the number of large-scale feed factories with annual sales of more than 200,000 tons, and promote the overall corporate operation of feed areas with close geographical distribution. In terms of mechanism innovation, the company will explore the product project system, set up a special department especially for specialized aquatic feed, and promote the regional partnership mechanism in key regional markets; the company is expected to achieve an annual feed sales increase of 10% compared with the same period last year and take the lead in becoming the first enterprise in China to sell more than 20 million tons of feed.

2. White-feathered poultry business will focus on direct control base, access to head customers, promotion of Zhongxin duck. In terms of the direct control base, the company will set up a special Breeding Base Promotion Committee and promote the self-raising and entrusted raising of chickens and ducks, the sales of which is aimed to reach more than 50% of the company's slaughtering

capacity, through means of self-construction, acquisition, leasing, joint construction and leasing, etc. Plus the form of long-term breeding contracts with more than two years' commitment, the direct control base of the company can reach more than 80% of its slaughtering capacity. In terms of obtaining head customers, the company will set up a special development project team to increase the proportion of head customers in the company's total poultry sales. In the promotion of Zhongxin ducks, the company adheres to the idea of taking terminal food as the traction. Through the linkage of the poultry industry management unit, brand promotion department and food research institute, the company can obtain favorable reputation of the consumer-end duck products and willingness to raise ducks at the production-end farmers. In the whole year, Zhongxin duck is aimed to account for more than 10% of the total deposit column in the industry.

3. Pig farming business, focusing on scaling up, seizing talents and ensuring safety. In terms of scaling up, by continuously optimizing the construction process and innovating construction methods, the company will improve the construction speed of the project, ensuring that more than 8 million live pigs are produced in the whole year, of which more than 5 million piglets are self-produced, and the proportion of self-fattening pigs reaches 50%. At the same time, the business is further transferred to the profit advantage area and the major pork consumption areas in the regional layout. In terms of seizing talents, through extensive campus recruitment and in-depth school-enterprise cooperation, social recruitment and demobilized military recruitment, the company can obtain a talent team in the pig industry of more than 20,000, and at the same time, through internal leading talent drive and team fission plan, strengthen the training, promotion and output of newly recruited talents. In terms of safety, the company should further optimize the process of prevention and control of African Swine Fever, improve the listing rate and the rate of top quality products, and pilot intelligent pig farms to improve breeding efficiency and reduce the complete cost of breeding.

4. Food business, focusing on strengthening brand matrix, creating extreme faddish products, centering on head customers, and breaking through key areas. In terms of branding, the company will improve brand positioning to form a mother-child brand matrix; in terms of products, applying hot-sales item oriented thinking, the company will push Small Crispy Meat to challenge 300 million Yuan, break through 2-4 new billion Yuan products, and make a big breakthrough in branded fresh chilled pork; in terms of sales channels and customers, the company will focus on KA and head catering customers and build customers with a purchase amount of more than 1 billion Yuan. In terms of marketing regions, the market share is expected to have significant increase in the provinces with fresh chilled pork consumption market of more than 100 billion Yuan.

5. Overseas business, focusing on core areas, overseas digitization, talent localization, global finance and trade. In terms of regional markets, the company will further increase the contribution of feed sales and profits to the whole overseas business in core development areas such as Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines; in terms of overseas digitization, the company will first promote standardization of overseas production and operation lines, and on this basis, promote lean operation, and select a company with a better lean level to pilot digitization; in terms of talent localization, the company will further increase the proportion of local middle-level cadres in the host country; in terms of global finance and trade, the company will gradually strengthen the function of overseas BU trade platform, and expand trade in bulk raw materials, feed additives, food, agricultural and animal husbandry equipment, animal healthcare protection products and other fields.

In 2020, the company's estimated capital demand for investment, development and other business activities at home and abroad is about 20 billion Yuan. The main sources of funds are:

- (1) The company's own funds (including the company's existing currency funds and the net inflow of operating cash in 2020);
- (2) Financing from domestic and foreign financial institutions;
- (3) Four billion Yuan of convertible bonds successfully issued at the beginning of 2020;
- (4) Issuing short-term financing bills, corporate bonds, private issuance and other financing;
- (5) Expand supply chain financing.

**X. Reception of research, communication, interviews and other activities****1. Registration form for reception, research, communication, interview and other activities during the reporting period**

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Reception time	Reception mode	Object type in reception	Index of the basic situation of the survey
January 4, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
January 7, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's management and strategic planning
January 9, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's operation in the first quarter of 2019
January 11, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
January 16, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Ask about the company's transfer of Blue Star shares in the United States
January 17, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Ask the major shareholders of the company to increase their holdings of the company's shares
January 21, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Ask about the company's pig breeding planning
January 24, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
January 28, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the impact of the listing of the New Dairy on the company
January 29, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Ask about the equity investment relationship between New Hope Dairy and the company
February 11, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the relationship between New Hope Dairy and the company's equity
February 12, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the pig breeding plan
February 13, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of share repurchase
February 14, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
February 18, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about live pig breeding planning, production and operation

February 20, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of share repurchase and the situation of production and operation
February 21, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the layout of pig business and the progress of construction
February 22, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Ask the company about the sales of live pigs in January 2019
February 25, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the distribution and planning of pig breeding in the company
February 27, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's operation in the first quarter of 2019
March 4, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
March 6, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the impact of African Swine Fever on the company's pig farming
March 7, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the repurchase of the company and the secondary market trend of the stock
March 11, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in February
March 13, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the planning and operation of live pig breeding
March 19, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of share repurchase and the situation of production and operation
March 20, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of share repurchase and the situation of production and operation
March 22, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the sales of live pigs in the first quarter and the strategic planning for the future
March 25, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's operation in the first quarter of 2019
March 27, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the listing and circulation of the company's non-public offering shares
March 28, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the listing and circulation of the company's non-public offering shares

March 29, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the operation of the company's pig industry in the first quarter
April 1, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the listing and circulation of restricted shares
April 3, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
April 3, 2019	Telephone communication	Institution	Introduce the company's business situation and development strategy
April 8, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the disclosure of the company's 2018 annual report
April 9, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the participation in investor on-site visit
April 10, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the planning objective of pig
April 15, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in March
April 17, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's production and operation in the first quarter of 2019
April 18, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in March
April 22, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the secondary market trend of the company's stock
April 23, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the planning objective of pig
April 24, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's production and operation and pig strategic planning
May 7, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the pig breeding in the first quarter of 2019
May 9, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in April
May 10, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's encouragement draft of the share ownership
May 14, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's poultry and livestock breeding operations
May 15, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the convertible bonds issued by the company
May 20, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig operation and planning

May 23, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's feed and breeding
May 27, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's issuance of convertible bonds
June 6, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in May
June 10, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig operation and marketing objective in 2019
June 12, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's issuance of convertible bonds
June 13, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	The company's pig layout, planning and operation
June 17, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's investment in Minsheng Bank and pig operation
June 19, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's distribution of rights and interests in 2018
June 24, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire the company's disclosure data of annual report and the pig breeding planning
June 25, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's issuance of convertible bonds
June 28, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's operation in the second quarter of 2019
June 29, 2019	Field investigation	Institution	Introduce the company's operation
July 1, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire the company's pig breeding planning
July 2, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
July 4, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's industrial strategy
July 5, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the recent investment and planning of the company's pig
July 8, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in June
July 1, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	The company's pig layout, planning and operation
July 11, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's investment in Minsheng Bank and pig operation

July 16, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the forecast performance increase of semiannual report
July 22, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's shareholders' plan to reduce holdings
July 23, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the development strategy of the company's industries and the current situation of the breeding pig
July 24, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Verify information from third party reports on the company
July 25, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the impact of African Swine Fever on company and pig marketing plan in 2019
July 29, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's current pig production capacity
July 31, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's plan to issue convertible bonds
August 2, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the disclosure of the company's pig sales data in November
August 5, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the operation of the company's livestock breeding
August 7, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's inventory and plans for the breeding sow
August 8, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the current situation of African Swine Fever and the impact on the company
August 9, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in July
August 12, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the impact of the recent typhoon on the company's business
August 13, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the recent trend of company's stock in the secondary market
August 15, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the related information about XW Bank
August 19, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the production and operation of the company
August 20, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the disclosure time of the company's 2019 semiannual report

August 31, 2019	Telephone communication	Institution	Inquire about the company's main business, strategic planning and latter secondary market trend
September 1, 2019	Telephone communication	Institution	Inquire about the company's main business, strategic planning and latter secondary market trend
September 2, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's investment in Minsheng Bank and pig operation
September 2, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the related information about company's 2019 semiannual report
September 3, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the secondary market trend of the company's stock and the shareholders' reducing holdings in non-public offering
September 5, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire the company's major shareholders about the big trading of their holding shares
September 6, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
September 10, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in August
September 12, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig planning
September 16, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's feed industry and pig operation
September 18, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the impact of African Swine Fever on the company and pig marketing
September 20, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the operation performance of poultry industry and livestock industry in the first half of year
September 23, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire the major shareholders about the employment of Mr. An Fengshan as Branding Officer
September 24, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's layout and future planning of pig industry
September 26, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the operation of the company's stock in the secondary market

September 26, 2019	Telephone communication	Institution	Inquire about the African Swine Fever vaccine and pig price trend on the industry
September 27, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the operation of the company's stock in the secondary market
October 9, 2019	Field investigation	Institution	Inquire about company's main business, and strategic planning
October 14, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
October 16, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in September
October 21, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's performance in 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarters
October 22, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the approval progress of the company's convertible bonds project
October 24, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig planning and marketing
October 28, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's issuance of convertible bonds
October 30, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the approval of the convertible bonds
October 30, 2019	Telephone communication	Institution	Inquire about the company's main business and strategic planning
November 4, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
November 8, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the pig sales in October
November 12, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in October
November 13, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
November 15, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig operation and planning
November 18, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the secondary market trend of the company's stock
November 18, 2019	Field investigation	Institution	Inquire about the company's main business and strategic planning
November 20, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase

November 27, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's production and pig operation
November 28, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the operation and sales of the company's pig industry
December 2, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the disclosure of the company's pig sales in November
December 5, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's share repurchase
December 9, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's disclosed pig investment project
December 10, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig sales in November
December 12, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig operation and planning
December 12, 2019	Field investigation	Institution	Inquire about the company's main business and strategic planning
December 18, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's issuance of convertible bonds
December 23, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the operation of poultry breeding part and the advice for monthly disclosure
December 25, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the operation of the company's stock in the secondary market
December 26, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the shareholders' subscribing for convertible bonds in Shenzhen stock market
December 27, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the company's pig operation and planning
December 30, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the progress of the company's issuance of convertible bonds
December 31, 2019	Telephone communication	Individual	Inquire about the shareholders' subscribing for convertible bonds in Shenzhen stock market
Reception times		135	
Number of institutions in reception		9	
Number of individuals in reception		126	
Number of other objects in reception		0	
Whether to disclose, reveal or divulge undisclosed significant information		No	

## Section 5 Significant Events

### I. The profit distribution of the company's common stock and the conversion of the capital reserve fund to increase the share capital

The common stock profit distribution policy, especially the formulation, implementation or adjustment of the cash dividend policy during the reporting period

Applicable  Not Applicable

The dividend distribution plan of the company's common shares in the past 3 years (including the reporting period) and the capital accumulation fund to increase the share capital plan (the plan).

The company's annual profit distribution plan for 2017 as follows: Based on the company's total share capital of 4,216,015,009 shares, the company paid 1.50 Yuan (including tax) for every 10 shares in cash to all shareholders, and no capital reserve fund was converted to increase the share capital.

The company's annual profit distribution plan for 2018 as follows: The repurchased shares of 73,167,190 shares, which did not participate in the profit distribution, was deducted from the company's total share capital of 4,216,015,009 shares, so, based on 4,142,847,819 shares, the company paid 0.3 Yuan (including tax) for every 10 shares in cash to all shareholders, and no capital reserve fund was converted to increase the share capital.

The company's pre-arranged annual profit distribution plan for 2019 as follows: The repurchased shares of 72,258,790 shares, which will not participate in the profit distribution, shall be deducted from the company's total share capital of 4,216,015,009 shares, so, based on 4,143,756,219 shares, the company shall pay 1.5 Yuan (including tax) for every 10 shares in cash to all shareholders, and no capital reserve fund shall be converted to increase the share capital.

Statement of cash dividends on common shares of the company in the past three years (including the reporting period)

Unit: Yuan

Dividend year	Cash dividend amount (including tax)	Net profit attributable to common shareholders of a listed company in the annual consolidated statement of dividends	The ratio of cash dividends to the net profits attributable to the common shareholders of a listed company in the consolidated statement	The amount of cash dividends paid by other means (such as share repurchases)	The proportion of the amount of cash dividends in other ways to the net profits attributable to the common shareholders of a listed company in the consolidated statement	Total cash dividends (including other means)	The ratio of the total cash dividend (including other means) to the net profit attributable to the common shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statement
2019	621,563,432.85	5,041,999,768.06	12.33%	472,968,246.41	9.38%	1,094,531,679.26	21.71%
2018	124,285,434.57	1,704,646,781.14	7.29%	135,933,209.85	7.98%	260,218,644.42	15.27%

2017	632,402,251.35	2,280,000,493. 58	27.74%			632,402,251.35	27.74%
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The company made a profit during the reporting period, and the parent company was available for common shareholders to distribute profits, but no plan for the distribution of cash dividends on common shares was put forward.

Applicable  Not Applicable

## II. Profit distribution and capital reserve increase in equity in the reporting period

Applicable  Not Applicable

Number of bonus shares per 10 shares (shares)	0
Dividend per 10 shares (Yuan) (including tax)	1.5
Number of increments per 10 shares (shares)	0
Share capital base in the distribution preplan (shares)	4,143,756,219
Cash dividend amount (Yuan) (including tax)	621,563,432.85
Cash dividend amount by other means (such as share repurchase) (Yuan).	472,968,246.41
Total cash dividends (including other means) (Yuan)	1,094,531,679.26
Attributable profit (Yuan)	17,590,186,212.30
The proportion of the total cash dividend (including other means) to the total profit distribution	100

### Latest cash dividend

The company is in a mature period, and there is a major capital expenditure arrangement. When the profit distribution is carried out, the minimum proportion of the cash dividend in the profit distribution should reach 40%.

### Details of the preplans on profit distribution or increment of capital reserves

The 2019 annual financial report of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. was audited by certified public accountants of Sichuan Huaxin (Group) Accounting firm (Special General Partnership), who issued the audit report of Sichuan Huaxin Audit (2020) No. 034:

According to the audit report, in 2019, the company achieved annual net profit of 5,041,999,768.06 Yuan attributable to the parent company owner, extracted the statutory surplus reserve fund of 198,864,436.40 Yuan according to the provisions, reduced 94,838,132.73 Yuan for the disposal of other equity instrument investments, and paid 124,285,434.57 Yuan for dividends on common stock to implement 2018 annual profit distribution plan distributing cash dividend of 0.30 Yuan for every 10 shares, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the year was 12,997,313,375.41 Yuan, but the company's undistributed profit at the beginning of the year was affected by the change in accounting policy and reduced by 31,138,927.47 Yuan, so the annual distributable profit is 17,590,186,212.30 Yuan.

In 2019, the parent company achieved annual net profit of 205,697,199.41 Yuan, extracted the statutory surplus reserve fund of 20,629,553.84 Yuan according to the provisions, increased 69,837.75 Yuan for the disposal of other equity instrument investments, and paid 124,285,434.57 Yuan for dividends on common stock to implement 2018 annual profit distribution plan distributing cash dividend of 0.30 Yuan for every 10 shares, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the year was 2,453,249,584.40 Yuan, but the company's undistributed profit at the beginning of the year was affected by the change in accounting policy and reduced by 538,505.08 Yuan, so the annual distributable profit is 2,513,563,128.07 Yuan.

In conclusion, the company's pre-arranged annual profit distribution plan for 2019 as follows: The repurchased shares of 72,258,790 shares, which will not participate in the profit distribution, shall be deducted from the company's total share capital of 4,216,015,009 shares, so, based on 4,143,756,219 shares, the company shall pay a cash dividend of RMB 1.5 Yuan (including tax) for every 10 shares to all shareholders, and a total cash dividend of 621,563,432.85 Yuan shall be paid..

According to the regulations of *Detailed Implementing Rules for Share repurchase of Listed Company in Shenzhen Stock Exchange*, in 2019, the company implemented the share repurchase of 472,968,246.41 Yuan as cash dividend. The company's pre-arranged cash dividend for distribution is a total of 1,094,531,679.26 Yuan (including the amount of share repurchase implemented in 2019), accounting for 21.71% of the company's annual net profit of 5,041,999,768.06 Yuan attributable to the shareholders of listed companies in 2019. In the recent three years, the company's cumulative distributed profit in cash accounts for 66.04% of the average annual distributable profit achieved in the last three years.

### III. Performance of commitments

#### 1. The commitments of the company's controlling shareholders, shareholders, related parties, purchasers and purchasing companies have been fulfilled during the reporting period and those that have not been fulfilled by the end of the reporting period.

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

commitment	Committing party	Commitment type	Commitment content	Commitment time	Commitment period	Performance
Commitment to equity reform	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Share reduction commitment	New Hope Group Co., Ltd. shall not be listed for trading or transfer of shares within 36 months from the date of obtaining the right of circulation. After the above-mentioned lock-up period expires, only when the closing price of the company's shares reaches more than 6.8 Yuan on any five consecutive trading days, the original non-tradable shares may be listed for sale of not less than 6.8 Yuan. When the company implements the distribution of profits, the conversion of the capital reserve fund, the issuance of new shares, the rights issue, the conversion of convertible bonds into shares or the reduction of shares by all shareholders in the same proportion, the prices of the above-mentioned sold shares will be adjusted accordingly.	January 19, 2006	None	Keep one's promise
Commitments made in the acquisition report or equity change report	None	None	None	None	None	None
Commitments made during asset	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.;	Commitments on inter-industr	In order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the company after major asset restructuring, the above shareholders undertake that: currently, the promisor is not	December 31, 2010	None	Keep one's promise

restructuring	Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.; Yonghao Liu	y competition, related party transactions and capital occupation	directly or indirectly engaged in any business activities that compete with the business engaged in by the listed company; During the period when the undertaker actually controls the listed company, the promisor and other enterprises controlled by the promisor (except the listed company) will not directly or indirectly engage in any business that competes or may compete with the listed company, nor engage in any activities that may damage the interests of the listed company.			
	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.; Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Commitments on inter-industry competition, related party transactions and capital occupation	In order to reduce and regulate the related party transactions that may arise after the reorganization of the company's major assets, the above shareholders undertake to avoid or reduce the related party transactions with the listed company and its subsidiaries as far as possible; For related party transactions that cannot be avoided or exist for reasonable reasons, a standardized related party transaction agreement will be signed with the listed company in accordance with the law, and the approval procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws, regulations, rules, other normative documents and the company's articles of association, and the price of the related party transaction shall be determined in accordance with the price of the same or similar transaction with an independent third party that is not related to the relationship, so as to ensure that the price of the related party transaction is fair. To guarantee that the information disclosure obligations of related party transactions shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws, regulations and articles of association, and that they will not use related transactions to illegally transfer the funds and profits of listed companies, do not use relationship transactions to harm the interests of listed companies and non-related shareholders.	December 31, 2010	None	Keep one's promise
	Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Other commitments	In order to ensure that after the completion of this major asset restructuring, the environmental irregularities to be merged into assets will not have a significant adverse impact on the normal production and operation of listed companies, the Southern Hope promises that if the target company has additional expenses and losses (including government fines, suspension of production, government orders for relocation or forced demolition, third-party claims, etc.) due to environmental irregularities, the Southern Hope will actively take relevant measures according to the circumstances, compensate the target company for all additional expenses and or losses incurred as a result, and try its best to mitigate	November 3, 2011	None	Keep one's promise

			or eliminate the adverse effects.			
New Hope Group Co., Ltd.; Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Other commitments		After the completion of the major asset restructuring of the company, the Southern Hope will become a shareholder of the company, and the shares of the company controlled by the New Hope Group will further increase. The New Hope Group and the Southern Hope make the following commitments on ensuring the independence of the company: first, to ensure the asset independence of the listed company; second, to ensure the financial independence of the listed company; third, to ensure the institutional independence of the listed company; fourth, to ensure the business independence of the listed company; fifth, to ensure that the personnel of listed companies are relatively independent.	December 31, 2010	None	Keep one's promise
Zhanhe Gao	Commitment to limit the sale of shares		Before the expiration of 12 months from the date of listing of the new shares, I / the enterprise will not transfer or entrust others to manage, nor require New Hope to acquire the shares that New Hope issued directly to me / the enterprise this time.	January 24, 2017	2019-03-27	Keep one's promise
Junfang Yan	Commitment to limit the sale of shares		Since the New Hope issued shares (that is, 10,107,336 shares, calculated at the issue price of 8.38 Yuan per share) obtained through the sale of 14.80% of my shares in Benxiang Agriculture, (if the issue price is adjusted accordingly due to dividend distribution, bonus shares, capital increase, etc., the number of the aforementioned shares will also be adjusted accordingly), I will not transfer or entrust others to manage, nor will I require a listed company to acquire that part of the shares held by the listed company that is directly non-publicly issued to me before the expiration of 12 months on the date of completion of the listing.	January 24, 2017	2019-03-27	Keep one's promise
Junfang Yan	Commitment to limit the sale of shares		Since the New Hope issued shares (that is, 8755151 shares, calculated at the issue price of 8.38 Yuan per share) obtained through the sale of 12.83% of my shares in Benxiang Agriculture, (if the issue price is adjusted accordingly due to dividend distribution, bonus shares, capital increase, etc., the number of the aforementioned shares will also be adjusted accordingly), I will not transfer or entrust others to manage, nor will I require a listed company to acquire this part of the shares held by the listed company which is directly non-publicly issued to me this time before the expiration of 36 months on the date of completion of the listing.	January 24, 2017	2020-02-25	Keep one's promise
Shunhu Kang; Ningli Lei;	Commitment to limit the sale of		Before the expiration of 36 months from the date of listing of the new shares, I / the enterprise will not transfer or entrust others to manage, nor require New Hope to acquire the shares	January 24, 2017	2020-02-25	Keep one's promise

	Suifang Yan; Yangling Fengyi Equity Investment Management Center (limited partnership); Yangling Xiangyuan Equity Investment Management Center (limited partnership)	shares	that New Hope issued directly to me / the enterprise this time.			
	Zhanhe Gao; Junfang Yan; Suifang Yan; Yangling Fengyi Equity Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership); Yangling Xiangyuan Equity Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership)	Commitments on inter-industry competition, related party transactions and capital occupation	<p>During the period when our party holds shares / equity of listed company and Yangling Benxiang:</p> <p>1. At present, there are no enterprises controlled by our party and its close family members (including spouses, parents, parents of spouses, brothers and sisters and their spouses, children who have reached the age of 18 and their spouses, brothers and sisters of spouses and parents of children's spouses.), and enterprises controlled by us and our close family members (including direct and indirect control) at present, in the future, will not directly or indirectly engage in any activities that constitute inter-industry competition with pig breeding, live pig raising, slaughtering, processing and feed production business (referred to as "the main business of the listed company") mainly engaged in by the listed company and its holding subsidiaries.</p> <p>2. For wholly-owned enterprises and enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by our party and its close family members, our party and our close family members will enable these enterprises to perform the same obligations as our party in this letter of commitment through dispatched offices and personnel (including but not limited to directors and managers) and the exercise of holding status, guarantee that there will be no inter-industry competition with the main business of the listed company.</p> <p>3. If our party, our close family members, our close family</p>	December 28, 2016	None	Keep one's promise

			<p>members and the enterprises with control over our close family members have any business opportunities to engage in and participate in any activities that may compete with the main business of the listed company, the listed company shall be immediately notified of the above business opportunity, and within a reasonable period specified in the notice, the listed company shall give an affirmative reply that it is willing to take advantage of the business opportunity, and be given the business opportunity to the best of our ability.</p> <p>4. Our party acknowledges that each commitment contained in this commitment letter is independently enforceable, and that the validity of other commitments will not be affected if any commitment is deemed invalid or terminated; in the event of a breach of any of the above commitments, our party is willing to bear the direct or indirect economic losses, liability for claims and related expenses caused to the listed company.</p>			
	Zhanhe Gao; Junfang Yan; Suifang Yan; Yangling Fengyi Equity Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership); Yangling Xiangyuan Equity Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership)	Commitments on inter-industry competition, related party transactions and capital occupation	<p>During the period when the party holds shares / shares of the listed company and Yangling Benxiang and the affiliated company of the party or its affiliated company is defined as the related party of the listed company and its holding subsidiary as stipulated in the securities regulatory rules:</p> <p>1. With regard to the related party transactions that have existed and will inevitably occur in the future between our party and the enterprise (if any) controlled by our party, and the listed company and its holding subsidiaries, ensure that transactions with the listed company and its holding subsidiaries shall be conducted in accordance with the fair principle of market transactions, that is, the normal commercial terms. If there are transactions with the listed company and its holding subsidiary not in accordance with the principle of fair market transaction, and the loss already existed or caused to the listed company and its holding subsidiary, the party shall be liable for compensation.</p> <p>2. Our party shall perform its obligations as a shareholder of the listed company in good faith, fully respect the independent legal person status of the listed company, and ensure the independent operation and independent decision-making of the listed company. In strict accordance with the provisions of the Company Law of the People's Republic of China and the articles of association of the listed company, our party will urge the directors (if any) of the listed company nominated by our party to perform their</p>	December 28, 2016	None	Keep one's promise

			<p>duties of good faith and diligence in accordance with the law.</p> <p>3. Our party and our affiliated enterprises undertake not to occupy the funds of the listed company by borrowing, debt repayment, advance or other means, nor require the listed company to provide illegal guarantee for our party and our affiliated enterprises.</p> <p>4. If a listed company must have inevitable related party transactions with its own party or its affiliated enterprises in its business activities in the future, this party will urge these transactions to carry out the relevant procedures in strict accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the state, the articles of association of the listed company and the relevant provisions of the listed company, and when the shareholders' meeting of the listed company votes on the related party transactions, the party shall strictly perform the obligation to avoid voting; sign an agreement with the listed company in accordance with the law and disclose information in a timely manner; ensure that it will be carried out in accordance with normal commercial conditions, and that our party and its affiliated enterprises will not require or accept more favorable terms given by the listed company than a third party in any fair transaction in any market, and guarantee that the legitimate rights and interests of the listed company and other shareholders will not be harmed through related party transactions.</p> <p>5. The party and its affiliated enterprises will perform all kinds of related party transaction agreements signed with listed companies strictly with good faith. The party and its affiliated enterprises will not seek any benefits or benefits beyond the provisions of the above agreement from the listed company.</p>			
	Zhanhe Gao; Junfang Yan	Other commitments	<p>1. Yan'an Benyuan Huangzhang Pig Farm Project, Yanchuan Yongxiang Ecological Commercial Pig Breeding District Construction Project and Zhidan Dingxiang Ecological Pig breeding Base Project are being approved by EIA, and there are no substantive legal obstacles to the EIA approval of these construction projects.</p> <p>2. The sewage facilities of Benxiang Agriculture and its subsidiary breeding bases, feed plants, slaughtering and meat processing plants operate normally and have not caused major environmental pollution accidents.</p> <p>3. We and related companies will actively rectify, upgrade and replace the environmental protection</p>	December 28, 2016	2020-02-25	Keep one's promise

			<p>equipment of the relevant companies, and actively conduct full consultation and communication with the relevant competent departments of the government, striving to obtain the corresponding EIA approval, EIA acceptance and pollutant discharge permits as soon as possible to solve these non-standard environmental protection situations.</p> <p>4. If the relevant companies are subject to administrative penalties or other legal liabilities by the relevant government departments due to the irregularities in environmental protection before the issuance of shares to pay cash to purchase assets, we will actively take relevant measures according to the circumstances, compensate all the economic losses incurred by the relevant companies, and try our best to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects.</p>			
Commitments made at the time of initial public offering or refinancing	None	None	None	None	None	None
Equity incentive commitment	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other commitments made to minority shareholders of the company	None	None	None	None	None	None
Whether the promise is fulfilled on time	Yes					
If the commitment is not fulfilled within the time limit, specific reasons for the failure to complete the performance and the work plan for the next step shall be	Not Applicable					

explained in detail.	
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**2. If there is a profit forecast for the company's assets or projects, and the reporting period is still part of the profit forecast period, the company shall explain whether and why the assets or projects reach the original profit forecast.**

Applicable  Not Applicable

#### **IV. Non-operating occupation of funds by controlling shareholders and their related parties to listed companies**

Applicable  Not Applicable

During the reporting period of the company, there is no non-operating occupation of funds by the controlling shareholder and its related parties to the listed company.

#### **V. Explanation of the board of directors, the board of supervisors and independent directors (if any) on the "non-standard audit report" of the accounting firm during the reporting period**

Applicable  Not Applicable

#### **VI. A description of the changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and accounting methods compared with the financial report of the previous year**

Applicable  Not Applicable

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

Content and Reason of Changes in accounting policies	Approval Procedure
The <i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Revision)</i> , the <i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 23 - Transfer of Financial Assets (Revision)</i> , the <i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 24 - Hedging Accounting (Revision)</i> and the <i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 37 - Presentation of Financial Instruments (Revision)</i> (generally referred to as the "new financial instruments standards")	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance
<i>Notice on the Revision and Issuance of the Financial Statements Format of General Enterprise for 2019</i> (Caihui No. 6 [2019])	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance
<i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 7 - Exchange of Non-monetary Assets (Revision)</i>	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance
<i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 12 - Debt Reorganization</i>	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance

(Revision)	
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**(2) Changes in accounting estimates**

Content and Reason of Changes in accounting estimates	Approval Procedure	The time-point at which it begins to apply
Due to rising prices and changes in the market, in the past three years, the company has eliminated the breeding chickens and ducks, which had the average price higher than the reserved residual value, the reserved residual value of breeding chickens is changed from 15 Yuan per one to 25 Yuan per one, and the reserved residual value of breeding ducks is changed from 18 Yuan per one to 30 Yuan per one.	The 42nd meeting of the Seventh Board of Directors	Jan. 1, 2019

**VII. Explanations on the retroactive restatement of the significant accounting errors the reporting period**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no retroactive restatement of any significant accounting error during the reporting period

**VIII. Explanations on any change in the scope of the consolidated financial statements compared with the financial report of the previous year**

Applicable  Not Applicable

1. The newly included unites into the consolidated statements for the current year include: Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd., Hengnan Mugeng EcologicAgriculture Co., Ltd., Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Ruzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Heyang Zhenghe Morden Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Dong'e New Hope Morden Agricultural Development Co., Ltd., Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Creative Technology Co., Ltd., Qingdao Jiazhi Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Shenyang New Hope Agricultural Investment Consulting Co., Ltd., Haiyang Xinhao Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Wuqi Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd., Shuozhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Anyang Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd., Linyi Xinhao Breeding Co., Ltd., Baiyin New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd., Guangxi Luocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Caoxian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Ningming Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Taiqian Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Shenze Xiajin New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd., Laixi New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fuping Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Xiangyang XinhaoAgriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Hezhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Zhaoqing Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Suixi Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Gansu New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Neiqiu Xinliu Agriculture and Animal

Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Bijie Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Chenzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Xiaoxian Datun Breeding Co., Ltd., Wulian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Linqing Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Xinji Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Gaomi Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Gansu Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Zhucheng Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Jiuquan New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Xuanwei Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Nanning Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Nangong Xinhao Qianxihe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Wuhe New Hope Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Heishan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Nanning Wuming Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Nanning Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Chongqing Pengshui Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Qingfeng Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Puyang Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Yingcheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Yulin Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Dingzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Raoyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fucheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Juye Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Xianning Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Jingxian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Longzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Hanyuan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Xingren Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Tianquan Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Ningbo New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Liuzhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Guigang Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Zibo Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Guang'an Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Tangshan Xinhao environmental protection and Technology Co., Ltd., Hengshui Yizhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Xuwen Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Zhangwu Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Tongliao Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fengyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Lianjiang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Indonesia Corn Drying Co., Ltd., New Hope Philippine Animal Healthcare Services Co., Ltd., Xinhe International Trade Co., Ltd., New Hope Vietnam Science and Technology Breeding Service Co., Ltd., New Hope Mandalay Co., Ltd., Nayong New Hope Originate Agriculture Co., Ltd., Chenzhou New Hope Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., Qingyuan Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Zhongyang New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Hunan Xinliu Shengeng Supply Chain Co., Ltd., Laixi New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd., Zhucheng Huaxing Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Shenyang New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Changle Liwang Breeding Co., Ltd., Changle Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Jiangxi New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd., Wudi Zhenmu Breeding Co., Ltd., Yishui Xinliu Breeding Co., Ltd., and there is a total of 96 companies. Among them, Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd., Hengnan Mugeng Ecologic Agriculture Co., Ltd., Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Ruzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Heyang Zhenghe Morden Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Dong'e New Hope Morden Agricultural Development Co., Ltd. and Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. were added into the consolidated statements since the purchase date, and the rest of them were added into the consolidated statements since the establishment date in 2019.

2. The removed units from consolidated statements for the year included: Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhao Zhenghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fengshun New Hope Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd. and its two subsidiaries, Shandong Xinliu Pig Industry Development Co., Ltd., Huishui Xiajin New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Pingyi Qinhewang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Linyi Xinhe Farm Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Anqiu Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Heze Qinzhiwang Breeding Co., Ltd., Qingdao Qinzhiwang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Taian Xinhe Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Jiayang

Chenxin Breeding Co., Ltd., Shouguang Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Yanglinghui Agricultural Industry Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd., Laoting Qin hao Breeding Co., Ltd., Beijing New Hope Liuhe Commercial and Trading Co.,Ltd., Guantao Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Yucheng Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Anqiu Liuhe Guangda Foods Co., Ltd., Tanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Gaomi New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Mengyin Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Guangrao Guangju Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Shandong Liuhe Agricultural Research Institute, Panjin Mutai Breeding Co., Ltd., Zhoukou Liuhe Funong Feed Technology Co., Ltd., Xinjiang New Hope Feed Co., Ltd., Dezhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Binzhou Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Laiwu Qinhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Chengdu Fenglan Trade Co., Ltd., Luohe Liuhe Ririhong Feed Co., Ltd., and Nanchang Hope Feed Co., Ltd. There are 36 companies. Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhao Zhenghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., Fengshun New Hope Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd. and its 2 subsidiaries have disposed of their equity in the company this year, so they will not consolidate the company's statements from the date of disposal; Shandong XinliuPig Industry Development Co., Ltd., Huishui Xiajin New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Pingyi Qinhewang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Linyi Xinhe Farm Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Anqiu Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Heze Qinzhawang Breeding Co., Ltd., Qingdao Qinzhawang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Taian Xinhe Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd., Jiayang Chenxin Breeding Co., Ltd., Shouguang Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Yanglinghui Agricultural Industry Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd., Laoting Qin hao Breeding Co., Ltd., Beijing New Hope Liuhe Commercial and Trading Co.,Ltd., Guantao Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Yucheng Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Anqiu Liuhe Guangda Foods Co., Ltd., Tanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Gaomi New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Mengyin Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Guangrao Guangju Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., Shandong Liuhe Agricultural Research Institute, Panjin Mutai Breeding Co., Ltd., Zhoukou Liuhe Funong Feed Technology Co., Ltd., Xinjiang New Hope Feed Co., Ltd., Dezhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd., Binzhou Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd., Laiwu Qinhe Breeding Co., Ltd., Chengdu Fenglan Trade Co., Ltd., Luohe Liuhe Ririhong Feed Co., Ltd., Nanchang Hope Feed Co., Ltd. have been cancelled, so the 30 companies will not be included into the consolidated statements from the date of cancel.

## IX. Appointment and dismissal of accounting firms

Currently appointed accounting firm

Name of domestic accounting firm	Sichuan Huaxin (Group) Accounting firm (Special General Partnership)
Remuneration to domestic accounting firm (unit: 10,000 Yuan)	600
Consecutive years of audit service of domestic accounting firm	22
Name of certified public accountant of domestic accounting firm	Wulin Li, Dan Wu
Consecutive years of audit service of certified public accountants in domestic accounting firm	Wulin Li for 2 years, and Dan Wu for 1 year

Whether to rehire an accounting firm in the current period

Yes  No

Employment of internal control audit accounting firms, financial consultants or sponsors

Applicable  Not Applicable

In 2019, the company hired Sichuan Huaxin (Group) Accounting firm (Special General Partnership) to audit the company's internal control and paid the internal control audit fee of 1.5 million Yuan.

**X. suspension and termination of listing after the disclosure of the annual report**

Applicable  Not Applicable

**XI. bankruptcy and reorganization**

Applicable  Not Applicable

No bankruptcy reorganization related matters occurred during the reporting period of the company.

**XII. Major litigation and arbitration matters**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There are no major litigation or arbitration matters during the reporting period.

**XIII. Punishment and Rectification**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no punishment and rectification during the reporting period of the company.

**XIV. The integrity of the company and its controlling shareholders and actual controllers**

Applicable  Not Applicable

**XV. The implementation of the company's stock incentive plan, employee stock ownership plan or other employee incentive measures**

Applicable  Not Applicable

The 44th meeting of the 7th Board of Directors, the 15th meeting of the Seventh Board of Supervisors and the first interim General meeting of shareholders in 2019 respectively examined and adopted the proposal on the *Company's 2019 Restricted Stock and Stock Option Incentive Plan (draft) and Its Summary*. The company publicized the list of incentive targets of the equity incentive plan within the company. The board of supervisors checked the list of incentive targets and explained the publicity and the independent directors of the company issued relevant independent opinions. The lawyers and other intermediary agencies also issued reports.

According to the authorization of the company's first interim general meeting of shareholders in 2019, the second meeting of the 8th board of directors and the second meeting of the 8th board of supervisors examined and passed the "motion on granting restricted stocks and stock options to incentive targets". The date for the company to grant 3.6 million restricted shares and 8.4 million stock options to 24 incentive targets is July 18, 2019.

The price of restricted shares granted by the company to 24 incentive objects is 8.31 Yuan per share, the first grant date is July 18, 2019, and the listing date is July 30, 2019; the exercise price of stock options granted to 24 incentive objects is 16.62 Yuan per share, and the first grant registration is completed on July 29, 2019.

## **XVI. Major Related Party Transactions**

### **1. Related transactions related to day-to-day operations**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There are no related transactions related to day-to-day operations during the company's reporting period.

### **2. Related party transactions arising from the acquisition or sale of assets or equity**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There are no related party transactions involving the acquisition or sale of assets or equity during the reporting period of the company.

### **3. Related transactions of joint external investment**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no related transaction of joint external investment during the reporting period of the company.

### **4. Related-party creditor's rights and debts**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There are no related creditor's rights and debts during the reporting period of the company.

### **5. Other major related transactions**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no other major related transaction during the reporting period.

## **XVII. Significant contracts and their performance**

### **1. Trusteeship, contracting and leasing matters**

#### **(1) Trusteeship situation**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no trusteeship situation during the reporting period of the company.

#### **(2) Contract situation**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no contract situation during the reporting period of the company.

**(3) Lease situation**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no lease situation during the reporting period of the company.

**2. Major guarantee**

Applicable  Not Applicable

**(1) Guarantee situation**

Unit: 10,000 Yuan

External guarantee of the company and its subsidiaries (excluding guarantees for subsidiaries)								
Name of guarantee object	Date of disclosure of announcement related to guarantee limit	Guarantee limit	Actual occurrence date	Actual guarantee amount	Guarantee type	Guarantee period	Whether the performance has been completed or not	Whether to guarantee for related parties
Lanju Yan	Jul. 11, 2018	110.77	Mar. 22, 2019	3.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Xianfu Li	Apr. 26, 2019	69.23	Jun. 10, 2019	2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Keyong Xiong	Apr. 26, 2019	96.92	Jun. 19, 2019	2.8	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Lasheng Huang	Apr. 26, 2019	69.23	Jul. 24, 2019	2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Mingxing Li	Apr. 26, 2019	55.38	Jul. 25, 2019	1.6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Lachu Nie	Apr. 26,	69.23	Oct. 17, 2019	2	Joint and	One year	No	No

	2019				several liability guarantee			
Guohua Zhong	Apr. 26, 2019	83.08	Nov. 4, 2019	2.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Zhaofa Luo	Apr. 26, 2019	96.92	Nov. 8, 2019	2.8	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Xianqiao Qing	Apr. 26, 2019	69.24	Nov. 22, 2019	2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Chunju Wang	Apr. 26, 2019	940	Nov. 15, 2019	1.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Yunxing Long	Apr. 26, 2019	900	Nov. 14, 2019	1.6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Xinhua Zeng	Apr. 26, 2019	160	Jul. 19, 2019	1	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Quanhao Liu	Apr. 26, 2019	256	Jul. 19, 2019	1.6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Zheng'an Wu	Apr. 26, 2019	256	Oct. 17, 2019	1.6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Can Cao	Apr. 26, 2019	128	Oct. 17, 2019	0.8	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Fusheng Yang	Apr. 26, 2019	188.46	May 5, 2019	1.6	Joint and several	One year	No	No

					liability guarantee			
Xianghui Zeng	Jul. 11, 2018	131.92	Mar. 1, 2019	1.12	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Yuan Liu	Jul. 11, 2018	47.12	Jan. 11, 2019	0.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Dehua Zeng	Apr. 26, 2019	94.23	May 5, 2019	0.8	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Jianqiang Hu	Apr. 26, 2019	94.23	May 5, 2019	0.8	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Minghua Chen	Apr. 26, 2019	235.58	May 5, 2019	2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Jianqian Zeng	Apr. 26, 2019	188.46	Jun. 04, 2019	1.6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Jianhua Zhu	Jul. 11, 2018	99	Mar. 22, 2019	6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Jinyu Liu	Apr. 26, 2019	99	Apr. 18, 2019	6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Hongxi Tian	Jul. 11, 2018	99	Mar. 30, 2019	6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Zhiming Chen	Apr. 26, 2019	99	May 24, 2019	6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No

					guarantee			
Qingren Zeng	Apr. 26, 2019	99	Jun. 18, 2019	6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Dengke Zhou	Apr. 26, 2019	99	May 27, 2019	6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Zhengwen Xiao	Apr. 26, 2019	66	Jun. 28, 2019	4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Zhaohong Yao	Apr. 26, 2019	133.33	Nov. 14, 2019	1.8	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Zhong'an Li	Apr. 26, 2019	266.67	Dec. 19, 2019	3.6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Kailing Li	Apr. 26, 2019	200	Dec. 2, 2019	2.7	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Youhua Jian	Apr. 26, 2019	107.69	May 14, 2019	1.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Benyu Zhou	Apr. 26, 2019	92.31	May 14, 2019	1.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Gantao Wu	Apr. 26, 2019	9.23	Jul. 12, 2019	6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Hongfu Li	Apr. 26, 2019	12.31	Sept. 26, 2019	8	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No

Genrong Xu	Apr. 26, 2019	3.08	Sept. 26, 2019	2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Changming Xu	Apr. 26, 2019	3.08	Sept. 26, 2019	2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Shubiao Gan	Apr. 26, 2019	3.08	Sept. 23, 2019	2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Junhu Xiong	Apr. 26, 2019	6.15	Sept. 26, 2019	4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Youcai Cen	Apr. 26, 2019	4.62	Sept. 26, 2019	3	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Jingpiao Yuan, Yefang Wang	Apr. 26, 2019	6.15	Sept. 24, 2019	4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Xuefei Yuan	Apr. 26, 2019	6.15	Sept. 16, 2019	4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Guangquan Huang	Apr. 26, 2019	6.15	Sept. 24, 2019	4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Jianrong Guan	Apr. 26, 2019	4.62	Sept. 24, 2019	3	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Zuobei Yang	Apr. 26, 2019	6.15	Sept. 26, 2019	4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Changhua Wan	Apr. 26,	4.62	Sept. 27, 2019	3	Joint and	One year	No	No

	2019				several liability guarantee			
Changhui Cheng	Apr. 26, 2019	24.61	Sept. 30, 2019	16	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Haizhi Cai	Apr. 26, 2019	60	Sept. 18, 2019	10	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	No
Total external guarantee quota approved during the reporting period (A1)		5,472		Total amount of external guarantee occurred during the reporting period (A2)		162.62		
Total amount of external guarantee approved at the end of the reporting period (A3)		5,960		Total balance of actual external guarantee at the end of the reporting period (A4)		162.62		
Guarantee of the company to its subsidiaries								
Name of guarantee object	Date of disclosure of announcement related to guarantee limit	Guarantee limit	Actual occurrence date	Actual guarantee amount	Guarantee type	Guarantee period	Whether the performance has been completed or not	Whether to guarantee for related parties
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Apr. 26, 2019	14,766	Jul. 29, 2019	3,288.96	Joint and several liability guarantee	179 days	No	Yes
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Apr. 26, 2019	8,164	Aug. 9, 2019	1,818.32	Joint and several liability guarantee	179 days	No	Yes
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Apr. 26, 2019	4,397	Aug. 16, 2019	979.42	Joint and several liability guarantee	178 days	No	Yes

Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Apr. 26, 2019	6,014	Aug. 23, 2019	1,339.48	Joint and several liability guarantee	179 days	No	Yes
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Apr. 26, 2019	7,573	Aug. 29, 2019	1,686.83	Joint and several liability guarantee	179 days	No	Yes
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Apr. 26, 2019	8,215	Sept. 9, 2019	1,829.85	Joint and several liability guarantee	179 days	No	Yes
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Oct. 25, 2019	18,159	Nov. 21, 2019	4,044.67	Joint and several liability guarantee	176 days	No	Yes
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Oct. 25, 2019	5,553	Dec. 12, 2019	1,236.75	Joint and several liability guarantee	183 days	No	Yes
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Oct. 25, 2019	3,601	Dec. 19, 2019	801.97	Joint and several liability guarantee	91 days	No	Yes
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	Oct. 25, 2019	3,558	Dec. 25, 2019	792.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	71 days	No	Yes
Ningxia New Hope Ruminant Nutrition Foods Co., Ltd.	May 23, 2018	6,000	Mar. 29, 2019	3,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Ningxia New Hope Ruminant Nutrition Foods Co., Ltd.	May 23, 2018	4,000	Apr. 30, 2019	2,000	Joint and several liability	One year	No	Yes

					guarantee			
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	78	Sept. 30, 2019	78	Joint and several liability guarantee	Five years	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	200	Sept. 30, 2019	200	Joint and several liability guarantee	173 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	111	Sept. 30, 2019	111	Joint and several liability guarantee	357 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	1,000	Sept. 30, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	538 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	111	Sept. 30, 2019	111	Joint and several liability guarantee	722 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	1,000	Sept. 30, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	903 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	256	Sept. 30, 2019	256	Joint and several liability guarantee	1087 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	2,800	Sept. 30, 2019	2,800	Joint and several liability guarantee	1268 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	444	Sept. 30, 2019	444	Joint and several liability guarantee	1452 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	4,000	Sept. 30, 2019	4,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1634 days	No	Yes

Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	113	Dec. 30, 2019	34	Joint and several liability guarantee	266 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	167	Dec. 30, 2019	50	Joint and several liability guarantee	82 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	113	Dec. 30, 2019	34	Joint and several liability guarantee	1735 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,000	Dec. 30, 2019	300	Joint and several liability guarantee	447 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	113	Dec. 30, 2019	34	Joint and several liability guarantee	631 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,000	Dec. 30, 2019	300	Joint and several liability guarantee	812 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	390	Dec. 30, 2019	117	Joint and several liability guarantee	996 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	2,667	Dec. 30, 2019	800	Joint and several liability guarantee	1177 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,103	Dec. 30, 2019	331	Joint and several liability guarantee	1361 days	No	Yes
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	3,334	Dec. 30, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1543 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang	Apr. 26,	667	Sept. 24, 2019	500	Joint and	270 days	No	Yes

Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	2019				several liability guarantee			
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	667	Sept. 24, 2019	500	Joint and several liability guarantee	453 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	667	Sept. 24, 2019	500	Joint and several liability guarantee	635 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	667	Sept. 24, 2019	500	Joint and several liability guarantee	818 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	1,333	Sept. 24, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1000 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	1,333	Sept. 24, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1183 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	May 23, 2018	1,333	Sept. 24, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1365 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	May 23, 2018	1,333	Sept. 24, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1548 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	May 23, 2018	5,333	Sept. 24, 2019	4,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1731 days	No	Yes
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	May 23, 2018	6,667	Feb. 20, 2019	5,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	688	Nov. 15, 2019	550	Joint and several	730 days	No	Yes

					liability guarantee			
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	750	Nov. 15, 2019	600	Joint and several liability guarantee	917 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	750	Nov. 15, 2019	600	Joint and several liability guarantee	1101 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	813	Nov. 15, 2019	650	Joint and several liability guarantee	1282 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	813	Nov. 15, 2019	650	Joint and several liability guarantee	1466 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,000	Nov. 15, 2019	800	Joint and several liability guarantee	1648 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,000	Nov. 15, 2019	800	Joint and several liability guarantee	1832 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,000	Nov. 15, 2019	800	Joint and several liability guarantee	2013 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,000	Nov. 15, 2019	800	Joint and several liability guarantee	2197 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,125	Nov. 15, 2019	900	Joint and several liability guarantee	2378 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,125	Nov. 15, 2019	900	Joint and several liability guarantee	2562 days	No	Yes

					guarantee			
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,188	Nov. 15, 2019	950	Joint and several liability guarantee	2743 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,188	Nov. 15, 2019	950	Joint and several liability guarantee	2927 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,125	Nov. 15, 2019	900	Joint and several liability guarantee	3109 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,125	Nov. 15, 2019	900	Joint and several liability guarantee	3293 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,000	Nov. 15, 2019	800	Joint and several liability guarantee	3474 days	No	Yes
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	810	Nov. 15, 2019	650	Joint and several liability guarantee	3658 days	No	Yes
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	9,524	Dec. 24, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	730 days	No	Yes
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	9,524	Dec. 24, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	878 days	No	Yes
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	9,524	Dec. 24, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1062 days	No	Yes
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	9,524	Dec. 24, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1243 days	No	Yes

Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	11,904	Dec. 24, 2019	1,250	Joint and several liability guarantee	1427 days	No	Yes
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,034	Dec. 12, 2019	406.63	Joint and several liability guarantee	1807 days	No	Yes
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	129	Dec. 12, 2019	50.83	Joint and several liability guarantee	186 days	No	Yes
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	129	Dec. 12, 2019	50.83	Joint and several liability guarantee	369 days	No	Yes
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	10,166	Dec. 20, 2019	4,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	1801 days	No	Yes
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,271	Dec. 20, 2019	500	Joint and several liability guarantee	178 days	No	Yes
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Oct. 25, 2019	1,271	Dec. 20, 2019	500	Joint and several liability guarantee	361 days	No	Yes
Liaoning Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	5,000	Aug. 7, 2019	5,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Lhasa New Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	6,750	Dec. 20, 2019	297	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Lhasa New Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	3,250	Dec. 23, 2019	143	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Shandong New Hope	Apr. 26,	60,000	Nov. 22, 2019	10,000	Joint and	Two years	No	Yes

Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. Pingyi Refrigeration Plant	2019				several liability guarantee			
Xiajin New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	1,000	Nov. 27, 2019	1,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	Two years	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 14, 2016	16,894	Jul. 5, 2016	5,232.15	Joint and several liability guarantee	Six years	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 14, 2016	16,894	Jul. 5, 2016	5,232.15	Joint and several liability guarantee	Six years	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 14, 2016	67,577	Jul. 5, 2016	20,928.6	Joint and several liability guarantee	Six years	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	May 23, 2018	9,010	Jan. 22, 2019	2,790.48	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	May 23, 2018	6,758	Feb. 7, 2019	2,092.86	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	May 23, 2018	22,526	Mar. 14, 2019	6,976.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	May 23, 2018	45,051	Mar. 15, 2019	13,952.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	May 23, 2018	2,928	Mar. 16, 2019	906.91	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited	May 23, 2018	11,263	Apr. 5, 2019	3,488.1	Joint and several	One year	No	Yes

Company					liability guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	22,526	May 16 , 2019	6,976.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	320 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	9,461	May 28, 2019	2,930	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	4,505	Jun. 3, 2019	1,395.24	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	8,334	Jun. 4, 2019	2,581.19	Joint and several liability guarantee	301 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	2,703	Jun. 12, 2019	837.14	Joint and several liability guarantee	293 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	22,751	Jun. 14, 2019	7,045.96	Joint and several liability guarantee	291 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	33,788	Jun. 20, 2019	10,464.3	Joint and several liability guarantee	285 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	5,631	Jul. 8, 2019	1,744.05	Joint and several liability guarantee	267 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	11,263	Jul. 8, 2019	3,488.1	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	5,631	Jul. 15, 2019	1,744.05	Joint and several liability	260 days	No	Yes

					guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	102	Jul. 18, 2019	31.54	Joint and several liability guarantee	179 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	4,505	Jul. 19, 2019	1,395.24	Joint and several liability guarantee	256 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	1,126	Jul. 23, 2019	348.81	Joint and several liability guarantee	252 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	11,263	Jul. 23, 2019	3,488.1	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	309	Jul. 24, 2019	95.83	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	800	Aug. 2, 2019	247.81	Joint and several liability guarantee	173 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	19,823	Aug. 3, 2019	6,139.06	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	2,140	Aug. 4, 2019	662.74	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	302	Aug. 7, 2019	93.61	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	2,478	Aug. 7, 2019	767.38	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes

New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	1,794	Aug. 8, 2019	555.72	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	20,273	Aug. 10, 2019	6,278.58	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	190	Aug. 19, 2019	58.82	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	847	Aug. 26, 2019	262.37	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	30,765	Aug. 28, 2019	9,527.92	Joint and several liability guarantee	150 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	228	Aug. 28, 2019	70.58	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	568	Aug. 29, 2019	176.01	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	310	Sept. 2, 2019	95.88	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	2,597	Sept. 10, 2019	804.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	1,099	Sept. 12, 2019	340.47	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore	Apr. 26,	10,362	Sept. 13, 2019	3,209.05	Joint and	One year	No	Yes

Private Limited Company	2019				several liability guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	351	Sept. 16, 2019	108.78	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	226	Sept. 23, 2019	69.91	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	227	Sept. 24, 2019	70.38	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	2,570	Sept. 27, 2019	796.01	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	375	Oct. 02, 2019	116.13	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	1,104	Oct. 07, 2019	341.86	Joint and several liability guarantee	91 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	154	Oct. 10, 2019	47.83	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	924	Oct. 11, 2019	286.19	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Apr. 26, 2019	2,018	Oct. 22, 2019	625.02	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited	Apr. 26, 2019	6,758	Oct. 23, 2019	2,092.86	Joint and several	One year	No	Yes

Company					liability guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	311	Oct. 29, 2019	96.27	Joint and several liability guarantee	91 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	93	Oct. 29, 2019	28.68	Joint and several liability guarantee	166 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	1,405	Oct. 29, 2019	435.11	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	302	Nov. 1, 2019	93.58	Joint and several liability guarantee	63 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	3,332	Nov. 1, 2019	1,032.02	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	45,051	Nov. 2, 2019	13,952.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	286	Nov. 4, 2019	88.69	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	1,825	Nov. 4, 2019	565.11	Joint and several liability guarantee	63 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	591	Nov. 7, 2019	182.95	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	181	Nov. 11, 2019	55.94	Joint and several liability	90 days	No	Yes

					guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	526	Nov. 12, 2019	163.04	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	191	Nov. 12, 2019	59.1	Joint and several liability guarantee	89 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	537	Nov. 12, 2019	166.33	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	3,338	Nov. 14, 2019	1,033.78	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	1,484	Nov. 14, 2019	459.5	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	414	Nov. 15, 2019	128.27	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	14,867	Nov. 15, 2019	4,604.29	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	139	Nov. 18, 2019	42.97	Joint and several liability guarantee	58 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	527	Nov. 18, 2019	163.13	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	736	Nov. 19, 2019	227.99	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes

New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	181	Nov. 19, 2019	56.15	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	18,246	Nov. 19, 2019	5,650.72	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	638	Nov. 20, 2019	197.66	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	344	Nov. 22, 2019	106.51	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	384	Nov. 25, 2019	119.08	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	2,212	Nov. 26, 2019	685.05	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	265	Nov. 26, 2019	82.08	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	13,127	Nov. 26, 2019	4,065.38	Joint and several liability guarantee	180 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	38	Nov. 27, 2019	11.68	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	315	Nov. 27, 2019	97.59	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore	Oct. 25,	1,130	Nov. 28, 2019	350.07	Joint and	60 days	No	Yes

Private Limited Company	2019				several liability guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	4,672	Nov. 29, 2019	1,447.02	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	88	Nov. 29, 2019	27.22	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	2,030	Dec. 2, 2019	628.65	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	264	Dec. 4, 2019	81.82	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	115	Dec. 6, 2019	35.73	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	190	Dec. 6, 2019	58.86	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	2,158	Dec. 6, 2019	668.28	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	159	Dec. 7, 2019	49.28	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	207	Dec. 9, 2019	63.97	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited	Oct. 25, 2019	4,987	Dec. 9, 2019	1,544.37	Joint and several	90 days	No	Yes

Company					liability guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	615	Dec. 10, 2019	190.41	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	229	Dec. 10, 2019	70.8	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	2,187	Dec. 11, 2019	677.41	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	5,391	Dec. 12, 2019	1,669.49	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	1,127	Dec. 13, 2019	348.96	Joint and several liability guarantee	30 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	678	Dec. 13, 2019	209.97	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	269	Dec. 13, 2019	83.44	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	316	Dec. 13, 2019	97.77	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	568	Dec. 16, 2019	175.85	Joint and several liability guarantee	30 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	205	Dec. 16, 2019	63.38	Joint and several liability	60 days	No	Yes

					guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	4,687	Dec. 16, 2019	1,451.7	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	2,378	Dec. 18, 2019	736.32	Joint and several liability guarantee	30 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	1,271	Dec. 18, 2019	393.63	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	272	Dec. 18, 2019	84.18	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	430	Dec. 18, 2019	133.16	Joint and several liability guarantee	92 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	1,322	Dec. 18, 2019	409.32	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	130	Dec. 19, 2019	40.14	Joint and several liability guarantee	30 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	3,568	Dec. 19, 2019	1,104.88	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	145	Dec. 20, 2019	45	Joint and several liability guarantee	30 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	355	Dec. 20, 2019	110.07	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes

New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	319	Dec. 20, 2019	98.66	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	259	Dec. 23, 2019	80.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	30 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	969	Dec. 23, 2019	300.14	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	439	Dec. 23, 2019	135.99	Joint and several liability guarantee	90 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	538	Dec. 23, 2019	166.55	Joint and several liability guarantee	180 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	51	Dec. 24, 2019	15.65	Joint and several liability guarantee	59 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	4,600	Dec. 24, 2019	1,424.63	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	21,174	Dec. 24, 2019	6,557.63	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	94	Dec. 25, 2019	29.13	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	101	Dec. 26, 2019	31.13	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore	Oct. 25,	462	Dec. 26, 2019	143.12	Joint and	90 days	No	Yes

Private Limited Company	2019				several liability guarantee			
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	810	Dec. 26, 2019	250.95	Joint and several liability guarantee	180 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	4,250	Dec. 27, 2019	1,316.19	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	391	Dec. 30, 2019	121.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	60 days	No	Yes
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	Oct. 25, 2019	932	Dec. 30, 2019	288.85	Joint and several liability guarantee	170 days	No	Yes
Emeishan New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	71.36	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Xiantao Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	65.71	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Mangshi New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	22.16	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Wulong New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	2.26	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Chongqing Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	64.14	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Chongqing New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	32.55	Joint and several	One year	No	Yes

					liability guarantee			
Anyang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	80.67	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Kunming New Hope Animal Nutrition Food Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	334.59	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Kunming New Hope Agricultural Science & Technology Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	55.29	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Weifang New Hope Liuhe Feed Technology Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	92.49	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Yishui Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	87.56	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Ningxia New Hope Ruminant Nutrition Foods Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	20.87	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Binzhou Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	9.72	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Wudi Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	18.93	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Weifang Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	7.85	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Changyi Liuhe Xinrong Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	250	Apr. 30, 2019	4.28	Joint and several liability	One year	No	Yes

					guarantee			
Zhucheng New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	16.56	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Baoji New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	52.39	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Sanyuan New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	38.46	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Changtu Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	23.3	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Heibei New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	100	Apr. 30, 2019	11.8	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Laiyang Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	4.97	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Wendeng Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	9.83	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Yantai Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	5.14	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Ganzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	213.91	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Yingtian New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	138.43	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes

Jiangxi New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	200.96	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Liuhe Feed (Huaian) Co., Ltd	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	10.96	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Nantong New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	14.93	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Yancheng Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	11.56	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Xuzhou Haikuo Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	9.48	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Daqing Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	19.56	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Harbin Liuhe Hexin Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	14.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Changchun New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	19.98	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Huaihua New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	800	Apr. 30, 2019	12.79	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Changsha Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	111.6	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Chenzhou Hope Feed	Apr. 4,	700	Apr. 30, 2019	263.48	Joint and	One year	No	Yes

Co., Ltd.	2019				several liability guarantee			
Huanggang New Hope Feed Technology Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	68.49	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Jingzhou New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	44.22	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Zoucheng New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	100.75	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Caoxian Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	0.61	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Heze Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	24.63	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Liuhe Feed (Feicheng) Co., Ltd	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	32.25	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Southeast Guizhou New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	174.67	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Guiyang New Hope Agricultural Science & Technology Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	700	Apr. 30, 2019	470.92	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Zunyi Jiahao Feed Co., Ltd	Apr. 4, 2019	180	Apr. 30, 2019	11.91	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Nanning Guoxiong	Apr. 4,	600	Apr. 30, 2019	7.05	Joint and	One year	No	Yes

Technology Co., Ltd.	2019				several liability guarantee			
Wuzhou New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	298.61	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Guanghan Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	700	Apr. 30, 2019	58.97	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Zaozhuang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	108.14	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Fuyang Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	266.65	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Xuancheng Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	61.67	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Jiangsu Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	100	Apr. 30, 2019	0.36	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Anqiu Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	146.09	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Juye Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	195.18	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Shouguang Liuhe Dingtai Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	184	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Liaocheng Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	10.21	Joint and several	One year	No	Yes

					liability guarantee			
Anshan Liuhe Tairen Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	177.48	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Laiyang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	140.08	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Shanxian Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	800	Apr. 30, 2019	147.32	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Zhanjiang Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	79.63	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Jieyang Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	278.89	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Maiming Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	181.34	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Hainan Chengmai New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	68.36	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Hubei Tuanfeng New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	25.44	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Shanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	11.84	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Gushi Liuhe Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	22.34	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes

					guarantee			
He'nan Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	600	Apr. 30, 2019	11.7	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Liaocheng Development Zone Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	44.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Wuwei Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	11.88	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Hanzhong Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	14.95	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Linyi New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	500	Apr. 30, 2019	8.19	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Jiangmen Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	1,800	Apr. 30, 2019	271.34	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Guangzhou Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	1,800	Apr. 30, 2019	463.95	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
He'nan Liuhe Beixu Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	0.06	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Yi'nan Liuhe Zhengzhuang Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	320	Apr. 30, 2019	119.5	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Pingyuan Liuhe Dacai Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	11.4	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes

Dezhou Liuhe Tian'en Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	6.56	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Tai'an Liuhe Jingwei Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Feed Factory	Apr. 4, 2019	200	Apr. 30, 2019	66.98	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Xiaoxian New Hope Liuhe Buqiang Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	24.51	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Qiqihar Liuhe Weiwang Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	300	Apr. 30, 2019	9.29	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Weifang Liuhe Jutian Feed Co., Ltd.	Apr. 4, 2019	400	Apr. 30, 2019	8.2	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Total amount of guarantee to subsidiaries approved during the reporting period (B1)		745,882		Total amount of guarantee to subsidiaries occurred during the reporting period (B2)		265,143.01		
Total amount of guarantee to subsidiaries approved at the end of the reporting period (B3)		961,450		Total actual guarantee balance to subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (B4)		296,535.91		
Guarantee of subsidiaries to subsidiaries								
Name of guarantee object	Date of disclosure of announcement related to guarantee limit	Guarantee limit	Actual occurrence date	Actual guarantee amount	Guarantee type	Guarantee period	Whether the performance has been completed or not	Whether to guarantee for related parties
New Hope Isabella Agriculture Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	4,000	Oct. 25, 2019	413.22	Joint and several liability guarantee	92 days	No	Yes
New Hope Philippines	Apr. 26,	15,000	Nov. 19, 2019	8,126.72	Joint and	92 days	No	Yes

Central Luzon Co., Ltd.	2019				several liability guarantee			
New Hope Philippines Tarlac Agricultural Technology Co.	Apr. 26, 2019	7,989	Nov. 25, 2019	2,438.02	Joint and several liability guarantee	93 days	No	Yes
New Hope Philippines Tarlac Agricultural Technology Co.	Apr. 26, 2019	3,611	Nov. 22, 2019	1,101.93	Joint and several liability guarantee	94 days	No	Yes
New Hope Philippines Bulacan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Apr. 26, 2019	18,100	Nov. 7, 2019	8,264.46	Joint and several liability guarantee	92 days	No	Yes
Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Apr. 29, 2019	8,000	Nov. 8, 2019	5,000	Joint and several liability guarantee	One year	No	Yes
Total amount of guarantee to subsidiaries approved during the reporting period (C1)		56,700			Total amount of guarantee to subsidiaries occurred during the reporting period (C2)		25,344.35	
Total amount of guarantee to subsidiaries approved at the end of the reporting period (C3)		56,700			Total actual guarantee balance to subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (C4)		25,344.35	
Total amount of company guarantee (the sum of the first three items)								
Total amount of guarantee approved during the reporting period (A1+B1+C1)		808,054			Total amount of guarantee actually occurred during the reporting period (A2+B2+C2)		290,649.98	
Total amount of guarantee approved at the end of the reporting period (A3+B3+C3)		1,024,110			Total actual guarantee balance at the end of the reporting period (A4+B4+C4)		322,042.88	
The proportion of the total amount of actual guarantee (A4+B4+C4) to the net assets of the company				12.36%				
Of which:								
The balance of guarantee for shareholders, actual controllers and their associated parties (D)				0				

The balance of debt guarantee provided directly or indirectly to the insured with an asset-liability ratio of more than 70% (E)	93,435.27
The amount by which the total amount of the guarantee exceeds 50% of the net assets (F)	0
The total amount of the above three guarantees (D+E+F)	93,435.27
For unexpired guaranty, a description of the circumstances in which the liability for guaranty has occurred or may be jointly and severally liable for liquidation during the reporting period (if any)	None
Description of providing guaranty to the outside world in violation of the prescribed procedure (if any)	None

Specific description of the use of compound guarantee

## (2) Violation of external guarantee

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no violation of external guarantee in the reporting period of the company.

## 3. Entrust others to manage cash assets

### (1) The situation of entrusted financial management

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no entrusted financial management in the reporting period of the company.

### (2) Entrusted loan situation

Applicable  Not Applicable

There is no entrusted loan during the reporting period of the company.

## 4. Other major contracts

Applicable  Not Applicable

There are no other major contracts in the company's reporting period.

## XVIII. Social responsibility situation

### 1. Fulfillment of social responsibility

For details, please refer to the "2019 Corporate Social Responsibility Report of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd." published on Cninfo.com on April 1, 2020.

## 2. Fulfillment of the social responsibility of targeted poverty alleviation

### (1) Targeted poverty alleviation planning

Through industrial poverty alleviation, it will take three years (2018-2020) to help 5000 poor households get rid of poverty and increase their income and help at least 2000 poor people with filing cards to increase their income and get rid of poverty throughout 2019.

Basic principle: Focus on the principle of "industry-based, all-win" and go toward the goal of helping poor households increase their income.

Main measures:

1) Due to the needs of strategic development, the company adjusted the organizational structure, redistributed the poverty alleviation tasks in time according to the organizational structure adjustment, and revised the assessment methods. The amount of reward will be divided into three levels according to the number of people out of poverty, and the units with heavy poverty alleviation tasks, a large number of poverty alleviation and great contribution to poverty alleviation will receive great prizes; detailed punishment measures have been formulated for units and individuals who have not carried out poverty alleviation work and lagged behind in their work.

2) Strengthen supervision: Hold 2019 Targeted Poverty Alleviation Promotion Conference, and each unit will decompose the task in detail. Carry out on-site supervision work to more than three units every month; timely follow up major poverty alleviation projects under construction and urge them to speed up progress and assist in solving various problems encountered in the promotion.

### (2) Annual outline of targeted poverty alleviation

Great achievements were made in the precise poverty alleviation work in 2019 and 3300 registered poor people were helped to increase income and lift themselves out of poverty. Since the company carried out accurate poverty alleviation work in 2016, it has helped more than 5667 people to increase their income and get rid of poverty. The company has increased investment in targeted poverty alleviation projects, spending more than 2.6 billion Yuan on industrial precision poverty alleviation projects in 2019 alone. The company's poverty alleviation models such as "3+ N" and "4+ N" have been recognized and affirmed by all sectors of the society, and have won honors such as Poverty Alleviation Innovation Case Award of Listed Company, Sichuan Province Advanced Enterprise for Poverty Alleviation, China Feed Industry Poverty Alleviation, Advanced Poverty Alleviation Units of Sichuan Listed Companies, 2019 Sichuan Excellent Enterprises in Poverty Alleviation of Sichuan Animal Husbandry Industry, 2019 Good Companies of China and other honors.

#### 1) Rely on industry and stabilize poverty alleviation

Relying on the company's breeding industry, actively docking with the local government, and with the help of various national and local support policies for the poor households, the company will try every means to form a community of interests between registered households and the company's breeding industry will bring stable income to poor households and realize income increase and poverty alleviation. The win-win situation of the state, enterprises, large households and poor households can be achieved mainly through the models of "3+ N" and "4+ N" industrial poverty alleviation.

In addition, local companies of Changsha, Huaihua and other constituent companies in Hunan Province adopt employment poverty alleviation, and food industry companies help poor people by purchasing agricultural and sideline products online and offline.

#### 2) Complementary advantages and cooperation in poverty alleviation

In order to make more poor households increase their income and get rid of poverty, we work with third-party enterprises, financial institutions and other social forces to give full play to their respective advantages to help the poor: The pig-breeding base in Zhaojue, Liangshan, Sichuan Province, which cooperates with the People's Bank of China, has listed the second batch of pigs, and the

base is now in normal operation. Projects in cooperation with China Construction Bank will also start construction; projects in Jingyuan of Gansu Province, Taiqian of Henan Province, Hezhang of Guizhou Province, Nayong, Xiajin of Shandong Province, Yanggu of Liaocheng Province, and Nangong of Hebei Province are under construction; a number of projects have been signed in Sichuan, Chongqing, Yunnan and other places.

Through poverty alleviation models such as "3+N" and "4+N", industries will be located in poverty-stricken areas and poor people will obtain sustainable benefits, steadily increase their income and lift themselves out of poverty.

### 3) Adjust measures to local conditions and one policy for each district

All subordinate units are encouraged to do their best according to their respective industrial characteristics and local actual conditions. They adopt ways in line with the local actual conditions, promote accurate poverty alleviation, and truly implement accurate policies and "one district, one policy". Such as meat duck breeding poverty alleviation: Shan County in Shandong Province, Taiqian in Henan Province and other places adopted joint construction bases and guarantee companies took support cooperatives to jointly increase the income of poor households, and so on. Another example is pig farming poverty alleviation: Zhaojue and Meigu of Liangshan, Sichuan Province took multi-party co-construction bases, and let the large households play a leading role in Yilong; collective investment in government villages was taken in Yijun, Shaanxi Province and Jingyuan, Gansu Province to build demonstration farms, and cooperative management drove poor households to increase their income, and so on. All the methods are most suitable for local conditions and have achieved good results.

### (3) Precision poverty alleviation effect

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Quantity / development
I. Overall situation	—	—
Of which: 1. Fund	Ten thousand Yuan	260,000
3. Number of registered poor people who have been lifted out of poverty	People	3,300
II. Investment breakdown	—	—
1. Industrial development and poverty alleviation	—	—
Of which: 1.1 Types of poverty alleviation projects for industrial development	—	Agriculture and forestry industry poverty alleviation
1.2 Number of poverty alleviation projects for industrial development	A	44
1.3 The amount of investment in the poverty alleviation project of industrial development	Ten thousand Yuan	260,000
1.4 Number of poverty-stricken people who help set up archives and set up cards	People	3,300
1. Transfer employment and get rid of poverty	—	—
2.3 Help poor households who set up archives and set up cards to achieve employment	People	12

3.relocating the poor	—	—
4. Poverty alleviation through education	—	—
5. Healthy poverty alleviation	—	—
6. Ecological protection and poverty alleviation	—	—
7. Undercover protection	—	—
8. Social poverty alleviation	—	—
9. Other projects	—	—
III. Awards (content, level)	—	—

#### (4) Follow-up accurate poverty alleviation plan

2020 is the decisive year for poverty alleviation and on-site supervision will continue to be carried out. Carry out real-time tracking of major poverty alleviation projects under construction and urge them to speed up the progress and assist in solving various problems encountered in construction. Supervise and urge contracted projects to speed up construction on the ground. Get more projects to sign up. Our company exceeded the three-year target of helping no less than 5,000 people, and continued to help the registered poor people lift themselves out of poverty and increase their incomes without returning to poverty.

### 3. The situation related to environmental protection

Whether the listed company and its subsidiaries belong to the key pollutant discharge units announced by the environmental protection department

Yes

Name of company or subsidiary	Names of main pollutants and characteristic pollutants	Discharge mode	Number of discharge ports	Distribution of discharge outlets	Emission concentration	Implemented pollutant discharge standards	Total emission	Approved total emissions	Excessive discharge
1	Yangling Benxian Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas: nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen,	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment; Wastewater: indirect	2(1 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Exhaust emission port: located at the exhaust outlet of the natural	Nitrogen oxides: 150mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sulfur dioxide: 50mg/m <sup>3</sup> respirable Particulates: 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Chemical	"Comprehensive Sewage Discharge Standard for the Yellow River Basin (Shaanxi Section)" (DB61/224-2011); "Water Pollutant Discharge Standard for Meat Processing Industry" (GB 13457-92) "Boiler	"NOx: 0.01476t/a Respirable particulate matter: 0.001968t/a Sulfur dioxide: 0.00492t/a"	"Nitrogen oxides: 0.01476t/a PM10:0.001968t/a Sulfur dioxide: 0.00492t/a"

		five-day biochemical oxygen demand, Escherichia coli, animal and vegetable oils, PH value, suspended solids"	emission"		gas boiler Wastewater discharge port: at the south entrance of the field area"	oxygen demand: 300 mg/L Ammonia nitrogen: 25 mg/L Five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 150mg/ L Animal and vegetable Oils: 60 mg/L Suspended solids: 400 mg/L PH: 68.5 "	Air Pollutant Emission Standard" (GB 13271-2014), "Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard" (GB 14554-93) "		
2	Beijing Qianxih e Food Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas: non-methane total hydrocarbons, oil fumes, particulate matter Wastewater: COD, ammonia nitrogen, total phosphorus, total nitrogen"	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	4(3 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Exhaust emission port: canteen and chemical workshop Wastewater discharge port: the south side of sewage treatment station"	"Non-methane total hydrocarbons (chemical production workshop): 50mg/m <sup>3</sup> Non-methane total hydrocarbons: 10mg / m <sup>3</sup> ; lampblack: 1mg / Nm <sup>3</sup> PM10: 5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> COD: 220mg / L, ammonia nitrogen: 35mg/ L, total phosphorus: 6 mg / L, total nitrogen 50mg/ L",	"Integrated Water Pollutant Emission Standard (DB11/307-2013) Integrated Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB11/ 501- 2017 Catering Industry Oil Fume Emission Standard (trial) GB18483-2001"	"COD: 186.15t/a; Ammonia nitrogen:18.615t/a"	"COD: 186.15t/a; Ammonia nitrogen:18.615t/a"
3	Hebei	"Exhaust gas:	Indirect	6(5	"Exhau	"Odor: 2000	"Integrated Water	"COD:	"COD:

	Qianxih e Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	hydrogen sulfide, ammonia (ammonia), odor concentration, non-methane total hydrocarbons, particulates, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH, BOD5, suspended solids, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria, phosphate."	dischar ge	waste gas, 1 wastew ater)	st gas dischar ge outlet: canteen , chemic al worksh op, waiting for slaught ering ring, deslimi ng room, north side of air floating tank sewage treatme nt station"	non-methane total hydrocarbons (chemical plant): 80mg/ Nm3 COD: 120mg /L, ammonia nitrogen: 25mg / L, total phosphorus 8 mg / L, total nitrogen 75 mg / L, BOD: 60mg/L, total suspended solids: 120mg/L."	Pollutant Emission Standard (DB11/307-2013), Industrial Enterprise VOC Emission Control Standard DB13/2322-2016 Odor Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554- 93"	23.63t/a; Ammonia nitrogen:2.2 9t/a"	23.63t/a; Ammonia nitrogen:2.2 9t/a"
4	Liaonin g Qianxih e Food Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas: non-methane total hydrocarbons, oil fumes, particulate matter Wastewater: COD, ammonia nitrogen, total phosphorus, total nitrogen"	"Waste gas: directly dischar ge after treatme nt Waste water: indirect emissio n"	1	Exit of the sewage treatme nt station (southw est corner of the plant)	COD:300mg / L, ammonia nitrogen: 30mg / L, total phosphorus 5 mg/ L, total nitrogen 50mg / L, BOD: 250mg / L, total suspended matter: 300mg/L	"Integrated Sewage Discharge Standard DB 21/1627-2008 Water Pollutant Emission Standard for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92 Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93, Integrated Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB16297-1996"	"COD: 462t/a; ammonia nitrogen:46. 2t/a"	"COD: 462t/a; ammonia nitrogen:46. 2t/a"
5	Chengd u Hope	"Waste gas: nitrogen oxides,	"Waste gas: "	4 (2 waste	"Waste gas: "	"Nitrogen oxides: "	"Sewage Discharge into Urban Sewers	"Nitrogen oxides: "	No total quantity

	Food Co., Ltd.	particulates, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, odor concentration Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH value, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, suspended solids, coliform bacteria."	directly discharge after treatment Waste water: indirect emission"	gas, 2 wastewater)	boiler outlet Wastewater: high temperature workshop wastewater treatment station outlet, low temperature workshop septic tank outlet"	150mg/m3 sulfur dioxide: 50mg/m3 respirable particulates: 20 mg/m3 COD:500mg / L, ammonia nitrogen: 45mg / L, total phosphorus 8mg / L, total nitrogen 70mg / L, total suspended matter: 400mg/L."	Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015; Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92 Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014 malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93"	5.32t/a COD: 5.94t/a; ammonia nitrogen:0.1665t/a"	requirement
6	Linyi Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas: nitrogen oxides, particulates, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, odor concentration Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH value, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, suspended	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Waste water: indirect emission"	6 (5 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Exhaust gas: wastewater on the east side of the company's factory area: the south side of the west gate of the company"	"Chemical oxygen demand: 450mg/L total nitrogen: 50mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 35mg/L total phosphorus: 6mg/LpH:6-8.5 suspended solids: 200mg/L BOD5:120mg /L animal and vegetable oils: 50mg/L nitrogen	"Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 13457-92 and Sewage Treatment Plants Agreement Malodorous Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 14554-93, Boiler Air Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 13271-2014, Emission Standard for Boiler Air Pollutants DB37 2374-2018"	"COD: 486t/a; ammonia nitrogen: 37.82t/a"	"COD: 486t/a; ammonia nitrogen:37.82t/a"

		solids, coliform bacteria."				oxides: 150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> sulfur dioxide: 50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> soot: 10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> "			
7	Qiu County Liuhe Kangyu Food Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas (sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides) Wastewater (COD, ammonia nitrogen, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, particulate matter, animal and vegetable oils, SS, PH value)"	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	4(3 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: east side of the plant wastewater: south side of the plant"	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> of sulfur dioxide, 400 mg of nitrogen oxides, PH6-9, SS70mg/L, COD300mg/L, , animal and vegetable oils 100mg/L ammonia nitrogen 25mg/L, 5-day biochemical oxygen demand 100mg/L	"Boiler Air Pollutant Enforcement Standard (GB13271-2001) Class II Time Period Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Discharge Standard (GB13457-92) the third level in Table 3 meets the influent quality requirements of Qiuxian sewage treatment Plant at the same time."	COD 8.43t/a, ammonia nitrogen 0.5t/a, sulfur dioxide 0.21t/a, nitrogen oxide 0.63t/a	COD8.43/year, ammonia nitrogen 0.5/year, sulfur dioxide 0.21/year, nitrogen oxide 0.63/year
8	Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	"Ammonia (ammonia), particulates, smoke blackness (Ringelman blackness, scale), sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, odor concentration, hydrogen sulfide, Ringerman blackness	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	2(1 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: east side of the plant wastewater: west side of the plant"	"Chemical oxygen demand: 500mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 45mg/L total phosphorus: 8mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspended matter:	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB37 2374-2018 Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92 "	"COD 1.7t/a; ammonia nitrogen 0.3t/a"	No total quantity requirement

		chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), total nitrogen (in N), total phosphorus (in P), pH, suspended matter, animal and vegetable oils, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, fecal coliform bacteria"				300mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 250mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 50mg/L "			
9	Lanling New Hope Liuhe Hongjun Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates, Ringerman blackness Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, pH value, dissolved total solids, ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, flow rate, animal and vegetable oil,	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	4(3 waste gas, 1 waste water)	The east side of the factory area	"Ammonia nitrogen < 5mg/L, COD < 50mg/L, boiler < 50mg/Nm, odor concentration 2000mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> "	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB37 2374-2018, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Notice on Approval and Publication of the Comprehensive Emission Standard of Water Pollutants Along the South-to-North Water Transfer Project of Shandong Province, Notice of Shandong Quality Supervision and Standardization [2011] 35, Meat processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92"	COD 13.1t/a, ammonia nitrogen 1.3t/a	COD 13.1t/a, ammonia nitrogen 1.3t/a

		coliform group."							
10	Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. Pingyi Refrigeration Factory	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates, Ringerman blackness Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, pH value, dissolved total solids, ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, flow rate, animal and vegetable oil, coliform group."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	3(2 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Exhaust gas: the northwest side of the company's factory, in the plant wastewater: the northeast side of the company."	"Ammonia nitrogen 45mg/l chemical oxygen demand 500mg/l total phosphorus 8mg/l total nitrogen 70mg/l"	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB372374 -2018, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92"	"CODcr 11.8t/a ammonia nitrogen 0.23t/a total phosphorus 5.29t/a total nitrogen 46.3t/a"	"CODcr 11.8t/a ammonia nitrogen 0.23t/a total phosphorus 5.29t/a total nitrogen 46.3t/a"
11	Qingdao Tianrun Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates, dyeing and finishing lampblack	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	3(2 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Exhaust gas: northeast side of the company's factory, in the plant wastewater	COD 50mg/l, ammonia nitrogen 5mg/l, total phosphorus 1mg/l, total nitrogen 20mg/l, pH6-9	"Catering Industry Oil Fume Emission Standard GB18483-2001, Shandong Province Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard No. 2 Revised Shan Lu Quality Supervision Standard [2016] No. 46, Malodorous	"CODcr 112.75t/a ammonia nitrogen 18.792t/a total nitrogen 46.98t/a"	"CODcr 112.75t/a ammonia nitrogen 18.792t/a total nitrogen 46.98t/a"

		Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, pH value, dissolved total solids, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, flow rate, animal and vegetable oil, coliform group."	n"		ater: northwest side of the company."		Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Comprehensive Emission Standard of Water Pollutants in the Peninsula Basin of Shandong Province DB37/676-2007, Water Pollutant Emission Standard of Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92"		
12	Xiaoyi New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates, dyeing and finishing lampblack Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, pH value, dissolved total solids, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), suspended solids, five-day biochemical	"Direct discharge after treatment"	4(3 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: northeast side and southwest side of the company's plant Wastewater: Xiao He outlet on the south side outside the factory"	"Ammonia nitrogen:5 COD: 50"	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93, Air Pollutant Comprehensive Emission Standard GB16297-1996, Surface Water Environmental Quality Standard GB3838-2002, Urban Sewage Treatment Plant Pollutant Emission Standard GB 18918-2002"	"CODcr 9.358t/a ammonia nitrogen 0.936t/a nitroxide compound 0.37t/a"	"CODcr 9.358t/a ammonia nitrogen 0.936t/a nitroxide compound 0.37t/a"

		oxygen demand, flow rate, animal and vegetable oil, coliform group."							
13	Yishui New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas: ammonia (ammonia), odor concentration, hydrogen sulfide Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, pH value, dissolved total solid, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), suspended matter, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, flow rate, animal and vegetable oil, coliform group"	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	1	"North west side of the factory"	"Chemical oxygen demand: 500mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 45mg/L total phosphorus: 8mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspended matter: 200mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 250mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 50mg/L"	"Malodorous Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 14554-93, Sewage Discharge into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 13457-92"	"CODcr 139.59t/a ammonia nitrogen 2.8t/a total nitrogen 73.58t/a total phosphorus 8.41t/a"	"CODcr 139.59t/a ammonia nitrogen 2.8t/a total nitrogen 73.58t/a total phosphorus 8.41t/a"
14	Guanta o Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), odor concentration, hydrogen sulfide, lampblack Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, pH value, dissolved total	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	3(2 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"North west side of the factory"	"COD:50 mg/L BOD5:10mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 5mg/L SS:10mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 1mg/L"	"Urban Sewage Treatment Plant Discharge Standard (GB18918-2002), Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Discharge Standard (GB13457-92), Farmland Irrigation Water Quality Standard (GB5084-2005), Boiler	"CODcr 8.115t/a ammonia nitrogen 0.812t/a SO2: 2.276t/a NOx: 6.829t/a"	"CODcr 8.115t/a Ammonia nitrogen 0.812t/a SO2: 2.276t/a NOx: 6.829t/a"

		solid, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), suspended matter, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, flow rate, animal and vegetable oil, coliform group."					Air Pollutant Emission Standard (GB13271-2014), Catering Industry Oil Fume Emission Standard (trial) (GB18483-2001)"		
15	Binzhou Liuhe Longda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, Ringerman blackness, nitrogen oxide Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, pH value, dissolved total solid, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, flow rate, animal and vegetable oil, coliform	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	4(3 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: east side of the plant wastewater: west side of the plant"	"COD:50 mg/L BOD5:10mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 5mg/L SS:10mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 1mg/L"	"Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard (DB37/2374-2018) Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard (GB13271-2014) Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92 Sewage Discharge into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015 "	"COD 11.85t/a ammonia nitrogen 0.65t/a"	No total quantity requirement

		group."							
16	Wudi Liuhe Xinyang Food Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas: odor concentration, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia (ammonia) Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (in terms of N), five-day biochemical oxygen demand, pH value, suspended solids, coliform group, animal and vegetable oils"	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	1	South of the factory	"Chemical oxygen demand: 500mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 45mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspended matter: 300mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 250mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 50mg/L "	"Odor Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Water Pollutant Emission Standard for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92"	"CODcr 189t/a Ammonia nitrogen 17.01t/a Total nitrogen 26.46t/a"	"CODcr 189t/a Ammonia nitrogen 17.01t/a Total nitrogen 26.46t/a"
17	Zouping Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas: hydrogen sulfide, ammonia (ammonia), odor concentration Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (in terms of N), pH value, animal and vegetable oils, five-day biochemical"	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	1	Sewage outlet at the northeast corner of the company	"Chemical oxygen demand: 500mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 45mg/L total phosphorus: 8mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspended matter: 200mg/L five-day biochemical"	"Odor Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 14554-93 Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 13457-92"	"COD:18t/a , ammonia nitrogen: 2.6t 4.8t/a, total phosphorus: 0.3t/a, total nitrogen: 4.8t/a"	No total quantity requirement

		oxygen demand, suspended solids, coliform group"				oxygen demand: 250mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 50mg/L "			
18	Shanxi n Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd. Food Branch	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates, Ringerman blackness Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, pH value, dissolved total solids, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, flow rate, animal and vegetable oil, coliform group."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	4(3 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: northwest side of the plant wastewater: northeast side of the plant "	"Chemical oxygen demand: 500mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 21mg/L total phosphorus: 8mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspended matter: 300mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 250mg/L total salt: 1600mg/L"	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB37 2374-2018, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93," Shandong Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard "Ultra-low Emission Standard No. 2 Revised Shan Shandong Quality Supervision Bureau [2016] No. 46, Comprehensive Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB16297-1996 Sewage Discharge into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015, Notice on the Approval and Publication of the Revised List of Four Standards, Including the Comprehensive Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants Along the South-to-North Water transfer Project of Shandong Province, [2011] No. 35, notice on the approval of the issuance of the revised list of four standards, including the Comprehensive discharge Standard of	"COD:405t/a, ammonia nitrogen: 28.35t/a, total nitrogen: 94.5t/a"	"COD:405t/a, ammonia nitrogen: 28.35t/a, total nitrogen: 94.5t/a"

							Water pollutants along the South-to-North Water transfer Project of Shandong Province, to increase the limit value of the total salt index, notice of Lu quality Supervision and Development [2014] No. 7 "		
19	Huaibei New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, ammonia (ammonia), sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, soot, lampblack Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, total coliform."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	3(2 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: south side of the plant wastewater: north side of the plant."	"Chemical oxygen demand: 70mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 15mg/L suspension: 60mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 25mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 15mg/L coliform group: 5000 / L nitrogen oxides: 200mg/Nm3 sulfur dioxide: 50mg/Nm3 soot: 20mg/Nm3 lampblack: 2.0mg/Nm3"	"Catering Industry Oil Fume Emission Standard GB18483-2001, Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92"	"COD: 28t/a, ammonia nitrogen: 6t/a, particulate matter: 0.147t/a SO2: 0.369t/a NOx: 1.475t/a"	"COD: 28t/a, ammonia nitrogen: 6t/a, particulate matter: 0.147t/a SO2: 0.369t/a NOx: 1.475t/a"
20	Cao County Liuhe	"Waste gas: hydrogen sulfide, odor	"Waste gas: directly	1	West side of the	"Chemical oxygen demand:	"Odor Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 14554-93 Sewage	"COG15.84 T/ year ammonia	"COD16T/ year; ammonia

	Food Co., Ltd.	concentration, ammonia (ammonia), Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, total coliform."	discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"		factory	300mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 21mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspension: 300mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 250mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 50mg/L"	Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 13457-92"	nitrogen 7.04T/year"	nitrogen 8T/year"
21	Jiaxiang New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: odor concentration, ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, particulate matter, malodorous Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total phosphorus (P), pH value, suspended matter, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oil, coliform group."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	5(4 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"waste gas: south and east of the plant wastewater: west side of the plant"	Chemical oxygen demand (230mg/L), ammonia nitrogen (8mg/l), total nitrogen (11mg/L)	"Odor Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Comprehensive Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB16297-1996, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92, Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015, Integrated Sewage Discharge Standard GB8978-1996"	Chemical oxygen demand (41.36t/a), ammonia nitrogen (2.8t/a), total nitrogen (76t/a)	Chemical oxygen demand (45.56t/a), ammonia nitrogen (3.96t/a), total nitrogen (88.83t/a)

22	Yuncheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: odor concentration, ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, particulate matter, malodorous Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), pH value, suspended matter, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oil, coliform group."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	2(1 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: north side of the plant wastewater: west side of the plant."	Chemical oxygen demand (34.4mg/l), ammonia nitrogen (1.03mg/l)	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB37 2374-2018, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93, Air Pollutant Comprehensive Emission Standard GB 16927-1996 Comprehensive Emission Standard of Water Pollutants Along the South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province DB37/ 599-2006, Comprehensive Emission Standard of Water Pollutants Along the South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province and other four standards to increase the limit of total nitrogen DB37/599-2006"	Chemical oxygen demand (6.5t/a), ammonia nitrogen (0.5t/a)	Chemical oxygen demand (32.4t/a), ammonia nitrogen (5.4t/a)
23	Anshan Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke blackness, mercury and its compounds, hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, ammonia Wastewater: pH value, chemical oxygen demand,	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	2(1 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: northwest side of the plant wastewater: east side of the plant."	"Suspended solids: 300mg/L coliform group: 10000 /L ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N): 30mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 250mg/L	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014, malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93, Air Pollutant Comprehensive Emission Standard GB16297-1996 Integrated Sewage Emission Standard DB 21/1627-2008, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant	"Chemical oxygen demand (153t/a), ammonia nitrogen (15.3t/a) "	"Chemical oxygen demand (153t/a), ammonia nitrogen (15.3t/a) "

		total dissolved solids, flow rate, ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria."				pH: 6.0-8.5 soluble total solids: 2000mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 50mg/L chemical oxygen demand: 300mg/L"	Emission Standard GB 13457-92, Sewage Discharge into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015."		
24	Panjin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke blackness, mercury and its compounds, hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, ammonia Wastewater: pH value, chemical oxygen demand, total dissolved solids, flow rate, ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	2(1 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"waste gas: northwest side of the plant wastewater: northeast side of the plant "	"Suspended solids: 20mg/L coliform group: 10000 /L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 10mg/L ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N): 8mg/L chemical oxygen demand: 50mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 20mg/L pH value: 6.0-8.5 total nitrogen (N): 15mg/L"	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Comprehensive Sewage Emission Standard DB 21/1627-2008, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92"	"Chemical oxygen demand 45t/a, ammonia nitrogen 7.2t/a total nitrogen: 13.5t/a"	"Chemical oxygen demand 45t/a, ammonia nitrogen 7.2t/a total nitrogen: 13.5t/a"
25	Dongge Liuhe	"Exhaust gas: particulate	"Waste gas:	2(1 waste	"Waste gas:	"Ammonia nitrogen 4.32	"Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB	Cod:13.100 000t/a;	No total quantity

	Lujia Food Co., Ltd.	matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke blackness, mercury and its compounds, hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, ammonia Wastewater: pH value, chemical oxygen demand, total dissolved solids, flow rate, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria."	directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	gas, 1 wastewater)	northeast side of the plant wastewater: northeast side of the plant."	mg/L, COD concentration: 49mg/L odor: 724"	14554-93, Notice on the Implementation of Special Emission Limits of Air Pollutants in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Air Pollution Transmission Channel Cities (Ministry of Environmental Protection No. 9, 2018) Notice on Approval and Promulgation of the Comprehensive Emission Standard of Water Pollutants along the South-to-North Water Transfer Project of Shandong Province, Notice of 4 Standard Amendment Forms Issued by Shandong Quality Supervision Bureau [2011] No. 35, Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92"	ammonia nitrogen: 1.300000t/a ; total phosphorus: 0.200000t/a ; total nitrogen: 13.500000t/a	requirement
26	Liaocheng Liuhe Ronda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke blackness, mercury and its compounds, hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, ammonia Wastewater: pH value, chemical	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	2(1 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: east side of the plant wastewater: east side of the plant"	"CODcr gas: eas BOD5cr gas: e SSD5cr gas: NH3-Nr gas: e TP3-Nr ga TN3-Nr gas "	"Malodorous Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 14554-93, Announcement on the Implementation of Special Air Pollutant Emission Limits for Cities in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Air Pollution Transmission Channel, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 13457-92,	"COD:708.75t/a Ammonia nitrogen: 63.7875"	"COD:708.75t/a Ammonia nitrogen: 63.7875"

		oxygen demand, total dissolved solids, flow rate, ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria."					Sewage Discharge into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015"		
27	Shen County New Hope Liuhe Qingsizhai Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke blackness, mercury and its compounds, hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, ammonia Wastewater: pH value, chemical oxygen demand, total dissolved solids, flow rate, ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	4(3 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: in the factory wastewater: north side of the plant"	"COD <sub>Cr</sub> 50mg/L. BOD <sub>5</sub> 10mg/L. NH <sub>3</sub> -N 5mg/L. animal and vegetable oil 3mg/L"	"Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93DBBG 372376-2013 Shandong Air Pollutant Comprehensive Emission Standard No. 2 Revised Shandong Quality Supervision Standard (2016) No. 46 Industrial Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 21901-2008, Notice on Approval and Promulgation of the" Comprehensive Emission Standard of Water Pollutants Along the South-to-North Water Transfer Line of Shandong Province " and other 4 Standard Amendment Forms Issued by Shandong Quality Supervision Bureau[2011] 35, Discharge Standard of water pollutants in meat processing	"COD: 25.2t/a Ammonia nitrogen: 2.52t/a"	"COD: 25.2t/a Ammonia nitrogen: 2.52t/a"

							industry GB 13457-92"		
28	Yanggu Liuhe Luxin Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, particulate matter, nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, Ringman blackness Wastewater: ph value, chemical oxygen demand, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, suspended matter, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (in N), total phosphorus (in P), animal and vegetable oils, coliform group, anionic surfactant."	"Waste gas: directly dischar ge after treatme nt Wastew ater: indirect emissio n"	3(2 waste gas, 1 wastew ater)	"Waste gas: northea st side of the plant wastew ater: northea st side of the plant."	"Ammonia nitrogen: 5mg/L. chemical oxygen demand 40mg/L. total nitrogen 15mg/L. total phosphorus 0.5mg/L"	"Odor Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93, Air Pollutant Comprehensive Emission Standard GB16297-1996, Notice on the Implementation of Special Air Pollutant Emission Limits in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Air pollution Transmission Channel Cities (Ministry of Environmental Protection No. 9, 2018) Notice on Approval and Promulgation of the" Comprehensive Emission Standard of Water Pollutants Along the South-to-North Water Transfer Project of Shandong Province" and other 4 Standard Amendment Forms Issued by Shandong Quality Supervision Bureau [2011] 35, Comprehensive discharge standard of water pollutants along the South-to-North Water transfer Project in Shandong Province: DB37/ 599mi 2006, meat processing industry water pollutant discharge standard GB 13457 mi 92, down industry water pollutant	"COD:24.6t /a Ammonia nitrogen:1.0 4t/a"	"COD:24.6t /a Ammonia nitrogen:1.0 4t/a"

							discharge standard GB 21901 -2008 "		
29	Weifan g Tianhui Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: particulate matter, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia (ammonia), odor concentration, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, Ringerman blackness Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), pH value, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, animal and vegetable oils, coliform, anionic surfactant."	"Waste gas: directly dischar ge after treatme nt Wastew ater: indirect emissio n"	2(1 waste gas, 1 wastew ater)	"Waste gas: north side of the plant wastew ater: south side of the plant "	"COD 500mg/L, ammonia nitrogen 45mg/L, total phosphorus 8mg/L, total nitrogen 8mg/L,"	"Shandong Province Regional Air Pollutant Comprehensive Emission Standard DB37/2376-2013, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93, Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB37 2374-2018 Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92, Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015"	"COD: 225t/a ammonia nitrogen: 20.25t/a total nitrogen: 31.5t/a"	"COD: 225t/a ammonia nitrogen: 20.25t/a total nitrogen: 31.5t/a"
30	Weifan g Heshen g Garden Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration, lampblack, Ringerman blackness, particulate matter, sulfur	"Waste gas: directly dischar ge after treatme nt Wastew ater: indirect emissio n"	4(3 waste gas, 1 wastew ater)	"Waste gas: northw est and eastern part of the plant Wastew ater:	"COD 70mg/L, ammonia nitrogen 10mg / L,"	"Odor Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93, Catering Industry Oil Fume Emission Standard DB37/ 597-2006, Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB37 2374-2018 Water Pollutant Emission Standard for	"COD: 667.7t/a ammonia nitrogen: 60.093t/a total nitrogen: 93.478t/a"	"COD: 667.7t/a ammonia nitrogen: 60.093t/a total nitrogen: 93.478t/a"

		dioxide, nitrogen oxide Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P), pH value, suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, coliform, animal and vegetable oil."	n"		northeast side of the plant."		Meat processing Industry GB 13457-92, Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015"		
31	Zhecheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: odor concentration, ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, lampblack, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates, Ringman blackness, non-methane total hydrocarbon Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), pH value, total phosphorus (in P), animal and	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	5(4 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: northwest side of the plant and western part of the plant wastewater: north side of the plant."	"COD50mg/L , ammonia nitrogen 5mg/L, total phosphorus 0.5mg/L nitrogen oxide 200mg/m?"	"Comprehensive Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB16297-1996, Henan Restaurant Oil Fume Pollutant Emission Standard DB 41/1604-2018, Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Huiji River Basin Water Pollutant Emission Standard DB 41/918-2014, Integrated Sewage Emission Standard GB8978-1996"	"COD: 11.41t/a Ammonia nitrogen: 1.14t/a"	"COD: 11.41t/a Ammonia nitrogen: 1.14t/a"

		vegetable oils, coliform, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen."							
32	Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), odor concentration, hydrogen sulfide, lampblack Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total phosphorus (in terms of P), pH value, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	2(1 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: east side of the plant wastewater: southwest side of the plant"	"Chemical oxygen demand: 70mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 15mg/L pH:6-8.5 total phosphorus: 0.5mg/L suspension: 60mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 25mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 15mg/L coliform group: 5000 / L lampblack: 2.0mg/Nm?"	"Catering Industry Oil Fume Emission Standard GB18483-2001, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92, Integrated Sewage Emission Standard GB8978-1996"	"COD: 10t/a ammonia nitrogen: 2.43t/a"	"COD: 10t/a ammonia nitrogen: 2.43t/a"
33	Hebi Liuhe Zhizhen Food Co., Ltd.	COD, ammonia nitrogen, total phosphorus, total nitrogen	Indirect discharge	1	Northeast corner of the factory	COD45mg/L, ammonia-nitrogen 0.5mg / L, total phosphorus 4mg / L, total nitrogen 35mg / L,	COD350mg/L, ammonia-nitrogen 35mg/L, total phosphorus 4mg/L, total nitrogen 45mg/L,	COD 14.6415t/a , ammonia nitrogen: 1.3359t/a	COD 64.1232t/a , ammonia nitrogen: 10.6872t/a
34	Laiwu	"Waste gas:	"Waste	7(6	"Waste	"Chemical	"Malodorous Pollutant	"COD:	"COD:

	New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, soot, ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), pH value, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, total nitrogen (in N), total phosphorus (in P), animal and vegetable oils, suspended solids"	gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	waste gas, 1 wastewater)	gas: north side of the plant wastewater: north side of the plant."	oxygen demand: 500mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 45mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L pH:6.5-9.5 total phosphorus: 8mg/L suspended solids: 400mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 350mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 100mg/L nitrogen oxides: 200mg/Nm3 sulfur dioxide: 50mg/Nm3 soot: 10mg/Nm3 "	Discharge Standard GB 14554-93," Shandong Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard "Ultra-low Emission Standard No. 2 Revised Shan Dong Quality Supervision Standard [2016] No. 46, Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015"	675t/a ammonia nitrogen: 60.75t/a particulate matter: 0.2t/a SO2:0.1t/a NOx: 0.406t/a"	675t/a ammonia nitrogen: 60.75t/a particulate matter: 0.2t/a SO2:0.1t/a NOx: 0.406t/a"
35	Dezhou Liuhe Zhikang Food Co., Ltd.	"Waste gas: sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, soot, ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	3(2 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: north side of the plant wastewater: north side of the plant"	Chemical oxygen demand: 500mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 45mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L pH:6.0-8.5 total	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB372374 -2018, Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T	COD:23.3t	COD:23.3t

		nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), pH value, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, total nitrogen (in N), total phosphorus (in P), animal and vegetable oils, suspended solids"				phosphorus: 8mg/L suspended matter: 300mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 250mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 50mg/L Ringerman blackness: class 1 nitrogen oxide: 150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> sulfur dioxide: 50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> dust: 10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> "	31962-2015, Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92"		
36	Feixian Liuhe Huahai Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: odor concentration, ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> -N), pH value, suspended solids, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and	Indirect discharge	1	South side of the factory	"Chemical oxygen demand: 50mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 5mg/L total phosphorus: 0.3mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspension: 20mg/L total nitrogen: 20mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand:	"Odor Pollutant Discharge Standard GB 14554-93, Notice on Approving and Promulgating the Comprehensive Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants Along the South-to-North Water Transfer Project of Shandong Province and other four standards [2011] No. 35, Water Pollutant Emission Standard for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92,	"COD: 11.6t/a ammonia nitrogen: 1.16t/a total nitrogen: 14t/a total phosphorus: 0.63t/a"	"COD: 11.6t/a ammonia nitrogen: 1.16t/a total nitrogen: 14t/a total phosphorus: 0.63t/a"

		vegetable oils, coliform group count, total nitrogen (in N), total phosphorus (in P)"				10mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 3mg/L coliform: 10000/L"	Water Pollutants Along the South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province DB37/ 599-2006," Four standards, including the Comprehensive discharge Standard of Water pollutants along the South-to-North Water transfer Project in Shandong Province, have increased the limit of total nitrogen and revised single DB37 / 599Mel 2006.		
37	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Food Branch	"Exhaust gas: nitrogen oxides, smoke blackness, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulfide, odor concentration Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), pH value, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria."	"Waste gas: directly discharge after treatment Wastewater: indirect emission"	3(2 waste gas, 1 wastewater)	"Waste gas: northwest and south side of the plant wastewater: west side of the plant"	"Chemical oxygen demand: 300mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 30mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspension: 300mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 250mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 50mg/L"	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB 14554-93 Water Pollutant Emission Standard for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92, Comprehensive Sewage Emission Standard DB 21/1627-2008"	"CODcr: 78.61t/a ammonia nitrogen: 7.86t/a"	"CODcr: 78.61t/a ammonia nitrogen: 7.86t/a"

38	Dezhou Liuhe Jinshan Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: oil fumes, sulfur dioxide, particulates, nitrogen oxides, smoke blackness (Ringerman blackness, scale), hydrogen sulfide, ammonia (ammonia), odor concentration, Ringman blackness Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), pH value, suspended matter, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, coliform bacteria, total nitrogen (N), total phosphorus (P)"	"Waste gas: directly dischar ge after treatme nt Wastew ater: indirect emissio n"	5(4 waste gas, 1 wastew ater)	"Waste gas: north, west and south side of the plant wastew ater: north side of the plant"	"Chemical oxygen demand: 500mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 45mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspension: 350mg/L total phosphorus: 8mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 300mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 60mg/L"	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB37/2374-2018, Catering Industry Oil Fume Emission Standard DB37/597-2006, Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard GB14554-93, Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13271-2014 Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13457-92, Sewage Discharge into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015."	None	None
39	Junan New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	"Exhaust gas: ammonia (ammonia), odor concentration, hydrogen sulfide, oil fume, particulate	"Waste gas: directly dischar ge after treatme nt Wastew ater: "	3(2 waste gas, 1 wastew ater)	Waste gas: northw est and south of the plant wastew ater: "	"Chemical oxygen demand: 500mg/L ammonia nitrogen: 45mg/L pH:6-8.5 suspension: "	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard DB37/2374-2018, Catering Industry Oil Fume Emission Standard DB37/597-2006, Shandong Province Regional Air Pollutant	None	None

		matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke blackness (Ringerman blackness, grade), Ringman blackness Wastewater: chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total nitrogen (in N), total phosphorus (in terms of P), pH value, suspended matter, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, animal and vegetable oils, total salt, coliform group,"	indirect emission"		northeast side of the plant.	350mg/L total phosphorus: 8mg/L total nitrogen: 70mg/L five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 300mg/L animal and vegetable oil: 60mg/L"	Comprehensive Emission Standard DB37/2376-2013, Odor Pollutant Emission Standard GB14554-93 Water Pollutant Emission Standard for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92, Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers Water Quality Standard GB/T 31962-2015,"		
40	Guangzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Exhaust gas: nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter	Exhaust gas: directly discharged after treatment	1	"Exhaust gas outlet: located at the exhaust outlet of the biomass gas boiler in the plant"	"Nitrogen oxides: 200mg/m3 sulfur dioxide: 50 mg/m3 soot: 20 mg/m3 reference oxygen content: 3.5%"	"Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard (GB 13271-2014)"	None	None
41	Hongyan New	Particulate matter, nitrogen	Exhaust gas:	1 waste gas, 1	The exhaust	Exhaust gas concentration:	"Boiler Air Pollutant Enforcement Standard	Total wastewater	Total sewage

	Hope Yak Industry Co., Ltd.	oxides. Suspended solids, chemical oxygen demand, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen.	directly discharged after treatment. Wastewater: after treatment, it is discharged into the sewage pipe network of the park.	wastewater	gas discharge outlet is located at the flue of the boiler room in the northwest of the plant.	particulate matter: 8.7mg / m, nitrogen oxides: 89mg / m, sulfur dioxide: 10mg / m. Concentration of wastewater discharge: pH (dimensionless): 6.86-7.03, suspended solids: 7mg/L, chemical oxygen demand: 40mg/L, five-day biochemical oxygen demand: 14.8mg/L, ammonia nitrogen 14.8mg/L, animal and vegetable oil: 0.3mg/L,	(GB13271-2014) Table 2 Standard Meat Processing Industry Water Pollutant Emission Standard (GB13457-92) Table 3 First-class Standard for Livestock Slaughtering and Processing."	discharge is 21600m <sup>3</sup> /a.	discharge is 23000m <sup>3</sup> /a
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## Construction and operation of pollution prevention facilities

Serial No.	Name of company	Name of pollution prevention and control facilities	Treatment process	Processing capacity	Operation time	Operation condition
1	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group	Sewage treatment	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O)	350 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in July 2006 and	Running normally

	Co., Ltd.	system	process)		upgraded in 2019.	
2	Beijing Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Biological contact oxidation process	1500 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2004	Running normally
3	Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	SBR process + A/O process	1500 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2006	Running normally
4	Liaoning Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Biological contact oxidation process	1400 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2006	Running normally
5	Chengdu Hope Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	800 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2009	Running normally
6	Linyi Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	1200 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2015	Running normally
7	Qiu County Liuhe Kangyuan Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Hydrolytic acidification + A/O process	1000 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2014	Running normally
8	Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	1000 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in March 2009	Running normally
9	Lanling New Hope Liuhe Hongjun Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	600 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2013	Running normally
10	Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. Pingyi Refrigeration Factory	Sewage treatment system	Biological contact oxidation process	1200 cubic meters per day	Acquired in 1997 and operated with the original pool, and improved again in 2002/2004	Running normally
11	Qingdao Tianrun Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	SBR process + A/O process	2000 cubic meters per day	In 2005, the SBR system was put into operation, and in 2009, the A/O process was put into operation	Running normally
12	Xiaoyi New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	1600cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2012 and upgraded the process in 2016 to increase the number of biofilters	Running normally
13	Yishui New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	1800 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in 2010 and improved again through sewage treatment system in 2014	Running normally
14	Guantao Liuhe Food Co.,	Sewage	Anaerobic +	3400 cubic meters	It was put into operation	Running

	Ltd.	treatment system	aerobic (A/O process)	per day	in 2009 and improved again in 2017	normally
15	Binzhou Liuhe Longda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	SBR process	500 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2008	Running normally
16	Wudi Liuhe Xinyang Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	SBR	1000 cubic meters per day	2006	Running normally
17	Zouping Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	1000 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in 2004 and upgraded in 2012	Running normally
18	Shanxian Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd. Food Branch	Sewage treatment system	Hydrolytic acidification + BRN	1300 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2012	Running normally
19	Huaibei New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	SBR process	1000 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2007	Running normally
20	Cao County Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	FBR process	1400 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2007	Running normally
21	Jiaxiangxin Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	3000 cubic meters per day	September 2017	Running normally
22	Yuncheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	800 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in 2006 and respectively upgraded in 2011 and 2017	Running normally
23	Anshan Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	2000 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2007	Running normally
24	Panjin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Biological contact oxidation process	1200 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2011	Running normally
25	Dong A Liuhe Lujia Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	600 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2010	Running normally
26	Liaocheng Liuhe Ronda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	High efficiency air floatation + hydrolytic acidification (Acano process)	2500 cubic meters per day	It began operation in 2013 and was accepted in May 2015	Running normally
27	Shenxian New Hope Liuhe Qingsizhai Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment	Combined air floatation and	2000 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in December 2013 and	Running normally

		system	biological contact oxidation (A/O process)		accepted in July 2014	
28	Yanggu Liuhe Luxin Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	3000 cubic meters per day	The contact oxidation process was put into operation in 2009, and the A/O process was put into operation in 2015	Running normally
29	Weifang Tianhui Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Contact oxidation process + SBR	700 cubic meters per day	The contact oxidation process was put into operation in 2007 and SBR in 2009	Running normally
30	Weifang Hesheng Garden Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	5700 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2018	Running normally
31	Zhecheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	AAO process	900 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in 2011, and the standard was improved by the end of 2016	Running normally
32	Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	1000 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in 2008 and improved again in 2015	Running normally
33	Hebi Liuhe Zhizhen Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	2000 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in 2011, and the bid upgrading was carried out in 2015	Under debugging
34	Laiwu New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	3000 cubic meters per day	2014	Running normally
35	Dezhou Liuhe Zhikang Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	800 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2008	Running normally
36	Feixian Liuhe Huahai Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	2000 cubic meters per day	It was put into operation in 2013 and improved again through sewage treatment system in 2016	Running normally
37	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Food Branch	Sewage treatment system	Anaerobic + aerobic (A/O process)	1500 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2007	Running normally
38	Dezhou Liuhe Jinshan Food Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	Biological contact oxidation process	500 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in 2017	Running normally
39	Junan New Hope Liuhe Food	Sewage	Anaerobic +	1200 cubic meters	Put into operation in 2012	Running

	Co., Ltd.	treatment system	aerobic (A/O process)	per day		normally
40	Guangzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Tail gas treatment system	SNCR denitrification		2017	Normal
41	Hongyuan New Hope Yak Industry Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment system	High efficiency air floatation + hydrolytic acidification (A/O process)	600 cubic meters per day	Put into operation in September 2019	Running normally

## Environmental impact assessment of construction projects and other administrative licenses for environmental protection

Serial No.	Name of company	File name	Approval unit	Date of approval	Approval number
1	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Reply of Environmental Protection Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone on the Environmental Impact Assessment Report on the Current Situation of the Construction Project of Ecological Piglet Breeding Base (Fattening Base) of Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone	December 31, 2016	Approval of Environmental Protection Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone [2016] No. 65
2	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Reply of Environmental Protection Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone on the Environmental Impact Assessment Report on the Construction Project of Ecological Piglet Breeding Base (Lijia Pig Farm) of Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone	December 31, 2016	Approval of Environmental Protection Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone [2016] No. 66
3	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Reply on the Environmental Impact Report of the Livestock and Poultry Processing Production Line Project	Yangling District Environmental Protection Bureau	September 30, 2002	Issued by Yangling District Environmental Protection Bureau [2002] No. 09
4	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Approval Reply of Luochuan Branch of Yan'an Ecological Environment Bureau on the Completion and Acceptance of Environmental Protection Facilities of Huangzhang Pig Ecological Breeding Base Project (solid waste) of Yanan Benyuan	Luochuan Branch of Yan'an Ecological Environment Bureau	December 10, 2019	Letter from Luochuan Branch of Yan'an Ecological Environment Bureau (2019) 82

		Agricultural Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd.			
5	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Examination and Approval Opinions of Zhidan County Environmental Protection Bureau on the Environmental Impact Report of the New Ecological Pig Breeding Base Construction Project of Zhidan County Dingxiang Agricultural Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Zhidan County Environmental Protection Bureau	March 6, 2018	Letter from Zhidan County Environmental Protection Bureau (2018) No. 14
6	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Approval Reply of Ecological Environment Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone on Environmental Protection Acceptance of Solid Waste Pollution Prevention and Control Facilities for the Construction of Environment-friendly Safe Livestock and Poultry Products Processing Production Line by Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Ecological Environment Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone	July 19, 2019	Inspection of Ecological Environment Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone (2019) No. 19
7	Beijing Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply of the Environmental Protection Bureau of Pinggu District of Beijing on the Environmental Impact Report of the Construction Project of Processing Quick Frozen Food, Meat Products and Supporting Facilities	Beijing Pinggu District Environmental Protection Bureau	2014	Review of Beijing Pinggu District Environmental Protection Bureau [2014]450
8	Beijing Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Acceptance opinion	Beijing Pinggu District Environmental Protection Bureau	2015	Inspection of Beijing Pinggu District Environmental Protection Bureau [2015] No. 71
9	Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report of Nangong Pig Slaughtering and Meat Products Processing Project of Beijing Qianxi Crane Food Co., Ltd.	Hebei Environmental Protection Bureau	2004	Governance of Hebei Environmental Protection Bureau [2004]193
10	Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	Acceptance opinion	Department of Environmental Protection of Hebei Province	2010	Inspection of Department of Environmental Protection of Hebei Province No. (2010) 006
11	Liaoning	Pig Slaughtering Project of Liaoning	Puhe Xincheng	2005	Inspection of Shenyang

	Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Branch of Shenyang Environmental Protection Bureau		Environmental Protection Bureau [2005] No. 7
12	Liaoning Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Acceptance opinion	Puhe Xincheng Branch of Shenyang Environmental Protection Bureau	2010	Inspection of Puhe Xincheng Branch of Shenyang Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] No. 071
13	Chengdu Hope Food Co., Ltd.	Application Form of Environmental Protection for Construction Project of Cryogenic Meat Processing (Phase I and Phase II)	Xinjin County Environmental Protection Bureau	October 14, 2008	Construction of Xinjin County Environmental Protection Bureau [2008] 79
14	Chengdu Hope Food Co., Ltd.	Cryogenic Meat Processing (Phase I and Phase II) Application Registration Card for Environmental Protection Acceptance after Completion of the Construction Project	Xinjin County Environmental Protection Bureau	September 8, 2009	Inspection of Xinjin County Environmental Protection Bureau [2009] No. 17
15	Chengdu Hope Food Co., Ltd.	Application form of Environmental Protection for Construction Project of High Temperature Meat Products Processing (Phase III Project)	Xinjin County Environmental Protection Bureau	November 12, 2008	Construction of Xinjin County Environmental Protection Bureau [2008] 80
16	Chengdu Hope Food Co., Ltd.	Application Registration Card for Environmental Protection Acceptance of the Third Phase Construction Project of High Temperature Meat Processing	Xinjin County Environmental Protection Bureau	September 8, 2009	Inspection of Xinjin County Environmental Protection Bureau [2009] No. 18
17	Linyi Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report of Linyi Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Dezhou Environmental Protection Bureau of Shandong Province	December 24, 2010	Inspection of Dezhou Environmental Protection Bureau of Shandong Province (2010) No. 65
18	Linyi Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Inspection Report on Acceptance of Environmental Protection after Completion of Construction Project	Environmental Protection Bureau of Linyi County, Shandong Province	June 2017	Supervision of Environmental Protection Bureau of Linyi County, Shandong Province 2017 YS06-07
19	Qiu County Liuhe	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report of the 20 Million Feather Meat	Qiu County Environmental	February 2, 2012	Approval of Qiu County Environmental Protection

	Kangyuan Food Co., Ltd.	Duck Breeding and Processing Project of Hebei Kangyuan Halal Food Co., Ltd.	Protection Bureau		Bureau [2012] No. 1
20	Qiu County Liuhe Kangyuan Food Co., Ltd.	Supplement to the 20 million Feather Meat Duck Breeding and Processing Project of Hebei Kangyuan Halal Food Co., Ltd.	Qiu County Environmental Protection Bureau	December 23, 2013	Approval of Qiu County Environmental Protection Bureau [2013] No. 4
21	Qiu County Liuhe Kangyuan Food Co., Ltd.	20 Million Feather Meat Duck Breeding and Processing Project of Hebei Kangyuan Halal food co., Ltd	Qiu County Environmental Protection Bureau	2013	Inspection of Qiu County Environmental Protection Bureau [2013] No. 7
22	Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report of the Expansion Project of Slaughtering 700000 Meat Duck Rabbits by Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Lanshan District Environmental Protection Bureau	2008.12.30	Approval of Lanshan District Environmental Protection Bureau (2008) No. 423
23	Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report of the Expansion Project of Slaughtering 700000 Meat Duck Rabbits by Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Lanshan District Environmental Protection Bureau	Acceptance completed	
24	Lanling New Hope Liuhe Hongjun Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report on the Slaughtering and Deep Processing Project of 15 Million / Year Meat Ducks by Cangshan County Hongxian Food Co., Ltd.	Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau	April 10, 2013	Issued by Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau [2013] No. 53
25	Lanling New Hope Liuhe Hongjun Food Co., Ltd.	Acceptance Opinion of Lanling New Hope Liuhe Hongjun Food Co., Ltd. 15 Million / Year Duck Slaughtering Deep Processing Project Completed Environmental Protection Acceptance Group	Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau	August 20, 2018	/
26	Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. Pingyi Refrigeration Factory	Reply on the Approval Opinions on the Environmental Impact Report Form of the Second Phase Broiler Slaughtering Line Project of Pingyi Liuhe Co., Ltd.	Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau	December 7, 2001	Issued by Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau [2001] No.103
27	Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.	Acceptance Opinions of the Environmental Protection Acceptance Group for the Completion of the	Linyi Environmental Protection	June 2, 2003	/

	Pingyi Refrigeration Factory	Second Phase Broiler Slaughtering Line Project of Pingyi Liuhe Co., Ltd.	Bureau		
28	Qingdao Tianrun Food Co., Ltd.	Reply on the Environmental Impact Report on the Annual Processing of 12 Million Broilers by Qingdao Tianrun Food Co., Ltd.	Pingdu Environmental Protection Bureau	2003.12.22	Approval of Pingdu Environmental Protection Bureau [2003] No. 53
29	Qingdao Tianrun Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Impact Report of the Construction Project of Processing 6 Million Meat Ducks per Year	Pingdu Environmental Protection Bureau	2015.1.18	Approval of Pingdu Environmental Protection Bureau [2005] No. 20
30	Qingdao Tianrun Food Co., Ltd.	Opinions on Acceptance of Environmental Protection after Completion of Meat Duck Food Processing and Construction Project	Pingdu Environmental Protection Bureau	2006.12.19	/
31	Xiaoyi New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report on the Project of the New Production Line of 60,000 Tons of Chicken Products Built by Xiaoyi Elephant Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Food Co., Ltd.	Luliang Environmental Protection Bureau	2010.12.9	Inspection of Luliang Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] No.335
32	Xiaoyi New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Opinions on the Acceptance of Environmental Protection after the Completion of the Newly Built Production Line of 60,000 Tons of Chicken Products in Xiaoyi Elephant Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Food Co., Ltd.	Luliang Environmental Protection Bureau	2017.9.30	Issued by Xiaoyi Environmental Protection Bureau [2017]167
33	Yishui New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply on the Environmental Impact Report Form of the Newly Built Project of 90,000 Tons of Poultry Meat and Deep Processing Products of Yishui Liuhe Kailida Food Co., Ltd.	Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau	May 4, 2009	Issued by Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau [2009] No. 245
34	Yishui New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply on the application for trial production of the newly built 90,000 Tons of Poultry Meat and Deep Processing Project of Yishui Liuhe Kailida Food Co., Ltd.	Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau	August 21, 2010	Issued by Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] No. 596
35	Yishui New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply on the Environmental Impact Report Form of Sewage Treatment in Yishui Liuhe Kailida Food Co., Ltd.	Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau	June 24, 2011	Issued by Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau [2011] No.330
36	Yishui New	Reply on the application of sewage	Linyi	October 12, 2012	Issued by Linyi

	Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	treatment in improving the trial production of Yishui Liuhe Kailida Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Bureau		Environmental Protection Bureau [2012] No. 554
37	Guantao Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report on the Broiler Slaughtering Segmentation Project of Guantao Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Handan Environmental Protection Bureau	March 4, 2009	[2009]No.36
38	Guantao Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Acceptance Opinions on the Completion of the Broiler Sslaughtering Segmentation Project of Guantao Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Handan Environmental Protection Bureau	December 2, 2010	Inspection of Handan Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] No. 89
39	Guantao Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Deep Processing of Meat Products and Sewage Treatment Project of Guantao Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Handan Environmental Protection Bureau	22 May 2017	Table of Handan Environmental Protection Bureau [2017] No. 9
40	Binzhou Liuhe Longda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	The project of Slaughtering and Dividing 900000 Chickens and Ducks annually by Binzhou Longda Food Co., Ltd.	Bincheng Branch of Binzhou Environmental Protection Bureau	March 16, 2007	Table of Bincheng Branch of Binzhou Environmental Protection Bureau [2007] No. 11
41	Binzhou Liuhe Longda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Acceptance opinion	Bincheng Branch of Binzhou Environmental Protection Bureau	September 20, 2008	Inspection of Environmental Protection Bureau [2008] No.1-15
42	Wudi Liuhe Xinyang Food Co., Ltd.	Binzhou Qinghe Fushi Food Co., Ltd. Newly Built the Project of Slaughtering 40,000 Broilers.	Binzhou Environmental Protection Bureau	February 26, 2007	Approval of Binzhou Environmental Protection Bureau [2007] No. 30
43	Zouping Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Reply on the Environmental Impact Report Form of the Slaughtering Assembly Line Project of 900000 / Year Broilers in Zouping Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Zouping County Environmental Protection Bureau	September 8, 2009	Approval of Zouping County Environmental Protection Bureau (2009) No. 72.
44	Zouping Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Opinions on the Acceptance of Environmental Protection after the Completion of the Slaughtering Assembly Line Project for 900000 Broilers per Year	Zouping County Environmental Protection Bureau	December 7, 2010	Table of Zouping County Environmental Protection Bureau (2010) No. 13
45	Shanxian Liuhe	Construction Project of Slaughtering	Heze	June 11, 2012	Inspection of Heze

	Feed Co., Ltd. Food Branch	and Processing 30 Million Meat Ducks Annually in Food Branch of Shanxian Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Bureau		Environmental Protection Bureau [2012] No. 46
46	Shanxian Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd. Food Branch	Environmental Protection Acceptance of the Annual Slaughtering and Processing of 30 Million Meat Ducks in the Food Branch of Shan County Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Heze Environmental Protection Bureau	September 30, 2017	Inspection of Environmental Protection Bureau [2017] No. 108
47	Huaibei New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Huaibei Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd. Slaughtered 60,000 Meat Ducks a Day.	Huaibei Environmental Protection Bureau	September 25, 2007	Approval of Huaibei Environmental Protection Bureau [2007] No. 06
48	Huaibei New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Acceptance of the Project of Slaughtering 60,000 Meat Ducks a Day by Huaibei Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd.	Huaibei Environmental Protection Bureau	December 24, 2009	Inspection of Huaibei Environmental Protection Bureau [2007] No.126
49	Cao County Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Cao County Liuhe Food Co., Ltd. Newly Built Annual Slaughtering and Processing Project of 20 Million Ducks.	Cao County Environmental Protection Bureau	April 11, 2007.	Inspection of Cao County Environmental Protection Bureau [2007] No. 44
50	Cao County Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Acceptance of the New Project of Slaughtering and Processing 20 Million Ducks in Cao County Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Cao County Environmental Protection Bureau	June 10, 2008	Inspection of Cao County Environmental Protection Bureau [2008] No. 26
51	Jiaxiangxin Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Jiaxiangxin Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd. Meat and Poultry Slaughtering and Deep Processing Project.	Jiaxiang County Environmental Protection Bureau	August 17, 2016	Inspection of Jiaxiang County Environmental Protection Bureau [2016] No. 2
52	Yuncheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply on the Environmental Impact Report Form of the Wastewater Reimprovement Project of Yuncheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Yuncheng County Environmental Protection Bureau	July 25, 2010	Inspection of Yuncheng County Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] No. 62
53	Yuncheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Acceptance Table for Completion of Wastewater Reimprovement Project	Yuncheng County Environmental Protection Bureau	October 13, 2014	/
54	Anshan Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Liaoning Honglu Agricultural Development Co., Ltd. Slaughtering and Processing 15 Million Meat Ducks	Tai'an County Environmental Protection Bureau	May 11, 2007	Inspection of Tai'an County Environmental Protection Bureau [2007] No. 8.

55	Anshan Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Opinions on Environmental Protection Acceptance of Annual Slaughtering and Processing of 15 Million Meat Ducks in Liaoning Honglu Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Tai'an County Environmental Protection Bureau	June 29, 2008	Inspection of Tai'an County Environmental Protection Bureau [2008] No. 6
56	Panjin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Panjin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Approval of the Environmental Impact Report on the Construction Project of Split Processing and Refrigeration of Meat Duck	Panjin Environmental Protection Bureau	December 30, 2010	Issued by Panjin Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] No. 350
57	Panjin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Opinions on Acceptance of Environmental Protection after Completion of Meat Duck Segmentation and Refrigeration Construction Project	Panjin Environmental Protection Bureau	November 29, 2012	Approval of Panjin Environmental Protection Bureau [2012] No.117
58	Dong A Liuhe Lujia Food Co., Ltd.	Dong A Liuhe Lujia Food Co., Ltd. Slaughtered 900000 Poultry Refrigerated Project.	Donga County Environmental Protection Bureau	July 15, 2008	Recorded by Donga County Environmental Protection Bureau [2008] No. 55
59	Dong A Liuhe Lujia Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Acceptance Opinions on the Completion of the Refrigerated Project of 900000 Poultry Slaughtered by Dong A Liuhe Lujia Food Co., Ltd.	Donga County Environmental Protection Bureau	December 29, 2010	None
60	Liaocheng Liuhe Ronda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Reply on the Environmental Impact Report of the Meat Duck Slaughtering Production Line Project of Liaocheng Liuhe Rongda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Gaotang County Environmental Protection Bureau	February 24, 2012	Inspection of Gaotang County Environmental Protection Bureau [2012] No. 02
61	Liaocheng Liuhe Ronda Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Opinions on Acceptance of Environmental Protection after Completion of Construction Project	Gaotang County Environmental Protection Bureau	July 21, 2017	Inspection of Gaotang County Environmental Protection Bureau [2017] No. 10
62	Shen County New Hope Liuhe Qingsizhai Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report of the Annual Slaughtering of 48 million Ducks by Shen County New Hope Liuhe Qingsizhai Food Co., Ltd.	Shen County Environmental Protection Bureau	May 28, 2013	Inspection of Shen County Environmental Protection Bureau [2013] No. 43
63	Shen County New Hope	Environmental Acceptance Opinions on the Completion of Annual	Shenxian Environmental	July 28, 2014	Inspection of Shen County Environmental

	Liuhe Qingsizhai Food Co., Ltd.	Slaughtering of 48 Million Ducks by Shen County New Hope Liuhe Qingsizhai Food Co., Ltd.	Protection Bureau		Protection Bureau [2014] No. 12
64	Yanggu Liuhe Luxin Food Co., Ltd.	Record Opinion on the Project of Slaughtering 32 Million Meat Ducks Annually by Yanggu Liuhe Luxin Food Co., Ltd.	Yanggu County Environmental Protection Bureau	December 28, 2016	Issued by Yanggu County Environmental Protection Bureau [2016] No.123
65	Weifang Tianhui Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report on the Demonstration Project of Deep Processing Industrialization of Duck Products in Weifang Tianhui Food Co., Ltd.	Shouguang Environmental Protection Bureau	March 30, 2007	Inspection of Shouguang Environmental Protection Bureau (2007) No. 2
66	Weifang Tianhui Food Co., Ltd.	Opinions on the Acceptance of the Demonstration Project of Deep Processing Industrialization of Duck Products in Weifang Tianhui Food Co., Ltd.	Shouguang Environmental Protection Bureau	October 2007	None
67	Weifang Hesheng Garden Food Co., Ltd.	Weifang Anqiu Modern White-feathered Broiler Industry Fusion Development Project	Anqiu Environmental Protection Bureau	September 9, 2016	Approval of Anqiu Environmental Protection Bureau [2016] No. 58
68	Weifang Hesheng Garden Food Co., Ltd.	Acceptance Form of Pollution Prevention and Control Facilities (For Trial Implementation)	Anqiu Environmental Protection Bureau	January 2019	Inspection of Anqiu Environmental Protection Bureau [2019] No. 034
69	Zhecheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Application for Acceptance of Environmental Protection after the Completion of the Project	Shangqiu Environmental Protection Bureau	April 27, 2013	Inspection of Shangqiu Environmental Protection Bureau (2013) No. 87
70	Zhecheng Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Opinions on Acceptance Examination of Environmental Protection after Completion of Construction Project	Shangqiu Environmental Monitoring Station	May 22, 2011	Inspection of Shangqiu Environmental Protection Bureau (2011) No. 31
71	Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Food Co., Ltd.	Audit Opinions on the Processing of New Broiler in Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Food Co., Ltd.	Luoyang Environmental Protection Bureau	July 30, 2008	Approval of Luoyang Environmental Protection Bureau (2008) 226
72	Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report of the New Broiler Processing Project of Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Food Co., Ltd.	Henan Environmental Protection Bureau	November 14, 2008.	Inspection of Henan Environmental Protection Bureau (2008) 262
73	Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Food	Opinions on Environmental Protection Acceptance of New Broiler Processing	Henan Environmental	October 15, 2010	Supervision and Inspection of Luoyang

	Co., Ltd.	Project in Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Food Co., Ltd.	Protection Bureau		Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] No. 52
74	Hebi Liuhe Zhizhen Food Co., Ltd.	Reissue the Current Environmental Impact Assessment Report in 2016	No approval		
75	Laiwu New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Impact Report of the Meat and Poultry Slaughtering and Processing Industry Project of Laiwu New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Laicheng District Environmental Protection Bureau	August 19, 2011	Laicheng District Environmental Protection Bureau [2011] No. 82
76	Laiwu New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Impact Assessment Report on Atmospheric Environmental Protection of Laiwu New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Laiwu Environmental Protection Bureau	November 14, 2018	Report Form of Laicheng District Environmental Protection Bureau (2018) 11142
77	Dezhou Liuhe Zhikang Food Co., Ltd.	Monitoring Report on Environmental Protection Acceptance of the Slaughtering Project of 30,000 / Day Meat Ducks in Dezhou Liuhezhikang Food Co., Ltd.	Dezhou Ling County Environmental Inspection Station	December 1, 2009	Supervision of Dezhou Ling County Environmental Inspection Station No. 39 of 2009
78	Dezhou Liuhe Zhikang Food Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Acceptance Opinions on the Completion of the Slaughtering Project of 30,000 / Day Meat Ducks in Dezhou Liuhezhikang Food Co., Ltd.	Ling County Environmental Protection Bureau	May 10, 2010	Inspection of Ling County Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] No. 3
79	Feixian Liuhe Huahai Food Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact report of 20 Million / Year Broilers Slaughtering and Processing Project of Feixian Liuhe Huahai Food Co., Ltd.	Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau	April 27, 2012	Issued by Linyi Environmental Protection Bureau (2012) 51
80	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Food Branch	Reply on the Environmental Impact report of the Annual Slaughtering Project of 25 Million Broilers in the Food Branch of Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Taiping Branch of Fuxin Environmental Protection Bureau	January 10, 2017	Examination Paper of Fuxin Environmental Protection Bureau [2017] No. 01
81	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Food Branch	Reply to "Completion and Acceptance of Environmental Protection Facilities for Annual Slaughtering and Processing of 15 Million Broiler Chickens in Food Branch of Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd."	Fuxin Environmental Protection Bureau	March 10, 2010	Issued by Fuxin Environmental Protection Bureau [2010] 49
82	Dezhou Liuhe Jinshan Food	Construction Project Environmental Impact Report Form	Dezhou Environmental	July 12, 2017	Direct letter of Dezhou Environmental Protection

	Co., Ltd.		Protection Bureau		Bureau [2017] No. 86
83	Dezhou Liuhe Jinshan Food Co., Ltd.	Opinions on Examination and Approval of Environmental Impact Statement of Quick-Frozen Food Project with an Annual Output of 34 Million Tons by Dezhou Liuhe Jinshan Food Co., Ltd.	Dezhou Environmental Protection Bureau	September 2, 2017	Directly Affiliated Report Form of Dezhou Environmental Protection Bureau [2017] No. 49
84	Junan New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Junan New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd. 7000 Tons/ Year Food Deep Processing Project	Junan County Environmental Protection Bureau	February 2013	Approval of Junan County Environmental Protection Bureau [2013] No. 32
85	Junan New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	About Junan New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd. 7000 Tons / Year Food Deep Processing Project Completed Environmental Protection Acceptance Approval	Junan County Environmental Protection Bureau	May 23, 2013	Junan County Environmental Protection Bureau [2013] 03
86	Guangzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Environmental Impact Report Form of Construction Project of Guangzhou Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Environmental Protection Bureau of Panyu District, Guangzhou City	January 12, 2007	Environmental Protection Bureau of Panyu District, Guangzhou City [2007] No. 52
87	Guangzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Letter on the Examination and Approval of the Environmental Impact Statement of the Construction Project of a New 10t/h Boiler for Biomass Molded Fuel in Guangzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou Nansha Development District Environmental Protection Bureau	July 8, 2015	Guangzhou Nansha Development District Environmental Protection Bureau [2015] No. 227
88	Guangzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Letter on the Examination and Approval of the Environmental Impact Report Form of the Steam Boiler Biomass Gasification Project of Guangzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Administrative Examination and Approval Bureau of Guangzhou Nansha Development Zone	October 16, 2018	Approval of Administrative examination and approval Bureau of Guangzhou Nansha Development Zone [2018] No. 160
89	Hongyuan New Hope Yak Industry Co., Ltd.	Reply to the Environmental Impact Report Form of Hongyuan Yak Slaughtering and Intensive Comprehensive Processing Project	Aba Prefecture Bureau of Ecological Environment	December 2014	Issued by Aba Prefecture Bureau of Ecological Environment (2014) 232

## Unexpected Environmental Incidents Emergency Response Plan

Serial No.	Company Name	Registered (Yes/No)	Filing Institution	Filing Number	Date
1	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Yes	Ecological Environment Bureau of Yangling Demonstration Zone	610403-2019-010-L	October 29, 2019
2	Beijing Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	Yes	Pinggu District Environmental Protection Bureau	110117-2015-024-M	November of 2015
3	Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	Yes	Nangong Environmental Protection Bureau	130581-2016-051-M	May of 2016
4	Liaoning Qianxihe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Puhe Xincheng Branch of Shenyang Environmental Protection Bureau	210116-2017-029-L	November of 2017
5	Chengdu Hope Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Xinjin County Environmental Law Enforcement Unit	5101322017036L	May of 2017
6	Linyi Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Linyi County Environmental Protection Bureau	YQY2015015	October of 2015
7	Qiu County Liuhe Kangyuan Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Qiu County Environmental Protection Bureau	031020180913	September of 2018
8	Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Yes	Lanshan District Environmental Protection Bureau	Filing is due, now under processing	January of 2019
9	Lanling New Hope Liuhe Hongjun Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Lanling County Environmental Protection Bureau	Filing is due, now under processing	
10	Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. Pingyi Refrigeration Plant	Yes	Pingyi County Environmental Protection Bureau	371326-2018-012-L	May 5, 2018
11	Qingdao Tianrun Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Pingdu Environmental Protection Bureau	370283-20170515-079-M	May 15, 2017
12	Xiaoyi New Hope Liuhe Foods	Under			

	Co., Ltd.	processing			
13	Yishui New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Yishui Environmental Protection Bureau	371323-2016-010-L	October 31, 2016
14	Guantao Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Handan Heavily Polluted Weather Emergency Headquarter	130433-Q7-2017-164	April 24, 2017
15	Binzhou Liuhe Longda Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Yes	Binzhou Environmental Protection Bureau	371602-2019-0001-L	January 4, 2019
16	Wudi Liuhe Xinyang Foods Co., Ltd.	Under processing			
17	Zouping Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Yes	Zouping County Environmental Protection Bureau	371626-2016-084-L	May 23, 2016
18	Shanxian Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd. Food Branch	Yes	Shan County Environmental Protection Bureau	SXLHHB-01	June 2, 2017
19	Huaibei New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Yes	Huaibei Environmental Emergency Response Center	340600-2016-013-L	September 12, 2016
20	Cao County Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	No			
21	Jiaxiang New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Jiaxiang County Environmental Protection Bureau	370829-001-M	January 7, 2019
22	Yuncheng Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Yuncheng County Environmental Protection Bureau	371725-2016-003-L	June 13, 2016
23	Anshan Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Tai'an County Environmental Protection Bureau	210321-2017-007-L	March 29, 2017
24	Panjin Liuhe Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Yes	Environmental Protection Bureau of Dawa District, Panjin City	211121-2017-03-L	April 21, 2017
25	Dong'a Liuhe Lujia Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Dong'a County Environmental Protection Bureau	91371524554382151H001Y	December 4, 2018
26	Liaocheng Liuhe Rongda Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Yes	Gaotang County Environmental	913715267986527441001Q	December 13, 2018

			Protection Bureau		
27	Shenxian New Hope Liuhe Qingsizhai Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Shenxian Environmental Protection Bureau	91371522081794657Y001X	December 14, 2018
28	Yanggu Liuhe Luxin Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Yanggu County Environmental Protection Bureau	91371521684826830M001Q	December 3, 2018
29	Weifang Tianhui Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Shouguang Environmental Protection Bureau	370783-2018-058M	January 30, 2018
30	Weifang Heshengyuan Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Anqiu Environmental Protection Bureau	370784-2018-045-L	October 24, 2018
31	Zhecheng Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Zhecheng County Environmental Protection Bureau	4123272017017H	February 27, 2017
32	Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Luoyang Environmental Protection Bureau	410381201402	January 10, 2014
33	Hebi Liuhe Zhizhen Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Hebi Environmental Protection Bureau Emergency Response Headquarter	4016212017008H	July 28, 2017
34	Laiwu New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Construction Development Bureau of Laiwu Agricultural High-tech Industry Demonstration Zone	371202 (Agricultural High-tech Area)-2018 -011-Larger [Larger-atmosphere (Q1) + General-Water (Q1)]	December 24, 2018
35	Dezhou Liuhe Zhikang Foods Co., Ltd.	Under processing			
36	Feixian Liuhe Huahai Foods Co., Ltd.	Yes	Fei County Environmental Protection Bureau	371325-2017-030-L	August 23, 2017
37	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd. Foods Branch	Yes	Fuxin Environmental Protection Bureau		July 1, 2018
38	Dezhou Liuhe Jinshan Foods Co., Ltd.	Under processing			

39	Junan New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Under processing			
40	Guangzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	No	Gone through experts' review		June 2017
41	Hongyuan New Hope Yak Industry Co., Ltd.	Under processing	Hongyuan Ecological Environment Bureau		

## Environmentt Self-monitoring Scheme

Serial No.	Company Name	Monitoring Location	Monitoring Item	Monitoring Mode	Monitoring Frequency	Implementation Standard	Emission Limit	Analytical Method	Source of Method
1	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment station exit	PH	Online monitoring	4 times a day	Intergrated Wastewater Discharge Standard for the Yellow River Basin (Shaanxi Section) (DB61/224 - 2011); Discharge Standards for Water Pollutants in the Meat Processing Industry (GB13457-92)	6.0-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				400mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five-day biochemical oxygen demand				300mg/L	Dilution and inoculation test	HJ505-2009
			Chemical oxygen demand				500mg/L	Dichromate method	HJ828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				60mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ637-2012
			Coliform group				/	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
		Boiler chimney	Particulate matter	Manual monitoring	Once a year	Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard (GB 13271 Mel 2014), malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard (GB 14554 - 93)	30mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	GB/T16157-1996
			Sulfur						

			dioxide					electrolysis						
			Nitrogen oxides		Once a month	400mg/m <sup>3</sup>		HJ693-2014						
		Joint workshop outlet	Odor concentration	Malodorous Pollutant Emission Standard (GB 14554-93)	Once / half a year	2000 dimensionless	/	Three-point comparative stink substitution method	GB T-14675-1993					
			Ammonia gas					Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ533-2009					
			Hydrogen sulfide					Methylene blue spectrophotometry						
		Waste gas outlet of sewage treatment station	Odor concentration					2000 dimensionless	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB T-14675-1993				
			Ammonia gas					Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ533-2009					
			Hydrogen sulfide					Methylene blue spectrophotometry						
2	Beijing Qianxihe Foods Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment station exit	Chemical oxygen demand					Online monitoring	4 times per day	Integrated Water Pollutants Discharge Standard (DB11/307-2013)	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017	
			Total nitrogen									70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen									45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus	8.0mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013								
			pH	6.5-9	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986								
			Suspended	Manual	Every	400mg/L	Gravimetric					GB11901-89		

			matter	monitoring	quarter			method	
			Five-day biochemical oxygen demand	g			300mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				10000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
		Chemical workshop outlet	Non-methane total hydrocarbon			Integrated Air Pollutants Discharge Standard DB11/501—2017	50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	HJ/T 38-1999
		Canteen oil fume	Oil fume	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume in Catering Industry (Trial Implementation) GB18483-2001	1mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume in Catering Industry (Trial Implementation)	GB18483-2001
	Particulate matter						5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Hand weighing method	DB11/T1485
	Non-methane total hydrocarbon						10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	HJ/T 38-1999
3	Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment station exit	Chemical oxygen demand			Integrated Water Pollutants Discharge Standard (DB11/307-2013)	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen	Online monitoring	4 times per day		70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus				8.0mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013

			pH	Manual monitoring	Every quarter		6.5-9	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				400mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Phosphate				1.0mg/L	Spectrophotometric method	HJ 670-2013
			Five-day biochemical oxygen demand				300mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				10000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
		Chemical workshop outlet	Non-methane total hydrocarbon	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Control Standard for Volatile Organic Compounds from Industrial Enterprises DB13/2322-2016	50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	HJ/T 38-1999
		Air tank exhaust tube,, disilting room exhaust tube, grid exhaust tube, slaughter circle exhaust tube	Odor concentration				2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
							0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
4	Liaoning Qianxihe Foods Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment station exit	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	4 times per day	Integrated Water Pollutants Discharge Standard DB 21/1627- 2008. Meat Processing Industry Waer Pollutants Discharge Standard GB 13457 - 92	300mg/L	Rapid digestion spectrophotometry	HJ/T399-2007
			Total nitrogen				50mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride	HJ 668-2013

								spectrophotometry	
			Ammonia nitrogen				30mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus				5mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013
			pH				6.0-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five day's biochemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every quarter		250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
		Animal and vegetable oils				60mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012	
		Coliform group				10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012	
		Odor concentration				20 dimensionless	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
		Factory bound stink	Ammonia (Ammonia gas)	Manual monitoring	Every half a year		1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
5	Chengdu Hope Foods Co., Ltd.	Waste water treatment station outlet in high temperature workshop, and	Chemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every half a year		500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013

	septic tank outlet in low temperature workshop	Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
		Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013
		pH				6.0-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
		Suspended matter				400mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
		Five day's biochemical oxygen demand				300mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
		Animal and vegetable oils				60mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
		Coliform group				10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
	Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Manual monitoring	Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271-2014	150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
		Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011
		Particulate matter				20mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007
		Ringelrman emittance				Level 1	Ringelman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007
	Factory boundary Stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93	20 dimensionless	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
		Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
		Hydrogen				0.06mg/N	Gas	GB/T14678-19

			sulfide				m3	chromatography	93
6	Linyi Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92. Agreement with waste water treatment plant	450mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				50mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				35mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus				6mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				200mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five day's biochemical oxygen demand				120mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
		Coliform group	10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012				
		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Manual monitoring	Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271-2014, Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants DB37 2374-2018	150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
			Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011
			Smoke and dust				10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007

			Ringelrman emittance				1	Ringelrman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
	Ammonia (Ammonia gas)		1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>				Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
	Hydrogen sulfide		0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>				Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
7	Qiu County Liuhe Kangyuan Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92. Agreement with waste water treatment plant	450mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				35mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
		Boiler outlet	Suspended matter	Manual monitoring	Every quarter	200mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89	
			Five day's biochemical oxygen demand			120mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009	
			Animal and vegetable oils			50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012	
			Coliform group			10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012	
Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Manual monitoring	Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271-2014, Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants DB37 2374 -2018	150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014		
	Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011		
	Particulate matter				10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007		

		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitoring	Once / half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20		
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
8	Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92. Agreement with waste water treatment plant	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Manual monitoring	Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutant GB 13271-2014, Emission Standard of Boiler	200mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014

			Sulfur dioxide		Every year	Air Pollutant DB37 2374-2018	50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011		
			Smoke and dust				10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007		
			Ringelrman emittance				1	Ringelrman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007		
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry (Trial Implementation)	GB18483-2001		
							1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993		
							0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993		
		9	Lanling New Hope Liuhe Hongjun Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Notice on approving and issuing the revision of four standards of Integrated Discharge Standards of Water Pollutants along the line of South - North Water Transfer Project of Shandong Province, Lu Quality Supervision Standard Issue [2011] No. 35. Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457- 92	50mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
									20mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
									5mg/L	Nessler's reagent	HJ535-2009
			Total nitrogen								
			Ammonia								

		nitrogen					spectrophotometry			
		Total phosphorus				0.3mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013		
		pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986		
		Suspended matter	Manual monitoring	Every month		20mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89		
		Five day's biochemical oxygen demand				10mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009		
		Animal and vegetable oils				3mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012		
		Coliform group				10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012		
	Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides			Manual monitoring	Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants DB37 2374 - 2018	200mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
		Sulfur dioxide						50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011
		Smoke and dust	10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method				HJ/T 398-2007		
		Ringelrman emittance	1	Ringelrman smoke blackness diagram method				HJ/T 398-2007		
	Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993		
		Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993		
		Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993		

10	Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. Pingyi Refrigerat ion Plant	Discharg e outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitorin g	Every 6 hours	Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015, Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457- 92	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphtha lene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometr y	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometr y	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometr y	HJ 671-2013
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				200mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometr y	HJ 637-2012
		Coliform group	10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012				
		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Manual monitorin g	Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutant DB37 2374 - 2018	200mg/Nm 3	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
			Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm3	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011
			Smoke and dust				10mg/Nm3	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007
			Ringelrman				1	Ringelman smoke	HJ/T 398-2007

			emittance					blackness diagram method	
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitorin g	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-19 93
	Ammonia (Ammonia gas)		1.5mg/Nm 3				Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
	Hydrogen sulfide		0.06mg/N m3				Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-19 93	
11	Qingdao Tianrun Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharg e outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitorin g	Every 6 hours	Integrated Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants in Peninsula Basin of Shandong Province DB37/676-2007, Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92	60mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				30mg/L	Flow injection-naphtha lene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometr y	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				10mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometr y	HJ535-2009
			Phosphate				1mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometr y	HJ 671-2013
			pH				June ninth	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter	30mg/L	Gravimetric method		GB11901-89		
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	Manual monitorin g	Every month		20mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				5mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometr y	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012

		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry GB18483-2001, . Emission Standard of Shandong Boiler Air Pollutants, No. 2 Revision Sheet of The Ultra-low emission, Lu Quality Supervision Standard Issue [2016] No. 46	200mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014		
			Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011		
			Smoke and dust				10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007		
			Dyeing and finishing oil fume				2.0mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Emission Standard of Cooking fume for Catering Industry	GB18483-2001		
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993		
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993		
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993		
		12	Xiaoyi New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 4 hours	Environmental Quality Standards of Surface Water GB3838-2002, Discharge Standard of Pollutants from Urban Sewage Treatment Plant GB 18918 - 2002	40mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
					Ammonia nitrogen				2.0mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
					pH	Manual monitoring	Every month		6-9	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
Suspended matter	10mg/L				Gravimetric method				GB11901-89		
Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	10mg/L				Dilution and inoculation method				HJ505-2009		
Animal and vegetable oils	1mg/L				Infrared spectrophotometry				HJ 637-2012		
Coliform group	1000/L				Multi-tube fermentation and				HJ637-2012		

								filtration membrane		
		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271-2014, Integrated Emission Standard of Air Pollutants GB16297-1996	150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014	
	Sulfur dioxide		50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>				Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011		
	Smoke and dust		10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>				Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007		
	Ringelrman emittance		1				Ringelman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007		
	Odor treatment outlet	Odor concentration	Ammonia (Ammonia gas)	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
							Hydrogen sulfide	4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
							Odor concentration	0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
	Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Ammonia (Ammonia gas)	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
							Hydrogen sulfide	1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
							Hydrogen sulfide	0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
13	Yishui New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962-2015, Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92	500mg/L	Dichromate method	HJ 828-2017	
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013	

			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				200mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993			
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)	1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993			
			Hydrogen sulfide	0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993			
14	Guantao Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Urban Sewage Treatment Plant (GB18918-2002). Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry (GB13457-92). Standard of Irrigation Water Quality (GB5084-2005) Dry Farming Standard.	50mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				/	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				5mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009



								Industry			
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration			Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993		
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993		
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993		
15	Binzhou Liuhe Longda Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015, Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017		
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013		
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009		
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986		
			Suspended matter				400mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89		
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				300mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009		
			Animal and vegetable oils				60mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012		
			Coliform group				10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012		
			Odor treatment outlet				Odor concentration	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
							Ammonia		4.9kg/h	Ion selective	GB/T

			(Ammonia gas)					electrode method	14669-1993			
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993			
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration				20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993			
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993			
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993			
16	Wudi Liuhe Xinyang Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017			
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013			
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009			
			pH	6-8.5	Glass electrode method		GB 6920-1986					
			Suspended matter	300mg/L	Gravimetric method		GB11901-89					
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method		HJ505-2009					
			Animal and vegetable oils	Manual monitoring	Every quarter		50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012			
			Coliform group	10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane		HJ637-2012					
			Odor treatment	Odor concentration					Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB	2000	Three-point comparison	GB/T14675-1993

		outlet				14554-93,		stinking bag method	
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration				20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
17	Zouping Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015, Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			pH	Manual monitoring	Every half a year		6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				10000	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration	HJ637-2012

								membrane	
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,			20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
	Ammonia (Ammonia gas)		1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>				Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
	Hydrogen sulfide		0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>				Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
18	Shanxian Liuhe Feeds Co., Ltd. Food Branch	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962-2015. Notice on approving and issuing the revision of four standards in Integrated Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants along the line of South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province, Lu Quality Supervision Standard Issue[2011] No. 35. Notice on approving and issuing the revision of four standards to increasing total salt content criterium limit	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				21mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
		Total salt content	1600mg/L	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 51-1999				
		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants DB37 2374-2018. Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants in Shandong Emission Standard No. 2	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	100mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
			Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared	HJ 629-2011

							revision of Ultra-low emission. Lu Quality Supervision Standard Issue [2016] No. 46. Integrated Emission Standard of Air Pollutants GB16297-1996		absorption method						
			Smoke and dust				10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007						
			Ringelrman emittance				1	Ringelman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007						
		Odor treatment outlet	Odor concentration				Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993					
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)					4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993					
			Hydrogen sulfide					0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993					
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration					20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993					
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)					1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993					
			Hydrogen sulfide					0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993					
		19	Huaibei New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.					Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92	70mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
									Ammonia nitrogen				15mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
Suspended matter	Manual monitoring			Every quarter	60mg/L	Gravimetric method		GB11901-89							
Five days' biochemical oxygen demand					25mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method		HJ505-2009							
Animal and vegetable oils					15mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry		HJ 637-2012							
Coliform group					5000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration	HJ637-2012								

								membrane	
		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides			Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271 - 2014,	200mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
			Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011
			Smoke and dust				20mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007
		Canteen oil fume	Oil fume			Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry	2.0mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry	GB18483-2001
20	Cao County Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962-2015, Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92	300mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				21mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every half a year		250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				/	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
			Ammonia (Ammonia)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993

			gas)						
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
21	JiaxiangNew Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - Integrated Discharge Standard of Waste Water GB8978-1996	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				200mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
		Odor treatment outlet	Coliform group	Manual monitoring	Every quarter	/	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012	
			Odor concentration	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)			4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
			Hydrogen			0.33kg/h	Gas	GB/T14678-1993	

			sulfide					chromatography	93	
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration				20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
			Chemical oxygen demand				60mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017	
22	Yuncheng Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Total nitrogen	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into	20mg/L	Flow injection-naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013	
			Ammonia nitrogen				10mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009	
			Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013	
			pH		Every day		Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015 Integrated Discharge	6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter			Standard of Waste Water GB8978-1996	30mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89	
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every quarter		20mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009	
			Animal and vegetable oils				5mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012	
			Coliform group				5000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012	
			Boiler	Nitrogen		Every	Emission Standard of Boiler	100mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive	HJ 692-2014

		outlet	oxides		half a year	Air Pollutants DB37 2374 - 2018,	3	infrared absorption method	
			Sulfur dioxide			Integrated Emission Standard of Air Pollutants GB 16927-1996	50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011
			Smoke and dust				10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007
			Ringelrman emittance				1	Ringelman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007
23	Anshan Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Integrated Discharge Standard of Waste Water DB 21/1627 - 2008, Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015	300mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				30mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter	Manual monitoring	Every quarter		300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Total soluble solid				2000mg/L	Water Quality of Urban Waste Water Inspection Method Standard	CJ/T 51
		Coliform group	10000/L	Water Quality of Urban Waste Water Inspection Method	CJ/T 51				
		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Every month	400mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271 - 2014, Integrated Emission Standard of Air Pollutants GB16297-1996	3	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
			Mercury and its compounds		0.05mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Cold atomic absorption spectrophotometry	HJ 543—2009	
			Sulfur		400mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Non-dispersive	HJ 629-2011	

		Factory boundary	dioxide				3	infrared absorption method			
			Smoke and dust				80mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007		
			Ringelmann emittance				1	Ringelmann smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007		
		Factory boundary					Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
								1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
								0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
								1mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	GB/T 15432-1995	
		24	Panjin Liuhe Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Integrated Discharge Standard of Waste Water DB 21/1627 - 2008, Discharge Standard Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92,	50mg/L	Dichromate method	HJ 828-2017
					Ammonia nitrogen				8mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
					Total nitrogen				15mg/L	Gas phase molecular absorption spectrometry	HJ/T 199-2005
pH	6-8.5				Glass electrode method				GB 6920-1986		
Manual monitoring	Every month			Suspended matter	20mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89				
				Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	10mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009				
				Total soluble solid	2000mg/L	Water Quality of Urban Sewage Inspection Method Standard	CJ/T 51				
				Animal and vegetable oils	20mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012				

		Boiler outlet	Number of coliform group bacteria	Manual monitoring	Every quarter	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271 - 2014,	10000/L	Water Quality of Urban Sewage Inspection Method Standard	CJ/T 51				
			Nitrogen oxides				400mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014				
			Mercury and its compounds				0.05mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Cold atomic absorption spectrophotometry	HJ 543—2009				
			Sulfur dioxide				400mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011				
			Smoke and dust				80mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007				
			Ringelrman emittance				1	Ringelrman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007				
		Factory boundary	Odor concentration			Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993				
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993				
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993				
			Particulate matter				1mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	GB/T 15432-1995				
		25	Dong A Liuhe Lujia Foods Co., Ltd.			Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every quarter	Notice on approving and issuing the revision of four standards in Integrated Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants along the line of South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province, [2011] No. 35, Emission Standard of Water	60mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
							Ammonia nitrogen				10mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
							pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
							Suspended matter				30mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89

26	Liaocheng Liuhongda Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92	20mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				5mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				10000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
			Odor concentration				2000	Three-point comparison stinky bag method	GB/T14675-1993
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554 - 93, Notice on Implementation of Special Emission Limits for Air Pollutants in cities along Air Pollution Transmission Channel between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province (Notice No. 9 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection in 2018)	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)			1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
			Hydrogen sulfide			0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
			Chemical oxygen demand			500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017	
			Ammonia nitrogen			45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009	
			pH			6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986	
Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Suspended matter	Manual monitoring	Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015	300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89			
	Five days' biochemical oxygen demand			250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009			

			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012							
			Coliform group				/	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012							
		Odor treatment outlet	Odor concentration				Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554 - 93, Notice on the implementation of Special Discharge Limits of Air Pollutants in cities along the Air Pollutants Transmission Channel in Beijing, Tianjing and Heibei Province.	2000	Three-point comparison stinky bag method	GB/T14675-1993					
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)						4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993					
			Hydrogen sulfide						0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993					
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration						20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993					
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)						1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993					
			Hydrogen sulfide						0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993					
		27	Shenxian New Hope Liuhe Qingsizha i Foods Co., Ltd.						Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Emission Standard of Water Pollutants in Down Industry GB 21901 - 2008, Notice on approving and issuing the revision of four standards in Integrated Discharge Standard of	60mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
										Ammonia nitrogen				10mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
										pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
										Suspended matter	Manual monitoring	Every month	Water Pollutants along the line of South-to-North	30mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
	Five days' biochemical oxygen demand			Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province, [2011] No. 35, Emission Standard of Water	15mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method			HJ505-2009							
	Anionic surfactant			Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92	3mg/L	Methylene blue spectrophotometry			/							
	Animal and				5mg/L	Infrared	HJ 637-2012									

			vegetable oils					spectrophotometry								
			Coliform group					10000/L		Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012					
		Odor treatment outlet						Odor concentration			Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554 - 93, The second revision of DB/372376-2013 "Integrated Emission Standard of Regional Air Pollutants in Shandong Province" Lu Quality Supervision Standard Fa (2016) No. 46	2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
								Ammonia (Ammonia gas)					4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
								Particulate matter					10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	GB/T 15432-1995	
								Hydrogen sulfide					0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
		Factory boundary stink						Odor concentration			Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554 - 93, The second revision of DB/372376-2013 "Integrated Emission Standard of Regional Air Pollutants in Shandong Province" Lu Quality Supervision Standard Fa (2016) No. 46	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
								Ammonia (Ammonia gas)					1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
								Hydrogen sulfide					0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
		28	Yanggu Liuhe Luxin Foods Co., Ltd.					Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station		Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Emission Standard of Water Pollutants in Down Industry GB 21901 - 2008, Notice on approving and issuing the revision of four standards in Integrated Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants along the line of South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province, [2011] No. 35,	50mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
										Ammonia nitrogen				5mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
										Total phosphorus				0.3mg/L	Naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 667-2013
pH	6-8.5			Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986											
Suspended matter	Manual monitoring			Every month	20mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89									
Five days' biochemical	10mg/L				Dilution and inoculation	HJ505-2009										

			oxygen demand					method				
			Anionic surfactant				3mg/L	Methylene blue spectrophotometry				
			Animal and vegetable oils				3mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012			
			Coliform group				5000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012			
		Odor treatment outlet	Odor concentration		Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554 - 93, The second revision of DB/372376-2013 "Integrated Emission Standard of Regional Air Pollutants in Shandong Province" Lu Quality Supervision Standard Issue (2016) No. 46	2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993			
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993			
			Particulate matter				10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	GB/T 15432-1995			
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993			
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration					20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993		
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)					1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993		
			Hydrogen sulfide					0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993		
29	Weifang Tianhui Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring			Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962-2015	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017	
			Ammonia nitrogen							45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total nitrogen							70mg/L	Gas phase molecular absorption spectrometry	HJ/T 199-2005
			Total			8mg/L			Naphthalene	HJ 667-2013		

			phosphorus					ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter				300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Anionic surfactant		Every quarter		20mg/L	Methylene blue spectrophotometry	
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group	Manual monitoring			5000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
		Duck feather workshop	Particulate matter				30mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	GB/T 15432-1995
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration		Every half a year		20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
30	Weifang Heshengyuan Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92,	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen			Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015	45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Gas phase molecular	HJ/T 199-2005

							absorption spectrometry	
		Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 667-2013
		pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
		Suspended matter				300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
		Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
		Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
		Coliform group				5000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
				Every quarter				
		Canteen outlet	Oil fume	Manual monitoring		2.0mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry	GB18483-2001
		Odor treatment outlet	Odor concentration			2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)	Every half a year		8.7kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide			0.58kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration			20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)			1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993

			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993		
31	Zhecheng Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015	49mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017		
			Ammonia nitrogen				4.9mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009		
			Total phosphorus				0.5mg/L	Naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 667-2013		
			pH	Manual monitoring	Every month		6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986		
			Suspended matter				30mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89		
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				10mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009		
			Animal and vegetable oils				5mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012		
		Coliform group	5000/L			Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012				
		Canteen outlet	Non-methane total hydrocarbon			Manual monitoring	Once / half a year	10/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	HJ/T 38-1999	
			Oil fume					1.0mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry	GB18483-2001	
			Boiler outlet	Ringelman emittance	2000			Ringelman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007		
					Nitrogen	Online			150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Constant potential	HJ 693-2014

			oxides	monitoring			3	electrolysis			
			Sulfur dioxide	g			50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011		
			Particulate matter				20mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	GB/T 16157-1996		
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Manual monitoring			20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993		
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993		
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993		
32	Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Integrated Discharge Standard of Waste Water GB8978-1996	70mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017		
			Ammonia nitrogen	g			15mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009		
			pH		Manual monitoring		Every month	6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986	
			Total phosphorus					0.5mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 670-2013	
			Suspended matter					60mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89	
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand					25mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009	
			Animal and vegetable oils					15mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012	
			Coliform group					5000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012	
			Canteen exhaust	Oil fume			Every half a	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering	2.0mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Emission Standard of	GB18483-2001

		outlet			year	Industry		Cooking Fume for Catering Industry	
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration			Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
33	Hebi Liuhe Zhizhen Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 2 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Integrated Discharge Standard of Waste Water GB8978-1996, Concentration limit specified in drainage agreement	350mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				35mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			pH		Every month		6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Total phosphorus		Every day		4mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 670-2013
			Suspended matter				60mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every month		25mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				15mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group				5000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
		Canteen exhaust outlet		Every half a year	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry	2.0mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry	GB18483-2001	
		Factory			Emission Standard of	20	Three-point	GB/T14675-19	

		boundary outlet	concentration			Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93		comparison stinking bag method	93
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
34	Laiwu New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962-2015	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			pH				6.5-9.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Total phosphorus	8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry		HJ 670-2013		
			Suspended matter	Manual monitoring	Every quarter		400mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				350mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				100mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
		Boiler exhaust pipe	Every half a year	No. 2 revision sheet of Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants in Shandong Province on Ultra-low emission Lu Quality Supervision Standard Issue [2016] No. 46	Nitrogen oxides	200mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Constant potential electrolysis	HJ 693-2014	
		Sulfur dioxide			50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Iodometric method	HJ/T 56-2000		
Smoke and dust	10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Test method of boiler smoke and dust			GB 5468-91				
Odor		Emission Standard of	2000	Three-point	GB/T14675-19				

		treatment outlet	concentration			Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,		comparison stinking bag method	93
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide				0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
35	Dezhou Liuhe Zhikang Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962-2015, Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457-92	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 668-2013
			pH				6.0-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 670-2013
			Suspended matter				300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Number of coliform bacteria				/	Multi-tube fermentation and filtration membrane	HJ637-2012
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
				Boiler exhaust pipe	Ringelman emittance	Manual monitoring	Every year	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants DB37 2374-2018,	Level 1
		Nitrogen oxides	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271-	150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Constant potential			HJ 693-2014	

						2014		electrolysis		
			Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Iodometric method	HJ/T 56-2000	
			Smoke and dust				10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Test method for boiler smoke and dust	GB 5468-91	
		Odor treatment outlet	Odor concentration	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,		2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)					4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993
			Hydrogen sulfide					0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993
36	Feixian Liuhe Huahai Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Notice on approving and issuing the revision of four standards in Integrated Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants along the line of South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province, Lu Quality Supervision Issue [2011] No. 35, Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92 Integrated Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants along the line of South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province, DB37/599 - 2006, Four standards of Integrated Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants along the line of South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Shandong Province to increase the Total Nitrogen	50mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017	
			Ammonia nitrogen					5mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			Total phosphorus					0.3mg/L	Naphthalene ethylenediamine hydrochloride spectrophotometry	HJ 667-2013
			pH	Manual monitoring	Every month		6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986	
			Suspended matter					20mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Total nitrogen					20mg/L	Gas phase molecular absorption spectrometry	HJ/T 199-2005
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand					10mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils					3mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
			Coliform group					10000/L	Multi-tube fermentation and	HJ637-2012

						Limits revision sheet DB37 / 599 - 2006.		filtration membrane	
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93		20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993
	Ammonia (Ammonia gas)		1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>				Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
	Hydrogen sulfide		0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>				Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
37	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd. Foods Branch	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Integrated Discharge Standard of Waste Water DB 21/ 1627 - 2008	300mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				30mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
			Suspended matter	Manual monitoring	Every quarter		300mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
			Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				250mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
			Animal and vegetable oils				50mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012
		Boiler outlet	Coliform Group				/	Fermentation method	GB5750
			Nitrogen oxides	Manual monitoring	Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271 - 2014,	200mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
			Sulfur dioxide				50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011
			Smoke and dust				20mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007
		Ringelrman emittance	Level 1				Ringelman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007	

		Odor treatment outlet	Odor concentration	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)			4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
			Hydrogen sulfide			0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
		Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
			Ammonia (Ammonia gas)			1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
			Hydrogen sulfide			0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
38	Dezhou Liuhe Jinshan Foods Co., Ltd.	Discharge outlet of sewage treatment station	Chemical oxygen demand	Online monitoring	Every 6 hours	Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB 13457 - 92, Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962 - 2015	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017
			Ammonia nitrogen				45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009
			pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986
				Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Suspended matter	350mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89
						Total phosphorus	8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013
						Total nitrogen	70mg/L	Gas phase molecular absorption spectrometry	HJ/T 199-2005
						Five days' biochemical oxygen demand	300mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009
						Animal and vegetable oils	60mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012

			Coliform group				/	Fermentation method	GB5750
		Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides		Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants DB37 2374 - 2018, Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants GB 13271 - 2014	150mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
	Sulfur dioxide		Every year		50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011	
	Smoke and dust		10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Gravimetric method		HJ/T 398-2007		
	Ringelrman emittance		Level 1		Ringelman smoke blackness diagram method		HJ/T 398-2007		
	Exhaust outlet of fish ball and fish bean curd production line		Every half a year		Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry DB37/ 597 - 2006,		1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Infrared spectrophotometry	DB37/ 597—2006
	Waste gas outlet of sewage station	Odor concentration		Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	2000	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
		Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
		Hydrogen sulfide				0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
	Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration		Every half a year	Emission Standard of Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93,	20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993	
		Ammonia (Ammonia gas)				1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993	
		Hydrogen sulfide				0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993	
39	Junan New Hope	Discharge outlet of	Chemical oxygen demand	Manual monitoring	Every half a year	Discharge Standard of Water pollutants for Meat Processing Industry GB	500mg/L	Dichromate titration	HJ 828-2017

Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	sewage treatment station	Ammonia nitrogen	13457 - 92, Water Quality Standard of Sewage Discharged into Urban Sewers GB/T 31962-2015			45mg/L	Nessler's reagent spectrophotometry	HJ535-2009	
		pH				6-8.5	Glass electrode method	GB 6920-1986	
		Suspended matter				350mg/L	Gravimetric method	GB11901-89	
		Total phosphorus				8mg/L	Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometry	HJ 671-2013	
		Total nitrogen				70mg/L	Gas phase molecular absorption spectrometry	HJ/T 199-2005	
		Five days' biochemical oxygen demand				300mg/L	Dilution and inoculation method	HJ505-2009	
		Animal and vegetable oils				60mg/L	Infrared spectrophotometry	HJ 637-2012	
		Coliform group				/	Fermentation method	GB5750	
	Boiler outlet	Nitrogen oxides	Every month	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants DB37 2374 - 2018, Emission Standard of Regional Air Pollutant in Shandong Province DB37/2376-2013			200mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 692-2014
		Sulfur dioxide					50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Non-dispersive infrared absorption method	HJ 629-2011
		Smoke and dust					10mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	HJ/T 398-2007
		Ringelman emittance					Level 1	Ringelman smoke blackness diagram method	HJ/T 398-2007
	Cooking fume outlet	Particulate matter	Every half a year	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume for Catering Industry DB37/ 597 - 2006			30mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gravimetric method	GB/T 16157-1996
		Oil fume					1.2mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Infrared spectrophotometry	DB37/ 597—2006
	Waste	Odor		Emission Standard of			2000	Three-point	GB/T14675-19

	gas outlet of sewage station	concentration			Malodorous Pollutants GB 14554-93		comparison stinking bag method	93									
							Ammonia (Ammonia gas)	4.9kg/h	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993							
							Hydrogen sulfide	0.33kg/h	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993							
	Factory boundary stink	Odor concentration						Every hour	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants (GB 13271-2014)		20	Three-point comparison stinking bag method	GB/T14675-1993				
											Ammonia (Ammonia gas)	1.5mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Ion selective electrode method	GB/T 14669-1993			
											Hydrogen sulfide	0.06mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Gas chromatography	GB/T14678-1993			
	Guangzhou Hope Feeds Co., Ltd.	Boiler chimney									Particulate matter	Online monitoring	Every hour	Emission Standard of Boiler Air Pollutants (GB 13271-2014)	20mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Laser backscattering method	GB/T16157-1996
											Sulfur dioxide	g			50mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Ultraviolet differential optical absorption spectrometry	HJ/T397-2007
											Nitrogen oxides				200mg/m <sup>3</sup>		

## Other disclosed environmental information

Serial No.	Company	Pollution Discharge Permit No.	Date of Issue	Due Date
1	Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	91610403758818164R001X	2018-11-20	2021-11-19
2	Beijing Qianxihe Foods Co., Ltd.	91110000741567725K001Z	2018-12-21	2021-12-20
3	Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	91130581776166315U001Z	2018-12-14	2021-12-13
4	Liaoning Qianxihe Foods Co., Ltd.	91210113784575311A001Y	2018-12-20	2021-12-19
5	Chengdu Hope Foods Co., Ltd.	91510132621702689Y001P	2018-10-18	2021-10-17
6	Linyi Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91371424690608012M001Y	2018-12-9	2021-12-31
7	Qiu County Liuhe Kangyuan Foods Co., Ltd.	91130430598257627Y	2019-3-4	2022-3-3
8	Linyi Liuhe Hongchen Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd.	91371300684847260M001Q	2018-12-31	2021-12-30
9	Lanling New Hope Liuhe Hongjun Foods Co., Ltd.	91371324074412809A001Z	2018-12-31	2021-12-30

10	Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. Pingyi Refrigeration Plant	91371326730643307N001X	2018-12-31	2021-12-30
11	Qingdao Tianrun Foods Co., Ltd.	9137028373726158XG001R	2018-11-29	2021-11-28
12	Xiaoyi New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	911411815684736446001P	2018-11-5	2021-11-4
13	Yishui New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91371323676832608P001Q	2018-12-31	2021-12-30
14	Guantao Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	911304338720976263	2019-4-29	2022-4-28
15	Binzhou Liuhe Longda Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd.	91371600780754056D001X	2018-12-15	2021-12-14
16	Wudi Liuhe Xinyang Foods Co., Ltd.	913716237892643444001W	2019-1-1	2021-12-31
17	Zouping Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	9137162672075787X3001Y	2018-12-17	2021-12-16
18	Shanxian Liuhe Feeds Co., Ltd. Foods Branch	91371722054960365G001W	2019-1-1	2021-12-31
19	Huaibei New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91340600662906805K001P	2018-10-26	2021-10-25
20	Cao County Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91371721668055386B001Y	2019-1-1	2021-12-31
21	Jiaxiang New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91370829MA3C7NQJ53001V	2018-12-11	2021-12-10
22	Yuncheng Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	913717257939188497001R	2019-1-1	2021-12-31
23	Anshan Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91210321664575659M001R	2018-12-14	2021-12-13
24	Panjin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	91211121696196493W001R	2018-12-22	2021-12-21
25	Dong A Liuhe Lujia Foods Co., Ltd.	91371524554382151H001Y	2018-12-4	2021-12-3
26	Liaocheng Liuhe Rongda Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd.	913715267986527441001Q	2018-12-13	2021-12-12
27	Shenxian New Hope Liuhe Qingsizhai Foods Co., Ltd.	91371522081794657Y001X	2018-12-14	2021-12-13
28	Yanggu Liuhe Luxin Foods Co., Ltd.	91371521684826830M001Q	2018-12-3	2021-12-2
29	Weifang Tianhui Foods Co., Ltd.	913707837961923691001R	2019-1-1	2021-12-31
30	Weifang Heshengyuan Foods Co., Ltd.	91370784771026284D001X	2019-1-1	2021-12-31
31	Zhecheng Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91411424580337557E001P	2018-9-28	2021-9-27
32	Luoyang Liuhe Huiquan Foods Co., Ltd.	914103816794610724001P	2018-9-30	2021-9-29
33	Hebi Liuhe Zhizhen Foods Co., Ltd.	91410621MA3X68M315001Y	2018-11-28	2021-11-27
34	Laiwu New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91371202082953517U001Q	2018-12-24	2021-12-23
35	Dezhou Liuhe Zhikang Foods Co., Ltd.	91371421673188095B001W	2019-1-1	2021-12-31

36	Feixian Liuhe Huahai Foods Co., Ltd.	913713255903361016001Y	2018-12-31	2021-12-30
37	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture Husbandry Co., Ltd. Foods Branch	91210900749795052A001V	2018-12-12	2021-12-11
38	Dezhou Liuhe Jinshan Foods Co., Ltd.	913714006781009453001Q	2018-12-12	2021-12-11
39	Junan New Hope Liuhe Foods Co., Ltd.	91371327050925781W001U	2018-12-31	2021-12-30
40	Guangzhou Hope Feeds Co., Ltd.	4401152014080030	2017-1-12	2022-1-11
41	Hongyuan New Hope Yak Industry Co., Ltd.	91513233071441831B001U	2019-7-26	2022-7-25

Other information related to environmental protection.

None.

## XIX. Notes on other important matters

Applicable  Not Applicable

1. New Hope Group Co., Ltd. increased its holdings of the company by 48,493,655 shares, accounting for 1.15% of the total capital stock of the company, with the increased amount of 303,656,091.54 Yuan (excluding transaction fees). After the completion of the increase plan, New Hope Group held 1,048,163,129 shares of the company, accounting for 24.86% of the total capital stock of the company.

2. In order to improve work efficiency and work in a planned way to carry out the financing, according to the actual situation of production and operation, the total guarantees, which the company and holding subsidiaries afforded in 2019, would not exceed the maximum amount of RMB 36.9233 billion Yuan, accounting for 171.14% of the net asset of 21.5751232 billion Yuan attributable to shareholders of listed companies in company's latest audition (2018). That matter was approved by the company's second extraordinary shareholders' meeting in 2019.

3. In order to improve work efficiency and strengthen strategic cooperation with large raw material suppliers, according to the actual needs of the procurement business, the raw material purchasing payment guarantee, which the company afforded to 115 subsidiary companies in the raw material purchasing contract signed during the term of authorization with 15 feed raw materials suppliers such as COFCO Trade Co., Ltd, would not exceed 1.797 billion Yuan, being 8.33% of the net asset of for the company's latest audited (2018) attributable to shareholders of listed companies with a net worth of 21.5751232 billion Yuan attributable to shareholders of listed companies in company's latest audition (2018). That matter was approved by the company's 2018 annual shareholders' meeting.

4. According to the *Rules Governing of Stock Listing of Shenzhen Stock Exchange*, the purchase and sale of products between the company and the related party such as New Hope Group Co., Ltd. or its subsidiary companies constitute related transaction. According to the actual needs of production and operation, the company has signed the daily purchase and sales agreement with each related party. In 2019, the amount of the company's purchase of feed materials, dairy products and other products from the related parties and their subsidiary companies should not exceed RMB 65 million Yuan; The labor services provided by related parties and their subsidiary companies should not exceed RMB 153 million Yuan; Leasing assets to related parties should not exceed RMB 5 million Yuan; The sales amount of feed, packaging, meat products, cooked food and other products to related parties and their subsidiary companies should not exceed RMB 228.8 million Yuan.

5. In order to better develop the company's main business, guarantee the company's capital demand in the process of operation and reduce the cost of capital, according to *Management Method for Debt Financing Instruments for Non-financial Enterprises in the*

*Inter-bank Bond Market* and other relevant provisions, the company decided to apply to the National Association of Financial Market Institution Investors to issue ultra-short-term financing bonds of RMB 3 billion Yuan, and that matter was approved by the company's 2018 annual shareholders' meeting.

The company has received the *Notice of Acceptance of Registration* issued by the NAFMII. The NAFMII agrees to accept the registration of the company's ultra-short-term financing bond with the amount of RMB 3 billion Yuan. The registered amount shall be valid for 2 years from the date of the *Notice of Acceptance of Registration* issued by the NAFMII.

6. The term of the company's 7th board of directors expired in May 2019. According to the relevant provisions of China Securities Regulatory Commission and Shenzhen Stock Exchange, in the views solicited in advance from shareholders, independent directors and so on, the company's board of directors elected the eighth board of directors' candidates: Yonghao Liu, Chang Liu, Hang Wang, Jianxiong Li, Cheng Deng, Deng Feng, Huanchun Chen, and Manli Cai, and the term is three years from the date of the election passed by the company's shareholders' meeting. The general election was approved by the company's first extraordinary shareholders' meeting in 2019.

7. The term of the company's 7th board of supervisors expired in May 2019. According to relevant regulations of China Securities Regulatory Commission and Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the board of supervisors elected Zhigang Xu and Fang Yang as supervisor candidates of shareholders for the eighth board of supervisors, and the term is three years from the date of the election passed by the company's shareholders' meeting. The general election was approved by the company's first extraordinary shareholders' meeting in 2019.

8. In order to promote the public issuance of convertible corporate bond for A shares smoothly, in combination with the practical situation of the company, the company's second meeting of the eighth board of directors decided to adjust the public issuance scale of convertible corporate bond for A shares from no more than 5 billion Yuan (including 5 billion Yuan) to no more than RMB 4 billion Yuan (including 4 billion Yuan), and all investments would be put in the pig breeding project after deducting distribution costs.

On January 3, 2020, the company publicly issued 40 million convertible corporate bonds with the value of \$100 for each bond and a total amount of 4 billion Yuan. The listing date was February 4, 2020.

9. In order to better develop the company's main business, guarantee the company's capital demand in the process of operation and reduce the cost of capital, according to *Management Method for Debt Financing Instruments for Non-financial Enterprises in the Inter-bank Bond Market* and other relevant provisions, the company decided to apply to the National Association of Financial Market Institution Investors to issue medium term notes of no more than 5 billion Yuan (including 5 billion Yuan), and that matter was approved by the company's second extraordinary shareholders' meeting in 2019.

On March 9, 2020, the company issued the first 2020 medium term notes (epidemic prevention and control debt), with an amount of RMB 2 billion Yuan, an interest rate of 3.43%, and the term of 3 years.

10. As of November 28, 2019, through centralized bidding transaction method, the company had purchased 75,858,790 shares, accounting for 1.799% of the company's total share capital at present. The highest transaction price is 18.97 Yuan / share, the lowest transaction price is 7.01 Yuan / share, and the total amount paid is 608,372,528.51 Yuan (excluding transaction fees). The company completed the share repurchase.

## **XX. Major matters of the subsidiary of the company**

Applicable     Not Applicable

## Section 6 Changes in shares and shareholders

### I. Changes in shares

#### 1. Changes in shares

Unit: Shares

	Before this change		Increase or decrease in this change (+, -)					After this change	
	Quantity	Proportion	Issuing new shares	Share donation	Conversion of provident fund into stock	Other	Subtotal	Quantity	Proportion
I. Limited sale of conditional shares	40,590,308	0.96%				-22,532,550	-22,532,550	18,057,758	0.43%
3. Other domestic shareholdings	40,590,308	0.96%				-22,532,550	-22,532,550	18,057,758	0.43%
shares held by domestic legal entities	1,783,456	0.04%						1,783,456	0.04%
Shares held by domestic natural persons	38,806,852	0.92%				-22,532,550	-22,532,550	16,274,302	0.39%
II. Unlimited sale of conditional shares	4,175,424,701	99.04%				22,532,550	22,532,550	4,197,957,251	99.57%
1. RMB common stock	4,175,424,701	99.04%				22,532,550	22,532,550	4,197,957,251	99.57%
III. Total number of shares	4,216,015,009	100.00%				0	0	4,216,015,009	100.00%

The reasons for the change of shares

√ Applicable    □ Not Applicable

1. During the reporting period, the company awarded 3.6 million restricted shares to the equity incentive target, the first grant date is July 18, 2019, and the listing date is July 30, 2019.

2. On March 27, 2019, 26113050 shares with limited sale conditions held by Junfang Yan and Zhanhe Gao, which were issued by the company in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets, were released from the restricted sale and listed for circulation.

3. The restriction on the sale of 19500 limited conditional shares held by Mr. Yuewen Dang was released on November 22nd, 2019.

Approval of changes in shares

√ Applicable    □ Not Applicable

1. The granting of restricted stock and stock options to 24 incentive targets has been examined and approved at the 44th meeting

of the Seventh Board of Directors of the company, it was approved by the first extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2019 held on June 6, 2019.

2. Other share changes are in accordance with the laws, regulations and normative documents such as the *Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange*, the *Guidelines on the Standardized Operation of Listed Companies on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange*, and the relevant requirements of the *Rules on the Management of Shares and Changes Held by Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers of Listed Companies*.

Transfer of ownership of changes in shares

Applicable  Not Applicable

1. Our company applied to the Shenzhen Branch of China Securities Registration and Clearing Co., Ltd. for the registration of restricted shares under the equity incentive scheme. Zhongdeng Shenzhen Branch has transferred 3.6 million restricted shares held by the company's special securities account for repurchase to 24 equity incentive targets' accounts on July 29th, 2019.

Progress in the implementation of share repurchase

Applicable  Not Applicable

As of November 28, 2019, the total number of shares repurchased by the company in the form of centralized bidding transaction was 75858790 shares, accounting for 1.799% of the company's current total shareholding equity, with the highest transaction price of 18.97 Yuan per share and the lowest transaction price of 7.01 Yuan per share. The total amount paid is 608372528.51 Yuan (excluding transaction fees), and the share repurchase of the company has been completed.

The progress of the implementation of the reduction of repurchased shares by centralized bidding

Applicable  Not Applicable

The impact of share changes on the financial indicators such as basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share and net assets per share belonging to the company's common shareholders in the most recent year and the latest period

Applicable  Not Applicable

Other content that the company deems necessary or required to be disclosed by the securities regulatory authority

Applicable  Not Applicable

## 2. Changes in restricted shares

Applicable  Not Applicable

Unit: Shares

Shareholder name	Number of restricted shares at the beginning of the period	Increasing the number of restricted shares in this period	The number of shares with sales restrictions have been lifted in this period	Number of restricted shares at the end of the period	Reasons for sales restriction	Date of lifting the restriction on sale

Chang Liu	1,616,588	0	0	1,616,588	Senior executives lock in shares	Lift the sales restrictions by stages according to the regulations of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and the appointment of senior executives
Yonghao Liu	669,240	0	0	669,240	Senior executives lock in shares	Lift the sales restrictions by stages according to the regulations of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and the appointment of senior executives
Jitao Han	12,000	0	0	12,000	Senior executives lock in shares	Lift the sales restrictions by stages according to the regulations of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and the appointment of senior executives
Yuewen Dang	19,500	0	19,500	0	Senior executives lock in shares	22 November 2019
Ningli Lei	486,397	0	0	486,397	Shares with limited terms of sale issued in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets	February 25, 2020
Suifang Yan	421,544	0	0	421,544	Shares with limited terms of sale issued in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets	February 25, 2020

Zhanhe Gao	16,005,714	0	16,005,714	0	Shares with limited terms of sale issued in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets	March 27, 2019
Shunhu Kang	713,382	0	0	713,382	Shares with limited terms of sale issued in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets	February 25, 2020
Junfang Yan	10,107,336	0	10,107,336	0	Shares with limited terms of sale issued in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets	March 27, 2019
Junfang Yan	8,755,151	0	0	8,755,151	Shares with limited terms of sale issued in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets	February 25, 2020
Yangling Fengyi Equity Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership)	956,581	0	0	956,581	Shares with limited terms of sale issued in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets	February 25, 2020
Yangling Xiangyuan Equity Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership)	826,875	0	0	826,875	Shares with limited terms of sale issued in 2016 with paid cash for acquisition of assets	February 25, 2020

Cheng Deng	0	765,000	0	765,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Yuling Tao	0	225,000	0	225,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Chongxing Ji	0	225,000	0	225,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Jitao Han	0	180,000	0	180,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Weiyong Wang	0	180,000	0	180,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Shuhua Wang	0	180,000	0	180,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Ji Hu	0	180,000	0	180,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Zhichun Yan	0	225,000	0	225,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.

Jianmin Wang	0	90,000	0	90,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Fang Wan	0	45,000	0	45,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Lai Feng Sun	0	90,000	0	90,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Zhenqiang Ma	0	120,000	0	120,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Tongli Lv	0	90,000	0	90,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Lei Liu	0	180,000	0	180,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Huazhong Gong	0	75,000	0	75,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Xubo Bai	0	120,000	0	120,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.

Yongjian Yao	0	120,000	0	120,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Yakuan Huang	0	75,000	0	75,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Liqiang Zhu	0	75,000	0	75,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Guilian Zhou	0	60,000	0	60,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Zao Zhang	0	45,000	0	45,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Yong Tang	0	45,000	0	45,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Huaiwei Liu	0	120,000	0	120,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Xiaohui Feng	0	90,000	0	90,000	Stock incentive restricted shares	According to the performance of the company, the sales restriction will be lifted in four phases.
Total	40,590,308	3,600,000	26,132,550	18,057,758	--	--

## II. Securities issuance and listing

### 1. Securities issuance (excluding preferred shares) during the reporting period

Applicable  Not Applicable

### 2. A description of the changes in the total number of shares and shareholder structure of the company, as well as the structure of the company's assets and liabilities.

Applicable  Not Applicable

### 3. Existing internal employee stock

Applicable  Not Applicable

## III. Shareholders and actual controllers

### 1. The number of shareholders and their shareholding in the company

Unit: Shares

Total number of common shareholders at the end of the reporting period	93,333	Annual report reveals the total number of common shareholders at the end of the previous month	70,094	Total number of preferred shareholders whose voting rights were restored at the end of the reporting period (if any) (see Note 8)	0	The total number of preferred stock shareholders whose voting rights were restored at the end of the previous month (if any) disclosed in the annual report (see Note 8)	0	
Shareholdings of shareholders with more than 5% of shares or of the top 10 shareholders								
Shareholder name	Shareholder nature	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares held at the end of the reporting period	Changes in increases and decreases during the reporting period	Number of shares held under limited conditions of sale	Number of shares held with unlimited sales conditions	Pledge or freeze	
							Stock status	Quantity
Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal entity	29.21%	1,231,525,830	5527000	0	1,231,525,830		

New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal entity	24.86%	1,048,163,129	0	0	1,048,163,129		
China Securities Finance Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal entity	2.98%	125,602,591	0	0	125,602,591		
Tibet Sizhuang Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal entity	2.62%	110,576,126	-10123874	0	110,576,126		
Tibet Shancheng Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal entity	2.53%	106,511,884	-11764476	0	106,511,884		
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Limited	Overseas legal entity	2.33%	98,035,374	46248201	0	98,035,374		
Lhasa Development Zone Hezhiwang Industrial Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned legal entity	1.32%	55,859,692	-11962856	0	55,859,692		
Central Huijin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	State-owned legal entity	0.98%	41,319,400	0	0	41,319,400		
Lai Dajian	Domestic natural person	0.87%	36,845,686	13353772	0	36,845,686		
Citic Securities Co., Ltd.	State-owned legal entity	0.85%	35,772,580	20641556	0	35,772,580		
A description of the above-mentioned shareholder relationship or concerted action	The New Hope Group is the controlling shareholder of Southern Hope, and the two entities act in concert with each other. In addition, the company does not know whether there are other related relationships or concerted actions among the top ten shareholders of the company.							
Shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders with unlimited conditions of sale								
Shareholder name	Number of unrestricted shares held at the end of the reporting period		Types of shares					
			Types of shares	Quantity				
Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,231,525,830		RMB common stock	1,231,525,830				
New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	1,048,163,129		RMB common stock	1,048,163,129				
China Securities Finance Co., Ltd.	125,602,591		RMB common stock	125,602,591				

Tibet Sizhuang Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	110,576,126	RMB common stock	110,576,126
Tibet Shancheng Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	106,511,884	RMB common stock	106,511,884
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Ltd	98,035,374	RMB common stock	98,035,374
Lhasa Development Zone Hezhiwang Industrial Co., Ltd.	55,859,692	RMB common stock	55,859,692
Central Huijin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	41,319,400	RMB common stock	41,319,400
Lai Dajian	36,845,686	RMB common stock	36,845,686
Citic Securities Co., Ltd.	35,772,580	RMB common stock	35,772,580
A description of the relationship or concerted action among the top 10 shareholders of unlimited tradable shares, and between the top 10 shareholders of unlimited tradable shares and the top 10 shareholders	The New Hope Group is the controlling shareholder of Southern Hope, and the two entities act in concert with each other. In addition, the company does not know whether there are other related relationships or concerted actions among the top ten shareholders of the company.		

Whether the top 10 ordinary shareholders of the company and the top 10 ordinary shareholders with unlimited conditions of sale will conduct an agreed repurchase transaction during the reporting period

Yes  No

The top 10 common shareholders and the top 10 shareholders with unlimited sale conditions of common shares of the company did not carry out the agreed repurchase transactions during the reporting period.

## 2. The situation of the controlling shareholder of the company

Nature of controlling shareholder: natural person holding

Type of controlling shareholder: legal entity

Name of controlling shareholder	Legal representative / person in charge of the unit	Date of establishment	Organization code	Main business
---------------------------------	---	-----------------------	-------------------	---------------

New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Yonghao Liu	January 9, 1997	915100002018938457	<p>Development and construction of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery industry base; development of ecological resources; construction of vegetable basket sub-base; processing, warehousing and marketing of feed and agricultural by-products (except cotton, tobacco, cocoon, grain and oil); high-tech development, sales of chemical raw materials and products, building materials (the above items do not contain dangerous chemicals), general machinery, electrical machinery, electronic products, hardware, transportation and household electric appliances, knitwear, cultural and office supplies; The export of our own products and related technologies, as well as the import of raw and auxiliary materials, instruments, machinery and equipment, spare parts and related technologies needed for our production and scientific research, input processing and three-to-one supplement business; business services. (projects subject to approval according to law shall be approved by relevant departments before business activities can be carried out.)</p>
<p>The equity situation of other listed companies at home and abroad that are controlled and participated by the controlling shareholders during the reporting period</p>	<p>New Hope Chemical, which New Hope Group has shares of, is the largest shareholder of Huachuang Yang'an Co., Ltd. (stock abbreviation: Huachuang Yang'an, stock code: 600155), holding 187233501 shares, with a shareholding proportion of 10.76%. SouthHope, the holding subsidiary of New Hope Group, is a shareholder of Huachuang Yang'an, holding 111524163 shares, with a shareholding proportion of 6.41%. The Beishuo Investment, an indirect holding subsidiary of New Hope Group, is a shareholder of Huachuang Yang'an, holding 37174721 shares, with a shareholding proportion of 2.14%. New Hope Investment Group Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of New Hope Group, is the largest shareholder of Xingyuan Environment Technology Co., Ltd. (stock abbreviation: Xingyuan Environment, stock code: 300266), holding 369205729 shares, with a shareholding proportion of 23.60%.</p>			

Change of controlling shareholder during the reporting period

Applicable  Not Applicable

The controlling shareholder of the company has not changed during the reporting period.

### 3. The actual controller of the company and its actors in concert

Nature of actual controller: Domestic natural person.

Type of actual control person: Natural person

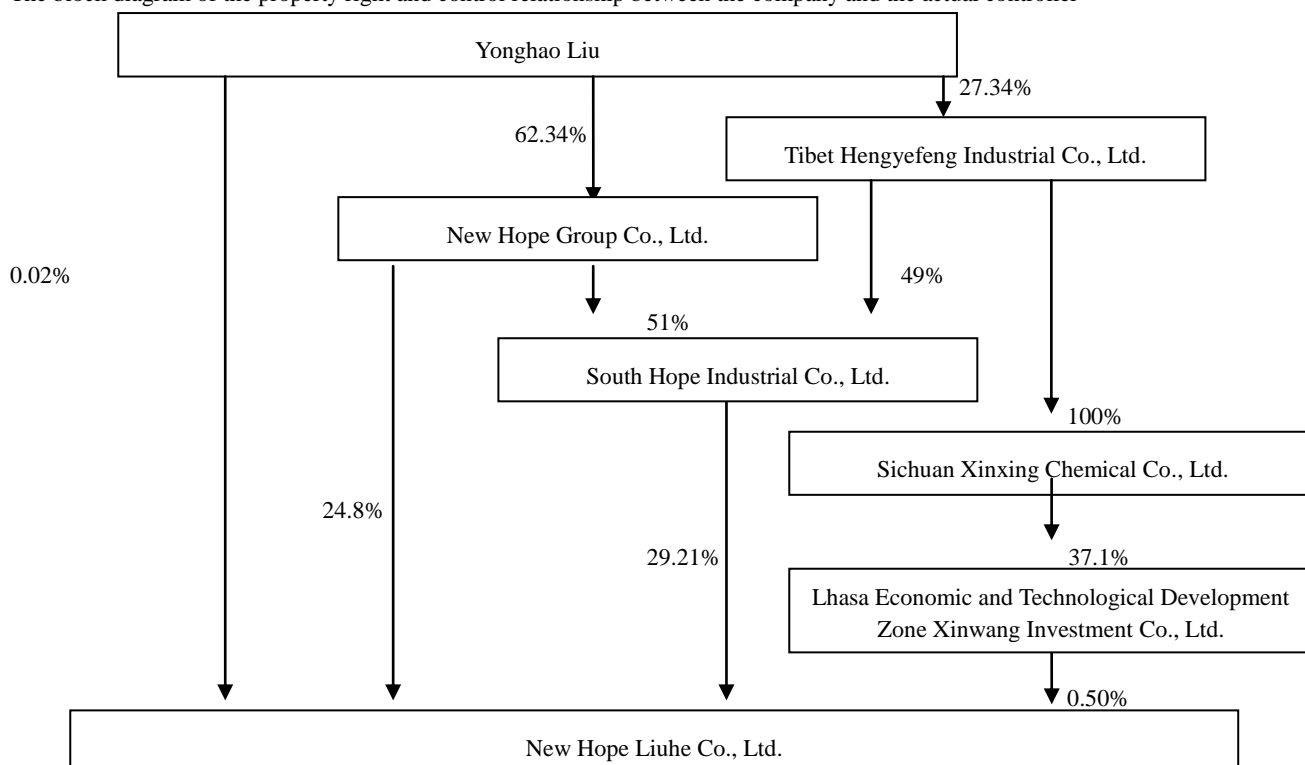
Name of actual controller	Relationship with the actual controller	nationality	Whether to obtain the right of residence in other countries or regions
Yonghao Liu	Oneself	China	No
Major occupations and duties	He has served as vice chairman of the seventh and eighth All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, member of the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh CPPCC National Committee, deputy member of the 12th National people's Congress, member of the standing Committee of the Ninth and 10th CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman of the Economic Committee of the 10th and 11th CPPCC National Committee, and chairman of the company. He is currently chairman of New Hope Group, vice chairman of China Minsheng Bank, director of the company, and member of the 13th CPPCC National Committee.		
The situation of listed companies at home and abroad that have been controlled in the past 10 years	None		

The actual controller changes during the reporting period

Applicable  Not Applicable

The actual controller of the company has not changed during the reporting period.

The block diagram of the property right and control relationship between the company and the actual controller



The actual controller controls the company through trust or other asset management.

Applicable  Not Applicable

#### 4. Other corporate shareholders who hold more than 10% of the shares

Applicable  Not Applicable

Name of corporate shareholder	Legal representative / person in charge of the unit	Date of establishment	Registered capital	Mainly engaged in business or management activities
Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Jianxiong Li	November 21, 2002	1,034,313,725 Yuan	Feed research and development; wholesale and retail: electronic products, hardware & electric material, department stores, knitted textiles, cultural and office supplies (excluding color photocopiers), building materials (excluding hazardous chemicals and wood), agricultural and sideline native products (except those specially regulated by the state), chemical products (except hazardous chemicals), machinery and equipment; Investment and consulting services (except intermediary services) (projects that need to be approved according to law can only be operated with the approval of relevant departments).

#### 5. Limited reduction of shares by controlling shareholders, actual controllers, restructurers and other subject of commitment

Applicable  Not Applicable

## **Section 7 Information related to preferred shares**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There are no preferred shares in the company during the reporting period.

## **Section 8 Information related to convertible corporate bonds**

Applicable  Not Applicable

There are no convertible bonds in the company during the reporting period.

## Section 9 Directors, supervisors, senior managers and employees

### I. Changes in shareholdings of directors, supervisors and senior managers

Name	Position	Position status	Gender	Age	Term start date	Term termination date	Number of shares held at the beginning of the period (shares)	Increase the number of shares held in the current period (shares)	Number of reduced shares in the current period (shares)	Other changes (shares)	Number of shares held at the end of the period (shares)
Chang Liu	Chairman of the board	Incumbent	Female	40	May 22, 2013	June 05, 2022	2,155,452	0	0	0	2,155,452
Yonghao Liu	Director	Incumbent	Male	68	May 22, 2013	June 05, 2022	892,320	0	0	0	892,320
Hang Wang	Director	Incumbent	Male	48	November 29, 2011	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Jianxiong Li	Director	Incumbent	Male	42	May 26, 2016	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Cheng Deng	Director, president	Incumbent	Male	48	June 6, 2019	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	765,000	765,000
Huanchun Chen	independent director	Incumbent	Male	67	June 6, 2019	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manli Cai	independent director	Incumbent	Female	46	June 6, 2019	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Deng Feng	independent director	Incumbent	Male	57	September 26, 2016	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Zhigang Xu	Chairman of the board of supervisors	Incumbent	Male	51	May 26, 2016	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fang Yang	Supervisor	Incumbent	Female	48	June 22, 2017	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0

Peilin Duan	Supervisor	Incumbent	Male	55	May 26, 2016	April 08, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Daoju Sun	Supervisor	Incumbent	Female	47	October 25, 2011	April 08, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Jitao Han	Vice president	Incumbent	Male	49	February 15, 2016	June 05, 2022	16,000	0	0	180,000	196,000
Yuling Tao	Vice president	Incumbent	Male	45	February 27, 2017	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	225,000	225,000
Weiyong Wang	Vice president	Incumbent	Male	46	August 28, 2017	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	180,000	180,000
Chongxing Ji	Vice president	Incumbent	Male	45	August 28, 2017	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	225,000	225,000
Shuhua Wang	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	Incumbent	Female	46	January 23, 2018	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	180,000	180,000
Ji Hu	Secretary of the board of directors	Incumbent	Male	37	29 October 2018	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	180,000	180,000
Pusong Wang	Director of Investment Development	Incumbent	Male	50	January 23, 2018	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Shouhai Yang	Chief Strategic Investment Officer	Incumbent	Male	43	29 October 2018	June 05, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Tiejun Wen	independent director	Leaving office	Male	68	May 22, 2013	June 6, 2019	0	0	0	0	0
Zhi Hu	independent director	Leaving office	Male	56	May 22, 2013	June 6, 2019	0	0	0	0	0
Rong Xian	Vice President and Chief Informati	Leaving office	Male	46	January 23, 2018	June 6, 2019	0	0	0	0	0

	on Officer										
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,063,772	0	0	1,935,000	4,998,772

## II. Changes in directors, supervisors and senior managers of the company

√ Applicable    □ Not Applicable

Name	The position held	Type	Date	Reason
Tiejun Wen	independent director	Leave at the end of term	June 6, 2019	General election
Zhi Hu	independent director	Leave at the end of term	June 6, 2019	General election
Rong Xian	Vice President and Chief Information Officer	Leave at the end of term	June 6, 2019	General election

## III. Employment situation

The company's current directors, supervisors, senior managers' professional background, main work experience and current main responsibilities in the company

Directors:

Chang Liu, female, Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA), was Office Head of Sichuan New Hope Agricultural Co., Ltd., office head of New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd., Director of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd., etc. Now she is the Chairman of the Board of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd., Director of New Hope Group, Director of South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd., and Director of New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd.

Yonghao Liu, male, junior college education, senior engineer, was President of Hope Group, Vice Chairman of the 7th and 8th All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the member of the standing committee of the 9th and 10th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, deputy head of the 10th and 11th committee of economy of the CPPCC national committee, etc. Now he is Director of the company, Chairman of the Board of New Hope Group, Vice Chairman of the Board of Minsheng, and the member of the 13th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

Hang Wang, male, master's degree in economics from Peking University, was public functionary of the General Office of the People's Bank of China, Chairman of the Board of Kunming Dashanghui Industrial Co., Ltd., Vice Chairman of the Board of UnionTrust& Investment Limited, Chairman of the Board and President of Sichuan South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd., Director of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd., etc. Now he is Director of the company, Vice Chairman of the Board of New Hope Group Co., Ltd., founding partner of Beijing Hosen Investment Management, LLP, Director of South Hope, Supervisor of Shareholder of Minsheng Bank, and Vice Director of the Board of Min Yin International.

Jianxiong Li, male, EMBA of Peking University, doctor of economics from Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, postdoctor from Renmin University of China, now is Director of the company, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of New Hope Group Co., Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Xingyuan Environment Technology Co., Ltd., and Director of New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd.

Cheng Deng, male, master, worked at Auditing Department of the headquarters of New Hope Group, and was person in charge of Human Resources Department of the company, Vice President of the company, President of Shandong special zone, etc. Now he is Director and President of the company.

**Independent Directors:**

Deng Feng, male, MBA from Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania, now he is Independent Director of the company, founder and Managing Director of Northern Light Investment Consultants (Beijing) Co., Ltd., member of council of Tsinghua University Foundation, Director of Schwarzman Scholars of Tsinghua University, distinguished visiting professor at Tsinghua University, the President of the council of Asian Engineering College of University of Southern California's, member of the council of Economic Policy Institute at Stanford University, member of the Asia council of Wharton School of Business, member of China advisory committee of graduate school at Harvard University, vice President of China Entrepreneur Club, Director of Future Forum, etc.

Huanchun Chen, male, doctor, professor, doctoral supervisor, academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, from Jan. 2008 to now, is professor of Huazhong Agricultural University, Chairman of Chinese Veterinary Medical Association, Head of Academic Committee of State Key Laboratory of Agricultural Microbiology of Huazhong Agricultural University, Head of The Cooperative Innovation Center for Sustainable Pig Production of Huazhong Agricultural University, Head of Academic Committee of State Key Laboratory of Veterinary Biotechnology of Harbin Veterinary Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science, etc.

Manli Cai, female, master in management from Central University of Finance and Economics, Chinese certified public accountant, Chinese certified tax agent, was employed by China Securities Regulatory Commission, successively serving as Deputy Chief of the Second Section of Merger and Acquisition Supervision, Chief of the First Section of Supervision, and team leader of the accounting and evaluation team of Supervision Department for the listed companies, and was Independent Director of Beijing Yadi Media Co., Ltd. Now she is General Manager of Heyi Ruisheng Asset Management Co., Ltd., Senior Consultant of King & Wood Mallesons, External Supervisor of Sichuan XW Bank Co., Ltd., Independent Director of Hubei Radio and Television Information Network Co., Ltd., Independent Non-executive Director of ZTE Corporation Ltd., Independent Director of He'nan SF Diamond Co., Ltd., and Independent Director of Shanghai Flyco Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.

**Supervisors:**

Zhigang Xu, male, doctor of economics from Sichuan University, master in management (accounting major) from Fuzhou University, was Director and Supervisor of Audit Supervision of Guangdong Midea Electrical Appliance Co., Ltd., General Manager of Financial Control Center of Chengdu Quanyou Furniture Co., Ltd., Chief of Audit Supervision Department of New Hope Group Co., Ltd., Independent Director of Hebei Baoshuo Co., Ltd., etc. Now he is the company's Chairman of the board of supervisor and Director of Audit Supervision.

Fang Yang, female, bachelor's degree in financial accounting, master's degree in business administration, Chinese certified public accountants with non-practice license, member of CPA Australia, was partner of KPMG LLP, chief accountant of China Bluestar (Group) Co., Ltd., Director of Bluestar Adisseo Co., Ltd., member of professional technical guidance and education training committee of Beijing Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Now she is the Chief Financial Officer of New Hope Group.

Peilin Duan, male, bachelor's degree in marine geology of Ocean University of China, getting lawyer license in 1998, was a lecturer of Linyi University (Yishui Campus), Office Head and Senior Judicial Commissioner of Shouguang Liuhe Co., Ltd., etc. Now he is the company's Supervisor and experienced HR Officer, and the Supervisor of Shangdong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. and New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.

Daoju Sun, female, bachelor's degree, accountant, was cashier and accountant of South Hope, Finance Controller of Chengdu Furuida Trading Co., Ltd, deputy general manager of the company's Finance Department. Etc. Now she is the company's Supervisor and Chief Financial Officer of the company's feed businesses

**Senior-managers:**

Jitao Han, male, bachelor's degree, was General Manager of Duyun Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd., General Manager of Kuming New Hope Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., General Manager of the company's Hubei area, President of Chengdu area, President of feed BU, etc. Now he is the Vice President of the company.

Yuling Tao, male, bachelor's degree in fresh water fishery, EMBA, was the President of the company's North China area, President of Shangdong special zone, and President of poultry BU. Now he is the Vice President of the company and the President of

pig raising Xinhai team.

Weiyong Wang, male, bachelor's degree in international politics, was SDI business specialist of Samsung, Human Resource Manger of Lenovo Group Shenzhen Branch, Human Resource Director of center and south areas, Human Resource Director of China areas, Director and partner of Beijing Business Department of Zuoyou Management Consulting Company and the Human Resource Director of the company. Now he is the Vice President.

Chongxing Ji, male, bachelor's degree inveterinary medicine, EMBA, was the head of the breeding chicken farm of Bureau of Animal Husbandry in Zhangqiu City, Sale Manager of Bingzhou Liuhe, General Manager of Liaocheng Liuhe, General Manager of Shangdong's northwest area, President of Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, President Assistant of New Hope Liuhe, President of Beijing Xindaolu Agricultural Science and Technology, etc. Now he is the Vice President of and President of Tibet Xinhao Technology.

Shuhua Wang, female, guraduating from MBArecruited nationally by Sichuan University in 2009, master's degree, was Chief Finance Officer of China areas of Lenovo Group and Executive Assistant of the company's Chairman of the Board. Now she is the Vive President and Chief Finance Officer of the company.

Pusong Wang, male, bachelor's degree in economics from Wuhan University, master's degree in economics and doctor's degree in management from Xiamen University, worked at Tax Administration Division of Ezhou City in Hubei Province and Dapeng Securities Investment Banking Department, and was the Manager of the Finance Department of China Silk Shenzhen Import and Export Corporation, Chief Finance Officer of Breeding Business Department of Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group, General Manager and chief accountant of the company's Finance Department, etc. Now he is the Director of Investment Development of the company.

Ji Hu, male, Han nationality, bachelor's degree in economics, master's degree in law, worked at Research Office of the Beijing Committee of Communist Party of China and China Securities Regulatory Commission, and served as Executive Vice President of in Finance Business Department in New Hope Group. Now he is the Secretary of the board of directors in the company.

Shouhai Yang, male, Han nationality, bachelor's degree and master's degree from University of Science and Technology Beijing, MBA from University of Michigan, successively served as SA, VP, SVP and ED in Citic Securities, Investment Diretor in Credit Suisse (Hong Kong), and President Assistant in Zenity Capital, Zenity Mobility and Zenity Holdings. Now he is Chief Strategic Investment Officer.

Position in the shareholder unit

√ Applicable    □ Not Applicable

Name of the person holding the post	Name of shareholder unit	A position held in a shareholder unit	Term start date	Term termination date	Whether or not to receive remuneration allowance in the shareholder unit
Chang Liu	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Director	Jan. 1, 1997		No
Chang Liu	South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Director	Jan. 1, 2004		No
Chang Liu	New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd.	Director	Dec. 15, 2016		No
Yonghao Liu	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board	Jan. 1, 1997		No
Hang Wang	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Vice Chairman	Mar. 1, 2010		No
Hang Wang	South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Director	Jun. 1, 2011		No

Jianxiong Li	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	Feb. 14, 2016		Yes
Jianxiong Li	South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Director	May 1, 2016		Yes
Fang Yang	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Chief Financial Officer	Nov. 1, 2016		Yes

## Employment in other units

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Name of the person holding the position	Name of other unit	Positions held in other units	Term start date	Term termination date	Whether or not to receive remuneration allowance in other units
Yonghao Liu	China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd.	Vice Chairman	May 1, 2009		Yes
Hang Wang	China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd.	Supervisor	Feb. 20, 2017	Feb. 20, 2020	Yes
Hang Wang	Beijing Hosen Investment Management, LLP.	Partner	Mar. 18, 2010		Yes
Hang Wang	CMBC International Holdings Limited.	Vice Chairman	Feb. 13, 2015		Yes
Hang Wang	Sichuan XW Bank Co., Ltd.	Vice Chairman	Nov. 12, 2018		Yes
Hang Wang	Caogenzhiben Group Co., Ltd.	Director	Jul. 6, 2015		No
Hang Wang	Shanghai Xinzengding Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Director	Apr. 30, 2015		No
Jianxiong Li	Caogenzhiben Group Co., Ltd.	Supervisor	May 1, 2016		No
Jianxiong Li	New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd.	Director	May 1, 2016		No
Jianxiong Li	New Hope Asia Pacific Investment Holdings Ltd.	Supervisor	Jun. 1, 2016		No
Jianxiong Li	New Hope Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board and legal representative	Nov. 1, 2016		No
Jianxiong Li	New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd.	Director	Dec. 15, 2016		No
Jianxiong Li	Zhejiang Future Investment Co., Ltd.	Director	Oct. 12, 2017		No
Jianxiong Li	New Hope International (Hong Kong) Co.,	Director	Dec. 21, 2018		No

	Ltd.				
Jianxiong Li	Sichuan Lvling Public Welfare Foundation	Member of council	Nov. 26, 2018		No
Jianxiong Li	InnovHope Inc.,	Director	Jul. 4, 2018		No
Jianxiong Li	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	Director	Dec. 26, 2017		No
Jianxiong Li	Xingyuan Environment Technology Co., Ltd.	Director of the Board	May 21, 2019		No
Jianxiong Li	Xinteng Shuzhi Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Director	Dec. 18, 2019		No
Deng Feng	Northern Light Investment Consultants (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	Founder, Director and General Manager	Jan. 19, 2006		Yes
Huanchun Chen	Huazhong Agricultural University	Professor	Jan. 1, 2008		Yes
Huanchun Chen	Chinese Veterinary Medical Association	President	Oct. 1, 2017		No
Huanchun Chen	State Key Laboratory of Agricultural Microbiology of Huazhong Agricultural University	Head of Academic Committee	May 1, 2017		No
Huanchun Chen	The Cooperative Innovation Center for Sustainable Pig Production of of Huazhong Agricultural University	Head	May 1, 2014		No
Huanchun Chen	State Key Laboratory of Veterinary Biotechnology of Harbin Veterinary Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science	Head of Academic Committee	Aug. 1, 2011		No
Manli Cai	Heyi Ruisheng Asset Management Co., Ltd.	General Manager	Sept. 1, 2017		Yes
Manli Cai	King & Wood Mallesons	Senior Consultant	May 1, 2015		Yes
Manli Cai	Sichuan XW Bank Co., Ltd.	External Supervisor	Dec. 1, 2016		Yes
Manli Cai	Shanghai Flyco Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.	Independent Director	Nov. 1, 2018	Nov. 7, 2021	Yes
Manli Cai	He'nan SF Diamond Co., Ltd.	Independent Director	Feb. 1, 2019		Yes
Manli Cai	Hubei Radio and Television Information Network Co., Ltd.	independent Director	Feb. 1, 2019		Yes

Manli Cai	ZTE Corporation Ltd.	Independent Non-executive Director	Jun. 1, 2018	Mar. 29, 2022	Yes
Zhigang Xu	Qingdao Big Herdsman Machinery Co., Ltd.	Supervisor	May 10, 2019	May 9, 2022	No

The punishment of the current and outgoing directors, supervisors and senior managers of the company by the securities regulatory body in the past three years

Applicable  Not Applicable

#### IV. Remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior managers

The decision-making procedure, basis and actual payment of the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior managers

The remuneration and assessment committee shall determine the remuneration of the senior managers of the company according to the scope of work, main responsibilities, business innovation ability, work performance of the company's senior managers, the *Company's Tentative Measures for Employee Remuneration Management* and the relevant systems and *Regulations of the Remuneration and Assessment Committee* of the board of directors.

As of December 31, 2019, the total pre-tax compensation received by the company's directors, supervisors and senior managers from the company was 30.3071 million Yuan.

Remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior managers during the company's reporting period

Unit: 10,000 Yuan

Name	Position	Gender	Age	Post status	Total pre-tax compensation from the company	Whether to get paid by the related party of the company
Chang Liu	Chairman of the board	Female	40	Incumbent	709.71	No
Yonghao Liu	Director	Male	68	Incumbent	108	Yes
Hang Wang	Director	Male	48	Incumbent	0	No
Jianxiong Li	Director	Male	42	Incumbent	0	No
Cheng Deng	Director, president	Male	48	Incumbent	257.06	No
Huanchun Chen	independent director	Male	67	Incumbent	0	No
Manli Cai	independent director	Female	46	Incumbent	0	No
Deng Feng	independent director	Male	57	Incumbent	20	No
Zhigang Xu	Chairman of the board of supervisors	Male	51	Incumbent	119.36	No

Fang Yang	Supervisor	Female	48	Incumbent	0	Yes
Peilin Duan	Supervisor	Male	55	Incumbent	51.66	No
Daoju Sun	Supervisor	Female	47	Incumbent	85.72	No
Jitao Han	Vice president	Male	49	Incumbent	206.69	No
Yuling Tao	Vice president	Male	45	Incumbent	270.8	No
Weiyong Wang	Vice president	Male	46	Incumbent	155.94	No
Chongxing Ji	Vice president	Male	45	Incumbent	105.84	No
Shuhua Wang	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	Female	46	Incumbent	233.59	No
Ji Hu	Secretary of the board of directors	Male	37	Incumbent	158.2	No
Pusong Wang	Director of Investment Development	Male	50	Incumbent	129.21	No
Shouhai Yang	Chief Strategic Investment Officer	Male	43	Incumbent	201.75	No
Tiejun Wen	Independent director	Male	68	Leave office	13.33	No
Zhi Hu	Independent director	Male	56	Leave office	13.33	No
Rong Xian	Vice President and Chief Information Officer	Male	46	Leave office	190.52	No
Total	--	--	--	--	3,030.71	--

Equity incentives granted to directors and senior managers of the company during the reporting period

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Unit: shares

Name	Position	Number of exercisable shares in the reporting period	Number of exercised shares during the reporting period	Exercise price of the number of exercised shares during the reporting period (yuan / share)	Market price at the end of the reporting period (yuan / share)	The number of restricted shares held at the beginning of the period	Number of unlocked shares in the current period	Number of newly granted restricted shares during the reporting period	Grant price of restricted stock (yuan / share)	Number of restricted shares held at the end of the period

				share)						
Cheng Deng	Director, president	0	0	0	19.95	0	0	765,000	8.31	765,000
Jitao Han	Vice president	0	0	0	19.95	0	0	180,000	8.31	180,000
Yuling Tao	Vice president	0	0	0	19.95	0	0	225,000	8.31	225,000
Weiyong Wang	Vice president	0	0	0	19.95	0	0	180,000	8.31	180,000
Chongxing Ji	Vice president	0	0	0	19.95	0	0	225,000	8.31	225,000
Shuhua Wang	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	0	0	0	19.95	0	0	180,000	8.31	180,000
Ji Hu	Secretary of the board of directors	0	0	0	19.95	0	0	180,000	8.31	180,000
Total	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	1,935,000	--	1,935,000
Remarks (if any)										

## V. The information of the company's employees

### 1. Number of employees, professional composition and education level

Number of employees in the parent company (person)	1,431
Number of active employees of major subsidiaries (person)	69,169
Total number of employees in service (person)	70,600
Total number of salaried employees in the current period (person)	70,600
The number of retired employees who have to bear the expenses of the parent company and major subsidiaries (person)	0
Professional composition	
Professional composition category	Number of majors (person)
Production personnel	51,475
Sales staff	9,668
Technical personnel	3,142

Financial personnel	2,559
Administrative personnel	3,756
Total	70,600
Educational level	
Education level category	Quantity (person)
Bachelor degree or above	1,316
Undergraduate course	9,133
Junior college	9,312
Other	50,839
Total	70,600

## 2. Salary policy

The company's front-line production staff implement the piece work system, the marketing staff implement the joint marketing remuneration system, and the timed employees implement the post grade salary and performance appraisal wage system.

According to the company's net profit growth and per capita efficiency growth, as well as the salary level of employees in the same industry, the government wage guidelines, the price increase index published by the statistical department, and so on, the employee salary adjustment determines the overall salary adjustment ratio and the total salary adjustment, and then adjusts the individual assessment of each business unit and employee.

Overtime pay and leave pay shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the State.

In accordance with the *Labor contract Law of the People's Republic of China* and the relevant rules and regulations of the company, the company has handled and paid the corresponding insurance for its employees in accordance with the law.

## 3. Training plan

In 2020, New Hope University will continue to undertake the work of corporate culture construction and personnel training to help employees achieve corporate cultural integration, professional skills upgrading, development bottlenecks, career transformation and upgrading, and the formation of lifelong learning habits. The focus of work includes the following four items:

1) Promote the strategic landing of the company and train competent talents in key positions

Xinying 365 plan: to support the urgent employment needs of business development, our company will adopt the way of rotational training and collective training in 2020 to train new school recruiting graduates. Taking the "New Hope University" APP as the carrier, explore digital learning, and carry out agile, lightweight and flexible training for new employees. Through a year of continuous training and follow-up, help new employees to achieve cultural integration, professional development, analysis and problem-solving skills, to meet the needs of the position. In addition, in order to meet the company's requirements for accelerated training of strategic reserve talents, according to proportion, train a successor team for basic management positions (such as field managers), discover potential, and apply pre-training to help them run.

New employee Plan: conduct training for new employees, focusing on the promotion and learning of corporate culture, strategy and business. The goal is to accelerate the rapid integration of new employees into the company, be competent, and improve the talent retention rate.

Star series plan: this series of plans are divided into three molecular plans: the Xinghuo Program, the Xingrui Monitor Program

and the Xingyao Plan. The training targets are mainly marketing personnel, technical service personnel and experienced department heads of molecular companies. The aim is to improve the technical service level of the company through training the transformation from simple marketing to technical marketing, and to equip the trainees with technical experts in large-scale public relations and services. At the same time, train a group of internal industrial technical coaches for the company.

Wing series plan: this series of plans are divided into green wing plan and iron wing plan, which are respectively aimed at the talent development plan of the company's preparatory stocking staff and managers with certain stocking management basis. The aim is to improve the technical management ability of stocking personnel and optimize the management process.

Navigation series plan: this series of plans are divided into Qinghang plan, Yuanhang voyage plan and Linghang plan, which are aimed at new college students in professional positions, excellent technicians and supervisors in large-scale farms, excellent supervisors and new directors in large-scale farms, respectively. Through the study and discussion of management and technical knowledge and pig farm practice, our company can train a group of reserve yard managers who can organize and plan production and achieve performance goals efficiently.

## 2) Promote the sustainable development of the operation and strengthen the leading force of the waist

New manager project: the rapid development of the company's business has led many outstanding employees to management positions, and it is often difficult for new managers to quickly understand their role transformation as managers. The goal of this project is to help the new front-line manager to change the management role smoothly, master the team, performance, relationship and other three aspects of management content, clear responsibility, quickly have the position competence.

Elite plan: select high-potential talents and design a systematic accelerated growth plan to help the company's cadres become younger; open up the development channels of young talents to solve the problem of opportunities for the development of high-potential talents; activate grass-roots management teams and strengthen the flow of talents to promote the benign renewal of the team. Through executive dialogue, benchmarking visits, mentoring system to stimulate elite talent morale and self-drive, expand their horizons, to solve practical business problems-oriented design online-offline learning, flip the classroom, in order to help young cadres become talents quickly.

Xinxiongying plan: to build a backup echelon of middle and high-level management cadres for the rapid development of the company's business, such as general manager of pig-raising column settlement, integrated general manager and so on. Precipitate the practical experience of operation and management and speed up the training of future leaders.

New Yingying Plan and EMBA Project: empower the successor cadres of the company's core senior management team, implement the company's culture and philosophy in the learning project, take business strategy as the orientation, combine training and war, inspire personnel to constantly learn and improve various abilities and become outstanding leaders. Sort out the post competency standards, spread the advanced experience of the industry, and assist the development of senior leadership in various ways such as action learning, experience extraction and online learning.

## 3) Support business transformation, extract and precipitate organizational knowledge and wisdom

Sort out the internal curriculum system: extract the experience and wisdom of excellent staff, develop internal courses, and guide the continuous improvement of the business.

Two-line training of internal enablers: train the company's internal trainers and mentors to teach them teaching skills and guidance skills, so that they can more effectively spread advanced experience inside and outside the company and guide employees to reach a consensus; train mentors, help mentors master staff counseling skills, personalized guidance reserve talent rapid growth.

## 4) The construction of digital platform to promote the construction of learning organization

Upgrade the online learning platform to make it an important way to unify the thinking and cultural values of the whole staff, and to achieve strategic goals; an important support for personnel training, combat training, selection, evaluation and appointment; an important platform for knowledge management, continuous innovation and efficient learning; an accelerator for digital transformation and efficient management of talents. Through internal curriculum development, the creation of key post learning sequence, the introduction of external online learning resources, etc., to form a systematic learning path map to facilitate self-study. In view of the

difficult problems such as the closure and dispersion of business places, take the online platform and Wechat learning community as the carrier to promote the company concept, guide employees to cross-regional multi-dimensional learning, and test the learning effect by means of online competitions and examinations.

#### 4. The situation of labor outsourcing

Applicable    Not Applicable

Total number of man-hours outsourced (hours)	1,022,431
Total remuneration paid by labor outsourcing (yuan)	16,659,736.00

## Section 10 Corporate governance

### I. The basic situation of corporate governance

In accordance with the requirements of the *Company Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Securities Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Listed Company Governance Principles*, the *Rules Governing of Stock Listing of Shenzhen Stock Exchange* and the other laws, regulations and rules, and the company has established a standardized corporate governance structure, formulated the rules and regulations in line with the development of the company, cleared the responsibility and authority of the decision-making, execution, supervision, etc, and formed the effective division of duties and check and balance mechanism.

Whether there is a significant difference between the actual situation of corporate governance and the normative documents on listed corporate governance issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission

Yes  No

There is no significant difference between the actual situation of corporate governance and the normative documents on listed corporate governance issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission.

### II. The independence of the company relative to the controlling shareholder in terms of business, personnel, assets, institutions, finance, etc.

The company and the controlling shareholder, New Hope Group Co., Ltd., are completely separated in business, personnel, assets, institutions and finance, and have independent and complete business and independent management ability.

1. Business independence: the company is independently engaged in production and operation and does not depend on the controlling shareholders and other related enterprises. The company has independent raw material procurement and product production and sales system, the main raw material procurement and product production and sales, does not rely on the controlling shareholder and other related enterprises.

2. Personnel separation: the company has a human resources department especially responsible for the company's labor and personnel and wage management, and formulated a series of rules and regulations for the assessment of employees. Senior management personnel such as the general manager of the company do not hold dual posts in the company and the shareholder units, and all receive remuneration in the company.

3. Asset integrity: the company has independent and complete production system, auxiliary production system and supporting facilities, as well as land use rights, industrial property rights, non-patented technology and other assets. The controlling shareholder does not illegally occupy the company's funds, assets and other resources in any form.

4. Institutional independence: the office and production and business premises of the company and its controlling shareholders and their affiliated enterprises are completely separated, and there is no case of mixed operation and co-operation. There is no superior-subordinate relationship or subordinate relationship between each department of the company and the internal institutions of the controlling shareholder and its affiliated enterprises, and there is no situation in which the controlling shareholder interferes with the production and operation activities of the company in any form.

5. Financial independence: The company has set up an independent financial department as the financial management organization of the company, established an independent accounting system and financial management system, and independently made financial decisions according to the requirements of relevant accounting systems of listed companies, and implemented vertical management on the financial affairs of branches and subsidiaries. The company has set up an independent account in the bank and paid taxes independently according to law.

### III. Competition in the same industry

Applicable  Not Applicable

### IV. Information on the annual and interim general meetings of shareholders held during the reporting period

#### 1. Status of shareholders' meetings during the reporting period

Session of the meeting	Meeting type	Investor participation ratio	Date of convening	Disclosure date	Disclosure index
Annual general meeting of shareholders in 2018	Annual shareholders' meeting	55.48%	April 25, 2019	April 26, 2019	For details, see the <i>Announcement of the Resolution of the 2018 Annual General Meeting</i> (Announcement No.: 2019-33) published in <i>Shanghai Securities News</i> , <i>Securities Times</i> and <i>Juchao Information Website</i> on April 26, 2019.
The first interim general meeting of shareholders in 2019	Interim shareholders' meeting	56.34%	June 6, 2019	June 10, 2019	For details, see the <i>Announcement of the Resolution of the First Interim General Meeting of 2019</i> (Announcement No.: 2019-58) published in <i>Shanghai Securities News</i> , <i>Securities Times</i> and <i>Juchao Information Website</i> on June 10, 2019.
The second interim general meeting of shareholders in 2019	Interim shareholders' meeting	55.83%	24 October 2019	25 October 2019	For details, see the <i>Announcement of the Resolution of the Second Interim General Meeting of 2019</i> (Announcement No.: 2019-99) published in <i>Shanghai Securities News</i> , <i>Securities Times</i> and <i>Juchao Information Website</i> on October 25, 2019.

#### 2.The shareholders of the preferred shares whose voting rights have been restored request to hold an interim general meeting of shareholders

Applicable  Not Applicable

## V. Performance of duties of independent directors during the reporting period

### 1. Attendance of independent directors at board of directors and shareholders' meetings

Attendance of independent directors at board of directors and shareholders' meetings							
Name of independent director	Number of members of the board of directors during the reporting period	Number of attendances at the board of directors on the spot	Number of members of the board of directors by communication	Number of times entrusted to attend the board of directors	Number of absences from the board of directors	Whether he or she did not attend the board meeting in person for two times in a row	Number of times to attend shareholders' meetings
Tiejun Wen	6	3	3	0	0	No	2
Zhi Hu	6	3	3	0	0	No	2
Deng Feng	15	6	9	0	0	No	0
Huanchun Chen	9	3	6	0	0	No	0
Manli Cai	9	3	6	0	0	No	1

### 2. The situation in which the independent directors raise objections to the relevant matters of the company

Does the independent director raise any objection to the relevant matters of the company?

Yes  No

During the reporting period, the independent directors raised no objection to the relevant matters of the company.

### 3. Other instructions on the performance of duties by independent directors

The independent director as to whether the relevant suggestions of the company have been adopted or not

Yes  No

A statement by an independent director on the adoption or non-adoption of the relevant recommendations of the company

During the reporting period, the independent directors of the company scrupulously performed their duties in their work, made suggestions and actively participated in the board of directors and shareholders' meetings, performed the rights, duties and obligations conferred by the *Company Law*, the *Securities Law*, the *Articles of Association of the Company* and the *Working Rules of Independent Directors*, strictly abided by the relevant provisions of national laws, decrees, regulations, regulations and rules, and from the aspects of production and operation, development strategy and major decisions of the company, all of them have put forward a lot of professional and constructive suggestions, which are adopted by the company.

## VI. A special committee under the board of directors has been set up to perform its duties during the reporting period

(I) performance of the functions and duties of the audit committee of the board of directors:

1. The audit committee of the seventh board of directors of the company is composed of three directors of Zhi Hu, Deng Feng

and Jianxiong Li, and Zhi Hu is the chairman. During the reporting period, the audit committee of the seventh board of directors held two meetings to review the company's 2018 annual financial report and the financial report for the first quarter of 2019.

(1) On March 22, 2019, the first regular meeting of the audit committee of the seventh board of directors of the company in 2019 was held in the conference room of the company in Beijing. There should be three persons participating that meeting, and there were three there. The meeting was held by Mr. Zhi Hu, chairman of the committee. In the meeting, the *Full Content and Abstract of 2018 Annual Report*, the *2018 Annual Internal Control and Evaluation Report*, the *Proposal on Modification of "Internal Control System"*, the *Proposal on Hiring Sichuan Huaxin (Group) CPA Firm as the Audit Unit for 2019 Financial Report of the Company*, the *Proposal on Related Transactions with New Hope Financial Lease (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.*, the *Proposal on the Risk Persistence Assessment Report of the New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.*, the *Proposal on Daily Related Transactions framework Agreement and the Estimation of 2019 Daily Related Transactions*, the *Proposal on the Change of Residual Value Accounting Estimation of the Productive Biological Assets* and the *2018 Work Report of the Audit Committee of the Seventh Board of Directors* were examined and approved.

(2) On April 19, 2019, the 2nd regular meeting of the audit committee of the seventh board of directors of the company in 2019 was held in the conference room of the company in Beijing. There should be three persons participating that meeting, and there were three there. The meeting was held by Mr. Zhi Hu, chairman of the committee. In the meeting, the *Full Content and Main Body of the Report for the First Quarter of 2019* was particularly examined and approved.

2. The audit committee of the eighth board of directors of the company is composed of three directors of Manli Cai, Deng Feng and Jianxiong Li, and Manli Cai is the chairman. During the reporting period, the audit committee of the eighth board of directors held two meetings to review the financial reports for the half year and the third quarter of 2019.

(1) On August 16, 2019, the first regular meeting of the audit committee of the eighth board of directors of the company in 2019 was held in the conference room of the company in Beijing. There should be three persons participating that meeting, and there were three there. The meeting was held by Ms. Manli Cai, chairman of the committee. In the meeting, the *Full Content and Abstract of the 2019 Semi-annual Report* and the *Proposal on the Risk Persistence Assessment Report of the New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.* were examined and approved.

(2) On October 18, 2019, the audit committee of the eighth board of directors of the company held the second regular meeting in 2019 by means of communication vote. In the meeting, *Full Content and Main Body of the Report for the Third Quarter of 2019* was particularly examined and approved.

(II) Performance of the functions and duties of the nomination committee of the board of directors:

1. The seventh nomination committee of the board of directors of the company is composed of five directors of Tiejun Wen, Yonghao Liu, Chang Liu, Zhi Hu and Deng Feng, and Tiejun Wen is the chairman. During the reporting period, the nomination committee of the seventh board of directors held a meeting.

(1) On April 30, 2019, the first meeting of the nomination committee of the seventh company's board of directors in 2019 was held by means of communication vote. In the meeting, the *Proposal on Nominating Candidates for Non-independent Directors of the Company* and the *Proposal on Nominating Candidates for Independent Directors of the Company* were examined and approved, and it was decided to nominate Mr. Yonghao Liu, Ms. Chang Liu, Mr. Hang Wang, Mr. Jianxiong Li and Mr. Cheng Deng as candidates for non-independent directors of the eighth board of directors of the company, and Mr. Deng Feng, Mr. Huanchun Chen and Ms. Manli Cai as candidates for independent directors of the eighth board of directors of the company.

2. The nomination committee of the eighth board of directors of the company is composed of three directors of Deng Feng, Chang Liu and Manli Cai, and Deng Feng is the chairman. During the reporting period, the nomination committee of the eighth board of directors held a meeting.

(1) On June 6, 2019, the first 2019 meeting of the nomination committee of the eighth board of directors of the company was held in the conference room of Beijing company. There should be three persons participating that meeting, and there were three there. In the meeting, the *Proposal on Nominating Candidates for President of the Company and Secretary of the Board of Directors* and the *Proposal on Nominating Candidates for the New Senior Management* were examined and approved.

(III) Performance of functions and duties of the strategic development committee of the board of directors:

The strategic development committee of the seventh board of directors of the company is composed of five directors: Chang Liu, Yonghao Liu, Hang Wang, Tiejun Wen and Deng Feng, and Chang Liu is the chairman. During the reporting period, the strategic development committee of the seventh board of directors held a meeting.

(1) On March 22, 2019, the first meeting of the strategic development committee of the seventh board of directors of the company in 2019 was held by means of communication vote. In the meeting, the *Proposal on the Company's Plan of Public Issuing A Shares Convertible for the Company's Bond*, the *Proposal on the Company's Pre-arranged Planning of Public Issuing A Shares Convertible for the Company's Bond*, and the *Proposal on the Company's Fund-raising Investment Project Feasibility of Public Issuing A Shares Convertible for the Company's Bond* were examined and approved.

(IV) Performance of functions and duties of the compensation and appraisal committee of the board of directors

The compensation and appraisal committee of the seventh board of directors of the company is composed of four directors of Deng Feng, Chang Liu, Zhi Hu and Jianxiong Li, and Deng Feng is the chairman. During the reporting period, the compensation and appraisal committee of the seventh board of directors held a meeting.

On April 30, 2019, the first meeting of the company's compensation and appraisal committee of the seventh board of directors in 2019 was held by communication vote. In the meeting, the *Proposal on the Equity Incentive Draft* was particularly examined and approved.

## VII. The work of the board of supervisors

During the supervision activities and during the reporting period, the board of supervisors found out whether there were risks in the company

Yes  No

The board of supervisors has no objection to the supervision matters during the reporting period.

## VIII. Evaluation and motivation of senior managers

According to the relevant regulations of the company's executive performance appraisal and salary incentive system, the company's directors and senior managers report to the board of directors' compensation and performance committee and evaluate themselves. The compensation and performance committee evaluates the performance of directors and executives based on the following four aspects:

- (1) The achievement of the company's main financial indicators and business objectives;
- (2) The main responsibilities of senior executives and the performance and budget of the units under their jurisdiction;
- (3) The construction of corporate governance and internal control system;
- (4) Senior executives' innovation ability and leadership.

## IX. Internal control situation

### 1. Details of major internal control defects found during the reporting period

Yes  No

## 2. Internal control self-evaluation report

Full disclosure date of internal control evaluation report	Apr. 1, 2020	
Full-text Disclosure Index of Internal Control Evaluation report	For details, please refer to the <i>2019 Annual Internal Control Evaluation Report of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.</i> published by the company on website of Cninfo on April 1, 2020.	
The proportion of the total assets of the unit included in the scope of evaluation to the total assets of the company's consolidated financial statements	60.10%	
The proportion of the operating income of the unit included in the evaluation to the operating income of the company's consolidated financial statements	26.08%	
Defect identification standard		
Category	Financial report	Non-financial report
Qualitative standard	<p>Major defects: Occurrence of major fraud involving financial information disclosure; Major misstatement in the company's financial report is found by external regulatory authorities or auditors, and the corresponding control activities of the company fail to identify the relevant misstatement; There are major loopholes in the company's financial reporting control procedures, which may lead to material misstatement of the company's financial statements.</p> <p>Important defects: There are control loopholes in the company's financial report preparation procedures, which, although they will not lead to material misstatement in the company's statements, should still cause the company's board of directors and management to pay attention to and improve the defects.</p> <p>General defects: Defects in internal control of financial reporting other than material and material defects.</p>	<p>Major defect: A combination of one or more control defects that may cause the enterprise to deviate significantly from control objectives. For example, the company's lack of democratic decision-making procedures and unscientific decision-making procedures lead to major mistakes; The company violates national laws, regulations or normative documents and is punished; Media negative news frequent, wide range; The company's directors, supervisors and senior managers engage in fraud; Lack of system control or system failure in important business of the company.</p> <p>Important defects: The company does not follow the established internal control procedures, or the internal control itself has design defects, its impact does not reach the important defects standard, but still may cause the company to deviate from the control objectives.</p> <p>General defects refer to defects</p>

		other than major defects and important defects.
Quantitative standard	<p>Major defects: The misstatement amount greater than 3% of the total assets, greater than 1% of the total operating revenue and greater than 5% of the total profit; The company has been punished by the relevant departments of the state, and the relevant information has been officially disclosed to the public and has a negative impact on the company's regular reports. The company has suffered serious loss of key positions and been frequently exposed by the media.</p> <p>Important defects: Misstatement of the amount between 0.5% and 3% of the total assets, between 0.5% and 1% of the total operating revenue, and between 3% and 5% of the total profit; Punished by the local government and exposed by the media, it has a certain negative impact on the company's regular report disclosure.</p> <p>General defects: misstatement less than 0.5% of total assets, less than 0.5% of total operating revenue, less than 3% of total profit; Punished by local government departments, but did not have a negative impact on the company's regular report disclosure.</p>	<p>Major defects: Direct property loss greater than 3% of the total assets, greater than 1% of the total operating revenue, greater than 5% of the total profit; The company has been punished by the relevant departments of the state, and the relevant information has been officially disclosed to the public and has a negative impact on the company's regular reports. The company has suffered serious loss of key positions and been frequently exposed by the media.</p> <p>Important defects: the amount of direct property loss between 0.5% and 3% of total assets, between 0.5% and 1% of total operating revenue, and between 3% and 5% of total profit; Punished by the local government and exposed by the media, it has a certain negative impact on the company's regular report disclosure.</p> <p>General defects: direct property loss less than 0.5% of total assets, less than 0.5% of total operating revenue, less than 3% of total profits; Punished by local government departments, but did not have a negative impact on the company's regular report disclosure.</p>
Number of major defects in financial reports (piece)		0
Number of major defects in non-financial reports (piece)		0
Number of important defects in financial reports (piece)		0
Number of important defects in non-financial reports (piece)		0

## X. Internal control audit report

√ Applicable    □ Not Applicable

The paragraph of deliberation in the internal control audit report	
Sichuan Huaxin (Group) CPA Firm (Special General Partnership) believes that the company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting in all material respects as of December 31, 2019 in accordance with the <i>Basic Standards for Corporate Internal Control</i> and relevant regulations.	
Disclosure of internal control audit report	Disclosure
Date of full disclosure of internal control audit report	Apr. 1, 2020
Full-text Disclosure Index of Internal Control Audit report	For details, please refer to the <i>2019 Annual Internal Control Evaluation Report of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.</i> published by the company on website of Cninfo on April 1, 2020.
Internal control audit report opinion type	Standard and clean opinion
Are there any major defects in non-financial reports?	No

Whether accounting firms issue internal control audit reports with non-standard opinions

Yes  No

Whether the internal control audit report issued by the accounting firm is consistent with the self-evaluation report of the board of directors

Yes  No

## **Section 11 Information related to corporate bonds**

Does the company have corporate bonds that are publicly issued and listed on the stock exchange and are not due or not fully repaid on the date approved by the annual report?

No

## Section 12 Financial report

### I. Audit report

Type of audit opinion	Standard unqualified opinion
Date of signing of audit report	Mar. 31, 2020
Name of audit institution	Sichuan Huaxin (Group) CPA Firm (Special General Partnership)
Audit report number	Sichuan Huaxin Audit (2020) No.34
Name of certified public accountant	Wulin Li, Dan Wu

#### Audit's Report

#### To the shareholders of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.:

##### I. Audit opinion

We have audited the financial statements of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. ("New Hope"), which comprise the consolidated and parent company's balance sheet as at December 31, 2019, the consolidated and parent company's income statement, consolidated and parent company's cash flow statement, consolidated and parent company's statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended 2019, and the notes to the relevant financial statements.

We believe that in all material respects, the attached financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the accounting standards for business enterprises, and give a true and fair view of the consolidated and the parent company's financial position of New Hope as at December 31 2019, and of its consolidated and parent company's financial performance and its consolidated and parent company's cash flows for the year ended 2019.

##### II. Basis for audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing issued by the China Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("CICPA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of financial statements section of our report. In accordance with the CICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), we are independent of New Hope and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is enough and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

##### III. Key audit matters

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

Key matters identified in the audit are as follows:

(I) Goodwill impairment	
Please refer to the notes "V. (20) Impairment of long-term assets" and "VII. (16) Goodwill" to the financial reports.	
Reason for being a key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The original value of goodwill in the consolidated balance sheet of New Hope is RMB 1257.2084 million Yuan, and the accumulated balance of impairment provision is RMB 22.4523 million Yuan. At the end of each year, the management of New Hope conducts an impairment test on goodwill, which requires an estimate of the recoverable	Our audit procedures for goodwill impairment mainly include: (1) Test and evaluate the effectiveness of internal control related to goodwill impairment; (2) Evaluate the rationality and consistency of the goodwill impairment test methods adopted by the management and the forecast data and key assumptions used in the impairment test,

<p>amount of related asset groups including goodwill. When determining the present value of the expected future cash flows of the asset group, the management of New Hope needs to reasonably predict the average growth rate of the future cash flows generated by the relevant asset group and reasonably determine the appropriate discount rate, which involves the management to use significant accounting estimation and judgment. Therefore, we regard goodwill impairment as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>especially check whether the relevant assumptions are consistent with the overall economic environment, industry conditions, operating conditions, historical experience, operating plans, etc.</p> <p>(3) Test the accuracy, completeness and relevance of the discount rate, future sales growth rate, estimated gross profit margin, and related expenses adopted by the management in the impairment test, and review the internal consistency of relevant information in the impairment test;</p> <p>(4) Check the rationality of the cash flow forecast and test whether the management's calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flow is accurate based on the difference between the asset group's previous earnings forecast and the actual realization as well as the development trend of the industry concerned;</p> <p>(5) Review the adequacy of management's disclosure of goodwill.</p> <p>Based on the audit evidence obtained, we conclude that the results of the goodwill impairment test assessed by management are reasonable.</p>
<p><b>(II) The investment in China Minsheng Banking Corporation Ltd. was accounted according to the equity method</b></p>	
<p>Please refer to the notes "VII. (9) Long-term equity investment" and "VII. (46) Investment income" to the financial reports.</p>	
<p><b>Reason for being a key audit matter</b></p>	<p><b>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</b></p>
<p>New Hope accounts the investments that can exert significant influence on the invested entities according to the equity method. In this period, New Hope continues to maintain the major judgment that has a significant influence on China Minsheng Banking Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Minsheng Bank"), which holds 4.1759% of the shares, and conducts equity accounting.</p> <p>The management of New Hope believes that New Hope has representatives on the board of directors of Minsheng Bank and can actively participate in the operation and financial policies of Minsheng Bank. Therefore, New Hope has a significant impact on Minsheng Bank.</p> <p>Since the financial statements of Minsheng Bank have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of New Hope, we regard the investment of Minsheng Bank calculated by New Hope using equity method as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>The audit procedures for New Hope using the equity method to account the investment in Minsheng Bank mainly include:</p> <p>(1) Consult the articles of association of Minsheng Bank, analyze the shareholder structure and major operational decision-making mechanism of Minsheng Bank;</p> <p>(2) Review the composition of the board of directors of Minsheng Bank and the appointment and removal of New Hope representatives on the board of directors, and evaluate whether there are significant changes compared with the previous year;</p> <p>(3) Check the announcements of the board meetings of Minsheng Bank and check the participation of directors dispatched by New Hope in the board meetings of Minsheng Bank;</p> <p>(4) Communicate and discuss with the management of New Hope, and assess the actual impact of New Hope on the major decisions and operational activities of Minsheng Bank.</p> <p>Based on the above, the evidence we have obtained in the process of performing the audit work supports the judgment of the management on the significant impact of Minsheng Bank and adopts the equity accounting method.</p>

#### IV. Other information

The management of New Hope is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 2019 annual report, other than the financial statements and our audit report.

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

conclusion thereon.

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent or appears to be materially misrepresented with the financial statements or with what we learned during the audit.

Based on the work we have performed, if we determine that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we should report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **V. Responsibility of management and governance for financial report**

The management of New Hope is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of accounting standards for business enterprises and design, implement and maintain the necessary internal control, so that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing New Hope's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing matters relating to going concern, if applicable, and applying the going concern assumption, unless management plans to liquidate New Hope, terminate operations, or has no realistic alternative.

Those who charged with governance are responsible for overseeing New Hope's financial reporting process.

#### **VI. Responsibility of certified public accountants for auditing financial report**

Our goal is to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error and to issue an audit's report containing the audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that the audit conducted in accordance with the audit standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may be due to fraud or error and are generally considered material if it is reasonably expected that misstatements, individually or collectively, may affect the economic decisions made by financial statement users based on financial statements.

We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism in conducting audits in accordance with auditing standards. At the same time, we also perform the following work:

(1) Identify and assess material misstatement risks in financial statements due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures to address these risks, and obtain enough and appropriate audit evidence as a basis for the issuance of audit opinions. Because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omissions, misrepresentation or override of internal control, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is greater than one resulting from error.

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

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

(4) Draw conclusions on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting. At the same time, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclusions are drawn on whether there are material uncertainties in matters or circumstances that may cause material doubt about your company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is a material uncertainty, the auditing standards require us to draw the attention of statement users to relevant disclosures in financial statements in the audit report. If the disclosure is insufficient, we should express a qualified opinion. Our conclusions are based on information available up to the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may cause New Hope to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

(6) Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence with respect to the financial information of the entity or business activities in New Hope to express an audit opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit and take full responsibility for our audit opinion.

We communicate with governance on planned audit scope, timing, and significant audit findings, including the internal control deficiencies that we identified during the audit that are of concern.

We also provide a declaration to the governance that we have complied with the ethical requirements associated with our

independence, and to communicate with the governance on all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be considered to affect our independence, as well as the relevant precautions (if applicable).

From the issues communicated to those who are charged with governance, we determine which issues are most important to the current financial statement audit and thus constitute key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit report, unless law or regulation precludes their public disclosure or when, in extremely rare cases, 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.

Sichuan Huaxin (Group) CPA Firm  
(Special General Partnership)  
Chengdu, China

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Wulin Li  
(Project Partner)  
Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Dan Wu

Mar. 31, 2020

## II. Financial statement

The unit of the statement in the financial note is: RMB

### 1. Consolidated balance sheet

Organization: New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.

Unit: Yuan

Project	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current assets:		
Monetary fund	5,777,179,578.87	5,450,870,659.26
Settlement reserve		
Loan funds		
Transactional financial assets	4,594,255.65	
Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profit and loss of the current period		5,121,911.72
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable	64,091,249.80	64,151,220.74
Accounts receivable	894,050,167.92	567,538,118.87
Receivable financing		
Advance payment	644,252,622.96	482,653,500.32
Premium receivable		
Reinsurance accounts receivable		
Reserve for reinsurance contracts receivable		
Other receivables	346,508,417.87	434,117,669.96
Among them: interest receivable	52,735,123.47	16,475,333.42
Dividend receivable		2,490,082.00
Buying back the sale of financial assets		
Inventory	9,307,812,126.89	5,394,870,914.20
Contract assets		
Holding assets for sale		648,242,655.02
Non current assets due within one year		
Other current assets	140,064,259.62	543,028,571.09
Total current assets	17,178,552,679.58	13,590,595,221.18
Non-current assets:		
Make loans and advances		

Debt investment		
Available-for-sale financial assets		319,212,710.22
Other creditor's rights investment		
Hold-to-maturity investment		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investment	21,121,784,349.18	18,728,359,383.83
Investment in other equity instruments	318,276,827.48	
Other illiquid financial assets		
Investment property	381,137.69	397,630.34
Fixed assets	13,825,102,269.78	8,750,044,772.49
Construction in progress	4,745,959,274.86	2,561,597,811.79
Productive biological assets	2,510,633,170.64	518,442,473.72
Oil and gas assets		
Right to use assets.		
Intangible assets	1,388,930,702.26	1,390,737,738.29
Development expenditure		
Goodwill	1,234,756,072.93	865,474,034.36
Long-term unamortised expenses	406,320,291.51	227,613,274.17
Deferred income tax assets	277,744,391.09	209,793,994.35
Other non-current assets	1,209,225,716.55	781,519,088.80
Total non-current assets	47,039,114,203.97	34,353,192,912.36
Total assets	64,217,666,883.55	47,943,788,133.54
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loan	13,620,562,405.56	8,271,337,901.04
Borrow money from the central bank		
Transfer funds		
Transactional financial liabilities	5,240,664.99	
Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profit and loss of the current period		135,320.00
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable	546,413,194.42	569,438,635.10
Accounts payable	4,966,318,094.79	3,731,489,323.73
Advance payment	1,347,222,574.40	785,573,587.11
Contractual liability		

Sell and repurchase financial assets		
Deposit taking and interbank deposit		
Acting as an agent to buy and sell securities		
Acting to underwrite securities		
Salary payable to staff and workers	794,865,691.98	529,508,302.71
Taxes payable	216,106,174.26	163,907,788.16
Other payables	3,848,824,206.47	2,296,433,674.82
Among them: interest payable	45,768,415.29	35,428,376.37
Dividend payable	194,636,496.96	289,799,349.06
Handling fees and commissions payable		
Reinsurance accounts payable		
Holding unsold liabilitiesities		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	850,351,706.57	2,003,566,736.95
Other current liabilities	0.00	10,000,000.00
Total current liabilities	26,195,904,713.44	18,361,391,269.62
Non-current liabilities:		
Insurance contract reserve	109,584,637.12	101,149,041.06
Long-term loan	4,954,486,449.54	1,823,288,622.80
Bonds payable		
Among them: preferred stock		
Perpetual debt		
Lease liability		
Long-term payable	6,000,000.00	15,500,000.00
Long-term salary payable to staff and workers		
Estimated liability		
Deferred income	284,798,587.55	287,506,124.54
Deferred income tax liability	17,026,975.65	19,206,530.15
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	5,371,896,649.86	2,246,650,318.55
Total liabilities	31,567,801,363.30	20,608,041,588.17
Owner's equity:		
Capital stock	4,216,015,009.00	4,216,015,009.00
Other equity instruments		
Among them: preferred stock		

Perpetual debt		
Capital reserve	2,507,590,540.72	2,437,658,367.98
Minus: inventory stock	611,317,618.59	135,933,209.85
Other comprehensive income	-41,562,505.82	-142,136,867.47
Special reserve		
Surplus reserve	2,400,778,310.95	2,202,206,559.59
General risk preparation		
Undistributed profit	17,590,186,212.30	12,997,313,375.41
Total owners' equity attributable to the parent company	26,061,689,948.56	21,575,123,234.66
Minority shareholders' rights and interests	6,588,175,571.69	5,760,623,310.71
Total owners' equity	32,649,865,520.25	27,335,746,545.37
Total liabilities and owners' equity	64,217,666,883.55	47,943,788,133.54

Legal representative: Chang Liu    The person in charge of accounting work: Shuhua Wang    The person in charge of the accounting office: Jing Chen

## 2. Parent company's balance sheet

Unit: Yuan

Project	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current assets:		
Monetary fund	3,946,682,922.07	3,782,287,678.50
Transactional financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period		
Derivative financial assets		
Notes receivable	196,274,325.65	500,000.00
Accounts receivable	1,474,386.47	
Receivable financing		
Advance payment	19,340,940.22	22,530,736.12
Other receivables	23,621,677,381.84	15,027,606,325.15
Among them: interest receivable	73,397,114.11	27,259,892.96
Dividend receivable	465,500,000.00	1,078,500,000.00
Inventory	27,991,352.12	29,155,409.45
Contract assets		
Holding assets for sale		

Non current assets due within one year		
Other current assets	5,349,774.87	5,800,821.62
Total current assets	27,818,791,083.24	18,867,880,970.84
Non-current assets:		
Debt investment		
Available-for-sale financial assets		212,196,000.00
Other creditor's rights investment		
Hold-to-maturity investment		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investment	9,131,047,342.08	9,040,573,892.09
Investment in other equity instruments	211,196,000.00	
Other illiquid financial assets		
Investment property		
Fixed assets	26,018,579.25	34,031,652.18
Construction in progress		
Productive biological assets		
Oil and gas assets		
Right to use assets		
Intangible assets	20,778,129.99	23,265,482.75
Development expenditure		
goodwill		
Long-term prepaid expenses	2,135,449.33	950,236.52
Deferred income tax assets	767,190.67	732,340.19
Other non-current assets	501,293.33	14,400.00
Total non-current assets	9,392,443,984.65	9,311,764,003.73
Total assets	37,211,235,067.89	28,179,644,974.57
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loan	4,345,139,845.07	2,601,958,000.00
Transactional financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Notes payable	98,207,852.09	6,510,000.00
Accounts payable	23,734,887.74	25,228,608.00

Advance payment	22,226,964.74	28,070,467.57
Contractual liability		
Salary payable to staff and workers	29,359,058.80	4,884,775.78
Taxes payable	3,763,775.88	3,484,692.06
Other payables	17,749,453,705.10	9,875,406,510.32
Among them: interest payable	25,397,692.88	26,470,631.21
Dividend payable		
Holding unsold liabilitiesities		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	587,050,000.00	1,997,566,390.37
Other current liabilities		
Total current liabilities	22,858,936,089.42	14,543,109,444.10
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term loan	2,376,300,000.00	1,290,000,000.00
Bonds payable		
Among them: preferred stock		
Perpetual debt		
Lease liability		
Long-term payable		
Long-term salary payable to staff and workers		
Estimated liability		
Deferred return	1,569,625.82	2,483,345.09
Deferred income tax liability		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	2,377,869,625.82	1,292,483,345.09
Total liabilities	25,236,805,715.24	15,835,592,789.19
Owner's equity:		
Capital stock	4,216,015,009.00	4,216,015,009.00
Other equity instruments		
Among them: preferred stock		
Perpetual debt		
Capital reserve	4,876,984,181.01	4,852,113,628.36
Minus: inventory stock	611,317,618.59	135,933,209.85
Other comprehensive income		
Special reserve		

Surplus reserve	979,184,653.16	958,607,173.47
Undistributed profit	2,513,563,128.07	2,453,249,584.40
Total owners' equity	11,974,429,352.65	12,344,052,185.38
Total liabilities and owners' equity	37,211,235,067.89	28,179,644,974.57

### 3. Consolidated income statement

Unit: Yuan

Project	2019	2018
I. Total operating income	82,050,539,486.67	69,063,225,293.92
Among them: operating income	82,050,539,486.67	69,063,225,293.92
Interest income		
Earned premium		
Income from commission and commission		
II. Total operating cost	77,498,998,021.92	67,344,926,270.94
Among them: operating cost	72,150,061,066.97	63,033,328,796.12
Interest expense		
Payment of commission and commission		
Surrender fund		
Net indemnity expenditure		
Drawing the net reserve of insurance liability contract	84,759,055.67	38,546,274.08
Policy dividend expense		
Reinsurance cost		
Taxes and surcharges	141,657,402.06	138,479,575.23
Selling expenses	1,813,491,200.26	1,649,728,013.89
Administrative expenses	2,702,098,353.40	2,051,647,423.89
Research and development expenses	172,876,104.78	91,934,788.08
Financial expenses	434,054,838.78	341,261,399.65
Among them: interest expense	527,278,342.82	439,767,001.89
Interest income	98,329,806.67	144,510,886.19
Plus: other income	113,155,014.75	95,039,970.81
Investment income (loss with "-" sign)	2,378,547,189.52	2,182,186,909.46
Among them: the return on investment in joint ventures and cooperative enterprises	2,378,312,195.70	2,234,240,525.75

Termination of recognition of income from financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Exchange gain (loss with "-" sign)		
Net exposure hedging gain (loss with "-" sign)		
Fair value change income (loss with "-" sign)	-11,799,458.56	1,577,581.96
Loss of credit impairment (loss is listed with "-" sign)	-98,448,080.45	
Loss on impairment of assets (loss with "-" sign)	-166,148,031.22	-697,730,462.34
Income from asset disposal (loss with "-" sign)	-98,143,476.42	-58,123,151.72
III. Operating profit (loss with "-" sign)	6,668,704,622.37	3,241,249,871.15
Plus: non-operating income	78,665,831.90	58,407,368.55
Less: non-operating expenses	316,637,297.26	308,972,513.71
IV. Total profit (total loss is indicated by "-")	6,430,733,157.01	2,990,684,725.99
Less: income tax expenses	250,176,964.79	268,881,449.89
V. Net profit (net loss with "-" sign)	6,180,556,192.22	2,721,803,276.10
(I) Classified by business sustainability		
1.Net profit from continuing operations (net loss with "-" sign)	6,180,556,192.22	2,721,803,276.10
2.Net profit from termination of operation (net loss with "-" sign)		
(II) Classified by ownership		
1.Net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company	5,041,999,768.06	1,704,646,781.14
2.Minority shareholders' profit and loss	1,138,556,424.16	1,017,156,494.96
VI. Net after tax of other comprehensive income	13,145,771.42	158,901,855.58
Net after tax of other comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company	5,743,988.67	112,620,059.84
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss	-93,832,476.98	
1.Re-measure the change in the benefit plan		
2.Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method	997,896.00	
3.Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments	-94,830,372.98	
4.Fair value change of enterprise's own credit risk		
5.Other		
(II) Other consolidated income reclassified into profit or loss	99,576,465.65	112,620,059.84
1.Other comprehensive income that can be	21,207,452.25	146,919,995.77

transferred to profit or loss under the equity method		
2.Changes in fair value of other creditor's rights investments		
3.Profit or loss on changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		
4.The amount of financial assets reclassified to other comprehensive income		
5.Investment held to maturity is reclassified as profit or loss of available-for-sale financial assets		
6.Provision for credit impairment of other creditor's rights investment		
7.Cash flow hedging reserve		
8.Translation difference of foreign currency financial statements	78,369,013.40	-34,299,935.93
9.Other		
Net after tax of other consolidated income attributable to minority shareholders	7,401,782.75	46,281,795.74
VII. Total comprehensive income	6,193,701,963.64	2,880,705,131.68
Total consolidated income attributable to the owners of the parent company	5,047,743,756.73	1,817,266,840.98
Total consolidated income attributable to minority shareholders	1,145,958,206.91	1,063,438,290.70
VIII. Earnings per share:		
(I) Basic earnings per share	1.22	0.40
(II) Diluted earnings per share	1.22	0.40

In the case of a business merger under the same control in the current period, the net profit realized by the merged party before the merger is: RMB 0.00 Yuan, and the net profit realized by the merged party in the previous period is: RMB 0.00 Yuan.

Legal representative: Chang Liu The person in charge of accounting work: Shuhua Wang The person in charge of the accounting office: Jing Chen

#### 4. Parent company's income statement

Unit: Yuan

Project	2019	2018
I. Business income	756,314,475.40	552,855,458.72
Minus: Operating cost	673,473,723.20	486,463,451.77
Taxes and surcharges	1,179,315.99	1,201,954.55

Selling expenses	14,288,288.98	12,147,298.29
Administrative expenses	320,850,533.84	212,385,120.51
Research and development expenses	28,577,893.66	8,167,137.51
Financial expenses	-175,039,325.65	-152,414,526.71
Among them: interest expense	290,754,118.55	232,344,904.32
Interest income	464,031,298.38	369,536,963.41
Plus: Other income	10,747,482.01	7,688,458.32
Investment income (loss with "-" sign)	300,319,613.85	1,060,059,666.55
Among them: the return on investment in affiliated businesses and joint ventures	45,007,627.32	46,584,824.05
Termination of recognition of gains on financial assets measured at amortised cost (loss with "-" sign)		
Net exposure hedging gain (loss with "-" sign)		
Fair value change income (loss with "-" sign)		
Loss of credit impairment (loss is listed with "-" sign)	496,778.88	
Loss on impairment of assets (loss with "-" sign)		382,271.40
Income from asset disposal (loss with "-" sign)	-5,143.08	89,893.55
II. Operating profit (loss with "-" sign)	204,542,777.04	1,053,125,312.62
Plus: Non-operating income	4,828,284.01	2,349,160.07
Minus: Non-operating expenses	3,520,566.96	482,125.88
III. Total profit (total loss is indicated by "-")	205,850,494.09	1,054,992,346.81
Minus: Income tax expenses	153,294.68	9,444,614.86
IV. Net profit (net loss with "-" sign)	205,697,199.41	1,045,547,731.95
(I) Net profit from continuing operations (net loss with "-" sign)	205,697,199.41	1,045,547,731.95
(II) Net profit from termination of operation (net loss with "-" sign)		
V. Net amount of other comprehensive income after tax	77,597.50	
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss	77,597.50	
1.Re-measure the change in the benefit plan		
2.Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method		
3. Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments	77,597.50	
4.Fair value change of enterprise's own credit risk		

5.Other		
(II) Other consolidated income reclassified into profit or loss		
1.Other comprehensive income that can be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method		
2.Changes in fair value of other creditor's rights investments		
3. Profit or loss on changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		
4.The amount of financial assets reclassified to other comprehensive income		
5.Held-to-maturity investment that is reclassified as profit or loss of available-for-sale financial assets		
6.Provision for credit impairment of other creditor's rights investment		
7. Hedging reserve of cash flow		
8.Translation balance of foreign currency financial statements		
9.Other		
VI. Total comprehensive income	205,774,796.91	1,045,547,731.95
VII. Earnings per share:		
(I) Basic earnings per share		
(II) Diluted earnings per share		

## 5. Consolidated cash flow statement

Unit: Yuan

Project	2019	2018
I. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from the sale of goods and the provision of services	85,465,124,518.80	71,848,594,876.67
Net increase in customer deposits and inter-bank deposits		
Net increase in borrowing from the central bank		
Net increase in funds transferred to other financial institutions		
Cash received from the premium of the original insurance contract		
Net cash received from reinsurance business		

Net increase in depositors' deposits and investment funds		
Cash that collects interest, commission and commission		
Net increase in borrowed funds		
Net increase in funds for repurchase business		
Net cash received by agents buying and selling securities		
Tax refund received	40,997,832.64	33,870,621.30
Receipt of other cash related to business activities	1,848,347,792.69	949,357,666.99
Subtotal cash inflows from operating activities	87,354,470,144.13	72,831,823,164.96
Cash paid for the purchase of goods and services	75,371,393,866.63	62,147,360,462.48
Net increase in customer loans and advances		
Net increase in central bank and inter-bank deposits		
Cash to pay the indemnity of the original insurance contract		
Net increase in loan funds		
Cash for the payment of interest, fees and commissions		
Cash for the payment of policy dividends		
Cash paid to and for employees	5,016,074,638.53	4,340,170,197.41
Taxes and fees paid	617,672,328.17	625,922,129.93
Payment of other cash related to business activities	1,912,436,279.76	2,381,383,575.05
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities	82,917,577,113.09	69,494,836,364.87
Net cash flows from operating activities	4,436,893,031.04	3,336,986,800.09
II. Cash flows from investment activities:		
Cash received from divestment	989,044,758.11	1,358,832,162.02
Cash received from investment income	646,305,494.11	172,864,705.12
Net cash recovered from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	525,081,308.02	304,331,804.54
Net cash received by disposal of subsidiaries and other business units	25,430,905.63	144,747,050.32
Receipt of other cash related to investment activities	7,451,804.89	7,392,403.73
Subtotal cash inflows from investment activities	2,193,314,270.76	1,988,168,125.73
Cash paid for the purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	9,345,892,451.43	3,707,458,633.09
Cash paid for investment	689,122,316.05	669,241,964.32
Net increase in pledged loans		
Net cash paid for obtaining subsidiaries and other business units	835,258,760.54	

Payment of other cash related to investment activities	60,329,524.87	3,061,116.47
Subtotal cash outflows from investment activities	10,930,603,052.89	4,379,761,713.88
Net cash flows from investment activities	-8,737,288,782.13	-2,391,593,588.15
III. Cash flows from fund-raising activities:		
Cash received from absorbing the investment	29,176,051.27	17,114,039.46
Among them: Cash received from absorbing the investment of minority shareholders by the subsidiaries	29,176,051.27	17,114,039.46
Cash received for obtaining loans	23,444,719,635.61	11,756,726,118.80
Receipt of other cash related to fund-raising activities	90,596,000.00	20,000,000.00
Subtotal cash inflows from fund-raising activities	23,564,491,686.88	11,793,840,158.26
Cash paid to repay debts	17,352,696,878.84	9,028,811,404.18
Cash paid for the distribution of dividends, profits, or interest payments	975,170,675.68	1,180,790,718.56
Among them: dividends and profits paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders	333,946,937.21	112,063,779.04
Payment of other cash related to fund-raising activities	542,045,666.81	181,615,781.46
Subtotal cash outflows from fund-raising activities	18,869,913,221.33	10,391,217,904.20
Net cash flows from fund-raising activities	4,694,578,465.55	1,402,622,254.06
IV. The impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-72,821,725.33	-2,710,195.00
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	321,360,989.13	2,345,305,271.00
Plus: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	5,370,971,251.78	3,025,665,980.78
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5,692,332,240.91	5,370,971,251.78

## 6. Parent company's cash flow statement

Unit: Yuan

Project	2019	2018
I. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Cash received from the sale of goods and the provision of services	613,758,385.06	555,554,115.25
Tax refund received		
Receipt of other cash related to business activities	406,802,389.61	374,063,307.58
Subtotal cash inflows from operating activities	1,020,560,774.67	929,617,422.83
Cash paid for the purchase of goods and services	628,537,501.22	488,603,898.73

Cash paid to and for employees	222,085,467.37	141,158,221.23
Taxes and fees paid	1,491,254.66	1,867,889.91
Payment of other cash related to business activities	87,160,526.13	87,493,986.34
Subtotal cash outflow from operating activities	939,274,749.38	719,123,996.21
Net cash flow from operating activities	81,286,025.29	210,493,426.62
II. Cash flow from investment activities:		
Recover the cash received from the investment	21,270,797.50	2,007,085.22
Cash received from investment income	871,843,816.62	1,704,713,348.45
Net cash recovered from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	30,659.42	175,869.26
Net cash received by disposal of subsidiaries and other business units	635,105,546.59	155,226,696.43
Receipt of other cash related to investment activities	10,189,737,682.64	5,587,756,268.23
Subtotal cash inflows from investment activities	11,717,988,502.77	7,449,879,267.59
Cash paid for the purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	14,844,709.66	32,016,640.20
Cash paid for investment	80,703,649.35	27,563,200.00
Obtain net cash paid by subsidiaries and other business units	1,000,000.00	61,100,000.00
Payment of other cash related to investment activities	11,992,416,403.80	6,288,880,553.31
Subtotal cash outflow from investment activities	12,088,964,762.81	6,409,560,393.51
Net cash flow from investment activities	-370,976,260.04	1,040,318,874.08
III . Cash flows from fund-raising activities:		
Absorb the cash received by the investment		
Cash received for obtaining loans	8,050,148,497.41	4,722,123,795.95
Receipt of other cash related to fund-raising activities	29,916,000.00	
Subtotal cash inflows from fund-raising activities	8,080,064,497.41	4,722,123,795.95
Cash paid to repay debts	6,741,702,897.41	3,134,572,795.95
Cash paid for the distribution of dividends, profits, or interest payments	416,112,491.45	859,843,005.61
Payment of other cash related to fund-raising activities	472,968,246.41	139,133,209.85
Subtotal cash outflow from fund-raising activities	7,630,783,635.27	4,133,549,011.41
Net cash flow from fund-raising activities	449,280,862.14	588,574,784.54
IV . The impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	4,804,616.18	20,520,200.56
V . Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	164,395,243.57	1,859,907,285.80

Plus: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,782,287,678.50	1,922,380,392.70
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3,946,682,922.07	3,782,287,678.50

## 7. Consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity

Current amount

Unit: Yuan

Projects	2019													Minority shareholders' rights and interests	Total owners' equity
	Belong to the owners' equity of the parent company														
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Minus: inventory stock	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surpluses	General risk preparation	Undistributed profit	Other	Subtotal		
	Preferred stock	Perpetual debt	Other												
I. The balance at the end of last year	4,216,015,009.00				2,437,658,367.98	135,933,209.85	-142,136,867.47		2,202,206,559.59		12,997,313,375.41		21,575,123,234.66	5,760,623,310.71	27,335,746,545.37
Plus: Accounting policy change									-300,444.79		-31,138,927.47		-31,439,372.26	-5,084,980.17	-36,524,352.43
Error correction in the previous period															
Business merger under the same control															
Other															
II. Balance at the beginning of the current year	4,216,015,009.00				2,437,658,367.98	135,933,209.85	-142,136,867.47		2,201,906,114.80		12,966,174,447.94		21,543,683,862.40	5,755,538,330.54	27,299,222,192.94
III. The amount of increase or decrease in the current period (decrease with					69,932,172.74	475,384,408.74	100,574,361.65		198,872,196.15		4,624,011,764.36		4,518,006,086.16	832,637,241.15	5,350,643,327.31

the sign "-")																		
(I) Total comprehensive income						5,743,988.67				5,041,999.76		5,047,743.75	1,145,958.20	6,193,701.96	8.06	6.73	6.91	3.64
(II) Owner investment and capital reduction				71,780,008.49	475,384,408.74							-403,604.40	-73,920,935.40	-477,525,335.65				
1. Common stock invested by the owner				2,416,162.33	475,384,408.74							-472,968,246.41	7,825,166.19	-465,143,080.22				
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments																		
3. The amount of share payment included in the owners' equity				22,454,390.32								22,454,390.32		22,454,390.32				
4. Other				46,909,455.84								46,909,455.84	-81,746,101.59	-34,836,645.75				
(III) Profit distribution								198,864,436.40		-323,149,870.97		-124,285,434.57	-238,784,085.11	-363,069,519.68				
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserve								198,864,436.40		-198,864,436.40								
2. Extract general risk reserve																		
3. Allocation of owners (or shareholders)										-124,285,434.57		-124,285,434.57	-238,784,085.11	-363,069,519.68				
4. Other																		
(IV) Internal carry-over of owners' rights and interests						94,830,372.98		7,759.75		-94,838,132.73								

1. Capital reserve to increase capital (or equity)														
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or equity)														
3. Surplus reserve to make up for losses														
4. Set the amount of changes in the benefit plan to carry forward retained earnings														
5. Other consolidated income carried forward retained earnings						94,830,372.98		7,759.75		-94,838,132.73				
6. Other														
(V) Special reserve														
1. Current extraction														
2. Current use														
(VI) Other					-1,847,835.75							-1,847,835.75	-615,945.25	-2,463,781.00
III. The balance at the end of the current period	4,216,015,009.00				2,507,590,540.72	611,317,618.59	-41,562,505.82		2,400,778,310.95		17,590,186.20	26,061,689.94	6,588,175.57	32,649,865.52

Amount in the previous period

Unit: Yuan

Projects	2018													Minority	Total owner's	
	Belong to the owners' equity of the parent company											Subtot				
	Share	Other equity	Capital	Minus:	Other	Specia	Surplu	Genera	Undist	Other	Subtot					

	capital	instruments			reserve	inventory stock	comprehensive income	special reserve	reserves	risk preparation	distributed profit		total	shareholders' rights and interests	equity
		Preferred stock	Perpetual debt	Other											
I. The balance at the end of last year	4,216,015,009.00				2,426,849,468.27	-301,391,733.05		2,010,192,238.73			12,480,739,193.39		20,832,404,176.34	5,402,296,221.39	26,234,700,397.73
Plus: Accounting policy change															
Error correction in the previous period															
Business merger under the same control															
Other						46,634,805.74					-361,020,420.23		-314,385,614.49	-104,795,204.83	-419,180,819.32
II. Balance at the beginning of the current year	4,216,015,009.00				2,426,849,468.27	-254,756,927.31		2,010,192,238.73			12,119,718,773.16		20,518,018,561.85	5,297,501,016.56	25,815,519,578.41
III. The amount of increase or decrease in the current period (to be filled in with the sign "-")					10,808,899.71	135,933,209.85	112,620,059.84		192,014,320.86		877,594,602.25		1,057,104,672.81	463,122,294.15	1,520,226,966.96
(I) Total comprehensive income							112,620,059.84				1,704,646,781.14		1,817,266,840.98	1,063,438,290.70	2,880,705,131.68
(II) Owner investment and capital					10,370,426.04	135,933,209.85			-2,635,606.68				-128,198,390.49	-297,753,169.66	-425,951,560.15

reduction															
1. Common stock invested by the owner					135,933,209.85								-135,933,209.85	9,541,630.54	-126,391,579.31
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments															
3. The amount of share payment included in the owner's equity															
4. Other				10,370,426.04				-2,635,606.68					7,734,819.36	-307,294,800.20	-299,559,980.84
(III) Profit distribution							194,649,927.54		-827,052,178.89				-632,402,251.35	-302,562,826.89	-934,965,078.24
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserve							194,649,927.54		-194,649,927.54						
2. Extract general risk reserve															
3. Allocation of owners (or shareholders)									-632,402,251.35				-632,402,251.35	-302,562,826.89	-934,965,078.24
4. Other															
(IV) Internal carry-over of owners' rights and interests															
1. Capital reserve to increase capital (or equity)															
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or															

equity)																	
3. Surplus reserve to make up for losses																	
4. Set the amount of changes in the benefit plan to carry forward retained earnings																	
5. Other consolidated income carried forward retained earnings																	
6. Other																	
(V) Special reserve																	
1. Current extraction																	
2. Current use																	
(VI) Other					438,473.67								438,473.67				438,473.67
IV. The balance at the end of the current period	4,216,015,009.00				2,437,658,367.98	135,933,209.85	-142,136,867.47		2,202,206,559.59		12,997,313,375.41		21,575,123,234.66	5,760,623,310.71			27,335,746,545.37

### 8. Statement of changes in owners' equity of the parent company

Current amount

Unit: Yuan

Project	2019											Total owner's equity
	Capital stock	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Minus: inventory stock	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Other	
		Preferr ed stock	Perpet ual debt	Other								

I. The balance at the end of last year	4,216,015,009.00				4,852,113,628.36	135,933,209.85			958,607,173.47	2,453,249,584.40		12,344,052,185.38
Plus: Accounting policy change									-59,833.90	-538,505.08		-598,338.98
Error correction in the previous period												
Other												
II. Balance at the beginning of the current year	4,216,015,009.00				4,852,113,628.36	135,933,209.85			958,547,339.57	2,452,711,079.32		12,343,453,846.40
III. The amount of increase or decrease in the current period (to be filled in with the sign "-")					24,870,552.65	475,384,408.74			20,637,313.59	60,852,048.75		-369,024,493.75
(I) Total comprehensive income							77,597.50			205,697,199.41		205,774,796.91
(II) Owner investment and capital reduction					24,870,552.65	475,384,408.74						-450,513,856.09
1. Common stock invested by the owner					2,416,162.33	475,384,408.74						-472,968,246.41
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments												
3. The amount of share payment included in the owner's equity					22,454,390.32							22,454,390.32
4. Other												
(III) Profit distribution									20,629,553.84	-144,914,988.4		-124,285,434.57

										1		
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserve								20,629,553.84	-20,629,553.84			
2. Allocation of owners (or shareholders)									-124,285,434.57			
3. Other												
(IV) Internal carry-over of owners' rights and interests								-77,597.50	7,759.75	69,837.75		
1. Capital reserve to increase capital (or equity)												
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or equity)												
3. Surplus reserve to make up for losses												
4. Set the amount of changes in the benefit plan to carry forward retained earnings												
5. Other consolidated income carried forward retained earnings								-77,597.50	7,759.75	69,837.75		
6. Other												
(V) Special reserve												
1. Current extraction												
2. Current use												
(VI) Other												

IV. The balance at the end of the current period	4,216,015,009.00				4,876,984,181.01	611,317,618.59			979,184,653.16	2,513,563,128.07		11,974,429,352.65
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Amount in the previous period

Unit: Yuan

Project	2018											
	Capital stock	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Minus: inventory stock	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Other	Total owner's equity
		Preferred stock	Perpetual debt	Other								
I. The balance at the end of last year	4,216,015,009.00				4,852,113,628.36				854,052,400.27	2,144,658,877.00		12,066,839,914.63
Plus: Accounting policy change												
Error correction in the previous period												
Other												
II. Balance at the beginning of the current year	4,216,015,009.00				4,852,113,628.36				854,052,400.27	2,144,658,877.00		12,066,839,914.63
III. The amount of increase or decrease in the current period (to be filled in with the sign "-")						135,933,209.85		104,554,773.20	308,590,707.40			277,212,270.75
(I) Total comprehensive income										1,045,547,731.95		1,045,547,731.95
(II) Owner investment and capital reduction						135,933,209.85						-135,933,209.85
1. Common						135,933,209.85						-135,933,209.85

stock invested by the owner						209.85						9.85
2. Capital invested by holders of other equity instruments												
3. The amount of share payment included in the owner's equity												
4. Other												
(III) Profit distribution									104,554,773.20	-736,957,024.55		-632,402,251.35
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserve									104,554,773.20	-104,554,773.20		
2. Allocation of owners (or shareholders)										-632,402,251.35		-632,402,251.35
3. Other												
(IV) Internal carry-over of owners' rights and interests												
1. Capital reserve to increase capital (or equity)												
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or equity)												
3. Surplus reserve to make up for losses												
4. Set the amount of changes in the benefit plan to												

carry forward retained earnings												
5. Other consolidated income carried forward retained earnings												
6. Other												
(V) Special reserve												
1. Current extraction												
2. Current use												
(VI) Other												
IV. The balance at the end of the current period	4,216,015.00				4,852,113,628.36	135,933,209.85			958,607,173.47	2,453,249,584.40		12,344,052,185.38

### III. Basic information of the company

#### (I) History and evolution of the company

New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Sichuan New Hope Agricultural Co., Ltd.) (hereinafter referred to as the company or our company) was approved by Sichuan Provincial People's Government Chuanfuhuan (1997) Document No. 260 to establish as the changing of the original Mianyang Hope Feed Co., Ltd. on March 4, 1998. The registered capital of the company was RMB 140,020,000.00 Yuan on establishment date. On March 11 and September 15, 1998, the company publicly issued 36,000,000 public shares to the public and 4,000,000 internal employee shares to the internal employees, respectively listed and traded on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, with stock code: 000876. After the company's stock was listed, through the transfer of shares in May, 2000, the allotment of shares in March 2001, the transfer of shares in July 2002, October 2002, June 2008 and May 2010 the transfer of shares, the implementation of the *Company Equity Division Reform* in August 2006, the completion of the material assets reorganization in October 2011 and the execution of the profit compensation scheme for the material assets reorganization in July 2014, the company's total share capital has changed to be 1,729,507,365 shares.

According to the company's extraordinary shareholders' general meeting resolution on September 4, 2013 and Commission *Reply on the Approval of Non-public Stock Issuing of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd* (CSRC Permission [2014] No. 565) checked by China Securities Regulatory approval, the company issued non-public stock of 354,609,927 shares to five specific shareholders including South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. The shareholders made contribution in monetary capital, and the non-public issuing was completed on August 26, 2014. The total share capital of the company was changed to 2,084,117,292 shares upon completion of this non-public issuing.

According to the resolution of the company's 2015 annual general meeting of shareholders, based on the company's total share capital of 2,084,117,292 shares, the capital reserve was used to transfer 10 shares to the increased capital stock with every 10 shares.

The relevant procedures for the transfer of shares were completed on June 27, 2016, after which the total share capital of the company was changed to 4,168,234,584 shares.

According to the resolution of the company's second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on June 29, 2016, and the approval of CSRC Permission [2016] No. 3187 issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission, the company changed the total share capital of the company to 4,216,015,009 shares on January 16, 2017 through issuing shares and paying cash to purchase 70% of the equity of Yangling Bengxiang.

As of December 31, 2019, the registered capital of the company is RMB 4,216,015,009 Yuan, and the total share capital is 4,216,015,009 shares, of which there are 18,057,758 outstanding shares under limited terms and 4,197,957,251 outstanding shares under unlimited terms.

## **(II) Industry situation of the company**

After years of development after its establishment, up to the end of December 2019, the company has successively directly or indirectly controlled 573 subsidiaries, 18 consortium and five of joint venture in 29 domestic provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous regions, special administrative region (including Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Shandong, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Gansu, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Ningxia, Tianjin, Hong Kong) and overseas 17 countries (including: Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Laos, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Egypt, Turkey, South Africa, Poland, the United States, India, Nigeria) by investing in new set or acquisition, and been an industry group company taking feed, breeding, slaughtering and meat products as the core competitiveness.

## **(III) Company's address, business scope, etc**

Company business license registration number: 91510000709151981F; Legal representative: Chang Liu; Registered address: National High-tech Industrial Development Zone, Mianyang City, Sichuan Province; Headquarters address: No. 376, Jinshi Road, Jinjiang Industrial Park, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

The company's business scope: the production and processing of compound feed, concentrated feed and concentrated supplementary feed (limited to the operation of branches) (the above items and the term of the license shall prevail). General business items (the following scope does not include pre-license items, post-license items operating with permits or approval documents) : crops and other crops planting; The raising of livestock; The raising of pigs; Poultry farming; Wholesale and retail of goods; Import and export business; Project investment and management; Scientific and technological exchange and promotion of the service sector.

## **(IV) Company's main products**

The company's main feed products include pig feed, poultry feed, fish feed, etc. The main products of pig industry include breeding pigs and commercial pigs. Poultry industry mainly includes breeding poultry, commercial poultry, poultry slaughter, etc. Food mainly includes livestock slaughter, meat products processing, central kitchen and so on.

## **(V) Approved date for submitting financial report**

The company's 2019 financial statements were approved and submitted by the board of directors on March 31, 2020.

## **(VI) Scope of consolidated financial statements**

As of December 31, 2019, the company has 573 subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements. Compared with the previous year, 96 new subsidiaries were added in the scope of consolidated financial statements this year, and 36 subsidiaries were no longer included in the scope this year. For details, please refer to the relevant content indexed with "Note 8, changes in the consolidated scope" and "Note 9, interests in other subjects".

## IV. The basis for the preparation of financial statements

### 1. Compilation basis

The company compiled the 2019 annual financial statement, taking continue operation as the prerequisite, based on the accrual basis, according to the actual transactions and events, and in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Enterprises - Basic Standards* (revised in 2014) issued by Ministry of Finance, 42 rules of the specific accounting standards, guidelines of accounting standard for enterprises, the explanation of accounting standards for enterprises and other related regulations (hereinafter called the “accounting standards for enterprises”), and the disclosure rules of the *Information Disclosure and Compilation Rules for the Company Publicly Issuing Securities No. 15 - General Provisions of the Financial Report* (revised in 2014) issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission.

### 2. Sustainable operation

The company operates normally and continues to make profits, and has no plans to terminate operations or liquidate; The company will be a going concern for the foreseeable future (not less than 12 months from the end of this report).

## V. Important accounting policies and accounting estimates

Tips for specific accounting policies and accounting estimates:

Based on the practical production and operation characteristics, according to the provisions of the relevant accounting standard for business enterprises, the company has made the specific accounting policies and accounting estimates for the provision for bad debts of accounts receivable, the inventory valuation, the depreciation of productive biological asset, the depreciation of fixed assets, the amortization of intangible assets, the revenue recognition and the other transactions and events. For details, see the note 5 “(10) Financial instruments, (11) Inventory, (15) Fixed assets, (18) Productive biological assets, (19) Intangible assets, (28) Income”. For the indicative description of the company's important accounting judgment and estimation made in the application of accounting policies, please refer to “Note 5: (34) Important accounting judgment and estimation”.

### 1. Statement of compliance with accounting standards for enterprises

The company's financial statements for 2019 conform to the requirements of the accounting standards for business enterprises, and truly and completely reflect the company's financial position as of December 31, 2019, as well as the operating results and cash flow of 2019 and other relevant information. In addition, the company's financial statements in all material respects comply with the disclosure requirements of the financial statements and their notes in the *Rules for the Information Disclosure and Report Formulation of Company in Public Issuance of Securities No.15 - General Provisions on Financial Report* revised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission in 2014.

### 2. Accounting period

The company's accounting period is divided into annual and interim; The fiscal year begins on the first day of January and ends on the thirty-first day of December in the Gregorian calendar. Accounting interim refers to a reporting period shorter than one full accounting year.

### 3. Business cycle

The operating cycle of each business segment of the company is shorter than one year; The company uses 12 months as its liquidity criterion for assets and liabilities.

### 4. Recording currency

The company and its domestic subsidiaries shall use RMB as the functional currency; overseas subsidiaries shall take the currency in the main economic environment in which they operate as the functional currency, and the overseas subsidiaries shall prepare the financial statements of the standard currency and the financial statements converted into RMB.

### 5. Accounting treatment methods of enterprise merger under the same control and non-same control

#### (1) Enterprise merger under the same control

Company to pay in cash, transfers non-cash assets, issue debt or equity securities as a merger of consideration, shareholders' equity on the combining date according to the combined party on the final control parties share the book value of the consolidated financial statements as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment, long-term equity investment in the initial cost of investment and merger price to book value (or the total par value of issued shares) of the balance, adjust the capital reserves; If the capital reserve is insufficient for write-off, the retained earnings shall be adjusted.

For the long-term equity investment formed by the merger of enterprises under the same control through multiple transactions step by step, distinguish whether it is a "package deal". In a "package deal", the transactions are accounted for as a transaction in which control is acquired. Does not belong to "package", on the combining date according to the shareholders' equity in the final control should enjoy the combined party party the share of the book value of the consolidated financial statements of the as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment, the initial investment cost and achieve long-term equity investment before the merger of a long-term equity investment book value and merge, acquire the shares in the new pay further consideration of the difference between the book value of the sum, adjust the capital reserves; If the capital reserve is insufficient for write-off, the retained earnings shall be adjusted.

#### (2) Enterprise merger under the non-same control

The company takes the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment at the purchase date according to the merger cost, which includes the sum of assets paid by the buyer, liabilities incurred or assumed, and the fair value of equity securities issued.

For the long-term equity investment formed by the merger of enterprises under different control through multiple transactions, it is necessary to distinguish whether it is a "package deal". In a "package deal", the transactions are accounted for as a transaction in which control is acquired. If it does not belong to the "package transaction", it shall distinguish between individual financial statements and consolidated financial statements for relevant accounting treatment:

In individual financial statements, the initial investment cost of the investment is the sum of the book value of the equity investment held before the purchase date and the new investment cost on the purchase date; If the equity held by the purchaser before the date of purchase involves other comprehensive income, other comprehensive income related to it shall be transferred into the current investment income at the time of disposal of the investment.

In the consolidated financial statements, the equity held before the purchase date is remeasured according to the fair value of the equity on the purchase date, and the difference between the fair value and the book value is recorded in the current investment income. If the equity held by the purchaser before the purchase date involves other comprehensive income, the relevant other comprehensive income shall be transferred into the investment income of the current period on the purchase date.

The company's intermediary fees, such as auditing, legal services, evaluation and consulting, and other related administrative expenses incurred in the merger of enterprises shall be recorded into the current profit and loss when incurred; The transaction cost of

equity securities or debt securities issued by the company as the combined consideration shall be included in the initial recognition amount of equity securities or debt securities.

## **6. The method of compiling consolidated financial statements**

### **(1) Principles for determining the scope of consolidation**

The scope of consolidation of the consolidated financial statements is determined on a control basis. Control means that the company has the power over the investee, enjoys variable returns by participating in the related activities of the investee, and could use the power over the investee to influence the amount of return. The scope of the merger includes the company and all its subsidiaries (subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the company).

### **(2) Method of compiling consolidated financial statements**

The consolidated financial statements are based on the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries and are prepared based on other relevant information.

When preparing consolidated financial statements, if the subsidiary is inconsistent with the accounting policies or accounting periods adopted by the company, necessary adjustments shall be made to the financial statements of the subsidiary in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting periods of the company. For the subsidiaries acquired through the merger of enterprises not under the same control, the financial statements shall be adjusted based on the fair value of identifiable net assets at the date of purchase. For the subsidiaries acquired through the merger of enterprises under the same control, the financial statements shall be adjusted based on the book value of their assets and liabilities in the financial statements of the final controlling party.

The consolidated balance sheet is prepared on the basis of the balance sheets of the parent company and the subsidiaries after offsetting the influence of the parent company on the long-term equity investment project of the subsidiary company and the owner's equity project of the subsidiary company and the internal transactions between the parent company and the subsidiaries and the subsidiaries on the consolidated balance sheet; The consolidated income statement shall be prepared on the basis of the income statement of the parent company and its subsidiaries after offsetting the effect of internal transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries and subsidiaries on the consolidated income statement. The consolidated cash flow statement is prepared on the basis of the cash flow statement of the parent company and its subsidiaries after offsetting the effect of internal transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries and subsidiaries on the consolidated cash flow statement; Consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity on the basis of the statement of changes in owners' equity of the parent company and subsidiaries, the offset of a long-term equity investment and the parent company subsidiary to the parent company's share of the subsidiary that enjoys in owners' equity, subsidiary of a long-term equity investment subsidiary company and the subsidiary's share of the subsidiary that enjoys in the owner's equity and the parent company and subsidiary company, subsidiary of internal transactions happened between the impact on the consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity after the establishment. The subsidiary's owner's equity does not belong to the parent company of share and net profits and losses of the current period, other comprehensive income and comprehensive income in the total of minority shareholders' equity share, shall be respectively represented in the consolidated financial statements' "rights and interests of minority shareholders, minority shareholders profit and loss and other comprehensive income attributable to the minority shareholders and the total amount of comprehensive income attributable to the minority shareholders" project list; If the loss of the subsidiary shared by the minority shareholders exceeds the share of the minority shareholders in the initial shareholders' equity of the subsidiary, and the equity of minority shareholders shall still be written down.

For subsidiaries disposed of, the operating results and cash flow before the disposal date have been properly included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement; Subsidiaries disposed of in the current period do not adjust the beginning of the consolidated balance sheet. The operating results and cash flows after the purchase of a subsidiary which is not increased by the merger of an enterprise under the same control have been properly included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement, and the beginning and comparative figures of the consolidated financial statements have not been adjusted. The operating results and cash flow of a subsidiary (or the merged party) increased by the merger of an enterprise

under the same control from the beginning of the current period to the date of merger have been properly included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement, and the beginning and comparison Numbers of the consolidated financial statements have been adjusted at the same time.

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the difference between the long-term equity investment newly increased due to the purchase of minority equity and the continuously calculated net asset share of the subsidiary from the purchase date (or merger date) calculated according to the newly increased shareholding ratio shall be entitled to, and the capital reserve shall be adjusted. If the capital reserve is insufficient to be written down, the retained earnings shall be adjusted.

When the control right of the original subsidiary is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the remaining equity is remeasured according to its fair value on the day of loss of control when preparing the consolidated financial statements. The sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of the equity and the fair value of the remaining equity, minus the share of the original subsidiary's net assets which shall be continuously calculated from the purchase date according to the original shareholding ratio, shall be included in the investment income of the current period when the control right is lost. Equity related to the original unit of other comprehensive income, in the loss of control power using the same as the acquiree direct disposal of related assets and liabilities on the basis of accounting, which in addition to the original unit to measure set benefit plan net debt or equity lead to changes in the outside, along with the rest into the current investment income. Subsequently, the remaining equity of this part is further measured in accordance with the provisions of accounting standards related to long-term equity investment or financial instruments, as described in "Note V, (10) financial instruments" or "Note V, (13) long-term equity investment".

If the company handles the equity investment of the subsidiary company step by step through multiple transactions until it loses control right, it shall distinguish whether each transaction is a package transaction. The terms, conditions and economic implications of the disposal of various transactions relating to the equity investments of the subsidiary are consistent with one or more of the following, which generally indicate that multiple transactions should be accounted for as a package transaction: ① These transactions were entered into at the same time or with mutual influence in mind; ② These transactions as a whole can result in a complete commercial outcome; ③ The occurrence of a transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction; ④ A transaction is not economic in its own right, but it is economic when considered together with other transactions. For those not belong to the package deal, each of them a deal circumstances respectively in accordance with the "loss of control over part of the disposal of subsidiary company under the condition of long-term equity investment" (see the "note" five, (13) of the long-term equity investment) and the front "for disposal part of equity investment or other reasons lost control of the original unit" relevant provisions of the accounting treatment. If the transactions in which the subsidiary company's equity investment is disposed up to the loss of control belong to a package transaction, the transactions shall be treated as a transaction in which the subsidiary company is disposed and the control right is lost; Before the loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the disposal investment corresponding to the net asset share of the subsidiary shall be recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements, and shall be transferred to the profit and loss of the current period when the control right is lost.

## **7. Classification of joint venture arrangement and accounting treatment of joint operation**

A joint venture arrangement means an arrangement jointly controlled by two or more parties. According to the rights and obligations the company enjoys in the joint venture arrangement, the joint venture arrangement is divided into joint operation and joint venture. Joint operation refers to the joint venture arrangement in which the company enjoys the assets related to the arrangement and assumes the liabilities related to the arrangement. A joint venture means a joint venture arrangement in which the company has rights only over the net assets of the arrangement.

As a joint venture party, the company shall confirm the assets held separately and the liabilities assumed separately by the company, as well as the assets held jointly and the liabilities assumed jointly by the company according to its share; The revenue generated from the sale of products in the joint operation shall be recognized in accordance with the company's share; Confirm the expenses incurred by the company alone and the expenses incurred in joint operation according to the company's share.

The company adopts the equity method to calculate the investment of joint venture and conducts accounting treatment in accordance with "Note V, (13) long-term equity investment".

## 8. Standard for determining cash and cash equivalents

The company's cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits that can be used to pay at any time, and investments held by the company for a short term (generally maturing within three months from the date of purchase), which are highly liquid, easily converted into cash with little risk of value change, etc.

## 9. Conversion of foreign currency business and foreign currency statements

### (1) Foreign currency business

The company shall use the spot exchange rate when the business takes place to convert the foreign currency business into the currency, but the foreign currency exchange business or transactions involving foreign currency exchange shall be converted into the amount of the functional currency according to the actual exchange rate.

For the balance sheet date, the foreign currency monetary items using the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date (specifically refers to the balance sheet date the central parity of RMB exchange rate published by the People's Bank of China, hereinafter the same) to convert the resulting exchange balance, generally included in the current profits and losses, but except for the following 3 kinds of situations: ① The exchange balance produced by the special foreign currency borrowing related to assets complying capitalization construction shall be processed in accordance with the principle of the capitalization of the borrowing costs; ② The exchange difference of the hedging instrument used for effective hedging of net investment in overseas operations shall be recorded into other comprehensive income and shall not be recognized as current profit or loss until the net investment is disposed of; ③ In addition to the amortized cost of the foreign currency monetary items available for sale, the exchange difference generated by the changes in other book balances shall be recorded in other comprehensive income.

For foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost, the amount of the functional currency converted at the spot exchange rate at the time of transaction shall still be measured. The foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value shall be converted at the spot exchange rate on the date when the fair value is determined, and the difference shall be recorded into the current profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

### (2) Conversion of foreign currency financial statements

For the compilation of consolidated financial statements involves overseas operations, if there are any foreign currency monetary items that substantially constitute net investment in overseas operations, the exchange difference caused by the exchange rate fluctuations shall be recognized as the "translation difference of foreign currency statements" as other comprehensive income; When disposing of overseas business, it shall be included in the current profit and loss of disposal.

The conversion method of foreign currency financial statements for overseas operations is as follows:

① The asset and liability items in the balance sheet shall be converted at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date; Except for "undistributed profit", other items of owners' equity shall be converted by the spot exchange rate at the time of occurrence. The balance of the combined amount of assets, liabilities and owners' equity items after translation shall be recognized as other comprehensive income as the translation difference in foreign currency statements. In case of disposal of overseas business and loss of control, the balance of foreign currency statements related to the overseas business as shown in other comprehensive income items in the balance sheet shall be converted into the current profit and loss of the disposal in full or in accordance with the proportion of the disposal of the overseas business.

② The items of income statement, cost and expenses shall be converted by the approximate exchange rate of spot exchange rate at the time of transaction.

③ Items reflecting the amount in the cash flow statement are converted by the approximate exchange rate of the spot exchange

rate at the time of transaction. The impact of exchange rate fluctuations on cash is separately listed in the cash flow statement.

## 10. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is an instrument that forms the financial assets of one party and the financial liabilities or interests of the other party.

### (1) Classification of financial instruments

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities. Specific items include monetary funds, equity investments other than long-term equity investments, receivables, payables, loans, bonds payable and equity, etc.

### (2) Confirmation and initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the terms of the contract for the relevant financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the initial recognition, except for accounts receivable without significant financing components. For financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into the current profit and loss, the relevant transaction costs are directly recorded into the current profit and loss; For other classes of financial assets or financial liabilities, related transaction fees are included in the initial recognition amount. For accounts receivable without significant financing elements, the company shall initially measure the transaction price as determined by the accounting policy of note V (25).

### (3) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

#### ① Classification of financial assets

The company usually according to the management of the business model of financial assets and financial assets, the contractual cash flow characteristics of the initial recognition of financial assets can be divided into different categories: financial assets measured at the amortized cost, measured at fair value and the changes are included in the financial assets of other comprehensive income and measured at fair value and the changes are recorded into the profits and losses of the current financial assets.

Unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all relevant financial assets affected are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following a change in the business model, financial assets shall not be reclassified after initial confirmation.

The company classifies the financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated to be measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded in the current profit and loss as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A. The company's business model for managing the financial assets is to collect the contract cash flow;

B. The terms of the contract for the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated at a particular date is only the payment of the principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

The company classifies the financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated to be measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into the current profit and loss as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into other comprehensive income:

A. The company's business model of managing the financial asset aims at both receiving the contract cash flow and selling the financial asset;

B. The terms of the contract for the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated at a particular date is only the payment of the principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

For investment in non-trading equity instruments, the company may irrevocably designate it at the initial recognition as a financial asset measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income. The designation is made on the basis of a single investment and the associated investment conforms to the definition of an equity instrument from the issuer's

point of view.

Apart from the financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value and whose changes are recorded into other comprehensive income, the company classifies all other financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into current profits and losses. In the initial recognition, if the accounting mismatches can be eliminated or significantly reduced, the company can irrevocably designate the financial assets that should be measured at amortized cost or at fair value and whose changes are recorded in other comprehensive income as financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded in current profits and losses.

The business model of managing financial assets refers to how the company manages financial assets to generate cash flow. The business model determines whether the cash flow of the company's financial assets under management comes from the collection of contract cash flow, the sale of financial assets, or both. The company determines the business model for the management of financial assets based on objective facts and specific business objectives for the management of financial assets determined by key managers.

The company assesses the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets to determine whether the contractual cash flow generated by the relevant financial assets on a specific date is solely the payment of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. Among them, the principal refers to the fair value of financial assets when they are initially recognized. Interest includes consideration for the time value of the currency, the credit risk associated with the amount of principal outstanding for a specific period, and other fundamental borrowing risks, costs, and profits. In addition, the company evaluates the terms of the contract that may cause a change in the timing or amount of the cash flow of the financial asset contract to determine whether they meet the requirements for the cash flow characteristics of the contract.

#### ② Subsequent measurement of financial assets

##### A. Financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into current profits and losses

After the initial recognition, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and the gains or losses (including interest and dividend income) generated are recorded into the current profit and loss, unless the financial assets are part of the hedging relationship.

##### B. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

After the initial confirmation, the real interest rate method is adopted to measure the amortized cost of such financial assets. The gains or losses arising from the financial assets measured at the amortized cost and not part of any hedging relationship shall be booked into the current profit and loss when the recognition is terminated, amortized in accordance with the actual interest rate method or the impairment is recognized.

##### C. Debt investment measured at fair value and its changes included in other comprehensive income

After the initial confirmation, the fair value of such financial assets is subsequently measured. The interest, impairment loss or profit and exchange profit and loss calculated by the effective interest rate method are recorded into the current profit and loss, while other gains and losses are recorded into other comprehensive income. Upon termination of recognition, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income shall be transferred out of other comprehensive income and recorded into the current profit and loss.

##### D. Equity instrument investment that is measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income

After the initial confirmation, the fair value of such financial assets is subsequently measured. Dividend income is booked into profit and loss, other gains or losses are booked into other comprehensive income. Upon termination of recognition, the accumulated gains or losses previously recorded in other comprehensive income shall be transferred out of other comprehensive income and recorded in retained earnings.

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

The company classifies financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profits and losses and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

① Financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and whose changes are booked into current profits and losses

Such financial liabilities include trading financial liabilities (including derivatives belonging to financial liabilities) and financial liabilities that are specified to be measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into current profits and losses.

After the initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, and the profits or losses (including interest expenses) incurred are recorded into the current profit and loss except those related to hedge accounting.

② Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After the initial confirmation, this kind of financial liability is measured by the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

**(5) Offset**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are shown separately in the balance sheet and are not offset against each other. However, the net amount after offsetting shall be shown in the balance sheet if the following conditions are met:

- ① The company has the legal right to set off the confirmed amount, and such legal right is currently enforceable
- ② The company plans to settle on a net amount or to liquidate the financial asset and pay up the financial liability at the same time.

**(6) Termination recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**

The company terminates the recognition of the financial asset if one of the following conditions is met:

- ① The termination of the contractual right to receive the cash flow of the financial asset;
- ② The financial asset has been transferred, and the company transferred almost all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset to the transferee;
- ③ The financial asset has been transferred, although the company has neither transferred nor retained almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset, it has not retained control over the financial asset.

If the financial asset transfer meets the conditions for termination recognition, the company shall record the difference between the following two amounts into the current profit and loss:

- ① The book value of the transferred financial assets at the date of termination;
- ② The sum of the consideration received as a result of the transfer of financial assets and the amount (involving the transfer of financial assets to the fair value measurement and its changes into other comprehensive income of the debt investment) corresponding to the part of the termination recognition in the accumulative amount of the fair value change directly included in other comprehensive income.

Where the current obligations of a financial liability (or part thereof) have been discharged, the company ceases to recognize the financial liability (or part thereof)

**(7) Impairment**

Based on expected credit loss, the company conducts impairment accounting treatment for the following items and confirms loss provision:

- A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- B. Debt investment measured at fair value and its changes included in other comprehensive income;
- C. Leasing receivables

The company held by the other in the fair value measurement of financial assets is not applicable to forecast credit loss model, including the fair value and whose fluctuations are included in the current profits and losses of the creditor's rights investment or equity instruments, designated as at fair value and whose fluctuations are included in other comprehensive income of the equity instrument investments, as well as the derivative financial assets.

① **Measurement of expected credit loss**

Expected credit loss refers to the weighted average credit loss of financial instruments weighted by the risk of default. Credit loss refers to the difference between all contract cash flows receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be collected by the company discounted at the original effective interest rate, that is, the present value of all cash shortfalls.

When measuring expected credit loss, the maximum term to be considered by the company is the maximum contract term for which the enterprise is exposed to credit risk (including consideration of renewal option).

The expected credit loss of the entire duration refers to the expected credit loss caused by all possible default events in the expected duration of the financial instrument.

The expected credit loss in the next 12 months refers to the expected credit loss caused by the default event of the financial instrument that may occur within 12 months after the balance sheet date (if the expected duration of the financial instrument is less than 12 months, it is the expected duration) and is a part of the expected credit loss in the entire duration.

For accounts receivable and long-term receivables resulting from transactions regulated by *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Income*, the group always measures its loss provision at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the entire duration. The group calculates the expected credit losses of the afore-mentioned financial assets based on its historical credit loss experience, which is adjusted based on the borrower's specific factors at the balance sheet date and the assessment of the current and future economic conditions forecast.

Except by the account receivable and long-term receivables formed the trade specified in *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Income*, for the financial instruments to meet one of the following situations, the group measured their losses according to the equal to the sum of the expected over the next 12 months credit losses. For other financial instruments, the loss preparations shall be measured in accordance with the equal to the sum of the expected credit losses throughout the duration:

- A. The financial instrument has only a low credit risk at the balance sheet date;
- B. The credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial confirmation.

#### Low credit risk

If the financial tools, the lower the risk of default in the borrowers in the short term to fulfill its obligations of the contractual cash flow ability is very strong, and even the economic situation and business environment in a long term adverse change but not necessarily must reduce the borrower's ability to fulfill its obligations to the contractual cash flow, the financial instruments been seen as a lower credit risk.

#### Credit risk increased significantly

The group compares the default risk of the financial instrument on the balance sheet date with the default risk on the initial confirmation date to determine the relative change of the default risk of the financial instrument during its expected duration and to assess whether the credit risk of the financial instrument has significantly increased since the initial confirmation date.

In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the group considers reasonable and evidence-based information, including forward-looking information, which can be obtained without unnecessary additional cost or effort. Information considered by the group includes:

- A. The debtor fails to pay the principal and interest on the due date of the contract;
- B. A serious deterioration, if any, of the external or internal credit ratings of existing or anticipated financial instruments;
- C. A serious deterioration of the debtor's operating results that has occurred or is expected;
- D. Existing or anticipated changes in the technical, market, economic or legal environment which will have a material adverse effect on the debtor's ability to repay the group.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the group assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly based on a single financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments. When evaluating financial instruments based on their portfolios, the group may classify financial instruments based on their common credit risk characteristics.

The group considers that financial assets are in default if the borrower is unlikely to pay the full amount owed to the group and this assessment does not consider the group's recourse actions such as liquidating collateral (if held).

#### Financial assets for which credit impairment has occurred

On the balance sheet date, the group evaluates whether the financial assets measured at amortized cost and the debt investments measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income have suffered credit impairment. When one or more events occur that adversely affect the expected future cash flow of a financial asset, the financial asset becomes a

financial asset with credit impairment. Evidence of credit impairment of financial assets includes the following observable information:

- A. The issuer or debtor has major financial difficulties;
- B. The debtor breaches the contract, such as default or overdue payment of interest or principal;
- C. For economic or contractual reasons related to the financial difficulties of the debtor, the group gives the debtor concessions which the debtor would not have made under any other circumstances;
- D. The debtor is likely to go bankrupt or undergo other financial restructuring;
- E. The financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor result in the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset.

### ②A presentation of anticipated credit losses

In order to reflect the changes in the credit risk of financial instruments since the initial recognition, the group re-measures the expected credit loss on each balance sheet date, and the resulting increase in the loss provision or the amount to be carried back is booked into the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the loss provision shall be used to offset the book value of the financial assets listed in the balance sheet; For debt investments measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, the group confirms its loss provision in other comprehensive income and does not deduct the book value of the financial asset.

### ③ Write-off

If the group no longer reasonably expects to recover all or part of the financial asset contract cash flow, it will directly write down the book balance of the financial asset. Such writedowns constitute the termination of the recognition of the relevant financial assets. This usually occurs when the group determines that the debtor has no assets or source of income to generate sufficient cash flow to repay the amount to be written down. However, the writedowns of financial assets may still be affected by the group's execution activities related to the collection of payments due.

If a written down financial asset is recovered later, it shall be carried back as an impairment loss and recorded in the profit or loss of the current period.

## (8) Equity instruments

The consideration received by the company for issuing equity instruments shall be credited to shareholders' equity after deducting transaction costs. Repurchase of consideration and transaction fees paid by the company's equity instruments to reduce shareholders' equity.

When repurchasing the company's shares, the repurchased shares shall be managed as inventory shares, and all expenditures of the repurchased shares shall be converted into inventory share costs, which shall be recorded for future reference. The inventory stock does not participate in the profit distribution and is listed in the balance sheet as the allowance for shareholders' equity.

When the inventory stock is cancelled, the share capital shall be reduced according to the total face value of the stock to be cancelled, and the portion of the inventory stock cost exceeding the total face value shall be successively offset by the capital reserve (capital premium), the surplus reserve and the undistributed profit; Where the stock cost is less than the total face value, the part of the stock below the total face value increases the capital reserve (capital stock premium).

In the case of inventory stock transfer, the portion of the transfer income higher than the cost of inventory stock transfer will increase the capital reserve (capital stock premium). The part less than the cost of inventory stock, in turn, offset the capital reserve (equity premium), surplus reserve, undistributed profit.

An equity instrument is a contract that proves that the company owns the remaining equity in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all liabilities. In an enterprise merger, transaction costs incurred by the merging party in issuing equity instruments shall be deducted from premium income of equity instruments. For other equity instruments, the consideration received at the time of issue, less transaction costs, increases shareholders' equity.

The company's various distributions to the holders of equity instruments (excluding stock dividends) reduce shareholders' equity. The company does not recognize changes in the fair value of equity instruments.

## 11. Inventory

Companies are required to comply with the disclosure requirements of *Shenzhen Stock Exchange Industry Information Disclosure Guidelines No. 1-Listed Companies Engaged in Livestock and Poultry and Aquaculture Related Business*.

### (1) Inventory classification

Inventory is divided into raw materials, packaging materials, in-process products, inventory goods, low-value consumables, commodities issued, entrusted materials for processing, expendable biological assets, turnover materials.

### (2) Valuation method of issued inventory

Inventories are carried forward on a monthly basis using the weighted average method

### (3) Basis for determining the net realizable value of inventory and the method for calculating and provision for the inventory depreciation reserve

At the end of the period, when the inventory cost is lower than the net realizable value, the inventory is measured at the cost. When the inventory cost is higher than the net realizable value, the inventory is measured as the net realizable value, and at the same time, the inventory depreciation reserve is calculated according to the difference between the cost and net realizable value and recorded into the current profit and loss. Net realizable value refers to the amount of the estimated selling price of the inventory less the estimated cost to be incurred when the inventory is completed, the estimated selling cost and the related taxes.

For inventories with large quantity and low unit price, provision shall be made according to the inventory category; Inventory associated with a product line of similar purpose or end use that is manufactured and sold in the same area and that is difficult to value as distinct from other items in the product line is consolidated; Other provisions are made on the basis of the difference between the cost of a single inventory item and its net realizable value.

### (4) Inventory stock-taking system

Carry out perpetual inventory stock-taking system for inventory

### (5) Amortization method of low value consumables and packaging

The use of low value consumables and packaging goods adopts one-off amortization method. The average amortization method is used to amortize the turnover materials with large amount and long service life.

## 12. Hold assets for sale

When the company recovers the book value of a non-liquid asset or disposal group primarily through the sale rather than the continued use of such non-liquid asset or disposal group, the non-liquid asset or disposal group is classified into holding for sale.

A disposal group is a group of assets disposed of in a transaction by sale or otherwise and the liabilities directly related to those assets transferred in the transaction.

The company classifies non-liquid assets or disposal groups into holding for sale, if they meet all the following criteria:

(1) The non-liquid asset or disposal group is immediately available for sale in its current condition in accordance with the practice of selling such assets or disposal group in similar transactions;

(2) A sale is likely to occur, i.e. the company has resolved on a sale plan and entered into a legally binding purchase agreement with other parties, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year;

The company according to the book value and the fair value minus the net after selling expenses of residency is to hold non-liquid assets for sale (not including financial assets and deferred income tax assets and the fair value model for subsequent measurement of investment property) or to the disposition of the group to carry on the initial measurement and subsequent measurement, book value is higher than the fair value minus the difference between the net after selling expenses shall be recognized as asset impairment losses, included in the current profits and losses.

### 13. Long-term equity investment

Long-term equity investment refers to equity investment that has control, joint control or significant influence on the investee, including investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and joint ventures. The company's equity investment that is not controlled, jointly controlled or has a significant impact on the invested entity can be used as a financial asset accounting that can be sold or measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into the current profit and loss. The accounting policy is detailed in "Note V (10) financial instruments".

#### (1) Judgment criteria for common control and significant impact

Common control refers to the common control over an arrangement in accordance with the relevant agreement, and the relevant activities of the arrangement must be agreed upon by the participants sharing the control rights before the decision can be made. Where the company and other parties jointly exercise joint control over the investee and enjoy rights over the net assets of the investee, the investee shall be a joint venture of the company.

Significant influence refers to the right to participate in the financial and operational decisions of an enterprise, but not to control or jointly control the formulation of these policies with other parties. Where the company can exert significant influence on the investee, the investee shall be a joint venture of the company. When the company directly or indirectly holds more than 20% but less than 50% of the voting shares of the invested entity through its subsidiaries, it is generally considered to have a significant impact. Unless there is conclusive evidence that the company cannot participate in the production and operation decisions of the invested entity, it will not have a significant impact. The company holds less than 20% of the voting shares of the invested entity, but in the event of one or more of the following circumstances, the company will make a judgment on whether there is a material impact by considering all the facts and circumstances:

- ① To send someone to be represented on the board of directors of the invested entity or in a similar authority;
- ② Participate in the financial and business policy making process of the invested entity;
- ③ There is an important transaction between the company and the investee;
- ④ Dispatch management personnel to the invested entity;
- ⑤ To provide the invested units with key technical data.

#### (2) Determination of initial investment cost

##### ① Long-term equity investment resulting from a merger

For the method of determining the initial cost of long-term equity investment formed by enterprise merger, please refer to "Note V, (5) accounting treatment method of enterprise merger under the same control and non-same control".

##### ② Long-term equity investment made by means other than a merger

For the long-term equity investment obtained by the company by paying cash, the initial investment cost shall be the purchase price actually paid. Initial investment costs include fees, taxes and other necessary expenses directly related to the acquisition of a long-term equity investment.

The long-term equity investment obtained by issuing equity securities shall be based on the fair value of the equity securities issued as the initial investment cost.

Non-monetary assets transaction with commercial nature and the fair value of the assets received or surrendered can be reliably measured, under the premise of non-monetary assets in exchange of a long-term equity investment in the fair value of the assets surrendered shall pay the relevant taxes and determine its initial investment cost, unless there is convincing evidence that the fair value of the assets received is more reliable. For the non-monetary asset exchange that does not meet the above requirements, the book value of the asset and the relevant taxes payable shall be taken as the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment.

The initial investment cost of long-term equity investment obtained through debt restructuring is determined based on fair value.

#### (3) Subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition method

Adopt cost method to calculate the long-term equity investment controlled by the invested entity; The equity method is used to calculate the long-term equity investment of joint venture and joint venture.

① Long-term equity investments calculated by cost method

When the cost method is adopted, the long-term equity investment is calculated at the initial investment cost, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted by adding or recovering the investment. Except for the declared but not yet paid cash dividend or profit included in the consideration at the time of the investment, the company shall recognize the current investment income in accordance with the cash dividend or profit declared by the invested entity.

② Long-term equity investments calculated by equity method

When the equity method is adopted, if the investment cost of long-term equity investment is greater than the fair value share of identifiable net assets of the invested entity, the investment cost of long-term equity investment shall not be adjusted; If the investment cost of long-term equity investment is less than the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the invested entity, the difference shall be recorded in the current non-operating income, and the cost of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted.

During the holding period of the long-term equity investment under the accounting of equity method, the company shall recognize the investment income and other comprehensive income respectively according to the share of the net profit and loss and other comprehensive income realized by the invested entity that the company shall enjoy or share, and meanwhile adjust the book value of the long-term equity investment. The book value of the long-term equity investment shall be reduced correspondingly in accordance with the profit or cash dividend declared and distributed by the invested entity; For other changes in owners' equity other than the net profit and loss of the invested entity, other comprehensive income and profit distribution, the book value of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted and included in the capital reserve.

When recognizing the share of the net profit and loss of the invested entity, it shall be recognized after adjusting the net profit of the invested entity on the basis of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the invested entity at the time of the investment; If the accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by the invested entity are inconsistent with those of the company, the financial statements of the invested entity shall be adjusted according to the accounting policies and accounting periods of the company, and the investment income and other comprehensive income shall be confirmed. The foregoing adjustments to the financial statements of the invested entity shall follow the important principle. For this company (including subsidiaries) and the transactions between affiliated enterprises, joint ventures, cast or sell assets does not constitute a business, the unrealized insider trading profit and loss calculated according to the proportion has belonged to our company's part shall be offset, on the basis of recognition of profit and loss, but in our company and unrealized insider trading losses of the invested enterprise, belong to the transfer of asset impairment losses, not be offset.

When recognizing the investee's net loss that should be shared, the limit shall be to write down to zero the book value of the long-term equity investment and other long-term interests that substantially constitute the net investment to the investee. In addition, if the company has the obligation to bear additional losses to the investee, it shall recognize the estimated liabilities according to the expected obligations and record the investment loss in the current period. If the investee company achieves net profit in the subsequent period, the company shall restore the recognition of the profit-sharing amount after the profit-sharing amount has made up the unrecognized loss sharing amount.

The company by reason of additional investments to be able to have significant influences on an invested entity do joint control or does not constitute a control, in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments* identified the original held the sum of the fair value of the equity investment and new investment cost, as the change according to the initial cost of the equity method accounting. Where the equity investment previously held is classified as a financial asset that can be sold, the difference between its fair value and book value, and the change in the accumulated fair value originally included in other comprehensive income shall be transferred to the current profit and loss calculated according to the equity method.

**(4) Long-term investment impairment test method and impairment provision calculation and withdrawal method**

On the balance sheet date, the company judges whether there are any signs of impairment in the long-term equity investment.

If there are signs of impairment, the impairment test shall be conducted according to the single long-term investment. If the impairment test results show that the recoverable amount of long-term equity investment is lower than its carrying value, the impairment provision shall be calculated and recorded as impairment loss according to the difference.

#### **(5) Disposal of long-term equity investments**

In the consolidated financial statements, the company partially disposed of the long-term equity investment in the subsidiary without losing the control right, and the difference between the disposal price and the long-term equity investment entitled to the subsidiary's net assets shall be included in the shareholders' equity; If the company partially disposed of the long-term equity investment in the subsidiary company, resulting in the loss of the control right of the subsidiary company, it shall be handled in accordance with the relevant accounting policies of "Note III. (6) method of preparing consolidated financial statements".

In other cases, the difference between the book value of the long-term equity investment disposal and the actual acquisition price shall be recorded into the current profit and loss.

If the long-term equity investment is accounted by the equity method, and the remaining equity after disposal is still accounted by the equity method, the other comprehensive income that is accounted into the shareholders' equity shall be accounted on the same basis as the assets or liabilities directly disposed by the invested entity in the corresponding proportion. Owners' equity recognized as a result of changes in owners' equity other than the net profit and loss of the investee, other comprehensive income and profit distribution shall be transferred to the current profit and loss in proportion.

For a long-term equity investment measured by employing the cost method, the remaining equity after the disposal still adopts cost accounting method, confirmation of other comprehensive income is made before its control on the invested entity by using the equity method accounting or financial instruments accounting recognition and measurement criteria, it shall use same the basis of accounting with the disposal of related assets and liabilities directly made by the invested entity, the, and carry forward the profits and losses of the current period in proportion. All other owners' equities than net profit and loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution in the net asset of the invested unit recognized by the method of equity accounting shall be carried forward to the current profit and loss in proportion.

Because the company has lost control of the invested entity for disposal of investment, the preparation of individual financial statements, the disposal of the remaining shares to the invested entity do joint control or significant influences, to change according to the equity method accounting, and the remaining shares shall be regarded as must pick up adjust measured by employing the equity method, namely; If the remaining equity after disposal cannot exercise joint control or exert significant influence on the invested entity, it shall be treated in accordance with the relevant provisions of financial instrument recognition and measurement standards, and the difference between its fair value and book value on the day of loss of control shall be recorded into the current profit and loss. For the company to achieve control of the invested entity, by using the equity method accounting or financial instruments accounting recognition and measurement criteria and confirmation of other comprehensive income, in loss of control over the invested entity when using directly the disposal of related assets and liabilities to the invested entity on the basis of the same accounting treatment, confirmed by using the equity method accounting of the invested entity in the net assets away all the profit and loss and other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the owner's equity other than changes in the loss of control over the invested entity "into the profits and losses of the current period. Where the remaining equity after disposal is accounted for by the equity method, other comprehensive income and other owners' equity are carried forward in proportion; If the remaining equity after disposal is converted into accounting treatment according to financial instrument recognition and measurement standards, all other comprehensive income and other owners' equity are carried forward.

If the company loses the common control or there is significant influence on the invested entity due to the disposal of part of the equity investment, the remaining equity after disposal is calculated according to the financial instrument recognition and measurement standards, and the difference between the fair value and book value on the day when the company loses the common control or significant influence is recorded into the current profit and loss. The original equity investment by using the equity method accounting confirmation of other comprehensive income, in the end when measured by employing the equity method, the invested entity is used to direct the disposal of related assets and liabilities on the basis of the same accounting treatment, by investors away

all the profit and loss and other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the changes in owners' equity, other than to confirm the owner of the rights and interests, in the end when all by employing the equity method, be transferred to the current investment income.

## 14. Investment property

Measurement model of investment property

Cost measurement

Depreciation or amortization method

### (1) Classification of investment property

Investment property refers to the real estate that is held for the purpose of earning rent or capital appreciation, or both, including the land use right that has been leased, the land use right that is held and ready to be transferred after appreciation, the building that has been leased, etc.

### (2) Measurement of investment property

The initial measurement of the purchased investment property is made according to the cost at the time of acquisition, which includes the purchase price, relevant taxes and fees and the expenditure directly attributable to the asset. The cost of self-built investment property consists of the expenditure necessary to make the investment property reach the intended usable state. Subsequent expenditures related to investment property are included in the cost of investment property if the economic benefits related to the asset are likely to flow in and their cost can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenses shall be recorded into the current profit and loss when incurred.

The follow-up measurement of investment property is carried out according to the cost model. If it belongs to houses and buildings, depreciation shall be calculated and withdrawn according to the straight line method. In the case of the right to the use of the land, the amortization shall be carried out by the straight-line method within the service life. Asset classification, estimated economic life, annual depreciation (amortization) rate and estimated net salvage rate are as follows:

Category	Estimated economic life	Annual depreciation rate	Estimated net residual value rate
Houses and buildings	40 years	2.38%	5%

When the depreciation of the fixed asset with calculated and withdrawn impairment provision is calculated and withdrawn, the depreciation rate and depreciation amount shall be recalculated and determined according to the book value of the fixed asset and the remaining service life of the fixed assets. In the case of the right to the use of the land, the average amortization shall be carried out by stages during the service life period from the month when the land is available for use to the time when the confirmation of the termination is made, and the amortization shall be recorded into the current profit and loss.

### (3) Confirmation standards and accounting method for impairment provision of investment properties

Inspection on investment properties shall be carried out item by item at the end of the period. Based on the ability of each investment property to bring the company future economic benefits, the impairment provision of investment property shall be collected according to the difference between the single recoverable amount of investment property and its book value. Upon confirmation of asset impairment loss, it will not be turned back in the future accounting periods.

When the company changes the use of the investment properties, such as for its own use, the related investment properties shall be transferred to other assets.

## 15. Fixed assets

### (1) Confirmation condition

Fixed assets refer to buildings, machinery equipment, means of transport and other tools and instruments related to operation which have a service life of more than one year and are held by the company to produce goods, provision of labor services and operation and management. When the economic benefits related to the fixed asset are likely to flow into the enterprise and the cost of the fixed asset can be measured reliably, the fixed asset can be confirmed.

### (2) Depreciation method

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation life	Residual value rate	Annual depreciation rate
Houses and buildings	Straight-line Depreciation	20—40 years	5%	2.38%—4.75%
Machinery equipments	Straight-line Depreciation	8—16 years	5%	5.94%—11.88%
Transportation equipments	Straight-line Depreciation	5 years	5%	19.00%
Others	Straight-line Depreciation	3—5 years	5%	19.00%—31.67%

The company shall calculate and withdraw depreciation of all fixed assets, except for those that have been fully reserved for depreciation and are still in use. The company adopts the straight-line method to calculate and withdraw depreciation. The categories of fixed assets, expected service life, expected net residual value rate and annual depreciation rate are shown in the above table.

When the depreciation of the fixed asset with calculated and withdrawn impairment provision is calculated and withdrawn, the depreciation rate and depreciation amount shall be recalculated and determined according to the book value of the fixed asset (that is, the original value of the fixed assets minus the accumulated depreciation and the impairment provision calculated and withdrawn), and the remaining service life of the fixed assets.

### (3) Impairment test method and impairment provision accounting method of fixed assets

Inspection on fixed assets shall be carried out item by item at the end of the period. If due to the market price continued to fall, or technological obsolescence, damage, and long-term idle causes its recoverable amount is lower than the book value, the impairment provision of fixed assets shall be collected according to difference between the single recoverable amount of fixed asset and its book value, and recorded into the profits and losses of the current. Upon confirmation of asset impairment loss, it will not be turned back in the future accounting periods. For fixed assets under any of the following circumstances, impairment provision shall be made in full amount:

- ① The fixed asset has been Long-term unused, will not be used in the foreseeable future, and has no transfer value.
- ② Due to technological progress and other reasons, the fixed asset has been unavailable.
- ③ Although the fixed asset can be used, it will produce many unqualified products after being used.
- ④ The fixed asset has been damaged, so that there is no use value and transfer value of it.
- ⑤ Other fixed assets essentially can no longer bring economic benefits to the enterprise.

**(4) Identification basis, valuation and depreciation methods of fixed assets leased by financing**

When the leased fixed assets substantially transfer all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of assets, the lease of such fixed assets shall be regarded as a financial lease. The cost of the fixed assets in the financial lease shall be recorded as the lower of the original book value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payment on the beginning date of the lease, and the depreciation policy consistent with the self-owned depreciable assets shall be adopted for the fixed assets in the financial lease.

**(5) Other descriptions**

If the economic benefits related to the fixed asset are likely to flow in and its cost can be measured reliably, the subsequent expenditures related to the fixed asset shall be included in the cost of the fixed asset and the book value of the replaced part shall be terminated. Other subsequent expenditures other than that are recorded in the current profit and loss when incurred.

The balance of the disposal income of the sale, transfer, scrapping or damage of the fixed assets after deducting its book value and related taxes should be booked into the current profit and loss.

The company determines the service life and estimated net residual value of the fixed assets according to the nature and use of the fixed assets. At the end of the year, the service life, estimated residual value and depreciation method of fixed assets shall be reviewed.

**16. Construction in progress****(1) Categories of constructions in progress:**

The constructions in progress mainly include self-run project, out-contracting project and equipment installation project. The project cost of the construction in process shall be determined according to the actual expenses incurred. The self-run project shall be measured according to the direct materials, direct wages and direct construction expenses; the out-contracting project shall be measured according to the project price payable; the equipment installation project shall determine the project cost according to the value of the installed equipment, the installation cost, the expenses incurred by engineering test run, etc. The project cost of the construction in process shall also include borrowing costs and exchange gains and losses that should be capitalized.

**(2) The standards and time when the constructions in progress are carried forward into fixed assets.**

If the fixed assets constructed have reached the predetermined usable state, but the final accounts for completion have not yet been done, they shall be transferred into the fixed assets according to the estimated value of the project budget, construction cost and actual cost of the project from the date of reaching the predetermined usable state, the depreciation shall be calculated and withdrawn from the following month, and adjustment shall be done after the final accounts for completion.

**(3) Impairment test method and impairment provision accounting method of constructions in progress:**

In case of one or more of the following circumstances, the company shall make provision for the impairment provision of the construction in progress according to the difference between the recoverable amount at the end of the period and the book value of the construction in progress, if the recoverable amount at the end of the period is less than the book value of the construction in progress. Once an asset impairment loss is recognized, it will not be carried back in the subsequent accounting period.

- ① The construction is under long-term suspension of and not expected to restart in the next three years;
- ② The project has been backward whether in the performance or in the technology, and the related economic benefits of the enterprise is very uncertain;
- ③ Other conditions are sufficient to prove that the construction in progress has occurred impairment.

## 17. Borrowing cost

### (1) The confirmation principle of the capitalization of borrowing cost

If the borrowing costs made by the company can be directly attributed to the purchase, construction or production of the assets conforming to the capitalization conditions, they shall be capitalized and included in the costs of the relevant assets; Other borrowing costs shall, when incurred, be recognized as expenses according to the amount incurred and shall be included in the current profit and loss. Assets that meet the capitalization conditions refer to the fixed assets, investment property, inventory and other assets that need a long period of time (more than 1 year) for the purchase, construction or production activities to reach the intended usable or saleable state.

### (2) The period of capitalization of borrowing cost

The period of capitalization refers to the period from the point of commencement of capitalization of borrowing cost to the point of cessation of capitalization, excluding the period of suspension of capitalization of borrowing costs. The borrowing cost is capitalized when the following conditions are met:

- ① Asset expenditures have been incurred, including expenditures incurred in the form of payment of cash, transfer of non-cash assets or assumption of interest-bearing liabilities for the purchase, construction or production of assets conforming to capitalization conditions;
- ② Borrowing costs have been incurred;
- ③ The purchase, construction or production activities necessary to bring the assets to the intended usable or saleable state have begun.

When the purchased, constructed or produced assets that meet the capitalization conditions reach the predetermined serviceable or saleable state, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall be stopped.

### (3) The period of suspension of capitalization

If the abnormal interruption of the asset purchase and construction to be capitalized is caused by management decisions or other unforeseeable reasons, and the interruption period continuously exceeds 3 months, the capitalization of the borrowing cost shall be suspended and recognized as the current expense until the asset purchase and construction activities resume.

### (4) The calculation method of the capitalization amount of borrowing cost.

- ① Where a special loan is borrowed for the purpose of purchase, construction or production of the assets conforming to the capitalization conditions, the amount shall be determined by the actual interest expense incurred in the current period of the special loan, subtracting the interest income obtained from depositing the unused loan funds into the bank or the investment income obtained from the temporary investment.
- ② Where a general loan is occupied for the purchase, construction or production of assets in line with the capitalization conditions, the capitalized interest amount of the general loan shall be calculated and determined according to the weighted average value of the part asset expenditure of the cumulative asset expenditure over the special loan, multiplying by general loan capitalization rate. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of general loan.

During the period of capitalization, the capitalized amount of interest in each accounting period shall not exceed the amount of interest actually incurred on the relevant loan in the current period.

## 18. Biological assets

The productive biological assets refer to biological assets held for the purpose of producing agricultural products, including immature productive biological assets and mature productive biological assets.

Productive biological assets are initially measured at cost:

- (1) The costs of outsourcing productive biological assets include the purchase price, related taxes, transportation fees, insurance fees and other expenditures directly attributable to the purchase of the assets.
- (2) The livestock production costs of self-reproduction include feed costs, labor costs, apportion indirect costs incurred before and the other necessary expenses before reaching the predetermined production and operation purposes (coming of age).
- (3) The cost of the investor's investment in biological assets shall be determined in accordance with the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement, except where the value agreed in the contract or agreement is not fair.

The follow-up measurement of the productive biological asset: For the productive biological asset that has reached the expected objective of production and operation (i.e., mature productive biological assets), its service life shall be determined according to the properties, usage and expectations about the economic interests of the implementation, the expected net salvage value shall be calculated and depreciated according to the straight-line method or units-of-production method, and the relevant asset costs or the profits and losses of the current period shall be included respectively according to utility. The service life and estimated net residual value of the company's mature productive biological assets are as follows:

Category	Expected service life (production capacity)	Expected net salvage value
Breeding sow	36 months	500-1400 Yuan per one
Breeding boar	18 months	500-1400 Yuan per one
Breeding chicken	155/90 (moulting)	25 Yuan per one
Breeding duck	245 /120 (moulting)	30 Yuan per one

The company shall carry out check of the productive biological assets at the end of each year. If there is documented evidence shows a productive biological asset's recoverable amount is lower than its book value, the company shall make provision for the impairment provision of the productive biological asset according to the difference between the recoverable amount at the end of the period and the book value and include it in the current profits and losses. Once the impairment provision of the productive biological asset is accounted and included, it will not be carried back within the duration of the asset.

## 19. Intangible assets

### (1) Valuation method, service life, impairment test

Intangible assets refer to identifiable non-monetary assets without physical form owned or controlled by a company.

#### ① Valuation method of intangible assets

The intangible assets are initially measured according to the actual cost, that is, all the expenses incurred in obtaining the intangible assets and making them achieve the intended purpose are taken as the cost of the intangible assets.

A. The cost of purchasing an intangible asset, including the purchase price, related taxes and fees, and other expenses directly attributed to the intended use of the asset;

B. The self-developed intangible assets and the expenditure in the research stage of the internal research and development project shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period when they occur; the expenditure in the development stage of the internal research and development project shall be recognized as intangible assets when the conditions are met.

C. The cost of intangible assets invested by investors shall be determined according to the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement, except where the value stipulated in the contract or agreement is unfair.

D. Where the intangible assets acquired by the debtor in the form of non-cash assets for repayment of debts are accepted, or the creditor's rights receivable are exchanged into intangible assets, they shall be recorded at the fair value of the converted intangible assets.

E. For the intangible assets invested in non monetary transactions, the fair value of the intangible assets and the relevant taxes payable shall be taken as the entry cost.

F. For the intangible assets donated, if the donor provides the relevant credentials, they shall be valued according to the amount indicated on the credentials plus the relevant taxes and fees payable; if the donor fails to provide the relevant credentials, when there is an active market for similar or similar intangible assets, the estimated amount based on the market price of similar or similar intangible assets, plus the relevant taxes and fees payable, shall be regarded as the actual cost; If there is no active market for similar or similar intangible assets, the present value of the expected future cash flow of the donated intangible assets shall be taken as the actual cost.

The company analyzes and judges the service life of intangible assets when it acquires them. Intangible assets with limited service life shall be amortized by the straight-line method within their useful life; intangible assets with uncertain service life shall not be amortized.

#### ② Estimation of the useful life of intangible assets with limited useful life

A. The fixed number of years prescribed by laws and regulations shall be in accordance with the time limit prescribed by laws and regulations;

B. Without the fixed number of years stipulated in laws and regulations, according to the number of years of benefit stipulated in the relevant contract;

C. If there are no laws and regulations and the number of years stipulated in the contract, and the economic service life can be reasonably estimated, the reasonably estimated service life shall be used.

D. If there is no fixed number of years mentioned above, it shall be amortized for no more than 10 years.

Projects	Expected service life	Basis
Land use right	40—50 years	The valid period stipulated by law
The patent right	10 or 20 years	The valid period stipulated by law
Trademark	10 years	The valid period stipulated by law
Other office software	3 years	Reasonable estimate

#### ③ The judgment basis of intangible assets with uncertain service life

The company judges the land ownership held by overseas subsidiaries as intangible assets with uncertain service life.

#### ④ Provision for impairment of intangible assets

The provision for impairment of intangible assets shall be calculated according to the difference between the recoverable amount of intangible assets and the net book value; the recoverable amount shall be determined on the basis of the higher of the net amount after deducting the disposal expenses from the fair value of the intangible assets and the present value of the expected future cash flow of the intangible assets.

### (2) Accounting policy for internal research and development expenditure

#### ① Specific criteria for dividing the research phase and development phase of the company's internal research and development projects

A. The research phase of the internal development project:

a. When the R & D project is approved by the board of directors or management and carries out planned activities such as collecting relevant information, market research, comparing products in the market, etc.

b. Materials and related preparatory activities for further R & D projects have not resulted in phased results.

B. The development phase of an internal development project:

a. Specific application of the research results in the R & D stage to produce new or substantially improved devices, products, etc.;

b. It is more likely to produce results.

#### ② Accounting of internal research and development project expenditure

The expenditure of the research stage of the internal research and development project of the company shall be recorded into the profit and loss of the current period when it occurs; the expenditure of the development stage of the internal research and development project shall be recognized as intangible assets when the following conditions are met at the same time, otherwise it shall be recorded into the profit or loss of the current period when it occurs.

A. It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold;

B. Having the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

C. The ways in which intangible assets generate economic benefits, including the ability to prove that the products produced by the intangible assets exist in the market or the intangible assets themselves exist in the market, and that the intangible assets will be used internally shall prove their usefulness;

D. Have sufficient technical, financial and other resources to complete the development of the intangible asset and have the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

E. The expenditure belonging to the development stage of the intangible assets can be measured reliably.

## **20. Impairment of long-term assets**

For non-financial non-current assets such as fixed assets, construction in progress, productive biological assets, intangible assets, investment property measured at cost model and long-term equity investment in subsidiaries, cooperative enterprise and joint ventures, the company judges whether there are signs of impairment on the balance sheet date (for details, see the signs of impairment listed in the accounting policies of fixed assets and other long-term assets); If there are signs of impairment, the recoverable amount shall be estimated and the impairment test shall be carried out.

If the impairment test results show that the recoverable amount of the asset is lower than its book value, the impairment provision shall be calculated according to the difference and the impairment loss shall be included. The recoverable amount is the higher between the net amount of the fair value of the asset minus the disposal expenses and the present value of the expected future cash flow of the asset. The fair value of the asset shall be determined according to the price of the sale agreement in the fair transaction; if there is no sales agreement but there is an active market of the asset, the fair value shall be determined according to the buyer's bid of the asset; if there is no sales agreement and the active market of the asset, the fair value of the asset shall be estimated on the basis of the best information available. Disposal expenses include legal fees related to asset disposal, related taxes, handling fees, and direct costs incurred in order to make the assets in a marketable state. The expected future cash flow of an asset shall be determined by selecting an appropriate discount rate according to the present value of the expected future cash flow generated by the continuous use of the asset and the final disposal. The provision for impairment of assets shall be calculated and confirmed based on individual assets. If it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of individual assets, the recoverable amount of the asset group shall be determined based on the asset group to which the asset belongs. An asset group is the smallest portfolio that can independently generate cash inflows.

Goodwill is tested every year, regardless of whether there are signs of impairment. During the test, the book value of goodwill is apportioned to the asset group or asset group that is expected to benefit from the synergy effect of the business merger; the test results show that the recoverable amount of the asset group or asset group containing the apportioned goodwill is lower than its book value, the corresponding impairment loss shall be recognized. The amount of impairment loss shall first be deducted against the book value of the goodwill apportioned to the asset group or combination of assets, and then according to the proportion of the book value of assets other than goodwill in the asset group or combination of assets, the book value of other assets shall be deducted proportionally.

Once the impairment loss of the above-mentioned assets is recognized, it shall not be reversed in the subsequent accounting period.

## **21. Long-term prepaid expenses**

The expenses for which long-term prepaid expense accounting has occurred and the amortization period is more than 1 year (excluding 1 year). The long-term prepaid expenses shall be accounted for according to the actual amount and shall be amortized within the benefit period or the prescribed amortization period by using the straight-line method. If the long-term expense item to be amortized does not benefit from the future accounting period, all the amortized value of the item that has not been amortized will be transferred to the profit or loss of the current period.

## **22. Staff and workers' salary**

### **(1) Accounting treatment of short-term compensation**

Short-term salaries include wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies, employee welfare, medical insurance, maternity insurance, industrial injury insurance, housing accumulation fund, trade union funds and staff education funds, non-monetary benefits and so on. During the accounting period when employees provide services to the company, the company shall recognize the actual short-term employee compensation as liabilities and include it in the profits and losses or related asset costs of the current period. Among them, non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

### **(2) Accounting treatment of after-service benefits**

#### **A. Set up the withdrawal plan**

The withdrawal plan set by the company mainly includes basic old-age insurance, unemployment insurance, etc. During the accounting period when employees provide services to the company, it is recognized as a liability according to the amount due and included in the relevant asset costs or current profits and losses.

#### **B. Set up a benefit plan**

According to the formula determined by the expected cumulative welfare unit method, the welfare obligations arising from the benefit plan are attributed to the period during which the employee provides services, and is included in the current profit or loss or related asset costs.

The deficit or surplus resulting from the present value of the set benefit plan obligations minus the fair value of the set benefit plan assets is recognized as a net liability or net asset of a set benefit plan. If there is a surplus in the benefit plan, the net assets of the benefit plan shall be measured by the lower of the surplus and the asset ceiling of the benefit plan.

All obligations to set benefit plans, including those expected to be paid within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period for the provision of services by employees, are discounted according to the market yield of treasury bonds or high-quality corporate bonds in an active market that match the balance sheet date with the duration and currency of the set benefit plan obligations.

The service costs arising from the establishment of the benefit plan and the net interest of the net liabilities or net assets of the benefit plan are included in the current profit or loss or the cost of related assets; the changes arising from the re-measurement of the net liabilities or net assets of the benefit plan are included in other comprehensive income, and do not return to profit or loss in subsequent accounting periods. When setting up the settlement of the benefit plan, the settlement gain or loss shall be confirmed according to the difference between the present value of the obligation of the set benefit plan and the settlement price determined on the balance sheet date.

### **(3) Accounting treatment of dismissal benefits**

To terminate the labor relationship with the employee before the expiration of the employee's labor contract, or to make a proposal for compensation to encourage the employee to voluntarily accept the reduction, when the company cannot unilaterally

withdraw the dismissal benefits provided by the termination plan or the proposed reduction, and if the company recognizes the costs related to the restructuring involved in the payment of dismissal benefits as soon as possible, confirm the employee salary liabilities arising from the dismissal benefits, and shall be included in the profits and losses of the current period. However, if the dismissal benefits are not expected to be fully paid within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period, they shall be dealt with in accordance with the remuneration of other long-term staff and workers.

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

Other long-term employee benefits provided by the company to employees in accordance with the set deposit plan shall be subject to accounting treatment in accordance with the set deposit plan, and in addition, accounting treatment shall be carried out in accordance with the set benefit plan.

### **23. Estimated liabilities**

Estimated liabilities are liabilities that may arise from contingencies, including those arising from external guarantees, pending litigation, product quality assurance, restructuring obligations, etc.

#### **(1) The recognition criteria of estimated liabilities**

When a company has obligations related to contingencies and concurrently meets the following conditions, it shall be recognized as an estimated liability in the balance sheet:

- ① This obligation is the current obligation of the Company;
  - ② The performance of this obligation is likely to lead to the outflow of economic benefits from the enterprise;
  - ③ The amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.
- (2) The measurement methods of estimated liabilities.**

On the balance sheet date, taking into account factors such as risks, uncertainties and the time value of money associated with contingencies, the initial measurement is based on the best estimate of expenditure required to meet the relevant current obligations, and later on each balance sheet date, review the book value of the estimated liability. If there is conclusive evidence that the book value does not truly reflect the current best estimate, the book value shall be adjusted according to the current best estimate.

If all or part of the expenditure required to pay off the estimated liability is expected to be compensated by a third party, the amount of compensation shall be recognized separately as an asset when it is basically determined that it can be received, and the amount of compensation recognized shall not exceed the book value of the estimated liability.

After the losses incurred by the invested unit have been offset by the book value of the long-term equity investment and other substantially constitute the long-term rights and interests (long-term receivables or other receivables) of the net investment in the invested unit to zero, if the investee still bears additional obligations in accordance with the contract and agreement, the portion expected to be borne shall be recognized as an estimated liability.

### **24. Share payment**

Share-based payment is a transaction in which equity instruments are granted or liabilities determined based on equity instruments in order to obtain services provided by employees or other parties. Share-based payment is divided into equity-settled share-based payment and cash-settled share-based payment.

(1) There is no equity-settled share payment for employee services or similar services of other parties in exchange for the right to exercise immediately after the granting of the waiting period, and the relevant costs or expenses shall be included at the fair value of the equity instruments on the date of grant, and the capital reserve shall be increased accordingly. The cash-settled share-based payment

that can be exercised immediately after the grant shall be included in the relevant costs or expenses at the fair value of the liability on the date of the grant, and the liability shall be increased accordingly.

(2) There is a share payment in the waiting period, and on each balance sheet day during the waiting period, the services provided by the employees or other parties shall be included in the costs and expenses, in which the settlement of rights and interests involves employees, based on the best estimation of the number of instruments of exercisable rights and interests, it is measured according to the fair value of the equity instruments on the date of grant, and the capital reserve is increased accordingly. If it is settled in cash, it shall be re-measured and recognized at the fair value of liabilities on the balance sheet date, and the liabilities shall be increased accordingly; where equity settlement involves the exchange of services from other parties, it shall be measured at the fair value of other parties' services at the date of acquisition (when it cannot be reliably measured, it shall be measured according to the fair value of equity instruments at the date of service acquisition), and the capital reserve shall be increased accordingly.

(3) For the share-based payment of equity settlement, the exercise date shall recognize the share capital and capital premium according to the exercise situation, and at the same time carry forward other capital reserves recognized during the waiting period. No adjustments will be made to the recognized costs and the total amount of all rights and interests after the date of exercise.

(4) For cash-settled share-based payments, costs are no longer recognized after the workable date, and changes in the fair value of liabilities are recorded in the current profits and losses (fair value changes).

There is no share payment during the reporting period.

## **25. Unexpired liability reserve**

The term "unexpired liability reserve" refers to the reserve set aside by a financing guarantee company for the unexpired financing guarantee liability.

In the current period when the company's subordinate financing guarantee company recognizes the premium income, it shall draw the unexpired liability reserve according to 50% of the current year's guarantee fee income; draw the unexpired liability reserve as the adjustment of the premium income, and recognize the liability of the unexpired liability reserve.

On the balance sheet date, the financing guarantee company shall, in accordance with the above provisions, recalculate and determine the difference between the amount of unexpired liability reserves and the balance of unexpired liability reserves that have been drawn, and adjust the balance of unexpired liability reserves.

## **26. Preferred stock, perpetual debt and other financial instruments**

For financial instruments such as preferred shares, perpetual bonds, stock options and convertible corporate bonds, according to the contract terms of the financial instruments issued and the economic essence reflected, combined with the definition of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments, at the time of initial recognition, these financial instruments or their components are classified as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. If the issued non-derivative financial instrument contains both the financial liability component and the equity instrument component, the fair value of the financial liability component (including the fair value of the non-equity embedded derivatives that may be included) shall be determined at the initial measurement, and then the fair value of the liability component shall be deducted from the fair value of the composite financial instrument as the value of the equity instrument component.

Preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments classified as debt instruments shall be initially measured according to their fair value after deducting transaction costs, and subsequently measured according to the amortized cost by using the effective interest rate method, its interest expenditure or dividend distribution shall be dealt with in accordance with borrowing costs, and the gains or losses arising from its repurchase or redemption shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period. For preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments classified as equity instruments, the consideration received at the time of issuance shall increase the owner's equity after deducting transaction costs, and their interest expenses or

dividend distribution shall be dealt with in accordance with profit distribution, buyback or cancellation shall be treated as a change in equity.

The conditions or events agreed upon in the original contract terms of the issued financial instruments change with the passage of time or the change of the economic environment, resulting in the accounting treatment of issued financial instruments when they need to be reclassified: equity instruments are reclassified as financial liabilities, the fair value of the financial instrument is measured on the reclassification date, and the difference between the book value of the equity instrument on the reclassification date and the fair value of the financial liability is recognized as equity. Financial liabilities are reclassified as equity instruments, which are measured by the book value of financial liabilities on the date of reclassification.

There is no preferred stock, perpetual debt and so on during the reporting period.

## 27. Guarantee compensation reserve

The guarantee compensation reserve refers to the reserve set aside by the financing guarantee company for the unexpired financing guarantee contract to pay the insurance liability to the beneficiary when the guarantor is unable to repay the debt due.

In the current period when the revenue from the financing guarantee contract is recognized by the financing guarantee company of the company, the guarantee compensation reserve shall be set aside in proportion to 1% of the balance of the guarantee liability at the end of the year. If the cumulative amount of the guarantee compensation reserve reaches 10% of the guarantee liability balance of the current year, the difference shall be drawn, and the guarantee compensation reserve shall be recognized as a liability at the same time.

The accumulative amount of the guarantee compensation reserve shall be based on the financial situation, production or living environment of the guarantor obtained, etc., to test the adequacy of the balance of the guarantee compensation reserve that has been calculated, and if it is insufficient, it shall be replenished according to the difference. If the relevant insurance liability reserve amount confirmed by the financing guarantee contract is less than the balance of the relevant insurance liability reserve confirmed on the date of adequacy test, the reserve for guarantee compensation shall not be adjusted.

## 28. Income

Whether the new income criteria have been implemented

Yes  No

Accounting policies for revenue recognition and measurement.

### (1) Recognition principle and Measurement method of Commodity Revenue from sales

When the goods sold by the company meet the following conditions at the same time, the revenue from the sales shall be recognized according to the amount of the contract or agreement price received or receivable from the purchaser.

①The main risks and rewards in the ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer, and the goods have been issued, collected or acquired the right to receive payment for the goods;

②There is neither the retention of the right of continued management, which is usually associated with ownership, nor the effective control of the goods that have been sold;

③The amount of income can be measured reliably;

④The relevant economic benefits are likely to flow into the enterprise;

⑤The related costs that have been or will be incurred can be measured reliably.

The collection of the contract or agreement price shall be deferred, and if the contract or agreement price is essentially of a financing nature, the amount of income from the sale of goods shall be determined according to the fair value of the contract or agreement price receivable.

The specific mode of confirmation of the company's income from selling goods: the company has received the payment (cash sale or advance payment) or is expected to recover the payment (credit), and the goods have been delivered to the buyer in

the agreed manner, and the invoice has been signed or signed by the buyer (the buyer shall enjoy the ownership of the goods and the related remuneration and risks after signing, including the right to sell or use the products, bear the risk of price fluctuations or damage to the products, etc.) recognized income in the current period. The company's main products are detailed in "Note 1, (4)".

## **(2) Recognition principle and measurement method of income from the right to the use of transferred assets**

The company shall recognize it when the economic benefits related to the transfer of the right to the use of the assets can flow into the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. The royalty income shall be calculated and determined in accordance with the charging time and method stipulated in the relevant contract or agreement.

## **29. Government subsidy**

### **(1) Types and criteria of government subsidy**

Government subsidy refers to the monetary or non-monetary assets obtained by the company free of charge from the government, but does not include the capital invested by the government as an investor.

Government subsidies are divided into assets-related government subsidies and income-related government subsidies. The Company defines the government subsidies obtained for the purchase, construction or other formation of long-term assets as the government subsidies related to the assets; the rest of the government subsidies are defined as the government subsidies related to the income.

In the specific classification judgment, the company first divides the government subsidies obtained according to the documents of the relevant government departments, and if the government subsidy documents are not clear, it is divided according to the actual content of the company's application for government subsidies.

### **(2) The confirmation time of government subsidy.**

Under normal circumstances, government subsidies are recognized when they are received and the conditions attached to government subsidies are met; for government subsidies calculated according to fixed quota standards, they are measured according to the amount receivable.

### **(3) Accounting treatment of government subsidy**

① If the government subsidy is a monetary asset, it shall be measured according to the amount received or receivable; if the government subsidy is a non-monetary asset, it shall be measured at fair value; if the fair value cannot be obtained reliably, it shall be measured according to the nominal amount (RMB 1 Yuan).

② Government subsidies related to assets shall be recognized as deferred income and shall be included in other income in stages during the useful life of the relevant assets in a reasonable and systematic manner. However, government subsidies measured according to the nominal amount shall be directly included in other income.

③ Government subsidies related to revenue shall be dealt with respectively in the following circumstances: those used to compensate the company for related expenses or losses in the subsequent period shall be recognized as deferred income, and other benefits shall be included in the period during which the relevant costs or losses are recognized; if used to compensate the company for related expenses or losses incurred, it shall be directly included in other income.

The company shall include government subsidies related to the daily activities of the company into other income, and government subsidies that are not related to daily activities into non-operating income.

④ If the recognized government subsidy needs to be returned, if there is relevant deferred income, the book balance of the relevant deferred income shall be written off, and the excess shall be included in other income or non-operating income; if there is no relevant deferred income, it shall be directly included in other income or non-operating income.

⑤ For the discount of policy-oriented preferential loans, the Company shall distinguish between the two cases in which the fiscal finance allocates the discount funds to the lending bank and the finance allocates the discount funds directly to the Company for accounting treatment. Where the finance allocates discount funds to the lending bank, and the lending bank provides loans to the

company at a policy preferential interest rate, the amount of the loan actually received shall be taken as the recorded value of the loan, the relevant borrowing costs shall be calculated according to the principal of the loan and the policy preferential interest rate. If the finance allocates the discount funds directly to the company, the corresponding discount will be deducted from the relevant borrowing costs.

### 30. Deferred income tax assets / deferred income tax liabilities

According to the difference between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax basis, and the difference between the book value of items not recognized as assets and liabilities but which can be determined in accordance with the provisions of the tax law, the deferred income tax assets or deferred income tax liabilities are recognized by using the balance sheet liability method and calculated at the applicable tax rate expected to recover the asset or pay off the liability.

#### (1) Deferred income tax asset recognition

Recognize the relevant deferred income tax assets to the extent that the company is likely to obtain taxable income to offset deductible temporary differences in the future. Deferred income tax assets are not recognized for deductible temporary differences under the following circumstances:

①The Company meets one of the following conditions for deductible temporary differences related to the investments of subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures:

- A. Temporary differences are unlikely to turn back in the foreseeable future;
- B. The amount of taxable income used to offset deductible temporary differences is likely to be unavailable in the future.

②At the same time, it satisfies the initial recognition of assets or liabilities arising from transactions with the following characteristics:

- A. The transaction is not a business merger;
- B. When the transaction occurs, it does not affect neither the accounting profit nor the taxable income (or deductible loss).

On the balance sheet date, review the book value of the deferred income tax assets, and write down the book value of the deferred income tax assets if it is likely to fail to obtain sufficient taxable income to offset the benefits of the deferred income tax assets in the future. When sufficient taxable income is likely to be obtained, the amount of the write-down shall be reversed.

Deductible losses and tax deductions that can be carried forward in subsequent years shall be treated as deductible temporary differences. To the extent that the amount of future taxable income that is likely to be used to offset losses and tax credits is recognized, the corresponding deferred income tax assets are recognized.

In judging whether an enterprise can generate sufficient taxable tax in the future period in which temporary differences are deductible, it is based on the latest financial budget or forecast data approved by the management of the enterprise and the five-year plan of the enterprise.

#### (2) Recognition of deferred income tax liability

Except for the taxable temporary differences arising from the following circumstances, the Company recognizes all deferred income tax liabilities arising from the taxable temporary differences:

①The initial recognition of goodwill;

②At the same time, it satisfies the initial recognition of assets or liabilities arising from transactions with the following characteristics:

- A . The transaction is not a business merger;
- B . When the transaction occurs, it does not affect neither the accounting profit nor the taxable income (or deductible loss).

③The Company has temporary taxable differences related to the investments of subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures, and meets the following conditions:

- A . The company can control the reversal time of temporary differences;
- B . Temporary differences are unlikely to turn back in the foreseeable future.

**(3) Income tax expense**

Income tax expenses include current income tax and deferred income tax. Current income tax and deferred income tax related to transactions and events recognized as other comprehensive income or directly included in shareholders' equity are included in other comprehensive income or shareholders' equity, and deferred income tax arising from a business merger adjusts the book value of goodwill, the rest of the current income tax and deferred income tax expenses (or income) are included in the current profit and loss.

**31. Leases****(1) Accounting treatment of operating lease**

Where the company is the lessee, the rent paid shall be included in the cost of the relevant assets or the current profit or loss in accordance with the straight-line method during the lease period.

Where the company is a lessor, the leased assets shall be shown in the balance sheet according to the nature of the assets. The rent received shall be recognized as current profit or loss in accordance with the straight-line method during the lease period, and depreciation similar to the depreciable policy usually adopted in operating leased assets shall be adopted for fixed assets in operating leased assets, and other operating leased assets shall be amortized by a reasonable method.

**(2) Accounting treatment of financial leasing**

Where the company is a lessee, on the date of the beginning of the lease term, the lower of the fair value of the leased asset on the lease commencement date and the present value of the minimum lease payment shall be taken as the accounting value of the leased asset, and the minimum lease payment shall be regarded as the accounting value of long-term payable, and the difference shall be regarded as unrecognized financing expense. In addition, during lease negotiations and the signing of lease contracts, the initial direct costs attributable to the lease project are included in the value of the leased assets. The unrecognized financing fee shall be calculated by the effective interest rate method during the lease term. The contingent rent shall be recorded into the profit or loss of the current period when it is actually incurred.

When calculating depreciation of financial leased assets, a depreciation policy consistent with its own depreciable assets shall be adopted. If it can be reasonably determined that the company will acquire the ownership of the leased asset at the expiration of the lease term, the life of the leased asset on the date of the beginning of the lease period shall be taken as the depreciation period; if it is impossible to reasonably determine whether the ownership of the leased asset can be acquired after the expiration of the lease term, the shorter of the lease term and the life of the leased asset shall be taken as the depreciation period.

If the company is a lessor, on the date of the beginning of the lease term, the sum of the minimum lease collection amount and the initial direct fee on the lease commencement date shall be regarded as the accounting value of the financial lease receivable, and the unsecured residual value shall be recorded at the same time; the difference between the sum of the minimum lease receipt, the initial direct cost and the unsecured residual value and its present value shall be recognized as unrealized financing income. Unrealized financing income during the lease term, the effective interest rate method is used to calculate and recognize the financing income of the current period. The contingent rent shall be recorded into the profit or loss of the current period when it is actually incurred.

**(3) Accounting treatment of after-sale and leaseback**

According to the lease criteria, the company recognizes the sale and leaseback transaction as a financial lease or an operating lease.

If the sale and leaseback is recognized as a financial lease, the company regards the sale and leaseback transaction and the sale of the asset as a transaction, and does not recognize the gain or loss on the sale of the asset as the profit or loss of the current period, but defers it as financing expense and apportions it according to the depreciation progress of the asset, as the adjustment of depreciation

expense.

If the sale and leaseback is determined to be an operating lease, when the selling price is lower than the fair value, it shall be recognized as the profit or loss of the current period; if the selling price is higher than the fair value, the part higher than the fair value shall be deferred and amortized within the expected useful life of the asset. The difference between the fair value and the book value of the sold and leased assets is recognized as the profit or loss of the current period.

### 32. Hedging accounting

#### (1) The type of hedging business, the hedging relationship and the judgment of hedging effectiveness

The company's hedging business belongs to fair value hedging, which is mainly based on the consideration of avoiding the risk of purchasing price fluctuations of raw materials (corn, soybean, soybean meal, etc.), while the futures hedging business is carried out in the domestic agricultural product futures market.

The company continuously evaluates the effectiveness of hedging to determine whether the futures hedging is highly effective during the accounting period in which the hedging relationship is specified. Only highly effective futures hedging can be recognized and measured in accordance with hedging accounting (if it is not recognized as highly effective futures hedging, it will be treated as "Note III, (10) Financial Instruments-Derivatives". When the hedging meets the following conditions at the same time, the company considers it to be highly effective:

① At the beginning of the hedging and subsequent periods, the hedging is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the fair value changes caused by the hedging risk during the specified period;

② The actual set-off result of the hedge is in the range of 80% to 125%.

#### (2) Hedging accounting treatment method:

For fair value hedging, changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are recorded in the profits and losses of the current period. The changes in the fair value of the hedged item due to the hedging risk shall be included in the profits and losses of the current period, while adjusting the book value of the hedged item; if the hedged item is a definite commitment that has not yet been confirmed, the cumulative fair value change of the determined commitment caused by the hedged risk shall be recognized as an asset or liability, and the related gains or losses shall be included in the profits and losses of the current period.

### 33. Changes in important accounting policies and accounting estimates

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

√ Applicable    □ Not Applicable

The contents and causes of the change of accounting Policy	Approval procedure	Remarks
The <i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Revision)</i> , the <i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 23 - Transfer of Financial Assets (Revision)</i> , the <i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 24 - Hedging Accounting (Revision)</i> and the <i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 37 - Presentation of Financial Instruments (Revision)</i> (generally referred to as the "new financial instruments standards")	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance	
<i>Notice on the Revision and Issuance of the Financial Statements Format of General Enterprise for 2019</i> (Caikuai No. 6 [2019])	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance	
<i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 7 - Exchange of Non-monetary Assets (Revision)</i>	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance	

<i>Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 12 - Debt Reorganization (Revision)</i>	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance	
<i>Notice on the Revision and Issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements Format (2019 Version) (Caihui No. 6 [2019])</i>	Uniform provisions of the Ministry of Finance	

## (2) Changes in important accounting estimates

Applicable    Not Applicable

The contents and reasons of the change of Accounting estimation	Approval procedure	The point at which it begins to apply	Remarks
Due to rising prices and changes in the market, in the past three years, the company has eliminated the breeding chickens and ducks, which had the average price higher than the reserved residual value, the reserved residual value of breeding chickens is changed from 15 Yuan per one to 25 Yuan per one, and the reserved residual value of breeding ducks is changed from 18 Yuan per one to 30 Yuan per one.	The 42nd meeting of the Seventh Board of Directors	Jan. 1, 2019	

Note: state the name and amount of report items that are significantly affected.

## (3) Since 2019, the implementation of new financial instruments standards, new income standards or new lease standards will be adjusted to implement the projects related to the financial statements at the beginning of the year.

Applicable    Not Applicable

Consolidated balance sheet

Unit: Yuan

Projects	December 31 2018	January 01 2019	Adjust integer
Current assets:			
Monetary fund	5,450,870,659.26	5,450,870,659.26	
Settlement reserve			
Loan funds			
Transactional financial assets		5,121,911.72	5,121,911.72
Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period	5,121,911.72		-5,121,911.72
Derivative financial assets			
Notes receivable	64,151,220.74	64,151,220.74	
Accounts receivable	567,538,118.87	546,042,302.85	-21,495,816.02
Receivable financing			
Advance payment	482,653,500.32	482,653,500.32	

Premium receivable			
Reinsurance accounts receivable			
Reserve for reinsurance contracts receivable			
Other receivables	434,117,669.96	411,674,285.85	-22,443,384.11
Among them: interest receivable	16,475,333.42	16,475,333.42	
Dividend receivable	2,490,082.00	2,490,082.00	
Buying back the sale of financial assets			
Stock	5,394,870,914.20	5,394,870,914.20	
Contract assets			
Hold assets for sale	648,242,655.02	648,242,655.02	
Non current assets due within one year			
Other current assets	543,028,571.09	543,028,571.09	
Total current assets	13,590,595,221.18	13,546,656,021.05	-43,939,200.13
Non-current assets			
Make loans and advances			
Debt investment			
Available-for-sale financial assets	319,212,710.22		-319,212,710.22
Other Debt investment			
Hold-to-maturity investment			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investment	18,728,359,383.83	18,728,359,383.83	
Investment in other equity instruments		319,212,710.22	319,212,710.22
Other non current financial assets			
Investment property	397,630.34	397,630.34	
Fixed assets	8,750,044,772.49	8,750,044,772.49	
Construction in progress	2,561,597,811.79	2,561,597,811.79	
Productive biological assets	518,442,473.72	518,442,473.72	
Oil and gas assets			
Assets of right of use			
Intangible assets	1,390,737,738.29	1,390,737,738.29	
Development expenditure			
Goodwill	865,474,034.36	865,474,034.36	
Long-term prepaid expenses	227,613,274.17	227,613,274.17	
Deferred income tax assets	209,793,994.35	217,208,842.05	7,414,847.70

Other non-current assets	781,519,088.80	781,519,088.80	
Total non-current assets	34,353,192,912.36	34,360,607,760.06	7,414,847.70
Total assets	47,943,788,133.54	47,907,263,781.11	-36,524,352.43
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loan	8,271,337,901.04	8,271,337,901.04	
Borrow money from the central bank			
Transfer funds			
Transactional financial liabilities		135,320.00	135,320.00
Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period	135,320.00		-135,320.00
Derivative financial liabilities			
Notes payable	569,438,635.10	569,438,635.10	
Accounts payable	3,731,489,323.73	3,731,489,323.73	
Advance payment	785,573,587.11	785,573,587.11	
Contractual liability			
Sell and repurchase financial assets			
Deposit taking and interbank deposit			
Acting as an agent to buy and sell securities			
Acting to underwrite securities			
Salary payable to staff and workers	529,508,302.71	529,508,302.71	
Taxes payable	163,907,788.16	163,907,788.16	
Other payables	2,296,433,674.82	2,296,433,674.82	
Among them: interest payable	35,428,376.37	35,428,376.37	
Dividend payable	289,799,349.06	289,799,349.06	
Handling fees and commissions payable			
Reinsurance accounts payable			
Hold unsold liabilities			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	2,003,566,736.95	2,003,566,736.95	
Other current liabilities	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
Total current liabilities	18,361,391,269.62	18,361,391,269.62	
Non-current liability:			
Insurance contract reserve	101,149,041.06	101,149,041.06	
Long-term loan	1,823,288,622.80	1,823,288,622.80	
Bonds payable			

Among them: Preferred stock			
Perpetual debt			
Lease liability			
Long-term payable	15,500,000.00	15,500,000.00	
Long-term salary payable to staff and workers			
Estimated liability			
Deferred income	287,506,124.54	287,506,124.54	
Deferred income tax liability	19,206,530.15	19,206,530.15	
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities	2,246,650,318.55	2,246,650,318.55	
Total liabilities	20,608,041,588.17	20,608,041,588.17	
Owner's equity:			
Capital stock	4,216,015,009.00	4,216,015,009.00	
Other equity instruments			
Among them: Preferred stock			
Perpetual debt			
Capital reserve	2,437,658,367.98	2,437,658,367.98	
Minus: inventory stock	135,933,209.85	135,933,209.85	
Other comprehensive income	-142,136,867.47	-142,136,867.47	
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve	2,202,206,559.59	2,201,906,114.80	-300,444.79
General risk preparation			
Undistributed profit	12,997,313,375.41	12,966,174,447.94	-31,138,927.47
Total owner's equity belonging to the parent company	21,575,123,234.66	21,543,683,862.40	-31,439,372.26
Minority shareholders' rights and interests	5,760,623,310.71	5,755,538,330.54	-5,084,980.17
Total owner's equity	27,335,746,545.37	27,299,222,192.94	-36,524,352.43
Total liabilities and owners' equity	47,943,788,133.54	47,907,263,781.11	-36,524,352.43

## Adjustment description

Since January 1, 2019, the company has implemented the *Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments* issued on document of Caihui No. 7 [2017] and the *Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 37 - Presentation of Financial Instruments* issued on document of Caihui No. 14 [2017]. In accordance with the above standards, the company shall include the interest rate swap and futures contract from the "financial assets measured at fair value and its changes recorded into the current profits and losses" to the "tradable financial assets", the futures contracts from the "financial liabilities measured at fair value and its changes recorded into the current profits and losses" to the "tradable financial liabilities", and the equity investments from the "financial assets available for sale" to the "other investment in equity instruments".

Parent company's balance sheet

Unit: Yuan

Projects	December 31, 2018	January 01, 2019	Adjust integer
Current assets:			
Monetary fund	3,782,287,678.50	3,782,287,678.50	
Transactional financial assets			
Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period			
Derivative financial assets			
Notes receivable	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Accounts receivable			
Receivable financing			
Advance payment	22,530,736.12	22,530,736.12	
Other receivables	15,027,606,325.15	15,026,819,841.01	-786,484.14
Among them: interest receivable	27,259,892.96	27,259,892.96	
Dividend receivable	1,078,500,000.00	1,078,500,000.00	
Stock	29,155,409.45	29,155,409.45	
Contract assets			
Hold assets for sale			
Non current assets due within one year			
Other current assets	5,800,821.62	5,800,821.62	
Total current assets	18,867,880,970.84	18,867,094,486.70	-786,484.14
Non-current assets:			
Debt investment			
Available-for-sale financial assets	212,196,000.00		-212,196,000.00
Other debt investment			
Hold-to-maturity investment			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investment	9,040,573,892.09	9,040,573,892.09	
Investment in other equity instruments		212,196,000.00	212,196,000.00
Other non current financial assets			
Investment property			
Fixed assets	34,031,652.18	34,031,652.18	
Construction in progress			
Productive biological assets			

Oil and gas assets			
Assets of right of use			
Intangible assets	23,265,482.75	23,265,482.75	
Development expenditure			
goodwill			
Long-term prepaid expenses	950,236.52	950,236.52	
Deferred income tax assets	732,340.19	920,485.35	188,145.16
Other non-current assets	14,400.00	14,400.00	
Total non-current assets	9,311,764,003.73	9,311,952,148.89	188,145.16
Total assets	28,179,644,974.57	28,179,046,635.59	-598,338.98
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loan	2,601,958,000.00	2,601,958,000.00	
Transactional financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Notes payable	6,510,000.00	6,510,000.00	
Accounts payable	25,228,608.00	25,228,608.00	
Advance payment	28,070,467.57	28,070,467.57	
Contractual liability			
Salary payable to staff and workers	4,884,775.78	4,884,775.78	
Taxes payable	3,484,692.06	3,484,692.06	
Other payables	9,875,406,510.32	9,875,406,510.32	
Among them: interest payable	26,470,631.21	26,470,631.21	
Dividend payable			
Hold unsold liabilities			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	1,997,566,390.37	1,997,566,390.37	
Other current liabilities			
Total current liabilities	14,543,109,444.10	14,543,109,444.10	
Non-current liability:			
Long-term loan	1,290,000,000.00	1,290,000,000.00	
Bonds payable			
Among them: Preferred stock			
Perpetual debt			

Lease liability			
Long-term payable			
Long-term salary payable to staff and workers			
Estimated liability			
Deferred return	2,483,345.09	2,483,345.09	
Deferred income tax liability			
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities	1,292,483,345.09	1,292,483,345.09	
Total liabilities	15,835,592,789.19	15,835,592,789.19	
Owner's equity:			
Capital stock	4,216,015,009.00	4,216,015,009.00	
Other equity instruments			
Among them: Preferred stock			
Perpetual debt			
Capital reserve	4,852,113,628.36	4,852,113,628.36	
Minus: inventory stock	135,933,209.85	135,933,209.85	
Other comprehensive income			
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve	958,607,173.47	958,547,339.57	-59,833.90
Undistributed profit	2,453,249,584.40	2,452,711,079.32	-538,505.08
Total owner's equity	12,344,052,185.38	12,343,453,846.40	-598,338.98
Total liabilities and owners' equity	28,179,644,974.57	28,179,046,635.59	-598,338.98

## Adjustment description

Since January 1, 2019, the company has implemented the *Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments* issued on document of Caihui No. 7 [2017] and the *Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 37 - Presentation of Financial Instruments* issued on document of Caihui No. 14 [2017]. In accordance with the above standards, the company shall include the equity investments from the “financial assets available for sale” to the “other investment in equity instruments”.

**(4) Description of the comparative data at the early stage of retroactive adjustment of new financial instrument standards or new lease standards implemented since 2019**

Applicable  Not Applicable

**34. Important accounting judgment and estimation**

Due to the inherent uncertainty of business activities and changes in external factors, the Company needs to make judgments, estimates and assumptions on accounting events that cannot be accurately measured in the accounting process. These judgments,

estimates and assumptions are based on the historical experience of the management of the Company and on the basis of considering other relevant factors. However, the actual results caused by the uncertainty of accounting events may differ from the current judgments and estimates of the management of the Company, which may result in significant adjustments to the book value of the assets or liabilities affected in the future. The company regularly reviews and evaluates the above-mentioned judgments, estimates and assumptions based on continuing operation, and carries out accounting treatment in accordance with enterprise accounting standards and relevant regulations. The important areas in which the Company is involved in judging, estimating and assuming the project amount in the financial statements are as follows:

**(1) Provision for bad debts**

According to the accounting policy of accounts receivable, the company uses the allowance method to calculate the loss of bad debts, and the provision for bad debts is based on the judgment and estimation of the management corresponding to the recoverable amount of accounts receivable. The difference between the actual results and the original reasonable expectations will affect the book value of receivables and the provision or reversal of the provision for bad debts of receivables during the period in which the estimate is changed.

**(2) Provisions for inventories**

The Company measures inventory at the balance sheet date at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and inventory impairment is based on the assessment of the marketability of inventory and its net realizable value. Determining the impairment of inventory requires the company to obtain conclusive evidence for the net realizable value and to make a judgment and estimate on the basis of considering factors such as the purpose of holding inventory. The difference between the actual results and the original reasonable expectations will affect the book value of the inventory and the provision for inventory depreciation or reversal during the period in which the estimate is changed.

**(3) Impairment of investment in other equity instruments**

The Company needs to use judgments and assumptions as to whether the investment in other equity instruments is impaired and to determine the amount of impairment. In the process of making judgments and assumptions, the Company needs to assess the extent and duration to which the fair value of the investment is lower than the book value, as well as the financial position, business outlook, industry conditions and technological changes of the invested object.

**(4) Impairment of other long-term assets**

The company conducts an impairment test for long-term equity investment, fixed assets, construction in progress, productive biological assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets when there are signs of impairment; goodwill is tested every year, regardless of whether there are signs of impairment. Impairment losses are recognised when the book value of an asset or group of assets is higher than the recoverable amount (the net fair value minus disposal expenses and the higher of the present value of the expected future cash flows).

The net amount of fair value minus disposal expenses shall be determined by referring to the sales agreement price or observable market price of similar assets in a fair transaction, minus the incremental cost directly attributable to the disposal of the asset; the expected future cash flow, data related to future cash flows such as the output, selling price and related operating costs of the asset or asset group are required. The Company estimates the recoverable amount on the basis of all available external information and forecasts made within the company on the basis of reasonable expectations and supportable assumptions about production, selling price, operating cost and so on.

**(5) Depreciation and amortization**

The company depreciates or amortizes fixed assets, productive biological assets and some intangible assets according to the straight-line method within the economic service life, and the service life is comprehensively determined based on historical experience, asset performance parameters and expected technical updates. If previous reasonable estimates change and the impact is significant, depreciation and amortization expenses will be adjusted in future periods.

**(6) Income tax and other tax matters**

In the normal business activities of the Company, there is a certain degree of uncertainty in the fiscal and tax treatment of some tax-related transactions or matters involving estimation and judgment, which may have an impact on the financial statements in the future accounting period, which mainly include:

①The company pays enterprise income tax in many countries at home and abroad, and whether some items can be listed before tax needs to be approved and confirmed by the competent tax authorities. If there is a difference between the final determination of these tax matters and the initial prediction and judgment, the difference will have an impact on the current income tax expenses during the final determination period.

②The Company can carry forward the deductible losses in subsequent years and recognize the corresponding deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is likely to obtain future taxable income that is likely to be used to offset the deductible losses. The company needs to use more judgment to reasonably estimate the period and amount of taxable income in the future. If the market of the future business segment or the profitability of a single taxpayer changes significantly from the current expected results, the difference will have an impact on deferred income tax expenses in the future period.

③Due to the particularity of the relevant tax policies related to the input tax deduction of agricultural products and the influence of the current low gross profit margin of the agricultural products initial processing plate, the accumulated amount of VAT credit of the subsidiaries of the Company engaged in slaughtering and meat primary processing business is relatively large. If there is a major change in the tax policy related to the input deduction of agricultural products in the future period, it may have an important impact on the taxes, fees, profits and losses payable in the future period.

**VI. Tax****1. Major taxes and tax rates**

Tax category	Tax basis	Tax rate
Value added tax	Taxable sales	13%-3%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Turnover tax actually paid	7%, 5%, 1%
Corporate income tax	Taxable income	30% -5%

If there are different tax payers of enterprise income tax rates, the disclosure shall be explained

**2. Tax preference****I. Value added tax**

(1) The VAT rate for the production and sale of general feed products by the domestic feed production enterprises under the company shall be 10% before April 1, 2019; according to the Circular of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on adjusting the VAT rate (Finance and Taxation (2018) No. 32), as of May 1, 2018, the VAT rate has been changed to 10%. According to the announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs on deepening the reform of value-added tax (announcement No. 39 of 2019 of the General Administration of Taxation of the Ministry of Finance), starting from April 1, 2019, the applicable tax rate for the production and sales of feed products will be adjusted to 9%. In addition, according to the "Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the issue of exemption from VAT on Feed products" (Finance and Taxation (2001) No. 121), feed enterprises that produce and sell feed products in line with their provisions shall be exempted from VAT. Feed enterprises sell taxable goods other than feed at a VAT rate of 3% (small-scale taxpayers) or 9% and 13% (general taxpayers).

(2) The initial processing products of the domestic slaughtering and meat processing enterprises under the company shall be

subject to a VAT rate of 10% before April 1, 2019; according to the Circular of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on adjusting the VAT rate (Finance and Taxation (2018) No. 32), from May 1, 2018, the applicable tax rate for primary agricultural products is 10%, and the VAT rate for cooked food and deeply processed products is 16%. According to the announcement of the relevant policies of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs on deepening VAT reform (announcement No. 39 of 2019 of the General Administration of Taxation of the Ministry of Finance), the applicable tax rate for primary agricultural products will be adjusted to 9% from April 1, 2019. The VAT rate for cooked food and deeply processed products is 13%.

(3) The domestic breeding enterprises under the company shall be exempted from VAT in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the interim regulations of the People's Republic of China on value-added tax, "self-produced agricultural products sold by agricultural producers are exempted from VAT".

(4) The domestic trading companies under the company are exempt from VAT on the sale of feed products and fresh meat and egg products, and other products shall be subject to VAT at the national tax rates of 16% and 10% before April 1, 2019. According to the announcement of the relevant policies of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs on deepening VAT reform (announcement No. 39 of 2019 of the General Administration of Taxation of the Ministry of Finance), the applicable tax rate will be adjusted to 13% and 9% from April 1, 2019.

(5) Subsidiary Sichuan Xinle Plastic Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Tiancheng Health Products Co., Ltd., Zibo Huide Feed Machinery Co., Ltd., Chengdu Fenglan Technology Co., Ltd., 16% VAT rate before April 1, 2019; According to the announcement of the relevant policies of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs on deepening VAT reform (announcement No. 39 of 2019 of the General Administration of Taxation of the Ministry of Finance), the VAT rate shall be 13% from April 1, 2019.

(6) Among the overseas subsidiaries, subsidiaries operating in Vietnam selling feed products and farming selling self-produced agricultural products are exempt from value-added tax, and the value-added tax rate for the disposal of waste materials and fixed assets is 10%. The value-added tax rate for Sri Lankan companies is 12% GST New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company and the goods and services sold locally by New Hope Singapore Premix Co., Ltd. are levied 7% VAT (value-added tax). Subsidiaries operating in Indonesia, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Cambodia, Egypt and other countries sell feed products exempt from VAT.

## II . Urban maintenance and construction tax and additional education fees

The company and its domestic subsidiaries implement: (1) the urban construction tax shall be calculated and paid at 7%, 5% or 1% of the turnover tax payable respectively according to different regions; (2) the education fee shall be paid at 3% of the turnover tax payable, and the local education fee shall be paid at 2% of the turnover tax payable.

## III . Corporate income tax

(1) According to the Circular on tax Policy issues related to the in-depth implementation of the Western Development Strategy jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance, the General Administration of Customs and the State Administration of Taxation (Finance and Taxation (2011) No. 58) and the State Administration of Taxation on Enterprise income tax issues related to the in-depth implementation of the Western Development Strategy (State Administration of Taxation notice No. 12 of 2012), from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2020, enterprise income tax will be levied at a reduced rate of 15% on encouraged industrial enterprises located in the western region. Guanghan Guoxiong, Zunyi Jiahao, Guiyang Xinke, Qiandongnan New Hope, Qijing Guoxiong, Chongqing Guoxiong, Ziyang Jiahao, Luzhou New Hope, Hope Food, Wuwei Hope, Hanzhong Hope, Zigong Hengbo, Lanzhou Hope, Nanning Guoxiong, Yulin New Hope, Guilin New Hope, Pengshan New Hope, Century Investment, Wulong New Hope, Food Holding, Kai County New Hope, Lhasa New Hope, Chongqing New Hope, Sanyuan New Hope, Baoji New Hope, Ningxia New Hope and other enterprises implement an income tax rate of 15% with the consent of the tax authorities. The income tax of each branch shall follow the principles of unified calculation, level-by-level management, local pre-payment and summary liquidation, and shall be collected and settled by the tax authorities in charge of the parent company at the end of the year.

(2) According to the Circular of the State Administration of Taxation of the Ministry of Finance on the implementation of the

tax Policy for the Development of the Western Region in Ganzhou City (Finance and Taxation (2013) No. 4), Announcement of Jiangxi Local Taxation Bureau on the Administration of preferential Enterprise income tax policies for the implementation of the Western Development of Ganzhou City (trial) (No. 5 of 2013) and the notice of Ganzhou Local Taxation Bureau on confirming that 29 enterprises, such as Ganzhou Hope Feed Co., Ltd., enjoy the preferential enterprise income tax policies for the large-scale development of the western region (G. S. D. S. H. [2013] No. 100), Ganzhou hopes to enjoy the preferential policy of enterprise income tax for the large-scale development of the western region from 2012 to 2020, and levy enterprise income tax at a reduced preferential rate of 15%.

(3) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 27 of the Enterprise income tax Law of the people's Republic of China, Article 86 of the regulations of the People's Republic of China on the implementation of the Enterprise income tax Law and document No. 149 of Finance and Taxation (2008), enterprises in the meat processing industry under the company are exempted from enterprise income tax and have been put on record; the income tax rate for deep processing business is 25%.

(4) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 27 of the Enterprise income tax Law of the People's Republic of China and Article 86 of the regulations of the people's Republic of China on the implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, livestock and poultry farming are exempted from income tax, and have been exempted from tax for the record.

(5) Subsidiary Weifang New Hope Liuhe Feed Technology Co., Ltd and Kunming New Hope Animal Nutrition Food Co., Ltd. are recognized as a high-tech enterprise, according to Article 28 of the Enterprise income tax Law of the People's Republic of China, the enterprise income tax shall be levied at a reduced rate of 15% for the high-tech enterprises that the state needs to support.

(6) Hong Kong Dongxian Co., Ltd. and Hong Kong Liuhe International Trading Co., Ltd. registered in Hong Kong have an income tax rate of 16.5%.

(7) New Hope Liuhe Investment Co. Ltd., registered in Lhasa implements a 15% preferential income tax rate for the development of the western region.

(8) The enterprise income tax policy of the company's overseas subsidiaries:

a. According to the local preferential tax policy, New Hope Hanoi Co., Ltd. has an income tax rate of 10% for its main business in 2019. Income from businesses other than the main business (including net income from waste materials, net interest and net non-operating income) shall not enjoy income tax benefits and shall be taxed at a tax rate of 20%.

b. According to the local preferential tax policy, Haifang Branch of New Hope Hanoi Co., Ltd., the main business shall be taxed at 10% income tax rate at 52% of taxable income. Income from businesses other than the main business (including net income from waste materials, net interest income and net non-operating income) shall not enjoy the preferential tax rate and shall be subject to the normal tax rate of 20%. Beijing Branch of New Hope Hanoi Co., Ltd., two exemptions and four halves, tax exemption in 2015, and a 50% reduction in 2017 in 2020, levied at 10% (the current Vietnamese corporate income tax rate is 20%).

c. Qinghua Branch of New Hope Hanoi Co., Ltd., New Hope Pingding Co., Ltd., according to the local tax policy, the income tax rate is 20% in 2019. Qinghua New Hope Breeding Service Co., Ltd. according to the local preferential tax policy, the main business income tax rate is 10% in 2019. Income from businesses other than the main business (including net income from waste materials, net interest, net non-operating income and expenditure) shall not enjoy income tax benefits and shall be taxed at a rate of 20%.

d. According to the local preferential tax policy, New Hope Ho Chi Minh City Co., Ltd. has a tax rate of 15% for the first phase of the project and 20% for the second phase of the project, which will be exempted for three years from 2008 (2008 to 2010) and halved for 5 years (2011 to 2015). The income tax rate is 10%, and the income tax rate is 20% from 2016. The tax rate of the third phase of the project is 20%, exempted for 2 years (2015 to 2016), halved for 4 years (2017 to 2020), the preferential income tax rate is 10%, and the income tax rate is 20% from 2021. The calculation method of income tax payable in 2019 is as follows: income tax payable = taxable income in the current operating year x fixed assets in the first phase of the project 27.01% × income tax rate 15% + taxable income in the current operating year x fixed assets in the second phase of the project 42.78% × income tax rate 20% + taxable income in the current operating year x the proportion of fixed assets in the third phase of the project. 30.21% x income tax rate 10%

+ (non-operating income + interest income) x 20%.

e. New Hope Tongta Aquatic Feed Co., Ltd. has an income tax rate of 15% within 12 years from the start of its business activities, and 20% in subsequent years, and enjoys the preferential policy of "exemption for 3 years from the profit year and reduction of levy by half for 7 years". The company was set up in 2008 and began to make a profit in 2010. 2019 is a half levy period with a tax rate of 7.5%. Income from other businesses (including net income from waste materials, net interest and net non-operating income) shall enjoy preferential tax policies, and the income tax rate shall be in accordance with the preferential policies for the main business. The tax rate for the second phase of the project is 20%. From 2018, it will be exempted for two years (2018 to 2019), halved for 4 years (2020 to 2023), the income tax rate will be 10%, and the income tax will be 20% from 2024.

f. According to Philippine tax law, New Hope Philippines Central Luzon Co., Ltd. and New Hope Philippines Tarlac Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., are levied at a high rate of 2% of gross profit or 30% of actual profit.

g. New Hope Philippines Bulacan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. According to the local preferential tax policy, the enterprise is exempted from income tax for four years from the date of business, according to the date of registration with the BIR (State Taxation Bureau), the company is officially operating from July 1, 2013, tax-free for four years from July 2013 to June 2017, and will be taxed at a high level of 2% of gross profit or 30% of actual profit from 2018.

h. New Hope Isabella Agriculture Co., Ltd. According to Philippine tax policy, it is levied at a high rate of 2% of gross profit or 30% of actual profit. Income tax is levied at 2% of gross profit in 2019.

i. New Hope Bangladesh Co., Ltd., New Hope Agricultural Science and Technology Bangladesh Co., Ltd., New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Bangladesh Co., Ltd., the interest income of bank deposits in the total profits shall be taxed at 35% of the income (bank withholding 10%). The net non-operating income and expenditure is taxed at 35%. Income tax on total profits minus interest and non-operating income and expenditure: New Hope Bangladesh Co., Ltd. and New Hope Agricultural Technology Bangladesh Co., Ltd., less than 1 million taka (including 1 million) at a partial tax rate of 3%; The partial tax rate of 1 million tower-2 million taka (including 2 million) is 10%; the partial tax rate of more than 2 million taka is 15%. New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Bangladesh Co., Ltd., 1 million Taka (including 1 million) below 0; 1 million Taka-2 million Taka (including 2 million) tax rate 5%; 2 million Taka tax rate above 10%.

j. Sichuan New Hope Agriculture (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. in accordance with the local tax policy, the company was exempted from income tax for six years from the establishment of the factory (April 2010-April 2016), and obtained a three-year tax exemption extension in 2016, exempting income tax until December 2018. In 2019, the corporate income tax rate is 20%. When a company distributes profits, it needs to pay profit distribution tax at 14% of the amount distributed.

k. In accordance with the local tax policy, New Hope Lanka Co., Ltd. implements an income tax rate of 28% and is exempted from income tax in the early stages of the company's construction and production. The calculation method of the exemption period is 2 years of construction period, 2 years of production period, plus 5 years of tax exemption period, that is, 9 years of income tax exemption from the establishment of the company. Lanka Company was established on November 18, 2010, and the production period is calculated from April 12, 2012. It will no longer be in the tax-free period from 2019, and the interest income from bank deposits in the company's current profits is not exempted from income tax. The income tax rates on bank interest income are 12% and 28% (28% for more than 5 million rupees and 12% for less than 5 million rupees). Of it, 10% is withheld by the bank, and the rest is paid by the company itself.

l. Myanmar New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. implements a corporate income tax rate of 25% in accordance with the tax policy of Burma's Bogu province. In accordance with the relevant regulations of the Myanmar State Administration of Taxation and the Myanmar Investment Committee, Myanmar companies are exempted from corporate income tax for 5 years from official production and sales operations, and the exemption period is from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2019. From January to June 2019, the company will be exempted from enterprise income tax. From July 1, 2019, the company will no longer enjoy the deduction policy and will officially begin to pay enterprise income tax. In accordance with the tax policy of Burma's Bogu province, Myanmar New Hope Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. implements a corporate income tax rate of 25%. In accordance with the regulations of the State General Administration of Taxation of the Federal Republic of Myanmar and the relevant resolutions

of the Myanmar Investment Committee, the company will be exempted from enterprise income tax for 5 years from November 1, 2018, and the company will be officially put into production in November 2018. The company's exemption period is from November 1, 2018 to October 31, 2023, and 2019 is an income tax exemption period. Xinhe Myanmar Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. is a trading company, the company officially sold in April 2019, the implementation of 25% income tax rate, Myanmar trading companies do not enjoy corporate income tax relief.

m. According to the policy of the local management committee, New Hope Laos Co., Ltd. has an income tax rate of 5% and is exempted from income tax for five years from the profit year. 2013 is the preparatory period, and it was officially put into production in July 2014. It is still a tax-free period until December 2019, and the 2020 tax exemption is still being applied for.

n. New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company corporate income tax involves trade income at a 5% tax rate for the implementation of the (DEI), preferential period of 5% (2015/07/01-2020/06/30) + 3 (2020/07/01-2023/06/30), with five years as the first stage, the EDB Bureau of Economic Development will re-evaluate the company. Interest and management fee income related to the implementation of the (FTC), preferential period of 5 years (2017/07/01-2022/06/30), and payment of interest fees to foreign banking institutions and affiliated companies in Singapore is exempt from Withholding Tax (interest withholding income tax; the remaining related income can not enjoy the above discount, as per 17%. In the calculation, the taxable income is reduced by 75% for the first S \$10,000 and 50% for S \$190000, and there is no discount for those exceeding S \$200000.

o. New Hope International Holdings (Private) Co., Ltd., New Hope Asia Investment Private Ltd., New Hope Global Investment Private Ltd., and New Hope Singapore Premix Co., Ltd. are subject to a corporate income tax rate of 17%. In the calculation, the taxable income is reduced by 75% for the first S \$10,000 and 50% for S \$190000, and there is no discount for those exceeding S \$200000.

p. In accordance with South Africa's local tax policy, New Hope South Africa Co., Ltd. has a value-added tax rate of 15% and an income tax rate of 28%. The South African Tax Bureau stipulates that losses can be made up without a fixed number of years.

q. New Hope Egypt Co., Ltd., New Hope Agriculture (Egypt) Co., Ltd., according to the local tax policy, the tax rate is 22.5%. New Hope Alexander Co., Ltd. went into production in October 2017 and implemented an income tax rate of 22.5% in 2019 according to the local tax policy. New Hope Egypt Fisheries Technology Co., Ltd. went into production in April 2019 and implemented an income tax rate of 22.5% in 2019 according to the local tax policy. New Hope Egypt Poultry Co., Ltd. in accordance with the provisions of Egypt's tax Law No. 91 of 2005, income derived from activities related to animal husbandry, fishery, poultry breeding and honey production, enterprise income tax can be exempted within 10 years from the date of the start of production activities. The company is in the preparatory period at this stage and is expected to be put into production by the end of 2020.

r. New Hope Turkey Feed and Breeding Food Import and Export Trade and Industry Co., Ltd. implements an income tax rate of 22% in accordance with the local tax policy, and the profits of that year make up for the losses of the previous five years.

s. New Hope Poland Co., Ltd. implements an income tax rate of 19% in accordance with the local tax policy.

t. New Hope Nepal Agricultural Economic Co., Ltd. implements an income tax rate of 25% in accordance with the local tax policy.

u. New Hope Calcutta Animal Feed Private Co., Ltd., in accordance with the local tax policy, implements an income tax rate of 30% and a surcharge of 7% or 12% (an annual income of more than 10 million rupees and less than 100 million rupees plus a 7% surcharge. The annual income surcharge of more than 100 million rupees is 12%).

v. New Hope Indonesia Co., Ltd., New Hope East Java Co., Ltd., New Hope Medan Co., Ltd. and New Hope Indonesia Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. are subject to the income tax rate of 25%.

w. New Hope Agricultural Technology Nigeria Co., Ltd.: according to the Nigerian tax law, the local income tax rate is 30%. The losses incurred by companies engaged in agricultural operations and trade can be carried forward indefinitely to the year after the tax year of the losses, until the loss is fully made up.

x. According to the local preferential tax policy, New Hope Yonglong Co., Ltd. implements "two exemptions and four halves" according to 20% of taxable income, tax exemption in 2019, tax exemption in 2020, and 50% reduction in 2021 in 2024, which is levied at 10%. Income from businesses other than the main business (including net income from waste materials, net interest and net

non-operating income) does not enjoy preferential tax rates. The distribution tax shall be carried out at the normal rate of 20%.

y. New Hope Pingfu Breeding Co., Ltd. According to the local preferential tax policy, the main business carries out "two exemptions and four halves" according to 20% of taxable income, tax exemption in 2018, tax exemption in 2019, and 50% reduction in 2020% in 2023, which is levied at 10%. Income from businesses other than the main business (including net income from waste materials, net interest, net non-operating income) does not enjoy preferential tax rates, and distribution tax is implemented at the normal rate of 20%.

z. New Hope Pingding Breeding Co., Ltd. According to the local preferential tax policy, the main business carries out "three exemptions, three halves" according to 20% of taxable income, tax exemption from December 2017 to November 2020, and 50% reduction from December 2020 to November 2023, which is levied at 10%. Income from businesses other than the main business (including net income from waste materials, net interest income and net non-operating income) shall not enjoy preferential tax rates. The distribution tax shall be carried out at the normal rate of 20%.

## VII. Notes to the consolidated financial statements

### 1. Monetary fund

Unit: Yuan

Projects	Final balance	Opening balance
Cash on hand	6,983,790.62	8,514,422.75
Bank deposit.	5,352,809,447.26	4,942,672,942.89
Other monetary funds	417,386,340.99	499,683,293.62
Total	5,777,179,578.87	5,450,870,659.26
Among them: Total amount of money deposited abroad	449,011,193.65	568,917,386.98
The total amount of money restricted for use by mortgage, pledge, freeze, etc.	84,847,337.96	79,899,407.48

Other notes

- (1) At the final balance of other monetary funds, the balance of various types of margin is RMB 84,847,337.96 Yuan, which cannot be withdrawn at any time due to its limited use, so it is listed in monetary fund of balance sheet, but it is not listed as cash or cash equivalents of the cash flow statement.
- (2) There is no fund deposited abroad and restricted in remittance.

### 2. Transactional financial assets

Unit: Yuan

Projects	Final balance	Opening balance
Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profit and loss of the current period	4,594,255.65	5,121,911.72
Among them:		
Derivative financial assets	4,594,255.65	5,121,911.72
Among them:		
Total	4,594,255.65	5,121,911.72

Other instructions:

- (1) The derivative financial assets in the transactional financial assets are mainly the purchased interest rate swaps and futures contracts.
- (2) There are no major restrictions on the sale or realization of financial assets measured at fair value at the end of the period and whose changes are recorded into the current profits and losses.

### 3. Notes receivable

#### (1) Classified presentation of notes receivable

Unit: Yuan

Projects	Final balance	Opening balance
Bank acceptance bill	29,850,000.00	40,606,074.30
Commercial acceptance bill	34,241,249.80	23,545,146.44
Total	64,091,249.80	64,151,220.74

Unit: Yuan

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

Unit: Yuan

Projects	Termination recognition amount at the end of the period	Untermated recognition amount at the end of the period
Bank acceptance bill	15,000,000.00	1,508,635,116.00
Commercial acceptance bill		3,215,112,924.48
Letterof credit		9,422,544.00
Total	15,000,000.00	4,733,170,584.48

### 4. Accounts receivable

#### (1) Classified disclosure of accounts receivable

Unit: Yuan

Category	Final balance				
	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Provision ratio	
Accounts receivable that make provision for bad debts on a single basis	27,911,372.40	2.43%	16,785,724.01	60.14%	11,125,648.39
Among them:					

Accounts receivable made by combination of provisions for bad debts	1,120,700,688.97	97.57%	237,776,169.44	21.22%	882,924,519.53
Among them:					
Total	1,148,612,061.37	100.00%	254,561,893.45	22.16%	894,050,167.92

Category	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Provision ratio	
Accounts receivable that make provision for bad debts on a single basis					
Among them:					
Accounts receivable made by combination of provisions for bad debts	761,874,941.03	100.00%	215,832,638.18	28.33%	546,042,302.85
Among them:					
Total	761,874,941.03	100.00%	215,832,638.18	28.33%	546,042,302.85

Make provision for bad debts on a single basis: Accounts receivable in excess of the company's provisions for bad debts

Unit: Yuan

Name	Final balance			
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Provision ratio	Reason for calculation
Kepeng Zeng	4,239,777.00	4,239,777.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
KAYTANPIO FARM, INC.	4,109,452.16	1,709,198.73	41.59%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
PT JASMIN NIAGA SARANA	2,518,040.20	2,078,446.11	82.54%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
PT. JANU PUTRA BAROKAH	2,395,539.78	1,572,777.34	65.65%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
QJJ FARM, INC.	2,190,924.98	219,092.50	10.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
PT. SEMBADA KARUNIA MANDIRI	2,057,897.95	1,243,103.90	60.41%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
SCRS VETERINARY TRADING	1,727,990.09	172,799.00	10.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
MASAYA SWINE FARM CORP.	1,228,120.40	122,812.04	10.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value

PASCUA, LEEHUA LU	764,641.90	413,212.29	54.04%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
NSL NE AGRI-POULTRY SUPPLY	689,473.47	68,947.34	10.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
OWATAN MORANO	639,781.49	36,846.61	5.76%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Qihua Li	537,525.00	537,525.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Anhui Jingxian Taiping Lake Duck Industry Co., Ltd.	399,539.90	87,907.98	22.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Surong Yang	395,005.00	395,005.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Shibing Wang	370,486.00	370,486.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Yu Wang	351,368.00	351,368.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Guangfu Liu	283,443.00	283,443.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Dongxing Huang	283,035.00	283,035.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Jianhua Chen	280,936.00	280,936.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Jianlin Guo	280,725.00	280,725.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Longyou Zou	275,127.00	275,127.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Musheng Chen	253,072.00	253,072.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Jiang'an Panlong Shunfa Family Farm	215,341.42	107,670.71	50.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Hongmin Kang	207,307.00	207,307.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Surong Luo	190,000.00	190,000.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Luzhou Xinyao Agriculture Co., Ltd.	183,857.56	183,857.56	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Xianhuai Wang	118,046.00	118,046.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value

Shuangping Huang	94,338.00	94,338.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Chengpu Xiao	90,803.00	90,803.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Shangqu Yuan	63,679.00	63,679.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Renyou Xiao	62,577.00	62,577.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Tianbo Liu	55,656.00	55,656.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Dongshan Zhong	50,000.00	50,000.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Xiaolin Deng	49,999.50	49,999.50	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Hongfu Yao	44,110.60	44,110.60	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Jiuhua Yuan	40,575.00	40,575.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Yong Wang	40,301.00	40,301.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Anhui Huayuan Poultry Industry Group	27,149.00	5,429.80	20.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Xiong Wang	24,700.00	24,700.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Xiaonian Wu	21,966.00	21,966.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Tangwen Yang	20,486.00	20,486.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Zhongyi Shi	15,380.00	15,380.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Chuanrong Li	12,767.00	12,767.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Liming Guo	10,432.00	10,432.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Total	27,911,372.40	16,785,724.01	--	--

Set aside provisions for bad debts according to the combination: Overseas accounts receivable set aside provisions for bad debts according to the combination

Unit: Yuan

Name	Final balance		
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Provision ratio
No risk	18,560,381.98		0.00%
Low risk	309,193,823.84	8,502,830.29	2.75%
Medium risk	19,641,063.79	3,808,402.28	19.39%
High risk	74,894,908.18	74,894,908.18	100.00%
Total	422,290,177.79	87,206,140.75	--

The description that determines the basis of the combination:

For the accounts receivable divided into risk portfolio, the company makes reference to the historical credit loss experience, combines the current situation and the forecast of the future economic situation, prepares the comparison table of the age of accounts receivable and the expected credit loss rate of the whole duration, and calculates the expected credit loss.

A. Accounts receivable of overseas enterprises

Serial No.	Risk analysis	Expected credit loss rate
A-1	No risk	0.00%
A-2	Low risk	2.75%
A-3	Medium risk	19.39%
A-4	High risk	100.00%

Set aside provisions for bad debts according to the combination: Domestic accounts receivable set aside provisions for bad debts according to the combination

Unit: Yuan

Name	Final balance		
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Provision ratio
Low risk	535,885,363.64	7,020,098.64	1.31%
Medium risk	20,355,307.30	1,380,089.81	6.78%
High risk	142,169,840.24	142,169,840.24	100.00%
Total	698,410,511.18	150,570,028.69	--

The description that determines the basis of the combination:

For the accounts receivable divided into risk portfolio, the company makes reference to the historical credit loss experience, combines the current situation and the forecast of the future economic situation, prepares the comparison table of the age of accounts receivable and the expected credit loss rate of the whole duration, and calculates the expected credit loss.

B. Accounts receivable of domestic enterprises

Serial No.	Risk analysis	Expected credit loss rate
B-1	Low risk	1.31%
B-2	Medium risk	6.78%
B-3	High risk	100.00%

## Disclosure by account age

Unit: Yuan

Account age	Book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year))	963,809,155.04
Among them: Wthin 6 months	911,192,005.65
7-12 months	52,617,149.39
1 to 2 years	45,011,583.25
2 to 3 years	26,760,788.42
More than 3 years	113,030,534.66
3 to 4 years	43,551,593.50
4 to 5 years	5,020,192.62
More than 5 years	64,458,748.54
Total	1,148,612,061.37

**(2) Provision for bad debts set aside, recovered or reversed in the current period**

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

Category	Opening balance	Current change amount				Final balance
		Provision	To take back or turn back	Write-off	others	
Provisionfor bad debt of accounts receivable	215,832,638.18	81,145,084.20		36,119,296.10	6,296,532.83	254,561,893.45
Total	215,832,638.18	81,145,084.20		36,119,296.10	6,296,532.83	254,561,893.45

The other changes inprovisionfor bad debts:

- (1) The company's provision forbad debtsof accounts receivable was194,336,822.16 Yuan at the end of the previous year, and the company carried out the implementationof the new financial instrument standards in this year and retroactively adjusted provision for bad debts at the beginning of the year, effectingprovision for bad debts was increased by 21,495,816.02 Yuan;
- (2) Subsidiary changedand reducedprovision for bad debts by 925,182.14 Yuan;
- (3) Exchange rate changed and reducedprovision for bad debtsby 5,371,350.69 Yuan;
- (4) There is no account receivable that company withdrewin full amount or a large proportion of provision for bad debts of before the current period, but took back or turned back in full amount or a large proportion of and significant amount in the current period.

**(3) The actual write-off of accounts receivable in the current period**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Write-off amount
The actual write-off of accounts receivable	36,119,296.10

Among them, the important write-off of accounts receivable:

Unit: Yuan

Name	Nature of accounts receivable	Write-off amount	Write-off reason	Write-off procedures for performance	Whether the payment is generated by related party transactions
MOHAMMAD.ILHAM	Payment for goods	4,049,268.04	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
TUMBUH BERSAMA MITRA	Payment for goods	2,364,250.13	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qifu Xiao	Payment for goods	2,186,391.40	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Fuhui Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	1,910,002.15	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Luohe Liuhe Ririhong Poultry Industry Co., Ltd.	Payment for goods	1,546,666.67	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
ARI MARTOPO	Payment for goods	1,127,328.72	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
ARIFIN SUBROTO	Payment for goods	889,282.97	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Taishan Judong Qinye Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Payment for goods	742,068.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Tongchen Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	727,450.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Huguang Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	724,250.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Liuqing Livestock and Poultry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	677,450.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shigang Zhang	Payment for goods	674,433.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Tiancheng Liu	Payment for goods	563,343.50	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Qingdao Shengshi Kunyuan Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	549,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Luohe Nongsheng Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	539,964.30	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
DERYAYEMHAVTARIMGIDATIC SANLTDSTI	Payment for goods	536,481.77	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
SASTRA JAYA FARM	Payment for goods	495,138.38	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
MULYA FARM	Payment for goods	475,558.80	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
OLGNAYAKKABIKONF.GIDATE KSTILVEINS.TIC.LTD.STI.	Payment for goods	456,024.57	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Daofang Zhou	Payment for goods	419,563.17	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Chengfengjia Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	360,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Qingyun Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	360,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Qiguang Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	356,500.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Hehe Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	354,500.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Jiashi Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	354,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Huiyuan Livestock Breeding Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	353,500.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
KANACNAKLIYATTIC.VESAN.LTD.STI	Payment for goods	339,416.28	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Tongxinmeng Tea Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	325,100.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Xinhexin Mink Breeding Service Professional Cooperative	Payment for goods	324,100.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhang Chao from Jimo, Qiangdao City	Payment for goods	285,608.22	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

BAHRYDIN (JIBAN PS)	Payment for goods	270,705.49	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
SOPONYONO JUNIOR PS/BP.SOLIKIN	Payment for goods	255,078.49	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
SOIM MUHTAROM	Payment for goods	254,063.34	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yan Chen	Payment for goods	242,778.50	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shijiazhuang Pengyuan Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Payment for goods	218,850.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
NEWYEMGIDASANTIC	Payment for goods	217,258.36	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fuqiang Chen	Payment for goods	205,272.85	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Others		9,388,649.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Total	--	36,119,296.10	--	--	--

Notes on the write-off of accounts receivable:

Note: For accounts receivable that are truly uncollectible, if the single write-off amount is less than 500,000 Yuan, it shall be reported to the chief financial officer, vice President and President in charge of the joint stock company for approval after being approved by the second-level business unit; The single write-off amount is more than 500,000 Yuan shall be submitted to the chairman for approval.

#### (4) The status of the top five accounts receivable collected by the defaulting party at the end of the period

Unit: Yuan

Name	Final balance of accounts receivable	Percentage of the total balance of accounts receivable at the end of the period	Provision for bad debts final balance
Xuexiang Liu	37,923,199.06	3.30%	496,793.91
Shandong Rongda Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	34,623,286.35	3.01%	453,565.35
Nanjing Heda Food Co., Ltd.	26,309,974.18	2.29%	26,309,974.18
Beijing Jiaxin Hengtai Trading Co., Ltd.	25,183,183.65	2.19%	25,183,183.65
Hubei Zhouheiya Food Industrial Park Co., Ltd.	16,288,397.00	1.43%	213,378.01
Total	140,328,040.24	12.22%	

Companies are required to comply with the disclosure requirements of *Shenzhen Stock Exchange Industry Information Disclosure Guidelines No. 1-Listed Companies Engaged in Livestock and Poultry and Aquaculture Related Business*.

**(5) Accounts receivable whose recognition is terminated due to the transfer of financial assets**

There is no account receivable that is terminated due to the transfer of financial assets.

**(6) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by transferring accounts receivable and continuing to be involved**

There is no the amount of assets and liabilities formed by transferring accounts receivable and continuing to be involved

Other instructions:

**5. Advance payment****(1) Prepayments are shown by account age**

Unit: Yuan

Account age	Final balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Within 1 year	636,185,355.37	98.75%	476,955,829.12	98.82%
1 to 2 years	6,076,375.21	0.94%	4,880,407.69	1.01%
2 to 3 years	1,425,870.99	0.22%	760,963.51	0.16%
More than 3 years	565,021.39	0.09%	56,300.00	0.01%
Total	644,252,622.96	--	482,653,500.32	--

Explanation of the reasons for the non-timely settlement of prepayments with an age of more than one year and important amounts:

There is no important prepayment with an age of more than one year at the ending of the period.

**(2) The advance payment status of the top five ending balances collected by the prepaid object**

According to the concentration of the prepaid object, company's summarized ending balance of the top five prepaid payments is 101,011,212.94 Yuan, accounting for 15.68% to the total number of prepaid balances at the end of the period.

Other instructions:

None

**6. Other receivables**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable	52,735,123.47	16,475,333.42
Dividend receivable		2,490,082.00
Other receivables	293,773,294.40	392,708,870.43
Total	346,508,417.87	411,674,285.85

**(1) Interest receivable****1) Classification of interest receivable**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Time deposit	52,735,123.47	16,475,333.42
Total	52,735,123.47	16,475,333.42

Other instructions:

There is no overdue interest in the ending balance of interest receivable.

**(2) Dividend receivable****1) Classification of dividends receivable**

Unit: Yuan

Project (or invested unit)	Final balance	Opening balance
Linyi Liuhe Lusheng Food Co., Ltd.		2,490,082.00
Total		2,490,082.00

**(3) Other receivables****1) Classification of other receivables by nature of payment**

Unit: Yuan

Nature of payment	Book balance at the end of the period	Opening book balance
Reservefunds	12,681,464.94	13,276,759.06
Margin	47,887,657.12	18,913,159.29
Deposit	20,566,767.04	15,374,486.74
Temporary borrowing	195,667,332.90	242,147,243.78
Others	47,560,410.91	59,118,403.22
Advancemoney for another	190,452,236.99	538,755,847.39
Total	514,815,869.90	887,585,899.48

**2) Provision for bad debts**

Unit: Yuan

Provision for bad debts	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total

	Expected credit loss over the next 12 months	Expected credit loss over the entire lifetime (no credit impairment occurs)	Expected credit loss over the entire lifetime (credit impairment has occurred)	
Balance of January 1, 2019		176,871,601.72	318,005,427.33	494,877,029.05
The balance of January 1, 2019 is in the current period	—	—	—	—
--Move on to the third stage		-139,955,571.37	139,955,571.37	0.00
Current provision		17,302,996.25		17,302,996.25
Write-off in the current period			299,757,800.62	299,757,800.62
Other changes		-1,143,747.16	9,764,097.98	8,620,350.82
Balance of December 31, 2019		53,075,279.44	167,967,296.06	221,042,575.50

Loss provision changes in book balances with significant changes in the current period

Applicable Not Applicable

Disclosure by account age

Unit: Yuan

Account age	Book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	165,280,490.87
1 to 2 years	100,182,998.46
2 to 3 years	81,385,084.51
More than 3 years	167,967,296.06
3 to 4 years	75,264,743.16
4 to 5 year	44,879,538.02
More than 5 years	47,823,014.88
Total	514,815,869.90

### 3) Provision for bad debts set aside, recovered or reversed in the current period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

Category	Opening balance	Current change amount				Final balance
		Provision	Taking back or turning back	Write-off	Other	
Provision for bad debts of other accounts receivable	494,877,029.05	17,302,996.25		299,757,800.62	-8,620,350.82	221,042,575.50
Total	494,877,029.05	17,302,996.25		299,757,800.62	-8,620,350.82	221,042,575.50

The company's provision for bad debts of other accounts receivable at the end of the previous year was 472,433,644.94 Yuan, and the provision for bad debts at the beginning of this year was increased by 22,443,384.11 Yuan after the implementation of the new financial instrument standard and adjustment, and the provision for bad debts of the current period was 17,302,996.25 Yuan.

Among them, the amounts of provision for bad debts prepared to be changed at the current period are important as follows:

1. The provision for bad debt was reduced by 1,709,230.46 Yuan due to the change of subsidiaries;
2. The change in exchange rate increased the provision for bad debt by RMB 565,483.30;
3. The other account receivable, which the company made full amount or a large proportion of provision for bad debts of before the current period, but took back or turned back in full amount or a large proportion of, is 9,764,097.98 Yuan.

#### 4) Other receivables written off in the current period

Unit: Yuan

Project	Write-off amount
Other receivables written off	299,757,800.62

The write-off of other important receivables:

Unit: Yuan

Name	Nature of other receivables	Write-off amount	Write-off reason	Write-off procedures for performance	Whether the payment is generated by related party transactions
Qingdao Shengshi Huguang Animal Husbandry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	16,320,837.08	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Tongchen Animal Husbandry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	16,298,164.18	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Fuhui Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	12,244,222.08	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Derong Ma	Intercourse funds	5,800,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Liuqing Livestock and Poultry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	8,972,796.96	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Chengfengjia Animal Husbandry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	4,976,558.25	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Qingyun Animal Husbandry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	4,976,558.25	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Qingdao Shengshi Qiguang Animal Husbandry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	4,950,462.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Huiyuan Animal Husbandry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	4,950,418.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Jiashi Animal Husbandry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	4,950,413.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Xinhexin Mink Breeding Service Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	4,950,180.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Baochang Deng	Intercourse funds	4,530,361.61	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao Shengshi Kunyuan Animal Husbandry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	3,944,460.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Meng Wang	Intercourse funds	3,261,908.63	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Inner Mongolia Ville	Intercourse funds	3,247,554.07	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jian Zhang	Intercourse funds	2,824,889.46	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhixin Gong	Intercourse funds	2,650,826.10	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhaode Li	Intercourse funds	2,563,876.61	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingdao TongxinmengTea Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	2,322,803.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Huiqin Zheng	Intercourse funds	2,114,223.61	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yonglun Yan	Intercourse funds	2,089,916.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jinlong Guo	Intercourse funds	2,066,832.72	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xianzhuang Meng	Intercourse funds	2,022,953.43	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shu'an Wang	Intercourse funds	1,960,999.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Qinghe Wang	Intercourse funds	1,917,225.41	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chuanjun Wang	Intercourse funds	1,902,334.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yanyan Xing	Intercourse funds	1,823,400.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Hao Zheng	Intercourse funds	1,712,548.69	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Wudi Rongxin Livestock and Poultry Professional Breeding Cooperatives	Intercourse funds	1,708,271.45	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Luzhong Zhao	Intercourse funds	1,567,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chao Zhang	Intercourse funds	1,472,692.24	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Baojie Deng	Intercourse funds	1,464,785.63	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shuangcheng Liu	Intercourse funds	1,298,511.04	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Tai'an Shunji Economic and Trade Co., Ltd.	Intercourse funds	1,202,428.88	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangkun Cui	Intercourse funds	1,167,594.75	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jicai Liu	Intercourse funds	1,071,964.67	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Changling Sun	Intercourse funds	1,061,522.75	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jinghong Qiao	Intercourse funds	1,056,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhaomin Lu	Intercourse funds	1,056,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Quanlin Chen	Intercourse funds	1,056,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangqing Gao	Intercourse funds	1,041,044.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chuanmei Wang	Intercourse funds	1,040,938.35	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yu'na Hua	Intercourse funds	1,040,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Youbing Han	Intercourse funds	1,034,880.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhen Li	Intercourse funds	1,033,916.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Baoyu Chen	Intercourse funds	1,028,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yubao Ma	Intercourse funds	1,012,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Min Yan	Intercourse funds	1,009,299.10	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jianwen Gao	Intercourse funds	1,005,928.26	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaoli Yu	Intercourse funds	1,003,843.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
People's Government of Longwangmiao Town, Shan County	Intercourse funds	1,000,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
RuiJuan Liu	Intercourse funds	990,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Min Xing	Intercourse funds	981,697.12	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xianjia Li	Intercourse funds	966,620.47	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Changyan Pang	Intercourse funds	965,999.98	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zaibao Yang	Intercourse funds	959,742.14	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jiafu Xu	Intercourse funds	949,682.33	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
lei Wang	Intercourse funds	949,665.50	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xianglu Wang	Intercourse funds	947,528.69	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Lingjun Fang	Intercourse funds	943,186.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Kaihua Zhang	Intercourse funds	939,752.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jing Huang	Intercourse funds	936,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Jun Zhang	Intercourse funds	924,964.62	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaoxian Wang	Intercourse funds	921,479.30	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Canpeng Zhang	Intercourse funds	921,418.47	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangqi Feng	Intercourse funds	920,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chuankai Yao	Intercourse funds	900,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhentang Fan	Intercourse funds	866,250.60	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shuyun Wang	Intercourse funds	860,611.49	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chuanhe Wang	Intercourse funds	849,850.38	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Cui Liu	Intercourse funds	849,320.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yuanshuai Yang	Intercourse funds	847,485.02	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Sheng Qiao	Intercourse funds	844,800.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yongyin Tang	Intercourse funds	844,800.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Lijun Lv	Intercourse funds	834,853.25	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Changchun Zhou	Intercourse funds	834,831.69	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shengmin Liu	Intercourse funds	832,190.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xueliang Shang	Intercourse funds	826,848.67	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhangming Yan	Intercourse funds	825,522.70	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guirong Zhang	Intercourse funds	813,210.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Keyun Hu	Intercourse funds	812,738.73	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Yujin Feng	Intercourse funds	799,718.89	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yingying Gao	Intercourse funds	798,284.78	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xianfen Lin	Intercourse funds	778,170.16	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
YuSong Bao	Intercourse funds	760,209.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xianqin Rong	Intercourse funds	742,640.97	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Lili Tian	Intercourse funds	740,589.19	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Hongwei Gao	Intercourse funds	739,658.33	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fei Gao	Intercourse funds	739,475.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jun Jian	Intercourse funds	732,472.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Wei Li	Intercourse funds	730,366.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jianping Huang	Intercourse funds	728,275.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Mingbin Hu	Intercourse funds	712,593.24	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guoqing Wang	Intercourse funds	700,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xinxue Li	Intercourse funds	696,600.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jiawei Bao	Intercourse funds	696,127.47	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guanghui Gao	Intercourse funds	684,572.55	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Ning Fu	Intercourse funds	673,236.20	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Mingjun Sun	Intercourse funds	665,505.95	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yongzheng Wu	Intercourse funds	637,749.43	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Xinyong Long	Intercourse funds	634,149.71	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Haitao Cheng	Intercourse funds	633,741.50	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Feng Gao	Intercourse funds	633,600.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Peipo Zhu	Intercourse funds	630,438.06	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fuyan Cong	Intercourse funds	630,382.60	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Canglong Zhang	Intercourse funds	623,640.53	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jianyong Wang	Intercourse funds	600,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qian Zhang	Intercourse funds	600,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guanghui Ni	Intercourse funds	599,800.72	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhizhong Tang	Intercourse funds	587,501.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zengke Wang	Intercourse funds	578,609.16	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Taiping Li	Intercourse funds	567,846.85	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jinlong Wang	Intercourse funds	566,534.90	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yan Liu	Intercourse funds	544,241.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Lin Wang	Intercourse funds	542,085.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Gongchao Du	Intercourse funds	539,544.99	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaoyun Guo	Intercourse funds	538,018.67	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Weidong Jiang	Intercourse funds	531,874.98	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Tinghua Sun	Intercourse funds	531,874.90	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Litao Wang	Intercourse funds	529,163.84	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shoujun Wang	Intercourse funds	529,126.95	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Diwei Jiang	Intercourse funds	528,568.33	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Liwei Shao	Intercourse funds	528,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fengju Niu	Intercourse funds	528,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yan Ding	Intercourse funds	528,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Baogang Huang	Intercourse funds	528,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yulong Zhang	Intercourse funds	528,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yumei Xiao	Intercourse funds	528,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Rong Dong	Intercourse funds	527,999.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhongxing Yan	Intercourse funds	526,708.90	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chenglong Zhuang	Intercourse funds	526,619.84	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaoyan Jin	Intercourse funds	525,050.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangjun Shan	Intercourse funds	523,916.68	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Baoting Huang	Intercourse funds	523,916.68	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yanhua Li	Intercourse funds	523,916.66	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fuqiang Liu	Intercourse funds	523,916.66	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Mei Xing	Intercourse funds	522,457.66	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yubing Li	Intercourse funds	521,353.95	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Zhaowei Zhu	Intercourse funds	520,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
YiFen Lu	Intercourse funds	520,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jingbo Yuan	Intercourse funds	519,978.95	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yong Yu	Intercourse funds	519,492.41	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhijun Ding	Intercourse funds	518,058.99	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhegang Wang	Intercourse funds	517,600.64	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xinling Zhang	Intercourse funds	517,250.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zengyuan Gao	Intercourse funds	516,958.95	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yangfeng Xu	Intercourse funds	516,958.95	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fengyu Tian	Intercourse funds	516,458.33	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Songying Li	Intercourse funds	516,458.33	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingguo Rong	Intercourse funds	514,858.78	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Weiguo Li	Intercourse funds	514,736.73	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Baoshun Yin	Intercourse funds	513,731.75	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Changyin Li	Intercourse funds	513,264.31	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Cong Qin	Intercourse funds	513,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yijun Zhang	Intercourse funds	512,894.58	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Congcong Fan	Intercourse funds	512,102.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qinggeng Rong	Intercourse funds	511,619.45	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Xiuwei Jiang	Intercourse funds	510,058.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zihan Rong	Intercourse funds	509,453.95	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guohao Xie	Intercourse funds	509,180.94	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yuyong Yang	Intercourse funds	508,488.36	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xueliang Zhang	Intercourse funds	503,353.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Huafeng Breeding Co., Ltd.	Intercourse funds	502,839.37	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jiayun Hu	Intercourse funds	500,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zeyi Li	Intercourse funds	500,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
jingtang Zhai	Intercourse funds	497,288.66	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qiulei Meng	Intercourse funds	495,873.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shusong Chen	Intercourse funds	492,481.67	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shaolu Ding	Intercourse funds	491,015.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guanglu Zhang	Intercourse funds	489,470.31	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiuchun Wang	Intercourse funds	487,532.50	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Luohe Xinli Breeding Co., Ltd.	Intercourse funds	482,782.28	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Ligui Lu	Intercourse funds	478,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Junqing Zhao	Intercourse funds	474,025.38	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fuxin Wang	Intercourse funds	470,770.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fang Wang	Intercourse funds	464,812.50	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Yejian Li	Intercourse funds	464,812.48	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jianling Wang	Intercourse funds	463,551.68	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingyan Ma	Intercourse funds	462,603.41	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Changhan Xing	Intercourse funds	460,823.57	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yinlu Li	Intercourse funds	448,006.89	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yanfang Xie	Intercourse funds	447,010.10	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Suhua Yang	Intercourse funds	445,737.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shuhua Chen	Intercourse funds	443,520.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xin Yang	Intercourse funds	435,935.54	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhongxi Hou	Intercourse funds	433,971.46	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chenpeng Li	Intercourse funds	433,824.98	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangbo Qi	Intercourse funds	429,312.59	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaodong Xing	Intercourse funds	428,802.90	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Ruihua Liu	Intercourse funds	428,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Kaizhong Zhang	Intercourse funds	428,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jinzhu Yan	Intercourse funds	428,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Tengchao Chu	Intercourse funds	428,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaoting Yan	Intercourse funds	423,949.99	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Honggang Weng	Intercourse funds	423,916.69	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Xiaochun Zhu	Intercourse funds	415,780.54	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Haibin Fu	Intercourse funds	414,550.91	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaodong Jin	Intercourse funds	413,658.99	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangmin Shao	Intercourse funds	411,562.46	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Huimei Zhang	Intercourse funds	410,257.30	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
YanJun Liu	Intercourse funds	409,599.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Dianli Xing	Intercourse funds	409,390.18	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Changbin Sun	Intercourse funds	408,394.27	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jinwei Liu	Intercourse funds	408,145.81	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jinhui Liu	Intercourse funds	407,742.35	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jinbo Ju	Intercourse funds	404,125.16	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yuqing Li	Intercourse funds	401,016.55	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Peixin Zhang	Intercourse funds	400,511.59	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Linlu Xiao	Intercourse funds	398,307.01	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Hongxia Xu	Intercourse funds	390,518.81	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yanfeng Han	Intercourse funds	390,324.83	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xin'an Zhang	Intercourse funds	388,521.52	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jianquan Sun	Intercourse funds	381,086.01	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Huanmin Xu	Intercourse funds	380,672.37	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Jianmeng Wang	Intercourse funds	379,126.95	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Hongping Tian	Intercourse funds	378,358.14	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guixiang Chen	Intercourse funds	377,131.21	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jianbo Liu	Intercourse funds	376,274.97	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Wenhua Gao	Intercourse funds	370,644.22	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fuyu Xu	Intercourse funds	369,209.15	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangyou Shao	Intercourse funds	367,353.19	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yucong Gong	Intercourse funds	364,294.35	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Lijie Liu	Intercourse funds	362,507.04	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Hongsheng Chen	Intercourse funds	359,800.41	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jingguang Liu	Intercourse funds	357,552.49	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shansheng Sun	Intercourse funds	350,735.53	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Gailing Qin	Intercourse funds	347,840.16	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qiyu Yang	Intercourse funds	347,071.33	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xuemin Yu	Intercourse funds	341,567.47	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Hongqiu Li	Intercourse funds	336,329.50	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chao Feng	Intercourse funds	335,952.68	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qiuju Cheng	Intercourse funds	319,600.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhongqin Yang	Intercourse funds	318,058.99	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Yadong Lei	Intercourse funds	312,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiu'e Wang	Intercourse funds	311,635.56	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yushu Liu	Intercourse funds	311,250.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Wei Wang	Intercourse funds	309,258.78	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingchun Zhu	Intercourse funds	308,413.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Mingde Lu	Intercourse funds	306,765.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Changjun Xia	Intercourse funds	304,627.07	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Haitao Sun	Intercourse funds	304,573.18	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhenguo Yue	Intercourse funds	303,600.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yongpeng Kong	Intercourse funds	303,600.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shangbing Liang	Intercourse funds	302,236.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jianping Zhang	Intercourse funds	300,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Wei Zhang	Intercourse funds	300,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaohong Wang	Intercourse funds	300,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Hongkun Ma	Intercourse funds	298,248.97	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jian Zhao	Intercourse funds	297,800.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Lanjiang Liu	Intercourse funds	295,085.44	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xuejie Wang	Intercourse funds	289,990.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jinfeng Feng	Intercourse funds	289,596.45	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Junpeng Li	Intercourse funds	287,126.67	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Qingyun Huang	Intercourse funds	283,363.14	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shangting Liu	Intercourse funds	283,228.59	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Wenguang Xu	Intercourse funds	282,667.77	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fengxin Liu	Intercourse funds	281,539.08	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Junjie Wang	Intercourse funds	275,827.08	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jiaguo Shen	Intercourse funds	271,613.34	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yijie Zhang	Intercourse funds	266,060.49	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Baoping Wang	Intercourse funds	260,000.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Caishen Ling	Intercourse funds	256,666.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Haiyan Wang	Intercourse funds	255,885.75	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
wei Chen	Intercourse funds	253,013.02	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chuping Li	Intercourse funds	249,461.78	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Kejing Zhang	Intercourse funds	248,735.17	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shishan Zhao	Intercourse funds	245,841.69	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Caixia Wang	Intercourse funds	245,500.06	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Dianguo Geng	Intercourse funds	243,153.50	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fu Zhang	Intercourse funds	241,847.30	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhaoqiang Wei	Intercourse funds	237,711.93	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Junliang Suo	Intercourse funds	236,808.03	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zuyang Qu	Intercourse funds	235,162.13	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guijun Jiang	Intercourse funds	227,452.88	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xianggao Wang	Intercourse funds	223,302.44	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangrui Si	Intercourse funds	217,700.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Tao Cheng	Intercourse funds	216,480.23	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Haijun Liu	Intercourse funds	214,128.51	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xifeng Wang	Intercourse funds	210,360.80	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jianshan Fan	Intercourse funds	208,676.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Fei Pan	Intercourse funds	206,583.33	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Tao Liu	Intercourse funds	206,053.16	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yuhong Chen	Intercourse funds	205,811.29	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jiyiing Li	Intercourse funds	204,989.19	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Jingfeng Qiao	Intercourse funds	204,643.68	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiangwei Kong	Intercourse funds	204,457.40	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
hailong Li	Intercourse funds	202,722.96	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Zhaoxiong Yang	Intercourse funds	202,400.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Tianying Luo	Intercourse funds	202,400.00	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Shiye Wang	Intercourse funds	201,880.93	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No

Zhijie Ju	Intercourse funds	201,483.11	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Guangfan Niu	Intercourse funds	201,146.59	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yalan Ren	Intercourse funds	200,238.05	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Chengfeng Ning	Intercourse funds	200,097.19	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Xiaoning Li	Intercourse funds	200,072.42	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Yuning Zhao	Intercourse funds	200,062.27	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Others	Intercourse funds	21,358,329.74	The debt exists for a long time, and it's confirmed being difficult to recover.	Write-off	No
Total	--	299,757,800.62	--	--	--

Notes on the write-off of other receivables:

Note: For accounts receivable that are truly uncollectible, if the single write-off amount is less than 500,000 Yuan, it shall be reported to the chief financial officer, vice President and President in charge of the joint stock company for approval after being approved by the second-level business unit; The single write-off amount is more than 500,000 Yuan shall be submitted to the chairman for approval.

### 5) Other receivables in the top five of the ending balance collected by the defaulting party

Unit: Yuan

Unit name	The nature of the money	Final balance	Account age	As a percentage of the total balance of other receivables at the end of the period	Provision for bad debts final balance
Guangzhou Guwang Feed Co., Ltd.	Intercourse funds	29,200,000.00	2-3 years	5.67%	11,198,200.00
Qingdao Liuqing Livestock and Poultry Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	22,628,000.00	1-2 years or 2-3 years	4.40%	6,650,318.00
Wuxiang Lvnong Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd. Breeding Branch	Intercourse funds	21,488,113.13	Less than 1 year or more than 4 years	4.17%	21,488,113.13

Anhui Xinqiao Feather Co., Ltd	Intercourse funds	20,000,000.00	1-2 years	3.88%	2,698,000.00
Changzi Xiangrong Breeding Professional Cooperative	Intercourse funds	14,001,968.96	Less than 1 year or more than 4 years	2.72%	13,904,609.13
Total	--	107,318,082.09	--	20.84%	55,939,240.26

## 6) Receivables involving government subsidies

There are no receivables involving government subsidies for the company.

## 7) Other receivables whose recognition is terminated due to the transfer of financial assets

There is no other receivable whose recognition is terminated due to the transfer of financial assets in current period.

## 8) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by transferring other receivables and continuing to be involved

There is no amount of assets and liabilities formed by transferring other receivables and continuing to be involved in current period.

## 7. Inventory

Whether the new income standards have been implemented

Yes  No

### (1) Inventory classification

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Price reduction reserve	Book value	Book balance	Price reduction reserve	Book value
Raw materials	3,359,848,837.73	8,271,896.46	3,351,576,941.27	2,599,081,498.95	7,870,486.11	2,591,211,012.84
Goods in process	111,157,928.52	29,806,324.46	81,351,604.06	49,937,903.02	71,351.87	49,866,551.15
Inventory goods	2,027,326,870.85	73,939,751.26	1,953,387,119.59	1,239,402,765.02	33,781,909.48	1,205,620,855.54
Turnover materials	47,824,960.38	533,806.79	47,291,153.59	42,253,030.08	588,844.44	41,664,185.64
Expendable biological assets	3,781,677,394.33	32,439,396.78	3,749,237,997.55	1,389,006,810.80		1,389,006,810.80
Sent goods	7,057,815.49		7,057,815.49	18,032,400.29		18,032,400.29
Packing materials	99,761,581.40	1,966,037.82	97,795,543.58	94,329,674.85	1,152,260.18	93,177,414.67

Low value consumables	12,017,179.42		12,017,179.42	4,253,906.65		4,253,906.65
Entrusted materials for processing	8,096,772.34		8,096,772.34	2,037,776.62		2,037,776.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,454,769,340.46</b>	<b>146,957,213.57</b>	<b>9,307,812,126.89</b>	<b>5,438,335,766.28</b>	<b>43,464,852.08</b>	<b>5,394,870,914.20</b>

**(2) Inventory price reduction reserve**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	The amount increased in the current period		Reduced amount in the current period		Final balance
		Provision	Other	Turn back or write off	Other	
Rawmaterials	7,870,486.11	583,634.75		182,224.40		8,271,896.46
Goods in process	71,351.87	29,771,705.23		36,732.64		29,806,324.46
Inventory goods	33,781,909.48	88,084,348.65		47,926,506.87		73,939,751.26
Turnover materials	588,844.44	6,399.12		61,436.77		533,806.79
Expendable biological assets		32,441,049.67		1,652.89		32,439,396.78
Packing materials	1,152,260.18	836,418.10		22,640.46		1,966,037.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,464,852.08</b>	<b>151,723,555.52</b>		<b>48,231,194.03</b>		<b>146,957,213.57</b>

Inventory price reduction reserve:

Project	Specific basis for inventory price reduction reserve:	Reason for turning back	Reason for writing off
Rawmaterials	Net realizable value is below book value		Used for production in this period
Packing materials	Net realizable value is below book value	Upturn of the price	Used for production in this period
Goods in process	Net realizable value is below book value	Upturn of the price	Used for production in this period
Inventory goods	Net realizable value is below book value	Upturn of the price	Sold out in this period
Turnover materials	Net realizable value is below book value		Used for production in this period
Expendable biological assets	Net realizable value is below book value		Sold out in this period

**8. Other current assets**

Whether the new income standards have been implemented

Yes  No

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Financeproducts		400,000,000.00
VAT input tax to be deducted	77,175,038.97	87,590,595.52
Prepaid taxes	52,843,101.51	51,958,904.48
Others	10,046,119.14	3,479,071.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,064,259.62</b>	<b>543,028,571.09</b>

Other note:

Note: The item of "Others" is mainly the pre-input fee of feed materials for pigs raised in cooperation of Anyang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., a subsidiary indirectly held by the company.

## 9. Long-term equity investment

Unit: Yuan

Invested unit	Opening balance (Book value)	Changes in the current period								Final balance (Book value)	Impairment reserve final balance
		An additional investment	Reducing investment	Investment profit and loss recognized under the equity method	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Changes in other rights and interests	Declaring a cash dividend or profit	Provision for impairment	Other		
I. Joint venture											
Taishan Jiaxin Logistics Co., Ltd.											
Beijing Meihao Meideling Food Co., Ltd.	27,601,512.80	49,740,900.00		-5,641,978.86						71,700,433.94	
Anhui Xinqiao Feather Co., Ltd	29,856,563.29			-1,054,065.69						28,802,497.60	
Yan'an Xinyongxiang Science and Technology Co., Ltd.		20,400,000.00		1,987,708.94						22,387,708.94	
Guangdong Hope No. 1 Equity Investment Partnership (limited partnership)		613,633,333.33		-13,564,527.67						600,068,805.66	

Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	25,678,894.54		39,524,518.78	13,845,624.24							
Subtotal	83,136,970.63	683,774,233.33	39,524,518.78	-4,427,239.04						722,959,446.14	
II. Joint venture											
China Minsheng Banking Corporation Ltd.	17,609,528,910.94			2,247,427,621.00	29,607,131.00	-2,463,781.00	630,772,939.89			19,253,326,942.05	
Guangzhou Asia Noodle Culture Development Co., Ltd.	3,474,830.28			-151,548.04						3,323,282.24	
Xinyun Hechuang (Beijing) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.	9,162,727.35			-302,166.41						8,860,560.94	
Southwestern Guizhou Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	10,157,471.74			652,381.34						10,809,853.08	
Hebei Qianxihe Casing Co., Ltd.	4,800,000.00			276,972.22			104,972.22			4,972,000.00	
New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	564,394,042.92			56,761,034.71						621,155,077.63	
Zhejiang Dingyu Food Co., Ltd.	148,527,100.92			3,792,202.47						152,319,303.39	
Shanghai Dingyu Food Co., Ltd.	9,346,648.94			514,540.49						9,861,189.43	

Qingdao Port and Air Joint Commodity Trading Co., Ltd.	318,972.79			-16,923.52						302,049.27	
Nanjing Heda Food Co., Ltd.											
Linyi Liuhe Lushen Food Co., Ltd	10,808,660.18		10,808,660.18								
Qingdao Big Herdsman Machinery Co., Ltd.	144,762,988.66			59,391,910.27			12,937,500.00			191,217,398.93	
Anhui Xinhua Duck Industry Co., Ltd.	2,790,615.01			-19,453.25						2,771,161.76	
Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd.	44,926,434.60			532,870.08						45,459,304.68	
Beijing Caizhidao Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	400,000.00									400,000.00	
Shangdong Haiboer Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd.	19,439,550.00			6,696,900.00						26,136,450.00	
Anhui Antai Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	35,763,964.71			10,730,143.96						46,494,108.67	
Yangling Wanguofeng Bio-organic Fertilizer Co., Ltd.	1,719,888.31		2,036,637.19	-63,665.70		380,414.58					
Zhejiang Youyi Food Co., Ltd.	3,906,274.05			497,257.91						4,403,531.96	

Chongqing Goyunwo Network Technology Co., Ltd.	20,993,331.80			-3,980,642.79						17,012,689.01	
Subtotal	18,645,222,413.20		12,845,297.37	2,382,739,434.74	29,607,131.00	-2,083,366.42	643,815,412.11	0.00	0.00	20,398,824,903.04	
Total	18,728,359,383.83	683,774,233.33	52,369,816.15	2,378,312,195.70	29,607,131.00	-2,083,366.42	643,815,412.11	0.00	0.00	21,121,784,349.18	

## Other notes

Since the net assets of Nanjing Heda food Co., Ltd. and Taishan Jiaxin Logistics Co., Ltd. have been negative, the investment cost has been written down to 0 by the company according to the equity method.

**10. Investment in other equity instruments**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Minsheng Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	211,196,000.00	211,196,000.00
SINOGRAIN Lazhou Fenghe Logistics Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Ziyang Agricultural Industrialization Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
Zhucheng Liuhe Oriental Food Co., Ltd.	5,028,001.10	5,028,001.10
Beijing Baiyitong Technology Co., Ltd	21,970,000.00	21,970,000.00
Hechuang (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.	10,596,503.84	10,596,503.84
Shaanxi Yangling Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	7,020,000.00	7,020,000.00
Beijing Zhongmin Investment Management Center (limited partnership)		969.18
Hebei Xingda Feed Group Co., Ltd.	32,901,236.10	32,901,236.10
Guobao Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
Fengshun Now Hope Biotechnology Co., Ltd	65,086.44	
Hebei Xinda Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd		1,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,276,827.48</b>	<b>319,212,710.22</b>

Itemized disclosure of current non-tradable equity instrument investment

Unit: Yuan

Name	Recognized dividend income	Cumulative profit	Cumulative loss	The amount of other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings	Designated as the reason for measuring at fair value and its changes are included in other comprehensive income	Reasons for the transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings
Minsheng Life Insurance Co., Ltd.					Write off	
SINOGRAIN Lazhou Fenghe Logistics Co., Ltd.					Write off	

Ziyang Agricultural Industrialization Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.					Write off	
Zhucheng Liuhe Oriental Food Co., Ltd.					Write off	
Beijing Baiyitong Technology Co., Ltd.					Write off	
Hechuang (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.					Write off	
Shaanxi Yangling Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.					Write off	
Beijing Zhongmin Investment Management Center (limited partnership)				1,583.82	Write off	Derecognition
Hebei Xingda Feed Group Co., Ltd.					Write off	
Guobao Life Insurance Co., Ltd.					Write off	
Fengshun Now Hope Biotechnology Co., Ltd					Write off	
Hebei Xinda Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd				77,597.50	Write off	Derecognition
Andersons Limited				-94,909,554.30		Derecognition
Total				-94,830,372.98		

Other instructions:

The equity instrument investment of the company and its subsidiaries is the investment that the company and its subsidiaries plan to hold for a long time for strategic purposes. Therefore, the company and its subsidiaries designate it as a financial asset measured at fair value and recorded its changes into other comprehensive income on the first implementation date of the new financial instrument standards.

## 11. Investment property

### (1) Investment property with cost measurement model

√ Applicable    □ Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

Project	Houses, buildings	Land use right	Construction in progress	Total
I. Book value				
1. Opening balance	695,836.80			695,836.80
2. The amount increased in the current period				
(1) Outsourced purchase				
(2) Inventory\ fixed assets\ construction in progress transferred				

(3) Increase in business consolidation				
3.Reduced amount in the current period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer out				
4.Final balance	695,836.80			695,836.80
II. Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
1.Opening balance	298,206.46			298,206.46
2.The amount increased in the current period	16,492.65			16,492.65
(1) Provision or amortization	16,492.65			16,492.65
3.Reduced amount in the current period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer out				
4.Final balance	314,699.11			314,699.11
III. Impairment reserve				
1.Opening balance				
2.The amount increased in the current period				
(1) Provision				
3. Reduced amount in the current period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer out				
4.Final balance				
IV. Book value				
1.Final book value	381,137.69			381,137.69

2.Book value at the beginning of the period	397,630.34			397,630.34
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## 12. Fixed assets

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Fixed assets	13,821,369,956.62	8,714,878,121.27
Liquidation of fixed assets	3,732,313.16	35,166,651.22
Total	13,825,102,269.78	8,750,044,772.49

### (1) Fixed assets situation

Unit: Yuan

Project	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transport equipment	Others	Total
I. Book value:					
1. Opening balance	7,101,581,910.75	5,669,170,790.71	233,115,932.50	537,073,118.06	13,540,941,752.02
2. The amount increased in the current period	3,698,243,293.12	2,205,401,750.97	168,932,768.11	167,285,941.80	6,239,863,754.00
(1) Purchase	40,030,553.05	408,264,878.36	160,971,422.08	145,008,896.82	754,275,750.31
(2) Transfer of construction in progress	3,132,257,797.77	1,648,903,735.06	318,683.53	14,513,937.59	4,795,994,153.95
(3) Increase in business consolidation	482,114,906.06	118,571,446.40	5,905,801.10	6,064,495.82	612,656,649.38
(4) Fluctuation of exchange rate	43,840,036.24	29,661,691.15	1,736,861.40	1,698,611.57	76,937,200.36
(5) Increase in others					0.00
3. Reduced amount in the current period	116,333,516.50	177,837,548.37	26,960,016.40	28,369,977.32	349,501,058.59
(1) Dispose of or scrap	95,305,209.22	160,133,846.48	24,584,846.48	25,707,674.36	305,731,576.54
(2) Decrease insubsidiaries	17,892,365.92	15,525,862.84	2,257,175.79	2,601,653.85	38,277,058.40
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate	3,135,941.36	2,177,839.05	117,994.13	60,649.11	5,492,423.65
(4) Decrease in others	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
4. Final balance	10,683,491,687.37	7,696,734,993.31	375,088,684.21	675,989,082.54	19,431,304,447.43
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening balance	1,679,230,566.16	2,608,162,767.84	155,878,322.64	331,868,734.10	4,775,140,390.74

2.The amount increased in the current period	332,053,182.67	528,876,844.73	31,827,096.18	71,570,671.96	964,327,795.54
(1) Provision	298,721,559.83	505,299,644.61	29,797,979.61	69,752,801.10	903,571,985.15
(2) Increase in business combination	28,913,323.05	20,376,459.07	1,404,066.65	1,213,583.41	51,907,432.18
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate	4,418,299.79	3,200,741.05	625,049.92	604,287.45	8,848,378.21
(4) Decrease in others					0.00
3.Reduced amount in the current period	46,704,903.16	129,161,158.03	21,973,896.30	20,094,981.03	217,934,938.52
(1) Dispose of or scrap	40,854,767.79	119,726,776.06	20,861,114.16	17,762,248.99	199,204,907.00
(2) Decrease in subsidiaries	5,587,609.96	8,723,780.89	1,030,167.53	2,301,406.05	17,642,964.43
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate	262,525.41	710,601.08	82,614.61	31,325.99	1,087,067.09
(4) Decrease in others	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
4.Final balance	1,964,578,845.67	3,007,878,454.54	165,731,522.52	383,344,425.03	5,521,533,247.76
III . Impairment reserve					
1. Opening balance	24,172,395.24	25,486,770.61	304,172.56	959,901.60	50,923,240.01
2.The amount increased in the current period	38,391,997.31	13,925,597.75	7,698.05	280,125.05	52,605,418.16
(1) Provision	38,391,997.31	13,925,597.75	7,698.05	280,125.05	52,605,418.16
(2) Increase in business combination					
(3) Increase in others					0.00
3. Reduced amount in the current period	4,729,972.81	10,069,725.61	179,464.01	148,252.69	15,127,415.12
(1) Dispose of or scrap	4,729,972.81	9,995,424.91	179,464.01	148,039.72	15,052,901.45
(2) Decrease in subsidiaries		8,364.05		212.97	8,577.02
(3) Decrease in fluctuation of exchange rate		65,936.65			65,936.65
4.Final balance	57,834,419.74	29,342,642.75	132,406.60	1,091,773.96	88,401,243.05
IV. Book value					
1.Final book value	8,661,078,421.96	4,659,513,896.02	209,224,755.09	291,552,883.55	13,821,369,956.62
2.Book value at the beginning of the period	5,398,178,949.35	3,035,521,252.26	76,933,437.30	204,244,482.36	8,714,878,121.27

**(2) Temporarily idle fixed assets**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Book value	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment reserve	Book value	Remarks
Houses and buildings	163,360,641.47	75,259,069.30	30,749,350.64	57,352,221.53	
Machinery equipment	134,282,189.68	90,425,533.39	13,230,525.34	30,626,130.95	
Others	6,992,998.70	5,994,804.36	582,594.37	415,599.97	
Total	304,635,829.85	171,679,407.05	44,562,470.35	88,393,952.45	

**(3) Fixed assets leased through financial leases**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Book value	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment reserve	Book value
Machinery equipment	20,000,000.00	3,490,584.01		16,509,415.99
Total	20,000,000.00	3,490,584.01		16,509,415.99

**(4) Fixed assets leased through operating leases**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final book value
Comprehensive office building	4,561,817.67
Total	4,561,817.67

**(5) The situation of fixed assets whose property rights certificate has not been completed**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Book value	Reasons for failing to complete the certificate of property rights
Self-built houses on self-owned land	991,657,584.29	Application for construction and completion procedures to be completed
Self-built houses on leased land	2,733,868,601.60	Notitle deed can be obtained to the leased land
Houses whose transfer of ownership certificate has not been completed	34,117,774.66	
Others	2,376,801.66	Dangerous house

Total	3,762,020,762.21
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Other notes

**(6) Liquidation of fixed assets**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Liquidation of equipment to clean up	47,020.15	72,938.70
Liquidation of real estate	3,685,293.01	35,093,712.52
Total	3,732,313.16	35,166,651.22

Other notes

The company's subsidiaries, Jiangsu Tiancheng and Qingtongxia Guoxiong, are carrying out the liquidation of the company's fixed assets due to the government's plan to do some housebreaking and migration.

**13. Construction in progress**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Construction in progress	4,744,292,857.26	2,560,672,222.14
Engineering materials	1,666,417.60	925,589.65
Total	4,745,959,274.86	2,561,597,811.79

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

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment reserve	Book value	Book balance	Impairment reserve	Book value
Renovation and expansion project of feed plant	488,236,307.41		488,236,307.41	564,408,634.85	2,286,382.28	562,122,252.57
Renovation and expansion of food processing plant	132,580,511.36		132,580,511.36	99,960,276.20		99,960,276.20
Renovation and expansion of breeding company	4,124,406,313.53	3,247,978.90	4,121,158,334.63	1,699,881,594.79	3,247,978.90	1,696,633,615.89
Others	2,618,093.86	300,390.00	2,317,703.86	202,256,467.48	300,390.00	201,956,077.48

Total	4,747,841,226.16	3,548,368.90	4,744,292,857.26	2,566,506,973.32	5,834,751.18	2,560,672,222.14
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**(2) Changes in the current period of important construction in progress**

Unit: Yuan

Project name	Budget	Opening balance	The amount increased in the current period	The amount of fixed assets transferred in the current period	Other reductions in the current period	Final balance	The cumulative investment of the project accounts for the proportion of the budget	Project progress	Cumulative amount of interest capitalization	Among them: Current interest capitalization amount	Current interest capitalization rate	Source of funds
Newly built pig farm of Hebei Xinliu	2,300,000,000.00		9,339,539.93			9,339,539.93	0.41%	1%	216,166.67	216,166.67	3.50%	Other
Newly built pig farm of Tongliao Xinhao	1,818,435,400.00	20,974,937.70	843,393,803.64	402,299,853.75		462,068,887.59	47.53%	47%	9,079,972.74	8,997,349.36	3.50%	Other
Newly built pig farm	1,107,873,300.00	169,715,810.39	541,542,531.46	526,197,169.62		185,061,172.23	64.20%	64%	6,625,706.97	5,697,131.83	3.50%	Other
Newly built pig farm of Laibin Xinhao	1,047,960,000.00	182,645,467.71	207,460,063.08	248,606,132.61		141,499,398.18	13.50%	13%	7,920,830.57	7,920,830.57	3.50%	Other
Newly built pig farm of Shuozhou Xinhao	952,933,100.00		4,727,034.81			4,727,034.81	0.50%	1%	75,833.34	75,833.34	3.50%	Other

Newly built pig farm of Hubei Xinhao	788,700,000.00	1,001,922.50	74,005,693.51			75,007,616.01	9.51%	9.5%				Other
Newly built pig farm of Tangshan Xinhao	762,300,000.00	238,627,763.80	297,701,621.48	316,863,799.76		219,465,585.52	70.36%	70%	11,074,769.61	9,018,601.18	3.50%	Other
Newly built pig farm of Liaoning Xinwang	690,000,000.00	7,669,929.05	549,221,936.01			556,891,865.06	80.71%	80%				Other
Newly built pig farm of Ningming Xinhao	650,260,000.00		27,898,973.05			27,898,973.05	4.29%	3.11%				Other
Newly built pig farm of Huanghua Xinhao	624,920,000.00	81,033,803.54	79,341,983.94	882,941,737		159,492,845.75	25.66%	25%	2,949,787.06	2,949,787.06	3.50%	Other
Total	10,743,381,800.00	701,669,634.69	2,634,633,180.91	1,494,849,897.47	0.00	1,841,452,918.13	--	--	37,943,066.96	34,875,700.01		--

**(3) Engineering materials**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment reserve	Book value	Book balance	Impairment reserve	Book value
Special materials	1,457,286.98		1,457,286.98	733,389.65		733,389.65
Special equipments	209,130.62		209,130.62	192,200.00		192,200.00
Total	1,666,417.60		1,666,417.60	925,589.65		925,589.65

Other instructions:

**14. Productive biological assets****(1) Productive biological assets using cost measurement model**

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

Project	Planting industry	Animal husbandry and breeding		Forestry	Aquaculture industry	Total
		Immaturity	Maturity			
I. Book value						
1. Opening balance		148,092,233.89	527,882,331.31			675,974,565.20
2. The amount increased in the current period		2,615,155,869.19	1,217,583,448.80			3,832,739,317.99
(1) Outsourced purchase		1,208,372,164.75	205,501,678.16			1,413,873,842.91
(2) Self-cultivation		1,405,864,879.34	1,005,749,952.46			2,411,614,831.80
(3) Increase in business consolidation			4,518,524.14			4,518,524.14
(4) Fluctuation of exchange rate		918,825.10	1,813,294.04			2,732,119.14
(5) Others						
3. Reduced amount in the current period		1,313,066,905.20	467,416,117.60			1,780,483,022.80
(1) Dispose		305,953,355.79	417,521,006.53			723,474,362.32
(2) Other						
(3) Decrease in subsidiaries						
(4) Fluctuation in exchange rat		1,363,596.95	581,552.30			1,945,149.25
(5) Group transferring and moulting		1,005,749,952.46	49,313,558.77			1,055,063,511.23
4. Final balance		1,450,181,197.88	1,278,049,662.51			2,728,230,860.39
II. Accumulated depreciation						
1. Opening balance			157,532,091.48			157,532,091.48
2. The amount increased in the current period			269,123,794.15			269,123,794.15

(1) Provision			267,879,197.39			267,879,197.39
(2) Increase in business combination			467,116.25			467,116.25
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate			777,480.51			777,480.51
3.Reduced amount in the current period			209,058,195.88			209,058,195.88
(1) Dispose			173,712,695.87			173,712,695.87
(2) Other						
(3) Decrease in subsidiaries						
(4) Fluctuation in exchange rate						
(5) Group transferring and moulting			35,345,500.01			35,345,500.01
4.Final balance			217,597,689.75			217,597,689.75
III. Impairment reserve						
1.Opening balance						
2.The amount increased in the current period						
(1) Provision						
(2) Increase in business combination						
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate						
3.Reduced amount in the current period						
(1) Dispose						
(2) Other						
(3) Decrease in subsidiaries						
(4) Fluctuation in exchange rate						
4.Final balance						
IV. Book value						
1.Final book value		1,450,181,197.88	1,060,451,972.76			2,510,633,170.64

2.Book value at the beginning of the period		148,092,233.89	370,350,239.83			518,442,473.72
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**(2) Productive biological assets using fair value measurement model**

Applicable  Not Applicable

**15. Intangible assets****(1) Intangible assets**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Land use right	right of patent	Non-patented technology	Others	Total
I. Book value					
1. Opening balance	1,486,660,906.21	955,948.17		307,141,075.14	1,794,757,929.52
2. The amount increased in the current period	70,616,995.01	0.00		35,438,124.27	106,055,119.28
(1) Purchase	33,621,103.31	0.00		31,433,397.57	65,054,500.88
(2) Internal research and development	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
(3) Increase in business consolidation	25,903,643.04	0.00		4,000,000.00	29,903,643.04
(4) Fluctuation in exchange rate	11,092,248.66	0.00		4,726.70	11,096,975.36
(5) Other increases	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
3. Reduced amount in the current period	23,271,883.55	5,610.00		2,277,104.26	25,554,597.81
(1) Dispose	13,156,539.52	5,610.00		269,865.25	13,432,014.77
(2) Decrease in subsidiaries	9,645,158.30	0.00		2,007,233.34	11,652,391.64
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate	470,185.73	0.00		5.67	470,191.40
(4) Other decreases	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
4. Final balance	1,534,006,017.67	950,338.17		340,302,095.15	1,875,258,450.99
II. Cumulative amortization	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
1. Opening balance	229,162,676.91	144,541.82		174,712,972.50	404,020,191.23

2.The amount increased in the current period	37,299,321.12	28,559.83		44,891,314.74	82,219,195.69
(1) Provision	30,531,053.79	28,559.83		44,886,878.42	75,446,492.04
(2) Increase in business combination	6,528,131.57	0.00		0.00	6,528,131.57
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate	240,135.76	0.00		4,436.32	244,572.08
(4) Other increases	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
3.Reduced amount in the current period	2,767,925.09	1,262.10		2,197,501.00	4,966,688.19
(1) Dispose	2,030,883.73	1,262.10		190,267.66	2,222,413.49
(2) Decrease in subsidiaries	724,387.47	0.00		2,007,233.34	2,731,620.81
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate	12,653.89	0.00		0.00	12,653.89
(4) Other decreases	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
4.Final balance	263,694,072.94	171,839.55		217,406,786.24	481,272,698.73
III. Impairment reserve	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
1.Opening balance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
2.The amount increased in the current period	5,055,050.00	0.00		0.00	5,055,050.00
(1) Provision	5,055,050.00	0.00		0.00	5,055,050.00
(2) Increase in business combination	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
3.Reduced amount in the current period	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
(1) Dispose	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
(2) Decrease in subsidiaries	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
(3) Fluctuation in exchange rate	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
4.Final balance	5,055,050.00	0.00		0.00	5,055,050.00
IV. Book value	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00

1.Final book value	1,265,256,894.73	778,498.62		122,895,308.91	1,388,930,702.26
2.Book value at the beginning of the period	1,257,498,229.30	811,406.35		132,428,102.64	1,390,737,738.29

The proportion of intangible assets formed by internal research and development of the company to the balance of intangible assets is 0.10% at the end of this period.

## (2) The situation of the right to the use of land without a certificate of ownership

Unit: Yuan

Project	Book value	The reasons for failure to complete the certificate of title
New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	17,114,924.03	The procedure is not complete and being handled
Liuhe Feed (Huaian) Co., Ltd.	4,330,098.04	The procedure is not complete and being handled
Linshu Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	1,726,519.19	The procedure is not complete and being handled
Lingbao New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	188,776.00	The procedure is not complete and being handled
Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	2,950,954.09	The procedure is not complete and being handled
Total	26,311,271.35	

Other instructions:

## 16. Goodwill

### (1) Original book value of goodwill

Unit: Yuan

The name of the investee or the formation of goodwill	Opening balance	Increase in this period		Decrease in this period		Final balance
		Formed by the merger of enterprises	Others	Dispose	Others	
New Hope Liuhe Investment Co. Ltd.	58,567,474.80					58,567,474.80
Beijing Qianxihe Foods Co., Ltd.	19,091,431.45					19,091,431.45
Chengdu Fenglan Technology Co., Ltd.	36,276,456.48					36,276,456.48

Chengdu Century Investment Co. Ltd.	398,573,665.34					398,573,665.34
Beijing Jiahe Yipin Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	80,314,997.56					80,314,997.56
Hefei Huaren Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Group Co., Ltd.	6,118,302.82					6,118,302.82
Xiantao Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	422,276.77					422,276.77
Sheyang Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	2,194,351.61					2,194,351.61
Anhui Wanxi White Goose Breeding Farm Co., Ltd.	1,958,093.80					1,958,093.80
Linxi Hexing Feed Co., Ltd.	3,535,449.75					3,535,449.75
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	280,514,799.76					280,514,799.76
Pingyi Qinwang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.	153,327.61			153,327.61		
Anqiu Qinhe Wang Breeding Co., Ltd.	25,104.50			25,104.50		
Binzhou Qinhe Wang Breeding Co., Ltd.	107,459.93			107,459.93		
Heze Qinzhi Wang Breeding Co., Ltd.	73,190.41			73,190.41		
Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		19,920,121.97				19,920,121.97
Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd.		251,371,600.00				251,371,600.00
Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		98,349,399.05				98,349,399.05
Total	887,926,382.59	369,641,121.02		359,082.45		1,257,208,421.16

**(2) Provision for impairment of goodwill**

Unit: Yuan

The name of the investee or the formation of goodwill	Opening balance	Increase in this period		Decrease in this period		Final balance
		Provision	Other	Dispose	Other	
Beijing Qianxihe Foods Co., Ltd.	10,418,225.09					10,418,225.09
Hefei Huaren Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Group Co., Ltd.	6,118,302.82					6,118,302.82

Xiantao Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	422,276.77					422,276.77
Anhui Wanxi White Goose Breeding Farm Co., Ltd.	1,958,093.80					1,958,093.80
Linxi Hexing Feed Co., Ltd.	3,535,449.75					3,535,449.75
Total	22,452,348.23					22,452,348.23

Information about the asset group or asset group portfolio where goodwill is located

Explain the goodwill impairment testing process, the key parameters (such as the forecast period growth rate, stable period growth rate, profit margin, discount rate, forecast period, etc.) and the confirmation method of goodwill impairment loss when predicting the present value of future cash flow.

1) The method of goodwill impairment test: According to the present value of the estimated cash flow of related subsidiaries in the next five years, the value of the company's overall asset evaluation is compared with the sum of the company's current book value and the value of the goodwill of the restored minority shareholders.

2) Provision for goodwill impairment: The impairment amount of goodwill is determined according to the difference between the calculated recoverable cash present value of the company and the sum of the value of the company's existing book value and the restored goodwill of minority shareholders.

## 17. Long-term prepaid expenses

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	The amount increased in the current period	Amortization amount for the current period	Other reduced amounts	Final balance
Land use fee	120,029,426.77	165,306,421.77	28,655,502.52	1,672,352.89	255,007,993.13
Expenditures for the improvement of leased fixed assets	52,187,619.63	27,761,722.81	20,582,357.47	-26,389.44	59,393,374.41
Additional electricity charges	192,679.24		71,800.88	0.00	120,878.36
Lease of plant and equipment	19,421,173.09	66,922,273.00	26,617,122.25	-584,869.05	60,311,192.89
Others	35,782,375.44	30,832,708.24	31,884,562.89	3,243,668.07	31,486,852.72
Total	227,613,274.17	290,823,125.82	107,811,346.01	4,304,762.47	406,320,291.51

Other notes

"Other reduced amounts" includes changes in exchange rates and the effect of reducing the scope of the consolidated statement.

## 18. Deferred income tax assets / deferred income tax liabilities

### (1) Unoffset deferred income tax assets

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets
Provision for impairment of assets	340,756,427.04	60,922,354.63	213,559,316.66	50,378,803.10
Unrealized profit from insider trading	149,149,993.32	34,002,169.74	103,789,942.86	20,660,450.23
Deductible loss	678,911,803.69	168,044,492.27	530,379,490.32	131,225,723.61
Changes in the fair value of trading financial assets	425,140.00	106,285.00	39,500.00	9,875.00
Guarantee compensation preparation and deferred income, etc	58,850,497.86	14,712,624.45	60,253,140.40	15,063,285.11
Total	1,228,093,861.91	277,787,926.09	908,021,390.24	217,338,137.05

**(2) Unoffset deferred income tax liability**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred income tax liability	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred income tax liability
Changes in fair value of trading financial assets	174,140.00	43,535.00	517,180.00	129,295.00
Taxable value of the asset is less than the book value	72,381,667.58	17,026,975.65	80,801,728.55	19,206,530.15
Total	72,555,807.58	17,070,510.65	81,318,908.55	19,335,825.15

**(3) Deferred income tax assets or liabilities shown in net offset**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset at the end of the period	Deferred income tax assets or liabilities ending balance after set-off	Deferred income tax assets and liabilities offset at the beginning of the period	Deferred income tax asset or liability balance at the beginning of the period after set-off
Deferred income tax assets	43,535.00	277,744,391.09	129,295.00	217,208,842.05
Deferred income tax liability	43,535.00	17,026,975.65	129,295.00	19,206,530.15

**(4) Details of unrecognized deferred income tax assets**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Deductible loss	1,501,590,369.68	1,459,458,646.27
Provision for the impairment of assets	401,262,265.66	832,687,268.99
Total	1,902,852,635.34	2,292,145,915.26

**(5) Deductible losses on unrecognized deferred income tax assets will expire in the following years**

Unit: Yuan

Year	Final amount	Opening amount	Remarks
2019		59,275,714.83	
2020	118,393,160.79	176,668,878.46	
2021	241,094,987.70	262,710,604.25	
2022	261,367,606.02	286,665,968.38	
2023	363,785,578.59	674,137,480.35	
2024	516,949,036.58		
Total	1,501,590,369.68	1,459,458,646.27	--

Other instructions:

**19. Other non current assets**

Whether the new income standards have been implemented

 Yes  No

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Prepayment on long - term assets	660,968,352.47	213,366,645.94
VAT input tax to be deducted	548,257,364.08	568,152,442.86
Total	1,209,225,716.55	781,519,088.80

Other instructions:

**20. Short-term loan****(1) Classification of short-term borrowings**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
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Pledge loan		5,000,000.00
Mortgage loan	253,308,103.10	156,789,999.79
Guaranteed loan	2,272,433,371.87	1,351,483,039.51
Credit loan	6,361,650,346.11	4,413,385,780.32
Loan of note discount	4,733,170,584.48	2,344,679,081.42
Total	13,620,562,405.56	8,271,337,901.04

Description of the classification of short-term borrowings:

(1) Mortgage loans and mortgaged assets are listed below

Collateral	Original book value of collateral	Amount of mortgage loan
House of Guanghan Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd. and the right to use house and construction land of Chengdu Century Investment Co. Ltd.	40,374,279.40	180,000,000.00
Fattened pigs of Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	34,517,671.76	50,000,000.00
Land of New Hope Nepal Agricultural Economy Co., Ltd.	5,002,762.41	9,208,103.10
Real estate of Anhui Xinhua Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	11,401,781.00	14,100,000.00
Total	91,296,494.57	253,308,103.10

(2) The details for guarantee loan are listed below:

The guarantee party and the guaranteed party	Final Balance
South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.as a guarantee forLhasa New Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	3,600,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.as a guarantee for Lhasa New Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	4,400,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.as a guarantee for Liaoning Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.as a guarantee for Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.as a guarantee for New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	1,672,803,231.08
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Companyas a guarantee for New Hope Philippines Tarlac Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	35,399,449.85
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Companyas a guarantee for New Hope Isabella Agriculture Co., Ltd.	4,132,231.50
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Companyas a guarantee for New Hope Philippines Central Luzon Co., Ltd.	81,267,219.50
New Hope Singapore Private Limited Companyas a guarantee for New Hope Philippines Bulacan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	82,644,630.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.as a guarantee for Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch.	178,186,609.94
Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.as a guarantee for Xiajin Xiajin New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.as a guarantee for Ningxia New Hope Ruminant Nutrition Foods Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00

Total	2,272,433,371.87
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## (2) Status of overdue unpaid short-term loans

The total amount of overdue short-term loans at the end of the current period is 0.00 Yuan.

## 21. Transactional financial liabilities

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Transactional financial liabilities	5,240,664.99	135,320.00
Among them:		
Derivative financial liabilities	5,240,664.99	135,320.00
Among them:		
Total	5,240,664.99	135,320.00

Other instructions:

Derivative financial liabilities are the purchased futures contracts and interest rate swaps.

## 22. Notes payable

Unit: Yuan

Species	Final balance	Opening balance
Commercial acceptance bill	530,104,012.26	
Bank acceptance bill	16,309,182.16	569,438,635.10
Total	546,413,194.42	569,438,635.10

The total amount of notes payable due and unpaid at the end of the current period is 0.00 Yuan.

## 23. Accounts payable

### (1) Presentation of accounts payable

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Accounts payable	4,966,318,094.79	3,731,489,323.73
Total	4,966,318,094.79	3,731,489,323.73

### (2) Important accounts payable with the age of more than one year

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Reasons for non-repayment or carryover
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Other instructions:

There is no important account payable with the age of more than one year at the final balance.

## 24. Advance payment

Whether the new income standards have been implemented

Yes  No

### (1) Payment received in advance is shown

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Advance payment	1,347,222,574.40	785,573,587.11
Total	1,347,222,574.40	785,573,587.11

## 25. Salary payable to staff and workers

### (1) Display of salary payable to staff and workers

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Final balance
I . Short-term salary	527,211,858.90	5,013,465,368.13	4,750,150,794.84	790,526,432.19
II . After-service benefits-set up withdrawal plan	1,750,257.59	259,129,733.35	258,306,796.40	2,573,194.54
III . Dismissal benefits	546,186.22	8,836,926.32	7,617,047.29	1,766,065.25
Total	529,508,302.71	5,281,432,027.80	5,016,074,638.53	794,865,691.98

### (2) Display of short-term compensation

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Final balance
1. Wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	400,202,695.07	4,475,368,603.63	4,251,543,012.18	624,028,286.52
2. Welfare expenses for staff and workers	3,678,146.32	278,607,340.84	274,470,460.69	7,815,026.47
3. Social insurance premium	1,150,114.80	140,672,965.44	140,497,482.87	1,325,597.37

Among them:				
Medical insurance premium	939,640.79	118,963,503.62	118,824,318.40	1,078,826.01
Industrial injury insurance premium	115,987.83	9,977,961.44	9,909,279.14	184,670.13
Maternity insurance premium	94,486.18	11,731,500.38	11,763,885.33	62,101.23
4. Housing Provident Fund	202,548.67	19,175,150.09	19,007,320.04	370,378.72
5. Funds for trade unions and education for staff and workers	121,967,982.62	89,222,741.00	54,212,565.66	156,978,157.96
6. Short-term paid absence	10,371.42	10,418,567.13	10,419,953.40	8,985.15
7. Other short-term compensation				
Total	527,211,858.90	5,013,465,368.13	4,750,150,794.84	790,526,432.19

### (3) Display of defined contribution plan

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Final balance
1. Basic endowment insurance	1,263,877.27	246,078,765.07	245,313,326.73	2,029,315.61
2. Unemployment insurance premium	486,380.32	9,568,039.16	9,578,446.92	475,972.56
3. Comprehensive insurances		3,482,929.12	3,415,022.75	67,906.37
Total	1,750,257.59	259,129,733.35	258,306,796.40	2,573,194.54

Other instructions:

Note: The company shall participate in the pension insurance and unemployment insurance schemes established by government agencies in accordance with the relevant provisions, and shall pay the fees according to the social security bureau every month in accordance with the contribution plans. In addition to the above monthly payment expenses, the company shall not undertake further payment obligations, and the corresponding expenses shall be recorded into the current profit and loss or the cost of related assets when incurred.

(4) There is no amount in arrears in the remuneration payable to the staff and workers; Salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies are expected to be paid in full in January and February 2020, and social insurance premiums will be paid to the social security administration in January 2020.

**26. Taxes payable**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Value added tax	32,505,727.29	30,002,402.75
corporate income tax	134,915,623.35	98,920,913.29
individual income tax	12,117,589.82	9,218,042.41
Urban maintenance and construction tax	761,271.50	626,847.45
Educational surcharge	382,270.04	320,867.78
Local education surcharge	347,972.92	217,809.83
Water conservancy funds	416,789.84	155,289.03
Land use tax	7,626,063.74	8,719,566.93
Property tax	6,659,174.75	6,187,443.72
Stamp duty	5,109,632.86	3,266,364.34
Others	15,264,058.15	6,272,240.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>216,106,174.26</b>	<b>163,907,788.16</b>

Other instructions:

**27. Other payables**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Interest payable	45,768,415.29	35,428,376.37
Dividend payable	194,636,496.96	289,799,349.06
Other payables	3,608,419,294.22	1,971,205,949.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,848,824,206.47</b>	<b>2,296,433,674.82</b>

**(1) Interest payable**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Interest on long-term loans due by installments	17,084,063.67	8,263,390.18
Interest on corporate bonds		16,693,333.34
Interest payable on short-term loans	28,684,351.62	10,471,652.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,768,415.29</b>	<b>35,428,376.37</b>

Note: There is no overdue interest payment in the final balance.

**(2) Dividend payable**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Common stock dividend	194,636,496.96	289,799,349.06
Total	194,636,496.96	289,799,349.06

Other statements, including important dividends payable unpaid for more than one year, shall disclose the reasons for non-payment:

Project	Final balance	Opening balance	Reason for not paying for more than one year
1. Common stock dividend	194,636,496.96	289,799,349.06	
Amont them: New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	89,500,000.00	200,000,000.00	
ExceptionalAssetsLimited	94,430,959.88	89,799,349.06	It has been declared, but the other party has not received it
Taian Lelin Feed Co., Ltd.	705,537.08		
Shangdong Rongda Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00		
2. Preferred stock divided into equity instrument or perpetual debt dividend			
Total	194,636,496.96	289,799,349.06	

**(3) Other payables****1) List other payables according to the nature of the payment**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Temporary borrowing	469,352,702.49	496,603,206.52
All kinds of temporary deposit and margin	2,763,575,817.73	1,195,990,634.71
Escrow of guarantee funds	37,819,119.11	50,908,350.49
Accrued expenses	96,426,162.82	122,165,025.23
Others	241,245,492.07	105,538,732.44
Total	3,608,419,294.22	1,971,205,949.39

**2) Other important payables with an age of more than one year**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Reasons for non-repayment or carryover
South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	143,998,704.00	Equity and property ownership procedures have not been completed or carried forward

Qingshui Town Government	31,883,076.50	Temporary borrowing
Hangzhou Sanyou Feather Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	Deposit
Tongcheng Hongrun Feather Co., Ltd.	12,000,000.00	Deposit
Qingdao Shangyu Feather Group Co., Ltd	11,871,187.96	Temporary borrowing
State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of Yangling Demonstration Area	9,000,000.00	Temporary borrowing
Hangzhou Xiangli Feather Product Co., Ltd	7,000,000.00	Deposit
Anhui Yamei Feather Co., Ltd.	6,000,000.00	Deposit
Total	251,752,968.46	--

Other notes

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

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
A long-term loan due within one year	840,692,185.74	1,802,232.00
Bonds payable due within one year		1,997,566,390.37
Long-term payables due within one year	9,659,520.83	4,198,114.58
Total	850,351,706.57	2,003,566,736.95

Other instructions:

(1) Long-term loan due within one year:

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Pledge loan	5,000,000.00	
Mortgage loan	2,362,604.00	1,802,232.00
Guaranteed loan	129,279,581.74	
Credit loan	704,050,000.00	
Total	840,692,185.74	1,802,232.00

Note 1: The pledge loan due within one year is that Tibet Xinhao Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the company, has taken all its equity of Kangping Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. as pledge to provide equity pledge guarantee for Kangping Xinwang. See the pledge loan in long-term loans for details.

Note 2: The collaterals of the mortgage loan due within one year are the lands, plant and equipments of Beijing Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd. and New Hope Singapore Biotechnology Co., Ltd. See the mortgage loan in the long-term loan for details.

Note 3: The guaranteed loan due within one year is that the loan guaranteed by New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. for its subsidiaries. See the guaranteed loan in the long-term loan for details.

Note 4: long-term payables due within one year refer to the company's financing lease of fixed assets which will be due within one year.

**29. Other current liabilities**

Whether the new income standards have been implemented

 Yes  No

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Non-bank financial borrowing	0.00	10,000,000.00
Total	0.00	10,000,000.00

**30. Long-term loan****(1) Classification of long-term loans**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Pledge loan	195,000,000.00	
Mortgage loan	59,054,122.60	21,496,622.80
Guaranteed loan	754,232,326.94	411,792,000.00
Credit loan	3,946,200,000.00	1,390,000,000.00
Total	4,954,486,449.54	1,823,288,622.80

Description of the classification of long-term loans:

(1) Pledge loan and pledge situation are as follows:

Condition of pledge	Amount of pledged loan
Equity of Kangping Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	195,000,000.00
Total	195,000,000.00

Note: TibetXinhao Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the company, has taken all its equity of Kangping Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. as pledge to provide equity pledge guarantee for Kangping Xinwang to raise 200 million Yuan from China Development Bank Sichuan Branch, of which 5 million Yuan will be due within one year and has been transferred to "long-term loan due within one year".

(2) Mortgage loans and mortgaged assets are listed below:

Collateral	Original book value of collateral	Amount of mortgage loan
land and real estate of Beijing Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	44,613,867.29	38,700,000.00
land and plant of New Hope Singapore Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	45,299,480.14	20,354,122.60
Total	89,913,347.43	59,054,122.60

Note 1: Laibin Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. used the land and real estate of Beijing Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd. as collateral to raise 39.2 million Yuan from China Development Bank Guangxi Branch, of which half million Yuan will be due within one year and has been transferred to "long-term loan due within one year";

Note 2: New Hope Singapore Biotechnology Co., Ltd. used its land and plant as collateral to raise 22.2167 million Yuan from United Overseas Bank, of which 1.8626 million Yuan will be due within one year and has been transferred to "long-term loan due

within one year".

(3) The details for guarantee loan are listed below:

The guarantee party and the guaranteed party	Final Balance
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd	90,000,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd	126,380,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	52,500,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	132,000,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	44,066,326.94
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company	209,286,000.00
New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for Shangdong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00
Total	754,232,326.94

Note 1: New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd., as a guarantee for Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd., raised 100 million Yuan from Agricultural Bank of China Co., Ltd. Yangling Demonstration Area Branch, of which 10 million Yuan will be due within one year and has been transferred to "long-term loan due within one year";

Note 2: New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd., as a guarantee for Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., raised 130 million Yuan from Bank of China Co., Ltd. Chengdu Shudu Avenue Sub-branch, of which 3.62 million Yuan will be due within one year and has been transferred to "long-term loan due within one year";

Note 3: New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd., as a guarantee for Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd., raised 55.0829 million Yuan from Agricultural Bank of China Co., Ltd. Yanggu Sub-branch, of which 11.0166 million Yuan will be due within one year and has been transferred to "long-term loan due within one year";

Note 4: New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd., as a guarantee for New Hope Singapore Private Limited Company, raised USD 45 million (313.929 million Yuan) from the International Finance Corporation, of which 104.643 million Yuan will be due within one year and has been transferred to "long-term loan due within one year".

Other instructions, including the interest rate range:

The interest rates on the company's long-term loans at the end of the period ranged from 3.75% to 4.8%.

### 31. Long-term payable

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Long-term payable	6,000,000.00	15,500,000.00
Total	6,000,000.00	15,500,000.00

#### (1) List long-term payables according to the nature of the payment

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
Financing lease payable	6,000,000.00	15,500,000.00
Among it: Financing lease - long-term payables	6,144,875.00	16,306,840.29
Financing lease - unconfirmed financing fee	-144,875.00	-806,840.29
Total	6,000,000.00	15,500,000.00

Other instructions:

Note: long-term payable is the financing lease formed by the re-leaseing of its transferring some machinery equipments to New Hope Finance Co., Ltd. and the obtaining the ownership of those machinery equipments in nominal value of 100Yuan after the expiration of the lease in a contract signed by the company's subsidiary, Weifang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd., and New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.

### 32. Deferred Income

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Final balance	Cause of formation
Government subsidy	289,061,565.64	29,322,490.26	32,858,629.03	285,525,426.87	
Unrealized leaseback income	-1,555,441.10	965,190.30	136,588.52	-726,839.32	Leaseback
Total	287,506,124.54	30,287,680.56	32,995,217.55	284,798,587.55	--

Projects involving government subsidies:

Unit: Yuan

Debt item	Opening balance	The amount of new subsidy in this period	The amount of non-operating income in the current period	The amount of other income will be included in the current period	The amount of deduction of costs and expenses in the current period	Other changes	Final balance	Related to assets / earnings

Study on the comprehensive prevention and control of major infectious diseases in poultry and international cooperation platform construction project	580,930.25	82,800.00		279,575.37			384,154.88	Related to assets
Research & development of complete technology & equipment for treatment & resource utilization of dead livestock & poultry & slaughtering waste	487,833.34			132,999.96			354,833.38	Related to assets
Feed stuffs soybean protein concentrate	50,000.00						50,000.00	Related to assets
Feedstuffstone powder	50,000.00						50,000.00	Related to earnings

Technical integration & demonstration project of research & development of environmental control facilities & equipment for water poultry housing	176,000.00	146,000.00		50,713.84			271,286.16	Related to earnings
Regulation & mechanism items of diet composition & feeding system on the formation of healthy & high-quality meat of livestock and poultry	138,581.50	119,840.00		99,070.10			159,351.40	Related to assets
Breeding of new corn and soybean & evaluation of nutritive value of livestock and poultry	1,000,000.00					700,000.00	300,000.00	Related to earnings
Guanghan Guoxiong boiler renovation subsidy	77,333.32			8,000.04			69,333.28	Related to assets
Productive subsidy for Wulong premium pig feed	79,999.90			20,000.04			59,999.86	Related to assets

Qijing Guoxiong boiler renovation subsidy	9,111.12	54,000.00		2,100.00			61,011.12	Related to assets
Research subsidy for storage technology of Kunming New Hope Co., Ltd. to maintain the quality of new pig feed	29,209.64			29,209.64				Related to assets
Hebei Hope Reconstruction of natural gas boiler	149,999.98			16,666.68			133,333.30	Related to assets
Subsidy on the project of 300,000.00 tons animal husbandry feed processing in Baoji	618,421.20			26,315.76			592,105.44	Related to assets
Subsidy for Baoji Hope Co., Ltd. silo technology transformation project	90,128.86			2,575.08			87,553.78	Related to assets
Subsidy for Baoji Hope Co., Ltd. workshop electric control and automatic computer batching system	146,511.64			29,302.32			117,209.32	Related to assets

Subsidy for Baoji agricultural & animal husbandry boiler transformation	144,000.04			15,999.96			128,000.08	Related to assets
Huaihua New Hope Co., Ltd. standardized workshop subsidy	1,583,916.74			41,499.96			1,542,416.78	Related to assets
Huanggang New Hope Co., Ltd. land subsidy	4,864,414.51			107,429.64			4,756,984.87	Related to assets
Xiangyang New Hope Co., Ltd. government land preferential subsidy		3,280,402.00		11,530.40			3,268,871.60	Related to assets
Subsidy on the project of Jiangmen Liuhe engineering technology R & D Center		160,650.00				160,334.31	315.69	Related to assets
Jiangmen Liuhe large industrial enterprise R & D Organization Construction Award supplementary fund		485,129.00				49,430.00	435,699.00	Related to assets

Jiangmen Liuhe supporting science and Technology Development Fund in 2019		137,700.00					137,700.00	Related to earnings
Santai agriculture and animal husbandry post disaster project subsidy	140,000.00			60,000.00			80,000.00	Related to assets
Santai agriculture and animal husbandry project construction subsidy	700,000.00			300,000.00			400,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy on Santai agriculture and animal husbandry enclosure and road	81,666.52			34,999.92			46,666.60	Related to assets
Santai agriculture and animal husbandry financial discounnong	941,667.13			300,000.24			641,666.89	Related to assets

Subsidy on construction of standardized pig farm of Santai agriculture and animal husbandry	883,333.15			199,999.92			683,333.23	Related to assets
Santai agriculture and animal husbandry live pig transferred out project subsidy	262,499.92			49,999.92			212,500.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for key project of modern animal husbandry of Santai agriculture and animal husbandry	328,385.49			60,625.08			267,760.41	Related to assets
Subsidy for pig farm construction project of Santai agriculture and animal husbandry	179,791.91			47,499.84			132,292.07	Related to assets
Leshan agriculture and animal husbandry information station subsidy	39,200.00						39,200.00	Related to assets

Subsidy for Fenquan pig farm Tiguan station	15,937.50			5,625.00			10,312.50	Related to assets
Special fund of Leshan pig industry chain	538,767.79			73,617.84			465,149.95	Related to assets
Special subsidy for Xiajin environmental protection	12,200,673.67			469,256.49			11,731,417.18	Related to assets
Special subsidy for Xiajin road construction	1,600,000.04			100,000.00			1,500,000.04	Related to assets
Award to Linyi Breeding Pig on live pig transferred out	259,000.07			36,999.96			222,000.11	Related to assets
Government subsidy for tank tricycles to Linyi Breeding Pig		29,600.00					29,600.00	Related to assets
Government subsidy for fermentation tank to Linyi Breeding Pig		79,340.00					79,340.00	Related to assets
Rongchang Pig Farm boar station construction project	1,300,000.24			99,999.96			1,200,000.28	Related to assets

Subsidy to Rongchang Pig Farm for sewage treatment construction project	511,667.11			34,999.84			476,667.27	Related to assets
Rongchang pig resource subsidy	50,433.58			10,433.43			40,000.15	Related to assets
Demonstration subsidy for agricultural reform of Rongchang Pig Farm	90,200.00			90,200.00				Related to assets
Highball sewage treatment system	294,552.37						294,552.37	Related to assets
Haiboer "512" post disaster construction project	1,504,583.54			115,000.00			1,389,583.54	Related to assets
Haiboer pig industrialization project in Jiangyou	1,566,698.70			175,013.24			1,391,685.46	Related to assets
Jiangyou pig health breeding and meat key intensively processing technology industrialization project	750,000.06			333,333.36			416,666.70	Related to assets

Government subsidy on Lingquanchang high quality agricultural products base brand	230,917.03			25,000.00			205,917.03	Related to assets
Subsidy to Junan Breeding Pig in Huang Huai Hai area project	240,000.00	195,000.00					435,000.00	Related to assets
Junan Breeding Pig Lingquan farm exhibition hall subsidy		599,999.98		30,001.37			569,998.61	Related to assets
Digital system management and breeding equipment subsidy to Lingquan farm	875,004.86			100,000.00			775,004.86	Related to assets
Subsidy to Lingquan farm for healthy breeding of pig industry	1,464,099.28			79,140.50			1,384,958.78	Related to assets
Modern development fund project in 2015	174,270.83			8,750.00			165,520.83	Related to assets
Standardized pig breeding subsidies in Gaomi City	338,303.72			37,950.00			300,353.72	Related to assets

Subsidy for construction of standardized scale pig farm in Kuancheng County	151,666.31			50,000.16			101,666.15	Related to assets
Subsidy for biogas project construction of Kuancheng breeding base	129,166.63			49,999.92			79,166.71	Related to assets
Subsidy for biogas project construction equipment of Kuancheng breeding base	148,750.00			45,000.00			103,750.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for Kuancheng vegetable basket project	166,666.63			49,999.92			116,666.71	Related to assets
Kuancheng vegetable basket livestock product and live pig project fund	120,000.00			30,000.00			90,000.00	Related to assets
Pig standardization scale farm construction project in Kuancheng	150,000.00			30,000.00			120,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for circular economy construction in Linzhi	607,466.74			152,799.96			454,666.78	Related to assets

Construction project of quality traceability and epidemic prevention and control system of the whole pig industrial chain	2,208,333.38			249,600.00			1,958,733.38	Related to assets
Safe and pollution-free pork deep processing construction project	1,000,000.00						1,000,000.00	Related to assets
Pollution-free pork deep processing and meat product safety testing center project	10,000,000.00						10,000,000.00	Related to assets
Comprehensive utilization and clean production of pig feeding farm	8,000,370.58			500,400.00			7,499,970.58	Related to assets
National service industry development guide fund demonstration area industry support fund	4,000,000.00						4,000,000.00	Related to earnings
Project of harmless treatment system for dead or sick pigs	4,000,000.00						4,000,000.00	Related to assets

Cold storage project of food processing plant	2,000,000.00						2,000,000.00	Related to assets
Provincial modern agricultural park special fund project	4,541,666.74			249,999.96			4,291,666.78	Related to assets
Subsidy to Yanting Xinhao for clean water reservoir		200,000.00		15,003.00			184,997.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for breeding sows in Longkou		600,000.00		50,000.00			550,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy to Yanting Xinhao for large scale biogas project		93,750.00		12,500.00			81,250.00	Related to assets
Subsidy to Yanting Xinhao for resource utilization project of waste treatment		1,220,000.00		59,168.00			1,160,832.00	Related to assets
Huanghua Xinhao industry development fund		900,000.00					900,000.00	Related to assets

New hope agriculture and animal husbandry "Chengdu drift plan" innovative talents individual project support		264,264.46					264,264.46	Related to earnings
Project fund for construction of efficient and safe pig feed production line of Yangling Demonstration Zone Finance Bureau	714,000.00						714,000.00	Related to assets
Brand meat sales network construction project	360,000.00			60,000.00			300,000.00	Related to assets
Yangling Demonstration Area 5000 tons of safe and pollution-free pork deep processing reconstruction and expansion project	3,375,000.00						3,375,000.00	Related to assets
Construction subsidy project of boar breeding station	600,008.04			99,996.00			500,012.04	Related to assets

Live pig demonstration farm project	250,000.00						250,000.00	Related to assets
Standard scale commercial pig fattening base expansion project	2,000,000.00						2,000,000.00	Related to assets
Construction project of animal epidemic control center	1,500,000.00						1,500,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for piglet conservation technology industrialization demonstration project	70,000.08			9,999.94			60,000.14	Related to assets
Funds for pilot projects of leading enterprises of agricultural industrialization driving industrial development	2,805,000.00			165,000.00			2,640,000.00	Related to assets
Safe and pollution-free pork intensive processing industrialization construction project	2,800,000.00						2,800,000.00	Related to assets

20,000.00 tons of organic fertilizer project fund and quantified amount of capital converted into shares	1,100,000.00			55,000.00			1,045,000.00	Related to assets
Funds for standardization transformation project of slaughtering enterprises	1,000,000.00			200,000.00			800,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for liangjiahe ecological commodity pig breeding project in Yanchuan	32,673,467.09			896,874.96			31,776,592.13	Related to assets
Subsidy for construction of Zhidan Dingxiang ecological pig breeding project	16,000,000.00						16,000,000.00	Related to assets
Production capacity of Yangling Benxiang with annual output of 20,000.00 tons of bagged organic fertilizer and 10,000.00 tons of liquid fertilizer		800,000.00		40,000.00			760,000.00	Related to assets

New Guofu shrinkage nylon casing project subsidy	1,528,200.00			572,331.87			955,868.13	Related to assets
Jiahe Yipin chain logistics management system subsidy	43,444.06			43,444.06				Related to assets
Jiahe Yipin Haidian Breakfast Project subsidy	709,615.35			709,615.35				Related to assets
Intelligent central kitchen industry public supply chain payment platform	450,000.00	135,000.00					585,000.00	Related to assets
R & D and demonstration project of complete equipment of Chinese style automatic central kitchen	265,000.00	185,000.00					450,000.00	Related to assets
Sewage treatment subsidy in Huaibei	133,333.06			133,333.06				Related to assets
Special subsidy for land use in Huaibei	5,137,000.00			5,137,000.00				Related to assets

Subsidy for Yishui refrigerated sewage treatment project	850,000.00			60,000.00			790,000.00	Related to assets
Yishui refrigeration energy saving and environmental protection subsidy	37,936.00			2,496.00			35,440.00	Related to assets
Beijing Qianxihe cold chain logistics subsidy	5,377,363.66			465,272.71			4,912,090.95	Related to assets
Beijing Qianxihe energy saving reward fund	663,428.26			130,510.50			532,917.76	Related to assets
Liaoning Qianxihe live pig transferred out reward fund	2,000,000.15			1,000,000.00			1,000,000.15	Related to assets
Liaoning Qianxihe cold chain logistics subsidy	1,649,999.86			425,000.00			1,224,999.86	Related to assets
Hebei Qianxihe live pig industrialization construction project subsidy	1,600,000.04			800,000.00			800,000.04	Related to assets

Hebei Qianxihe sewage treatment project subsidy	649,999.96			50,000.00			599,999.96	Related to assets
Hebei Qianxihe boiler reconstruction subsidy	123,750.00			22,500.00			101,250.00	Related to assets
Land return fund of Jiaxiang Food	9,883,017.06			206,974.18			9,676,042.88	Related to assets
Subsidy to Jiaxiang Lengcang for its modern and efficient animal husbandry development project		650,000.00		43,333.38			606,666.62	Related to assets
Jiaxiang Lengcang Qiang County Xing Village Subsidy		2,680,000.00		47,196.00			2,632,804.00	Related to assets
Concentrated solar hot water project	508,115.00			64,859.99			443,255.01	Related to assets

Financial subsidies to Refrigeration equipment-Industrialization management of agricultural comprehensive development in Decheng District of Dezhou City	1,295,000.05			96,350.05			1,198,650.00	Related to assets
Dezhou Jinshan boiler reconstruction subsidy		80,000.00		5,600.00			74,400.00	Related to assets
Weifang Heshengyuan land return	2,785,701.39			58,765.50			2,726,935.89	Related to assets
Weifang Heshengyuma chinery equipment allowance	417,833.35			43,600.00			374,233.35	Related to assets
Tariff return of imported equipment of Weifang Heshengyuan	758,590.52			80,558.20			678,032.32	Related to assets
Fixed assets technical transformation subsidy in 2018		1,862,000.00		139,650.03			1,722,349.97	Related to assets
Liaocheng City sewage treatment special fund	44,582.95			44,582.95				Related to assets

Cultivation and industrialization demonstration of "Guoxiong" brand biological high energy pig compound feed and high survival rate grass carp breeding compound feed	220,000.08			54,999.96			165,000.12	Related to assets
Industrial application of new safe and efficient pig feed	79,999.76			20,000.04			59,999.72	Related to assets
Industrialization demonstration of nutrition regulation technology in pig health breeding	16,000.24			3,999.96			12,000.28	Related to assets
Integrated research and industrialization of key technologies for safe and high digestibility piglet feed production	600,000.00						600,000.00	Related to assets

Development and application of Fenglan technology microecological preparation products	35,599.76			8,900.04			26,699.72	Related to assets
A method of preparing lutein crystal from marigold dried flower	48.33			48.33				Related to assets
New microecological preparation and biological feed R & D and industrialization	1,377,029.57			246,929.00			1,130,100.57	Related to assets
Transformation application project of lutein crystal technology based on biological extraction of marigold dried flower	86,516.15			16,159.80			70,356.35	Related to assets
Industrial application of high-efficient extraction of lutein crystal from marigold dried flower	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00				Related to earnings

Industrial application of Lactobacillus casei feed additive	1,993.73			1,196.28			797.45	Related to earnings
Subsidy for the construction of sheds Construction of shed in breeding base in Wuhan Liuhe	62,500.00						62,500.00	Related to assets
Transformation project of scientific and technological achievements from Nanchong New Hope	200,000.00			200,000.00				Related to earnings
Technical transformation project - New Hope phase I feed production line project	596,875.00			37,500.00			559,375.00	Related to assets
Fund for industrial development - deep processing of agricultural products	994,791.67	1,000,000.00		101,562.51			1,893,229.16	Related to assets

Industrialization application of the key technology of pig health breeding and meat deep processing from Sichuan Xinke	100,000.00						100,000.00	Related to assets
R & D and industrialization of new microecological preparation and bio feed	500,000.00						500,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for Luzhou New Hope gas transformation project	147,501.66			12,830.04			134,671.62	Related to assets
Special line subsidy for Yulin pig feed	235,763.73			31,597.28			204,166.45	Related to assets
Guilin pig feed production line type 600 group	141,750.00			27,000.00			114,750.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for Guangzhou Hope treatment of high pollution fuel boiler	112,000.04			16,000.00			96,000.04	Related to assets
Guangzhou Hope motor renovation subsidy	100,201.67						100,201.67	Related to assets

Large data optimization of high efficiency bacteria and algae wastewater resource system and demonstration of resistant feed products		360,000.00		166,356.56			193,643.44	Related to assets
Guangdong modern agricultural industry technology system innovation team construction (feed industry) project		50,000.00					50,000.00	Related to assets
Jieyang Guoxiong boiler subsidy	109,866.65			12,800.04			97,066.61	Related to assets
Huaihua Xiangzhu bulk raw material line technical transformation subsidy	33,600.00			4,400.00			29,200.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for turnover house in Chenzhou	125,000.00			125,000.00				Related to assets
Subsidy for bridge construction in Jingzhou	85,021.13			2,020.22			83,000.91	Related to assets
Jingzhou land subsidy	626,103.32			14,585.86			611,517.46	Related to assets

Hanzhong Hope boiler renovation subsidy	130,499.99			18,000.00			112,499.99	Related to assets
Wuwei Hope natural gas boiler renovation subsidy	67,333.27			8,000.04			59,333.23	Related to assets
Lanzhou Hope natural gas boiler renovation subsidy	171,666.61			20,000.04			151,666.57	Related to assets
Special subsidy for Huaian Hope Subei Science and Technology	500,000.00						500,000.00	Related to assets
Shiji investment and technological transformation project subsidy	1,161,666.62			170,000.00			991,666.62	Related to assets
Reconstruction project of animal husbandry science & Technology Laboratory	400,000.00						400,000.00	Related to assets
Research and application of key technologies for efficient utilization of protein feed resources	190,000.00						190,000.00	Related to earnings

Feed industry analysis and testing platform	38,000.00						38,000.00	Related to assets
Animal and poultry product quality and safety control laboratory project	1,000,000.00						1,000,000.00	Related to assets
The plan of Rongpiao in animal husbandry science and technology	1,000,000.00	750,000.00		1,000,000.00			750,000.00	Related to earnings
Zhuge elite plan	1,200,000.00	600,000.00					1,800,000.00	Related to earnings
Construction and integrated application of safe and efficient bio feed technology system	1,250,000.00						1,250,000.00	Related to assets
Reward fund for pig transferred out of large county from Ziyang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	194,999.92			40,699.92			154,300.00	Related to assets

vegetable basket project subsidy of Ziyang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	300,000.08			36,799.92			263,200.16	Related to assets
Research and development of key processing technology of collagen elastic ham sausage of New Hope Food	5,833.29			5,833.29				Related to assets
Special appropriation of New Hope Food for research and application of protein crosslinking technology in meat processing	186,180.32			60,382.80			125,797.52	Related to assets
Live pig industrialization project of New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	420,206.45			173,878.56			246,327.89	Related to assets
R&D on the key technology of production and processing of fruit flavor ham sausage	1,666.71			1,666.71				Related to assets

Integrated technology and industrialization of deep processing and cold chain storage and transportation of high-quality pork	415,840.04			103,959.96			311,880.08	Related to assets
The second batch of project funds of "one project, one discussion" for industrial economic development in suburban county of Chengdu	861,111.08			72,463.80			788,647.28	Related to assets
A kind of intestines and grains and its making method	83,333.30			20,000.04			63,333.26	Related to assets
up-market meet enzyme hydrolysis anti starch retrogradation technology and new product development and application	511,440.00			127,860.00			383,580.00	Related to assets

The 9th batch of "applied technology research and development fund project - integrated technology integration and industrialization of deep processing and cold chain storage and transportation of high-quality pork" in 2014	64,333.37			64,333.37				Related to earnings
Research and industrialization on key technology of quick-frozen prepared food processing	22,500.00			9,000.00			13,500.00	Related to earnings
Subsidy for yak industry chain project	1,450,300.00						1,450,300.00	Related to assets
Research and industrialization on key technology of quick-frozen prepared powder coated food food processing	400,000.00			343,033.13			56,966.87	Related to earnings

A microwave pre-fried paste and a method for processing cooked meat food with this paste	100,000.00						100,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for ABA yak breeding base	359,550.48			33,263.48			326,287.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for ABA yak sewage treatment project	149,808.33			40,000.00			109,808.33	Related to assets
Technical transformation of cattle and sheep slaughtering production line	148,489.68			11,286.22			137,203.46	Related to assets
High quality forage demonstration base	68,265.69			14,371.69			53,894.00	Related to assets
Subsidy to Southwest University for Nationalities	290,800.00	144,600.00					435,400.00	Related to earnings
Integration and demonstration of beef cattle safety production technology innovation	878,000.00						878,000.00	Related to assets
Special fund for western talent project		700,000.00					700,000.00	Related to earnings

Wuhan Guoxiong high fuel subsidy	367,333.32			38,000.04			329,333.28	Related to earnings
Xiajin agricultural machinery subsidy	86,288.51			18,165.96			68,122.55	Related to assets
Xiaoxian boar station subsidy	99,166.67			9,999.96			89,166.71	Related to assets
60,000.00 tons of chicken segmentation products production line expansion and base construction project of Xiaoyi Food	2,783,047.60			464,000.00			2,319,047.60	Related to assets
Subsidyto Xiaoyi Food capital construction project	866,665.72			100,000.00			766,665.72	Related to assets
Subsidyto the laborator of Xiaoyi Food	1,899,999.98						1,899,999.98	Related to assets
Fixed assets subsidy for Zhengzhou Quansheng Farm		2,625,000.00					2,625,000.00	Related to assets
Hongyuan Yak slaughtering production line flow project		650,000.00					650,000.00	Related to assets

Infrastructure construction cost of Henan Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	2,722,753.98			67,786.68			2,654,967.30	Related to assets
Infrastructure construction cost of Henan Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	66,782.65			8,347.80			58,434.85	Related to assets
Land return of Henan Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	2,130,300.27			52,599.96			2,077,700.31	Related to assets
Land return of Gaotang Liuhe Rongda Feed Co., Ltd.	2,595,999.86			59,000.04			2,536,999.82	Related to assets
Land return fund of Anyang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	1,679,418.30			44,195.28			1,635,223.02	Related to assets
Land return of Shanxian Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	8,550,000.18			189,999.96			8,360,000.22	Related to assets
Infrastructure construction supporting fee of Hubei Tuanfeng Zhonghui animal husbandry technology Co., Ltd.	264,278.28			47,333.28			216,945.00	Related to assets
Infrastructure construction supporting fee of Pingxiang new hope feed Co., Ltd.	4,762,500.04			211,666.64			4,550,833.40	Related to assets

Land return of Jinan Laiwu Liuhe Lelin Feed Co., Ltd.	5,788,033.09			140,600.04			5,647,433.05	Related to assets
Land return of Jiangxi United Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd	2,518,310.52			18,934.68		2,499,375.84		Related to assets
Land return of Taihe New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	1,132,556.00			94,368.00			1,038,188.00	Related to assets
Land return of Zoucheng New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd	2,809,859.16			63,380.28			2,746,478.88	Related to assets
Land compensation of Fuyang Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd	3,680,533.35			84,208.92			3,596,324.43	Related to assets
Infrastructure construction supporting fee of Daqing Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	5,103,700.00			400,000.00			4,703,700.00	Related to assets
Research funds for fermentation equipment	187,500.13			27,777.72			159,722.41	Related to assets

Boiler renovation subsidy to Shanghe Liuhe	244,444.42			33,333.36			211,111.06	Related to assets
Guarantee support fund to Linyi Danbao Co., Ltd.	125,848.70						125,848.70	Related to earnings
Land subsidy of Qingdao Tianrun Food Co., Ltd.	2,190,354.04			53,099.52			2,137,254.52	Related to assets
Key technology research and industrialization demonstration of low emission feed preparation for waterfowl	864,284.73			60,222.58			804,062.15	Related to assets
Demonstration of innocuous treatment of breeding waste by enzyme preparation and microbial preparation	41,684.00			32,000.00			9,684.00	Related to earnings
Revise the standard of hydrolyzed feather powder for feed	24,067.00						24,067.00	Related to earnings

Project team of test of chemical autoluminescence for detection of residues in poultry meat	162,087.41			27,200.00			134,887.41	Related to earnings
Integrated demonstration of high efficiency feed creation and modern production technology of high-quality meat and poultry	20,699.74			3,269.00			17,430.74	Related to earnings
Innovation capacity building project of Technology Center	1,212,308.48			397,953.67			814,354.81	Related to assets
Fast detection method of Urea formaldehyde polymer in fish meal	23,085.00						23,085.00	Related to assets
Research and application of feed safety control and rapid detection technology	33,235.44						33,235.44	Related to earnings

Research on molecular mechanism of plant polyphenols against oxidative stress in broilers	80,000.00						80,000.00	Related to earnings
Determination of acid soluble protein in feedstuff	97,664.00			93,234.51			4,429.49	Related to earnings
Demonstration and promotion of FMD purification in breeding pig farms	210,458.40	34,340.00		83,037.99			161,760.41	Related to earnings
Key technology integration and industrial demonstration project of marine agricultural biological products with an annual output of 3000 tons	570,000.00	510,000.00		999,931.04			80,068.96	Related to earnings
Research and demonstration on the key technology of healthy, efficient and environment-friendly breeding of meat duck	279,405.94	25,274.82		304,680.76				Related to earnings

Degradation of mycotoxins in prawn feed materials by fermentation technology (special)	46,260.38						46,260.38	Related to earnings
Study on immune procedure of classical swine fever and Pseudorabies in large scale pig farms (special project)	105,703.30	122,800.00		150,197.00			78,306.30	Related to earnings
Study on the formulation technology of environment-friendly and non-resistant feed for meat and poultry (special project)	3,797,136.92			1,485,429.53			2,311,707.39	Related to earnings
"China& EU intergovernmental cooperation project" - EU horizon SFS-46-2017 (special project)	500,000.00	300,000.00		164,953.51			635,046.49	Related to earnings
Financial subsidies for standardized ecological construction projects	2,381,944.49			83,333.28			2,298,611.21	Related to assets

Fund for white geese conservation project in West Anhui	200,000.00	80,000.00					280,000.00	Related to assets
Special protection fund for rare animals of white geese in West Anhui	460,000.00						460,000.00	Related to assets
Infrastructure construction subsidy for Tongling Huaren	2,514,581.25			134,928.75			2,379,652.50	Related to assets
Land return of Leting Liuhe Xinmeizi Food Co., Ltd.	12,040,000.00			840,000.00			11,200,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy for recycling project of livestock and poultry manure treatment	2,940,000.00						2,940,000.00	Related to assets
Special subsidy for land use of Leting	3,293,559.58			74,430.72			3,219,128.86	Related to assets
Special subsidy for land use of Weifang	5,465,575.93			122,363.64			5,343,212.29	Related to assets
Hainan Chengmai laboratory reconstruction subsidy	79,775.21						79,775.21	Related to assets

Special subsidy for pig feedof Hainan Chengmai	18,866.30						18,866.30	Related to assets
Zunhua boiler treatment subsidy	112,000.16			15,999.96			96,000.20	Related to assets
Patent navigation project of chicken and pig gut health regulation and antibiotic replacement technology (special project)		150,000.00		113,207.54			36,792.46	Related to assets
National waterfowl technology system construction project (special project)		300,000.00		300,000.00				Related to earnings
R&Dof animal and poultry environment-friendly and healthy breeding mode and product (special		300,000.00		2,910.00			297,090.00	Related to assets
Annual Science and Technology Progress Award Fund in 2018		50,000.00					50,000.00	Related to assets

Land return of Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		5,530,000.00		48,938.04			5,481,061.96	Related to assets
In total	289,061,565.64	29,322,490.26		29,449,488.88		3,409,140.15	285,525,426.87	

Other instructions:

Companies are required to comply with the disclosure requirements of *Shenzhen Stock Exchange Industry Information Disclosure Guidelines No. 1-Listed Companies Engaged in Livestock and Poultry and Aquaculture Related Business*.

### 33. Capital stock

Unit: Yuan

	Opening balance	This change increases or decreases (+, -)					Final balance
		Issue new share	Sending shares	Conversion of provident fund into stock	Other	Subtotal	
Total number of shares	4,216,015,009.00						4,216,015,009.00

Other instructions:

### 34. Capital reserve

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Final balance
Capital premium (stock premium)	813,348,367.82	49,325,618.17		885,128,376.31
Other capital reserve	1,624,310,000.16	22,454,390.32	1,847,835.75	1,644,916,554.73
Including: other equity changes of investee	1,621,765,875.57		1,847,835.75	1,619,918,039.82
Non-cash donate reserve	2,544,124.59			2,544,124.59
Other		22,454,390.32		22,454,390.32
In total	2,437,658,367.98	71,780,008.49	1,847,835.75	2,507,590,540.72

Other explanations, including the changes in the current period and the reasons for the changes:

The increase of capital (share capital) premium in the current period is a net increase of 46,909,455.84 Yuan of capital reserve affected by changes in minority equity in the current year, and 2,416,162.33 Yuan of capital reserve affected by stock equity incentive.

The increase of other capital reserve in the current period is the capital reserve of 22,454,390.32 Yuan included in the owner's equity in

the share-based payment of the company's equity incentive. The decrease in the current period is the part of the capital reserve change of Minsheng Bank calculated by equity method, which is enjoyed by the company according to the shareholding ratio.

### 35. Inventory stock

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Final balance
Inventory stock- Purchase price of repurchased shares	135,933,209.85	502,884,246.41	27,499,837.67	611,317,618.59
In total	135,933,209.85	502,884,246.41	27,499,837.67	611,317,618.59

Other explanations, including the changes in the current period and the reasons for the changes:

The above stated share repurchase situation is the one implemented by Dec.31, 2019, in accordance with the relevant share repurchase plans adopted at meetings, including The 36th Meeting of the 7th Board of Directors, the 1st Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in 2018, the 38th Meeting of the 7th Board of Directors and the 5th Meeting of the 8th Board of Directors in 2019.

### 36. Other comprehensive income

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	Current occurrence amount						Final balance
		The amount incurred before the income tax of the current period	Minus: the previous period is included in other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss in the current period	Minus: in the prior period, it is included in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings in the current period	Less: income tax expenses	Belong to the parent company after tax	Belong to minority shareholders after tax	
I. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss		-93,832,476.98		-94,830,372.98		997,896.00		997,896.00
Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method		997,896.00				997,896.00		997,896.00

Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments		-94,830,37 2.98		-94,830,37 2.98				0.00
II . Other consolidated income reclassified into profit or loss.	-142,136,86 7.47	96,443,79 7.36				99,576,46 5.65	-3,132,668 .29	-42,560, 401.82
Among them: other comprehensive income that can be transferred to profit and loss under the equity method	46,751,557. 80	28,609,23 5.00				21,207,45 2.25	7,401,782. 75	67,959,0 10.05
Translation difference of foreign currency financial statements	-188,888,42 5.27	67,834,56 2.36				78,369,01 3.40	-10,534,45 1.04	-110,519 ,411.87
Total of other comprehensive income	-142,136,86 7.47	2,611,320. 38		-94,830,37 2.98		100,574,3 61.65	-3,132,668 .29	-41,562, 505.82

Other instructions, including the conversion of the effective portion of the hedging profit or loss of cash flow to the initial recognition amount of the hedged item:

### 37. Surplus reserve

Unit: Yuan

Project	Opening balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Final balance
Statutory surplus reserve	2,201,906,114.80	198,872,196.15	0.00	2,400,778,310.95
Total	2,201,906,114.80	198,872,196.15	0.00	2,400,778,310.95

A description of the surplus reserve, including the changes in the current period and the reasons for the changes:

The increase of surplus reserve in the current period includes the amount withdrawn at 10% of the net profit of the parent company and the share of the parent company in the withdrawal of 10% of the net profit of each subsidiary. The decrease of the surplus reserve is the share of the company with the decrease of the subsidiary when disposing the subsidiary, and 300,444.79 Yuan at the beginning of the year affected by the implementation of the new financial instruments standard adjustment.

### 38. Undistributed profit

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current period	Previous period
Undistributed profit at the end of the previous period before adjustment	12,997,313,375.41	12,480,739,193.39
Total number of undistributed profits at the beginning of the adjustment period (increase +, decrease -)	-31,138,927.47	-361,020,420.23
Adjust the initial undistributed profit in the later period	12,966,174,447.94	12,119,718,773.16

Plus: net profit attributable to the owner of the parent company for the current period	5,041,999,768.06	1,704,646,781.14
Less: withdrawal of statutory surplus reserve	198,864,436.40	194,649,927.54
Dividends payable on common shares	124,285,434.57	632,402,251.35
Other comprehensive income carried-over retained earnings	94,838,132.73	
Undistributed profit at the end of the period	17,590,186,212.30	12,997,313,375.41

Details of undistributed profits at the beginning of the adjustment period:

- 1). Due to the retroactive adjustment of the *Accounting Standards for Enterprises* and its related new regulations, the undistributed profit of -31,138,927.47 Yuan at the beginning of the period is affected.
- 2). Due to the change of accounting policy, the undistributed profit 0.00 Yuan at the beginning of the period is affected.
- 3). Due to the correction of major accounting errors, the undistributed profit 0.00 Yuan at the beginning of the period is affected.
- 4). The change in the scope of the merger caused by the same control affects the undistributed profit 0.00 Yuan at the beginning of the period.
- 5). Other adjustments add up to affect the amount of 0.00 Yuan undistributed profits at the beginning of the period.

### 39. Operating income and operating cost

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount		The occurrence amount of the previous period	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main business	81,814,091,424.07	71,993,888,023.02	68,762,010,950.47	62,800,122,126.71
Other business	236,448,062.60	156,173,043.95	301,214,343.45	233,206,669.41
Total	82,050,539,486.67	72,150,061,066.97	69,063,225,293.92	63,033,328,796.12

Whether the new income standard have been implemented

Yes  No

Other instructions

### 40. Taxes and surcharges

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Urban maintenance and construction tax	8,460,587.82	8,246,710.29
Education surcharges	4,436,176.58	4,522,350.61
Resource tax	5,145,597.00	4,503,497.45
Property tax	33,815,169.78	30,929,950.00

Land use tax	42,752,436.40	47,519,096.51
Vehicle and vessel use tax	641,078.53	107,610.89
Stamp duty	35,955,279.82	33,675,692.76
Local education surcharges	3,272,363.30	3,216,802.14
Water conservancy fund	2,518,281.87	1,846,661.74
Other	4,660,430.96	3,911,202.84
Total	141,657,402.06	138,479,575.23

Other instructions:

#### 41. Selling expenses

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Salary of Employee	995,694,911.04	922,183,276.09
Office expenses	4,481,347.72	4,546,192.61
Travel expenses	95,782,509.17	120,504,674.23
Post and telecommunications charges	3,426,007.08	3,942,754.84
Machine material consumption	3,421,529.07	4,272,097.43
Amortization of low value consumables	297,312.93	978,437.24
Depreciation charge	7,509,621.23	6,491,345.56
Rental fee	11,333,121.46	11,173,975.30
Labor protection fee	357,876.38	933,993.57
Traffic expense	25,479,380.37	27,364,279.37
Meeting expenses	10,034,955.19	11,392,380.31
Water and electricity fee	296,595.23	827,092.21
Freight costs	512,047,315.93	401,159,107.90
Quarantine fee	2,591,894.40	3,773,789.93
Advertising fee	2,145,972.24	5,391,584.19
Publicity expenses	44,412,688.17	39,016,058.97
After-sales service fee	12,650,037.57	12,394,337.25
Load and unload costs	11,706,512.43	14,275,513.36
Warehousing charges	12,520,403.02	12,063,297.88
Market management fee	41,279,030.45	24,432,853.31
Fee cost by goods return	3,458,277.44	1,149,483.29

Amortization of revolving materials	805,199.75	1,306,753.56
Other	11,758,701.99	20,154,735.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,813,491,200.26</b>	<b>1,649,728,013.89</b>

Other instructions:

## 42. Administrative expenses

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Salary of Employee	1,517,510,306.94	1,109,984,681.01
Office expenses	55,512,394.03	48,542,618.26
Travel expenses	119,252,626.52	104,731,645.68
Post and telecommunications charges	19,863,212.61	20,027,883.02
Machine material consumption	22,783,226.89	13,013,518.48
Amortization of low value consumables	11,989,403.52	7,273,723.41
Depreciation charge	175,322,816.50	138,763,582.16
Rental fee	102,160,560.47	77,155,202.91
Labor protection fee	6,177,788.93	5,938,284.41
Repair cost	73,998,905.44	76,482,829.02
Property insurance premium	37,224,278.67	17,064,404.63
Traffic expense	25,057,955.91	25,225,436.45
Membership fee and conference fee	19,037,583.74	24,521,531.87
Water and electricity cost	44,616,951.42	42,488,191.39
Business entertainment expenses	66,574,863.59	61,563,286.39
Agency expenses	197,708,185.37	119,873,665.72
Damage and scrap on inventory	6,572,409.37	5,729,316.69
Environmental protection fee	24,634,481.53	16,696,451.42
Trademark use fee	6,751,595.29	6,765,209.81
Amortization of intangible assets	64,235,298.65	53,764,524.36
Amortization of long-term unamortized expenses	29,205,804.03	16,133,383.87
Inspection and testing fee	12,269,226.74	9,044,404.16
Start-up cost	3,066,631.75	11,456,111.11
Taxes and administrative charges	8,198,544.71	10,068,996.22
CostforBoard of Directors	1,192,795.82	854,413.46

Heating cost	1,973,918.22	5,354,024.67
Mutual fund for breeding	13,697,473.30	4,565,741.48
Stock right excitation fee	19,460,471.65	
Other	16,048,641.79	18,564,361.83
In total	2,702,098,353.40	2,051,647,423.89

Other instructions:

### 43. Research and development expenses

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Salary of employee	96,757,826.51	47,716,890.11
Office expenses	624,573.01	457,191.89
Travel expenses	10,859,997.60	5,281,935.72
Post and telecommunications charges	406,056.79	281,467.11
Direct materials	29,846,571.02	13,805,811.46
Combustion-kinetic	858,852.05	308,190.48
Tooling development and manufacturing cost	293,228.82	29,969.21
Cost of interlocutory experiments	1,609,119.79	2,306,793.42
Field test cost	91,869.98	576,409.65
Commissioning and maintenance cost	944,295.26	1,609,897.77
Inspection and testing fee	4,038,084.05	2,098,574.37
Labor protection fee	82,328.87	119,326.29
Business entertainment expenses	474,149.28	236,442.96
Traffic expense	386,511.24	162,229.75
Service charge	167,538.63	204,122.11
Training fee	77,520.30	2,592,364.68
Design fee	12,314.92	50,746.85
Expert consultation fee	3,808,699.83	1,254,552.08
Cooperative development fee	1,503,181.62	323,207.54
Fees for demonstration, review and inspection	10,900.00	2,081,644.16
Intellectual property service fee	1,380,766.51	858,139.98
Meeting fee	1,095,260.45	454,237.45

Depreciation charge	6,745,715.89	2,634,366.46
Rental fee	4,795,242.94	3,548,774.08
Amortization of intangible assets	1,260,866.15	919,898.09
Stock right excitation fee	2,993,918.67	
Other	1,750,714.60	2,021,604.41
In total	172,876,104.78	91,934,788.08

Other instructions:

#### 44. Financial expenses

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Interest expense	527,278,342.82	439,767,001.89
Less: interest income	98,329,806.67	144,510,886.19
Exchange loss	125,030,856.81	398,213,058.34
Less: exchange income	144,075,441.16	376,525,639.16
Other	24,150,886.98	24,317,864.77
In total	434,054,838.78	341,261,399.65

Other instructions:

#### 45. Other income

Unit: Yuan

Sources of other income	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Financial subsidy	12,275,067.17	12,665,587.07
Subsidies for agricultural development projects	4,890,139.00	1,980,000.00
Subsidy for energy conservation and environmental protection	942,579.46	1,350,406.04
External Trade Promotion Fund	3,820,000.00	969,910.00
Science and Technology Innovation Fund		1,100,000.00
Special subsidies for production support	2,404,508.13	589,910.00
Various awards	4,257,489.00	12,762,694.28
Tax return	6,689,228.56	10,217,034.94
Amortization of deferred income - assets	23,099,278.88	21,415,467.49

Amortization of deferred income-earnings	6,350,210.00	2,278,350.94
Subsidy for introduction and breeding of sows	350,000.00	580,000.00
Social insurance and employment subsidy	2,831,380.03	2,800,130.90
Subsidy for harmless treatment	4,856,449.88	7,340,793.20
Allowance for frozen meat and other reserve materials	15,496,116.26	11,045,575.28
Subsidy for diseased pigs		350,163.00
Year 2016 pure land health industry subsidy fund		1,873,000.00
Relocation subsidy	971,017.96	3,086,087.00
Science and technology subsidies	1,635,000.00	
Subsidy for scale enterprise	170,000.00	
National Information Industrialization Workstation funds	3,710,000.00	
Subsidy for modern technology development and integration demonstration project	150,000.00	
Special subsidy for refrigeration project	100,000.00	
Funds for supporting the development of science and technology	150,000.00	
Special funds for patent implementation and promotion	17,200.00	
Subsidy for abatement and slaughter of swine fever control in Africa	4,082,612.00	
Subsidy for workshop digitization	400,000.00	
Industrial Development Fund	580,000.00	
Breeding pig subsidy	4,319,090.00	
Sichuan agriculture and animal husbandry + provincial merger and reorganization project	1,840,000.00	
Patent subsidy	612,100.00	
Subsidy for employee stability	4,713,535.54	
Other	1,442,012.88	2,634,860.67
In total	113,155,014.75	95,039,970.81

**46. Income from investment**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Long-term equity investment income calculated by equity method	2,378,312,195.70	2,234,240,525.75
Investment income from the disposal of long-term equity investments	-4,111,434.41	-82,112,688.88
Investment income of transactional financial assets during the holding period	-1,080,605.45	
Investment income from the disposal of transactional financial assets	-4,790,237.33	
Return on investment of available-for-sale financial assets during the holding period		1,029,000.00
Investment income from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		8,800,000.00
Investment income from disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		-18,264,148.60
Other	10,217,271.01	38,494,221.19
In total	2,378,547,189.52	2,182,186,909.46

Other instructions:

**47. Fair value change income**

Unit: Yuan

The source of income from changes in fair value	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Transactional financial assets	-11,374,318.56	1,712,901.96
Among them: Fair value change income from derivative financial instruments	-11,548,458.56	1,712,901.96
Transactional financial liabilities	-425,140.00	-135,320.00
In total	-11,799,458.56	1,577,581.96

Other instructions:

**48. Credit impairment loss**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Losses on bad debts of other receivables	-17,302,996.25	
Impairment loss of account receivable	-81,145,084.20	
In total	-98,448,080.45	

Other instructions:

#### 49. Asset impairment loss

Whether the new income standards have been implemented

Yes  No

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
I. Loss of bad debts		-391,243,110.85
II. Loss of inventory decline and impairment of contract performance cost	-108,487,563.06	-29,226,043.87
III. Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets		-19,403,492.76
V. Impairment loss on long-term equity investment		-223,518,418.23
VII. Impairment loss of fixed assets	-52,605,418.16	-20,396,997.52
IX. Impairment loss of construction in progress		-1,908,275.97
XII. Impairment loss of intangible assets	-5,055,050.00	
XIII. Loss of impairment of goodwill		-12,034,123.14
XIV. Other		
Total	-166,148,031.22	-697,730,462.34

Other instructions:

#### 50. Income from asset disposal

Unit: Yuan

Sources of income from asset disposal	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Income from fixed asset disposal	-6,722,234.44	-43,234,005.53

Income from disposal of productive biological assets	-99,563,577.50	-43,295,299.44
Income from disposal of intangible assets	8,142,335.52	28,406,153.25
In total	-98,143,476.42	-58,123,151.72

## 51. Non-operating income

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period	The amount included in the non-recurring profit and loss of the current period
Profit from disposal of scrapped / damaged non-current assets	244,211.66	199,433.96	244,211.66
Income from fine	11,389,455.87	11,448,867.18	11,389,455.87
Inventory stock-taking profit	231,949.95	610,153.53	231,949.95
Payables that cannot be paid	39,586,861.26	25,122,611.13	39,586,861.26
Other	27,213,353.16	21,026,302.75	27,213,353.16
In total	78,665,831.90	58,407,368.55	78,665,831.90

## 52. Non-operating expenses

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period	The amount included in the non-recurring profit and loss of the current period
Donation	7,730,957.54	2,565,817.79	7,730,957.54
Total loss from damage and abandon of non-current assets	29,464,463.04	59,076,453.27	29,464,463.04
Including: loss from damage and abandon of fixed assets	6,529,479.54	9,593,992.65	6,529,479.54
Loss from damage and abandon of productive biological assets	22,536,206.84	49,078,385.62	22,536,206.84
Loss from damage and abandon of intangible assets	4,541.66		4,541.66
Loss from damage and abandon of construction in progress	394,235.00	404,075.00	394,235.00

Penalty cost	2,936,744.94	5,676,402.89	2,936,744.94
Compensation / penalty	62,248,795.79	17,803,256.88	62,248,795.79
Special losses	191,376,661.52	188,151,601.37	191,376,661.52
Loss due to inventory stock-taking losses	5,854.24	149,958.62	5,854.24
Other	22,873,820.19	35,549,022.89	22,873,820.19
<b>In total</b>	<b>316,637,297.26</b>	<b>308,972,513.71</b>	<b>316,637,297.26</b>

Other instructions:

### 53. Income tax expense

#### (1) Income tax expense table

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Current income tax expenses	313,584,145.16	249,143,604.27
Deferred income tax expenses	-63,407,180.37	19,737,845.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,176,964.79</b>	<b>268,881,449.89</b>

#### (2) Accounting profit and income tax expense adjustment process

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount
Total profit	6,430,733,157.01
Income tax expenses at statutory / applicable tax rates	1,607,683,289.25
The influence of different tax rates on subsidiaries	-315,389,538.13
Adjust the impact of income tax in previous periods	4,186,620.91
The impact of non-taxable income	-837,142,498.32
The impact of undeductible costs, expenses and losses	115,872,745.25
The impact of deductible losses on the use of unrecognized deferred income tax assets in the previous period	-91,985,011.38
The effect of deductible temporary differences or deductible losses on deferred income tax assets not recognized in the current period	138,447,365.49
The impact of profit and loss of joint ventures and associated enterprises accounted by equity method	-369,835,286.81
The influence of R & D cost plus deduction	-1,660,721.47

Income tax expense	250,176,964.79
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Other notes

#### 54. Other comprehensive income

See No.36, Note 7 for details.

#### 55. Cash flow statement items

##### (1) Other cash received related to operating activities

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Kinds of temporary payment	1,634,632,806.44	697,324,678.23
Kinds of subsidies	113,028,016.15	84,822,935.87
Fund withholding		4,281,413.23
Interest income from bank deposits	62,070,016.62	130,453,469.73
Penalty income	11,389,455.87	11,448,867.18
Other	27,227,497.61	21,026,302.75
In total	1,848,347,792.69	949,357,666.99

Other cash statements received related to operating activities:

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

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Various provisional payments	42,622,991.15	831,080,838.49
Bank charges, etc.	24,150,886.98	20,929,604.39
Sales expenses	810,286,667.99	718,768,201.44
Management cost	871,473,718.95	708,346,796.86
R & D expenses	68,111,696.23	40,663,633.42
Fines	2,936,744.94	5,676,402.89
Other	92,853,573.52	55,918,097.56
In total	1,912,436,279.76	2,381,383,575.05

Other cash statements related to business activities paid:

**(3) Other cash received related to investment activities**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Advance collection of transferred equity	224,422.00	
Balance of disposal of subsidiaries in the previous year recovery		6,630,943.73
Futures deposit Recovering and Interest rate swap collection	7,227,382.89	761,460.00
<b>In total</b>	<b>7,451,804.89</b>	<b>7,392,403.73</b>

Other cash statements received related to investment activities:

**(4) Other cash paid related to investment activities**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Net cash decrease from disposal of subsidiaries	9,504,625.96	11,869.53
Payment for Interest rate swap	28,581,972.88	
Various deposits, etc.	22,242,926.03	
Payment for disposal of fixed assets		1,081,021.94
Payment of futures margin		1,968,225.00
<b>In total</b>	<b>60,329,524.87</b>	<b>3,061,116.47</b>

Other cash statements related to investment activities paid:

**(5) Other cash received related to fund-raising activities**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Stock right incentive fund paid by employees	29,916,000.00	
Loan discount funds received	2,170,000.00	
Funds from disposal of minority stock right	6,590,000.00	
Debt recovery	51,920,000.00	

Cash received from leaseback		20,000,000.00
<b>In total</b>	90,596,000.00	20,000,000.00

Other cash statements received related to fund-raising activities:

#### (6) Other cash paid related to fund-raising activities

Unit: Yuan

Project	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Payment of finance lease	4,924,336.80	6,298,612.90
Cash paid for share repurchase	472,968,246.41	135,933,209.85
Payment of financing expenses		3,200,000.00
Service Charge for shares issue		
Capital reduction by minority shareholders		
Cash paid for acquisition of stock right	64,153,083.60	26,443,292.71
Payment for acquisition of minority stock right in the previous year		9,740,666.00
<b>In total</b>	542,045,666.81	181,615,781.46

Other cash statements related to fund-raising activities paid:

### 56. Supplementary information on the cash flow statement

#### (1) Supplementary information on the cash flow statement

Unit: Yuan

Supplementary information	Current amount	Previous period amount
1. Adjust net profit to cash flow from operating activities:	--	--
Net profit	6,180,556,192.22	2,721,803,276.10
Plus: provision for impairment of assets	264,596,111.67	697,730,462.34
Depreciation of fixed assets, oil and gas assets and productive biological assets	1,171,467,675.19	1,027,887,099.16
Amortization of intangible assets	75,446,492.04	70,580,568.22
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	107,811,346.01	73,049,475.81
Losses on the disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (income is given with "-" sign)	98,143,476.42	58,123,151.72

Scrapping loss of fixed assets (income is listed with "-" sign)	29,220,251.38	58,877,019.31
Loss of fair value change (income is listed with "-" sign)	11,799,458.56	-1,577,581.96
Financial expenses (income is given with "-" sign)	508,233,758.47	464,782,131.45
Investment loss (income is listed with "-" sign)	-2,378,547,189.52	-2,182,186,909.46
Deferred income tax assets decrease (increase with "-" sign)	-61,227,625.87	21,263,667.71
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities (reduced with "-" sign)	-2,179,554.50	-2,140,513.00
Reduction of inventory (increase in "-" sign)	-4,059,669,566.64	-332,416,441.43
Decrease in operating receivables (increase with "-" sign)	-824,945,947.59	137,901,574.67
Increase in operating payables (reduced with "-" sign)	3,316,188,153.20	523,309,819.45
Net cash flow from operating activities	4,436,893,031.04	3,336,986,800.09
2. Major investment and fund-raising activities that do not involve cash receipts and payments:	--	--
3. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:	--	--
The final balance of cash	5,692,332,240.91	5,370,971,251.78
Less: the opening balance of cash	5,370,971,251.78	3,025,665,980.78
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	321,360,989.13	2,345,305,271.00

## (2) Net cash of acquired subsidiaries paid in the current period

Unit: Yuan

	Amount
Cash or cash equivalents paid in the current period when a business merger occurs in the current period	845,790,087.00
Among them:	--
Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	109,640,000.00
Dong'a New Hope Modern Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	4,000,000.00
Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	44,500,000.00

Laiyang New Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	523,400,000.00
Hengnan Muyun Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd.	1,000,000.00
Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	128,250,000.00
Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	35,000,087.00
Minus: cash and cash equivalents held by the company on the date of purchase	10,531,326.46
Among them:	--
Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	114,325.16
Dong'a New Hope Modern Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	
Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	
Laiyang New Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,739.01
Hengnan Muyun Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd.	
Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	
Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	10,412,262.29
Among them:	--
Net cash paid by obtaining the subsidiaries	835,258,760.54

Other instructions:

### (3) Net cash received for disposal of subsidiaries in the current period

Unit: Yuan

	Amount
Current disposal of cash or cash equivalents received by subsidiaries in the current period	53,964,771.95
Among them:	--
Guangdong Xinhao Zhenghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	19,800,000.00
Fengshun New Nope Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	9,900,000.00
Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd.	20,464,771.95
Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd.	3,800,000.00
Minus: cash and cash equivalents held by the company on the date of loss of control	38,038,492.28

Among them:	--
Guangdong Xinhao Zhenghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,269,094.37
Fengshun New Nope Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	
Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd.	25,100,326.79
Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd.	8,669,071.12
Among them:	--
Disposal of net cash received by subsidiaries	15,926,279.67

Other instructions:

Note: Among the above-mentioned companies, the net cash received by Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd. is -4,635,554.84 Yuan, and the net cash received by Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd. is 4,869,071.12 Yuan, which is transferred into the "payment of other cash related to investment activities" project according to the provisions of the standards; the amount presented in the project is 25,430,905.63 Yuan.

#### (4) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	5,692,332,240.91	5,370,971,251.78
Among them: Cash on hand	6,983,790.62	8,514,422.75
A bank deposit that can be used for payment at any time	5,352,809,447.26	4,942,672,942.89
Other monetary funds that can be used for payment at any time	332,539,003.03	419,783,886.14
III. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5,692,332,240.91	5,370,971,251.78
Among them: Use of restricted cash and cash equivalents by parent companies or subsidiaries within the group	84,847,337.96	79,899,407.48

Other instructions:

#### 57. Statement of changes in owner's equity item notes

Explain the name of the "other" project and the adjusted amount of the balance at the end of the previous year:

Items not to be specified in the Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity

#### 58. Assets with restricted ownership or use rights

Unit: Yuan

Project	Final book value	Limited reasons
Monetary fund	84,847,337.96	Futures purchase, guarantee company deposit, etc.
Inventory	34,517,671.76	Used as collateral for short-term loans
Fixed assets	78,122,866.89	Used as collateral for long-term and short-term loans
Intangible assets	28,106,890.21	Used as collateral for long-term and short-term loans
Long term equity investment	71,120,000.00	Other instructions (2)
Total	296,714,766.82	--

## Other instructions:

(1) The company uses the land of its subordinate companies in Nepal, New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd., Anhui Xinhua Co., Ltd., Yangling Benxiang fattening Pig Co., Ltd., Beijing Qianxihe Co., Ltd., Singapore Biotechnology Co., Ltd. as collateral for long-term and short-term loans, with a total mortgage loan equivalent to 31,472,480,000.00 Yuan.

(2) Tibet Xinhao Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the company, takes the capital contribution of 71,120,000.00 Yuan to Kangping Xinwang Farming and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. as the pledge, providing equity pledge guarantee for Kangping Xinwang to finance 200,000,000.00 Yuan from CDB Sichuan branch.

## 59. Foreign currency monetary items

### (1) Foreign currency monetary items

Unit: Yuan

Project	Foreign currency balance at the end of the period	Converted exchange rate	Conversion of RMB balance at the end of the period
Monetary fund	--	--	455,538,458.17
Among them: US Dollar	7,577,295.42	6.9762	52,860,728.31
Euro			
Hong Kong Dollar	1,611,156.91	0.8958	1,443,274.36
Singapore Dollar	170,598.10	5.1739000000	882,657.51
Vietnamese Dong	262,660,726,630.00	0.0003013000	79,139,676.93
Philippine Peso	291,922,672.75	0.1377410500	40,209,735.46
Bangladesh Taka	762,499,432.03	0.0823533300	62,794,367.35
Sri Lankan Rupee	807,821,128.48	0.0384427600	31,054,873.77
Indonesian Rupiah	137,223,932,488.55	0.0005023000	68,927,581.29
Laos Kip	8,855,564,989.09	0.0007830900	6,934,704.39
South African Rand	2,577,763.30	0.4943398092	1,274,291.02
Turkish Lira	6,003,517.73	1.1744000000	7,050,531.22
Nigeria Naira	141,273,189.23	0.0228074100	3,222,075.55
Burmese currency	6,595,863,427.39	0.0047364300	31,240,845.41
Egyptian Pound	111,975,881.99	0.4334685800	48,538,026.56
India Rupee	89,218,151.59	0.0977813414	8,723,870.54
Polish Zloty	6,487.49	1.8345386173	11,901.55
Nepal Rupee	182,925,573.77	0.0613873540	11,229,316.95
Accounts receivable	--	--	371,675,630.10
Among them: US Dollar	1,357,637.53	6.9762	9,471,150.93
Euro			
Hong Kong Dollar	26,721,810.98	0.8958	23,937,398.28
Vietnamese Dong	19,153,838,354.15	0.0003013000	5,771,051.50
Philippine Peso	608,354,072.43	0.1377410500	83,795,328.71
Bangladesh Taka	74,551,741.63	0.0823533300	6,139,584.18
Sri Lankan Rupee	119,737,730.32	0.0384427600	4,603,048.83
Indonesian Rupiah	401,861,049,291.73	0.0005023000	201,854,805.06

South African Rand	18,080,433.07	0.4943398092	8,937,877.83
Turkish Lira	7,019,601.33	1.1744000000	8,243,819.80
Burmese currency	733,190,807.59	0.0047364300	3,472,706.94
Egyptian Pound	14,247,492.91	0.4334685800	6,175,840.52
Nepal Rupee	151,057,455.95	0.0613873540	9,273,017.52
Long-term loan	--	--	229,640,122.60
Among them: US Dollar	30,000,000.00	6.9762	209,286,000.00
Euro			
Hong Kong Dollar			
Singapore Dollar	3,934,000.00	5.1739000000	20,354,122.60
Other receivables			21,464,665.76
Among them: US Dollar	62,078.49	6.9762	433,071.97
Hong Kong Dollar	124,289.55	0.8958	111,338.58
Singapore Dollar	3,217.02	5.1739000000	16,644.51
Vietnamese Dong	848,378,261.50	0.0003013000	255,616.37
Philippine Peso	115,369,436.99	0.1377410500	15,891,107.39
Bangladesh Taka	19,309,745.62	0.0823533300	1,590,221.85
Indonesian Rupiah	1,353,433,574.86	0.0005023000	679,829.68
South African Rand	937,269.03	0.4943398092	463,329.39
Turkish Lira	38,359.80	1.1744000000	45,049.75
Nigeria Naira	379,800.00	0.0228074100	8,662.25
Burmese currency	9,370,146.85	0.0047364300	44,381.04
Egyptian Pound	123,437.80	0.4334685800	53,506.41
India Rupee	19,143,801.26	0.0977813414	1,871,906.57
Short-term loan			1,906,693,392.07
Among them: US Dollar	239,787,166.52	6.9762	1,672,803,231.08
Vietnamese Dong	70,489,635,064.00	0.0003013000	21,238,527.04
Philippine Peso	1,477,000,000.00	0.1377410500	203,443,530.85
Nepal Rupee	150,000,000.00	0.0613873540	9,208,103.10
Accounts payable			495,412,177.47
Among them: US Dollar	6,393,795.94	6.9762	44,604,399.24
Hong Kong Dollar	7,096,180.73	0.8958	6,356,758.70
Singapore Dollar	1,632.00	5.1739000000	8,443.80
Vietnamese Dong	344,707,273,258.91	0.0003013000	103,860,301.43

Philippine Peso	400,104,850.69	0.1377410500	55,110,862.25
Bangladesh Taka	527,006,056.47	0.0823533300	43,400,703.68
Sri Lankan Rupee	234,096,968.93	0.0384427600	8,999,333.59
Indonesian Rupiah	186,942,320,250.58	0.0005023000	93,901,127.46
South African Rand	1,122,300.72	0.4943398092	554,797.92
Turkish Lira	3,864,589.62	1.1744000000	4,538,574.05
Nigeria Naira	113,725,010.65	0.0228074100	2,593,772.95
Burmese currency	14,321,109,750.67	0.0047364300	67,830,933.86
Egyptian Pound	55,216,514.22	0.4334685800	23,934,624.02
India Rupee	54,007,624.98	0.0977813414	5,280,938.01
Nepal Rupee	560,972,321.96	0.0613873540	34,436,606.51
Other payables			53,638,555.23
Among them: US Dollar	1,359,755.47	6.9762	9,485,926.11
Singapore Dollar	281,468.80	5.1739000000	1,456,291.42
Vietnamese Dong	6,149,317,281.57	0.0003013000	1,852,789.30
Philippine Peso	112,189,592.27	0.1377410500	15,453,112.24
Bangladesh Taka	95,045,222.11	0.0823533300	7,827,290.54
Sri Lankan Rupee	3,815,117.07	0.0384427600	146,663.63
Indonesian Rupiah	8,405,246,316.98	0.0005023000	4,221,955.23
Laos Kip	5,059,481,786.68	0.0007830900	3,962,029.59
South African Rand	120,165.91	0.4943398092	59,402.79
Turkish Lira	404,524.82	1.1744000000	475,073.95
Nigeria Naira	94,570,595.62	0.0228074100	2,156,910.35
Burmese currency	349,888,497.87	0.0047364300	1,657,222.38
Egyptian Pound	9,217,859.81	0.4334685800	3,995,652.60
India Rupee	7,766,476.73	0.0977813414	759,416.51
Nepal Rupee	2,098,454.81	0.0613873540	128,818.59
Interest payable			10,093,470.67
Among them: US Dollar	1,277,490.26	6.9762	8,912,027.55
Philippine Peso	7,524,416.27	0.1377410500	1,036,421.00
Nepal Rupee	2,362,410.40	0.0613873540	145,022.12
A long-term loan due within one year			106,505,604.00
Among them: US Dollar	15,000,000.00	6.9762	104,643,000.00

Singapore Dollar	360,000.00	5.1739000000	1,862,604.00
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Other instructions:

**(2) Overseas operating entities state that, including for important overseas operating entities, their main overseas operating places, accounting standard currency and selection basis shall be disclosed, and the reasons for the change of accounting standard currency shall also be disclosed.**

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Name	Main operating camp	Bookkeeping standard currency	The basis for the selection of bookkeeping standard currency
New Hope Hanoi Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
New Hope Ho Chi Minh City Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
New Hope Pingding Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
Tongta New Hope Aquatic Feed Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
Qinghua New Hope Breeding Service Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
New Hope Pingding Culture Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
New Hope Yonglong Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
New Hope Pingfu Breeding Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
New Hope Vietnam Science and Technology Culture Service Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam	Vietnamese Dong	Major local currencies
Sichuan New Hope Agriculture (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	Cambodia	Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope Bangya Agriculture Co., Ltd.	The Philippines	Peso	Major local currencies
New Hope Philippine Zhonglvsong Co., Ltd.	The Philippines	Peso	Major local currencies
New Hope Philippines Tarak Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	The Philippines	Peso	Major local currencies
New Hope Philippines Bragan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	The Philippines	Peso	Major local currencies
New Hope Isabella Agriculture Co., Ltd.	The Philippines	Peso	Major local currencies
New Hope Philippine Animal Health Service Co., Ltd.	The Philippines	Peso	Major local currencies
New Hope Bangladesh Co., Ltd.	Bangladesh	Taka	Major local currencies
New Hope Agricultural Technology Bangladesh Co., Ltd.	Bangladesh	Taka	Major local currencies
New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Bangladesh Co., Ltd.	Bangladesh	Taka	Major local currencies
Xinhe International Trading Co., Ltd.	Bangladesh	Taka	Major local currencies
New Hope Lanka Co., Ltd.	Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan Rupee	Major local currencies
New Hope East Java Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Major local currencies
New Hope Indonesia Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Major local currencies
New hope Melan Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Major local currencies
New hope Indonesia Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Major local currencies

New Hope Indonesia Food Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Major local currencies
New Hope Indonesia Aquatic Materials Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Major local currencies
New Hope Indonesia Poultry Trading Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Major local currencies
Indonesia Corn Drying Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Major local currencies
New Hope Singapore Private Ltd.	Singapore	US Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope Asia Investment Privatel Co., Ltd.	Singapore	US Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope International Holdings (Private) Co., Ltd.	Singapore	US Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope Global Investment Private Co., Ltd.	Singapore	US Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope Singapore Premix Co., Ltd.	Singapore	US Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope Singapore Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	Major local currencies
NHCS Investment Private Co., Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	Major local currencies
Myanmar New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	Burmese Dollar	Major local currencies
Myanmar New Hope Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	Burmese Dollar	Major local currencies
Xinhe Burma Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	Burmese Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope Mandalay Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	Burmese Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope Egypt Co., Ltd.	Egypt	Egyptian Pound	Major local currencies
New Hope Agriculture (Egypt) Co., Ltd.	Egypt	Egyptian Pound	Major local currencies
New Hope Alexander Co., Ltd.	Egypt	Egyptian Pound	Major local currencies
New Hope Egypt Aquatic Technology Co., Ltd.	Egypt	Egyptian Pound	Major local currencies
New Hope Egypt Poultry Co., Ltd.	Egypt	Egyptian Pound	Major local currencies
New Hope South Africa Co., Ltd.	South Africa	Rand	Major local currencies
New Hope Turkey Feed and Breeding Food Import and Export Trade and Industry Co., Ltd.	Turkey	Lira	Major local currencies
New Hope Laos Co., Ltd.	Laos	Kip	Major local currencies
New Hope Liuhe Investment (USA) Co., Ltd.	America	US Dollar	Major local currencies
New Hope Nepal Agricultural Economy Co., Ltd.	Nepal	Nepal Rupee	Major local currencies
New Hope Poland Co., Ltd.	Poland	Zloty	Major local currencies
New Hope Calcutta Animal Feed Private Co., Ltd.	India	India Rupee	Major local currencies
New Hope Agricultural Technology Nigeria Co., Ltd.	Nigeria	Naira	Major local currencies
Hong Kong Dongxian Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar	Major local currencies

## 60. Government subsidy

### (1) Basic situation of government subsidy

Unit: Yuan

Types	Amount	Presentation of items	The amount included in the profits and losses of the current period
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Research on Comprehensive Prevention and Control of Major Infectious Diseases in Poultry and Construction Project of International Cooperation platform	82,800.00	Deferred Income	279,575.37
Technical Integration and demonstration Project of equipment Development for Environmental Control facilities in Waterfowl House	146,000.00	Deferred Income	50,713.84
Regulation and Mechanism of Dietary composition and feeding system on the formation of healthy and High-quality Meat of Livestock and Poultry	119,840.00	Deferred Income	99,070.10
Subsidy for boiler retrofit of Qujing Guoxiong	54,000.00	Deferred Income	2,100.00
Xiangyang New Hope government Land preferential subsidy	3,280,402.00	Deferred Income	11,530.40
Project subsidy of Jiangmen Liuhe Engineering Technology Research and Development Center	160,650.00	Deferred Income	
Award and subsidy funds for the Construction of R & D institutions in Jiangmen Liuhe large-scale Industrial Enterprises	485,129.00	Deferred Income	
Funds for supporting scientific and technological development in Jiangmen Liuhe and 2019	137,700.00	Deferred Income	
Linyi breeding pig government subsidy for tank tricycles	29,600.00	Deferred Income	
Linyi breeding pig government fermentor subsidy	79,340.00	Deferred Income	
Subsidy for Junan breeding Pig Huang-Huai-Hai Project	195,000.00	Deferred Income	
Exhibition hall subsidy of Junan Breeding Pig Ridge Spring Farm	599,999.98	Deferred Income	30,001.37
Yanting Xinhao Qingshui subsidy	200,000.00	Deferred Income	15,003.00
Longkou breeding pigs breeding sows subsidy	600,000.00	Deferred Income	50,000.00
Subsidies for large-scale biogas projects in Yanting	93,750.00	Deferred Income	12,500.00
Subsidy for resource utilization project of new good manure treatment in Yanting	1,220,000.00	Deferred Income	59,168.00
Huanghua Xinhao Industrial Development Fund	900,000.00	Deferred Income	
New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry "Sichuan Shift Project" innovative talents individual Project funding	264,264.46	Deferred Income	

Yangling Benxiang produces 20,000 tons of bagged organic fertilizer and 10,000 tons of liquid fertilizer annually.	800,000.00	Deferred Income	40,000.00
Intelligent central kitchen industry public supply chain payment platform	135,000.00	Deferred Income	
Research and Development and demonstration Project of complete sets of equipment for Chinese automatic Central Kitchen	185,000.00	Deferred Income	
Subsidy for Jiaxiang refrigerated modern efficient Animal Husbandry Development Project	650,000.00	Deferred Income	43,333.38
Jiaxiang refrigerated strong County Xing Village subsidy	2,680,000.00	Deferred Income	47,196.00
Subsidy for boiler retrofit in Jinshan, Dezhou	80,000.00	Deferred Income	5,600.00
Subsidy for technical transformation of fixed assets in 2018	1,862,000.00	Deferred Income	139,650.03
Funds for industrial development-- deep processing of agricultural products	1,000,000.00	Deferred Income	101,562.51
Big data optimized recycling system of high efficiency bacteria and algae wastewater and demonstration of resistant Feed products	360,000.00	Deferred Income	166,356.56
Guangdong Province Modern Agricultural Industry Technology System Innovation team Construction (Feed Industry) Project	50,000.00	Deferred Income	
Animal husbandry science and technology floating plan	750,000.00	Deferred Income	1,000,000.00
Zhuge Elite Plan	600,000.00	Deferred Income	
Southwest University for Nationalities Grant	144,600.00	Deferred Income	
Special fund for western talent project	700,000.00	Deferred Income	
Fixed assets subsidy of Zhengzhou Quansheng Breeding Farm	2,625,000.00	Deferred Income	
Hongyuan Yak slaughtering production Line running water project	650,000.00	Deferred Income	
Demonstration and popularization of foot-and-mouth disease purification in Pig breeding Farm	34,340.00	Deferred Income	83,037.99
Key technology integration and industrial demonstration project with an annual output of 3000 tons of marine agricultural biological products	510,000.00	Deferred Income	999,931.04
Research and demonstration of key techniques for healthy, efficient and environmentally friendly breeding of meat duck	25,274.82	Deferred Income	304,680.76

Study on immune program of classical swine fever and pseudorabies in large-scale pig farm (Special)	122,800.00	Deferred Income	150,197.00
"China-EU Intergovernmental Cooperation Project"-EU Horizon SFS-46-2017 (special)	300,000.00	Deferred Income	164,953.51
Funds for West Anhui White Goose Conservation Project	80,000.00	Deferred Income	
Patent navigation project of chicken and Pig intestinal health Regulation and antibiotic substitution Technology (Special)	150,000.00	Deferred Income	113,207.54
National Waterfowl Technology System Construction Project (Special)	300,000.00	Deferred Income	300,000.00
Livestock and Poultry Environmental Protection and Healthy Breeding Model and Product Research and Development (Special)	300,000.00	Deferred Income	2,910.00
Award funds for Scientific and Technological Progress in 2018	50,000.00	Deferred Income	
Land refund of Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	5,530,000.00	Deferred Income	48,938.04
Financial subsidy	12,275,067.17	Other income	12,275,067.17
Subsidies for agricultural development projects	4,890,139.00	Other income	4,890,139.00
Energy saving and environmental protection subsidy	942,579.46	Other income	942,579.46
Funds for the promotion of external trade and economic cooperation	3,820,000.00	Other income	3,820,000.00
Science and technology innovation fund		Other income	0.00
Special subsidy funds for production support	2,404,508.13	Other income	2,404,508.13
Various rewards	4,257,489.00	Other income	4,257,489.00
Tax return	6,689,228.56	Other income	6,689,228.56
Deferred income amortization-assets	21,831,576.58	Other income	21,831,576.58
Deferred income amortization-earnings	3,296,695.86	Other income	3,296,695.86
Subsidy for introduction and breeding sows	350,000.00	Other income	350,000.00
Social insurance and employment subsidy	2,831,380.03	Other income	2,831,380.03
Harmless disposal subsidy	4,856,449.88	Other income	4,856,449.88
Subsidies for frozen meat and other reserve materials	15,496,116.26	Other income	15,496,116.26
Subsidy for diseased pigs		Other income	0.00
Subsidy Funds for Pure Land Health Industry in 2016		Other income	0.00
Demolition subsidy	971,017.96	Other income	971,017.96
Science and technology subsidy	1,635,000.00	Other income	1,635,000.00
Scale enterprise subsidy	170,000.00	Other income	170,000.00
Funds for national information industrialization workstation	3,710,000.00	Other income	3,710,000.00

Subsidy for demonstration projects of modern technology development and integration	150,000.00	Other income	150,000.00
Special subsidy for refrigeration project	100,000.00	Other income	100,000.00
Funds to support the development of science and technology	150,000.00	Other income	150,000.00
Special funds for Patent implementation and Promotion	17,200.00	Other income	17,200.00
Subsidies for pig breeding and slaughtering for prevention and control of classical swine fever in Africa	4,082,612.00	Other income	4,082,612.00
Workshop digitization subsidy	400,000.00	Other income	400,000.00
Industrial development fund	580,000.00	Other income	580,000.00
Pig breeding subsidy	4,319,090.00	Other income	4,319,090.00
Sichuan Agriculture and Animal Husbandry + Provincial merger and reorganization project	1,840,000.00	Other income	1,840,000.00
Patent subsidy	612,100.00	Other income	612,100.00
Steady post subsidy	4,713,535.54	Other income	4,713,535.54
Other	1,442,012.88	Other income	1,442,012.88
Total	138,156,288.57		113,155,014.75

## (2) Return of government subsidy

Applicable  Not Applicable

Other instructions:

## VIII. Changes to the merge scope

### 1. Business merger under different control

#### (1) The merger of enterprises under different control in this period

Unit: Yuan

Name of the acquiree	Time point of equity acquisition	Equity acquisition cost	Equity acquisition ratio	Mode of equity acquisition	Purchase date	Basis for determining the date of purchase	Income of the acquiree from the date of purchase to the end of the period	Net profit of the acquiree from the date of purchase to the end of the period

Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	August 16, 2020	44,500,000.00	100.00%	Cash	August 16, 2020	The investment has been paid and the industry and commerce has changed		-895,358.06
Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd.	December 6, 2019	648,700,000.00	100.00%	Cash	December 6, 2019	The investment has been paid and the industry and commerce has changed		-4,296,016.72
Hengnan County Muyun Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd.	December 26, 2019	10,800,000.00	100.00%	Cash	December 26, 2019	The investment has been paid and the industry and commerce has changed		
Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	December 31, 2019	135,000,000.00	100.00%	Cash	December 31, 2019	The investment has been paid and the industry and commerce has changed		
Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	August 14, 2019	125,000,000.00	100.00%	Cash	August 14, 2019	The investment has been paid and the industry and commerce has changed		-2,846,180.59
Dong'a County New Hope Modern Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	August 30, 2019	4,000,000.00	100.00%	Cash	August 30, 2019	The investment has been paid and the industry and commerce has changed		
Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	09 November 2019	35,000,087.00	49.00%	Cash	09 November 2019	The investment has been paid and the industry and commerce has changed	8,772,448.90	4,659,340.07

Other instructions:

Note: Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd. purchased this year includes a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ruzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.; Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd. acquired this year includes a wholly-owned subsidiary of Heyang Zhenghe Modern Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.

## (2) Combined cost and goodwill

Unit: Yuan

Combined cost	Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd.	Hengnan County Muyun Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd.	Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Donga County New Hope Modern Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.
--Cash	44,500,000.00	648,700,000.00	10,800,000.00	135,000,000.00	125,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	35,000,087.00
Total combined cost	44,500,000.00	648,700,000.00	10,800,000.00	135,000,000.00	125,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	35,000,087.00
Less: fair value share of identifiable net assets obtained	44,500,000.00	397,328,400.00	10,800,000.00	36,650,600.95	105,079,878.03	4,000,000.00	37,974,537.36
Goodwill / merger cost less than the fair value share of identifiable net assets acquired		251,371,600.00		98,349,399.05	19,920,121.97		-2,974,450.36

The method for determining the fair value of the combined cost, and the description of the contingent consideration and its changes:

The main reasons for the formation of large goodwill:

The formation of goodwill is caused by the difference between the cost of the merger and the fair value share of the identifiable net assets acquired by the purchaser in the merger.

Other instructions:

**(3) The identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree on the date of purchase**

Unit: Yuan

	Shaanxi Zhongshan Xingwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		Laiyang Xinmu Breeding Co., Ltd.		Hengnan County Muyun Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd.	
	Fair value on the date of purchase	Daily book value of purchase	Fair value on the date of purchase	Daily book value of purchase	Fair value on the date of purchase	Daily book value of purchase
Monetary fund	945.21	945.21	4,739.01	4,739.01		
Receivables						
Stock	206,090.00	206,090.00				
Fixed assets	44,197,900.00	44,197,900.00	336,426,012.00	336,426,012.00		
Intangible assets						
Construction in progress			38,482,445.51	38,482,445.51	21,552,301.97	21,552,301.97
Productive biological assets						
Other long-term assets			22,423,203.48	22,423,203.48	647,698.03	647,698.03
Other receivables	446,733.00	446,733.00				
Prepaid account	96,010.00	96,010.00			800,000.00	800,000.00
Other current assets						
Accounts payable			8,000.00	8,000.00		
Taxes payable	5,400.00	5,400.00				
Salary payable to staff and workers						
Other payables	42,278.21	42,278.21			12,200,000.00	12,200,000.00
Other non-current liabilities	400,000.00	400,000.00				
Deferred income						
Net assets	44,500,000.00	44,500,000.00	397,328,400.00	397,328,400.00	10,800,000.00	10,800,000.00
Net assets acquired	44,500,000.00	44,500,000.00	397,328,400.00	397,328,400.00	10,800,000.00	10,800,000.00

	Zhengzhou Quansheng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Weinan Zhengneng Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Dong'a County New Hope Modern Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.

	Fair value on the date of purchase	Daily book value of purchase	Fair value on the date of purchase	Daily book value of purchase	Fair value on the date of purchase	Daily book value of purchase	Fair value on the date of purchase	Daily book value of purchase
Monetary fund	41,770.02	41,770.02	114,325.16	114,325.16			10,412,262.29	10,412,262.29
Receivables							5,862,725.37	5,862,725.37
Inventory	96,830.37	96,830.37					7,988,250.64	7,988,250.64
Fixed assets	32,310,996.73	32,310,996.73	104,737,630.23	77,227,794.91			43,076,678.24	43,076,678.24
Intangible assets	2,338,824.28	2,338,824.28			4,000,000.00		17,036,687.19	17,036,687.19
Construction in progress	4,075,581.46	4,075,581.46						
Productive biological assets							4,051,407.89	4,051,407.89
Other long-term assets	452,421.53	452,421.53	2,277,651.80	2,277,651.80			43,004.00	43,004.00
Other receivables							5,103,540.26	5,103,540.26
Prepaid account			63,517.10	63,517.10			866,918.64	866,918.64
Other current assets							8,166.66	8,166.66
Accounts payable	40,823.44	40,823.44					234,339.90	234,339.90
Taxes payable							6,617.02	6,617.02
Salary payable to staff and workers			36,882.00	36,882.00			164,408.43	164,408.43
Other payables			2,076,364.26	2,076,364.26			16,503,620.00	16,503,620.00
Other non-current liabilities								

Deferred income	2,625,000.00	2,625,000.00					41,600.00	41,600.00
Net assets	36,650,600.95	36,650,600.95	105,079,878.03	77,570,042.71	4,000,000.00		77,499,055.83	77,499,055.83
Net assets acquired	36,650,600.95	36,650,600.95	105,079,878.03	77,570,042.71	4,000,000.00		37,974,537.36	37,974,537.36

The method for determining the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities:

Contingent liabilities of the acquiree in a business merger:

Other instructions:

Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., which originally held 51% of the shares in the company, but it was stipulated in the investment agreement at that time that "the expenditure of more than 500000 Yuan shall be agreed by the shareholders". The company and another shareholder of Xianyang Yongxiang jointly control Xianyang Yongxiang, which is a joint venture of the company. Only after the acquisition of 49% of the shares of the company this year did the company control the company and began to compile the company's statements after October 31, the date of the merger.

**(4) Gains or losses arising from the re-measurement of equity held before the date of purchase according to fair value**

Is there a transaction in which the merger is achieved step by step through multiple transactions and control is obtained during the reporting period?

Yes  No

**(5) The date of purchase or the statement of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the purchaser that the consolidated consideration or the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities cannot be reasonably determined at the end of the current period.**

**(6) Other notes**

**2. Disposal of subsidiary companies**

Is there a situation in which a single disposal loses control over the investment of a subsidiary?

Yes  No

Unit: Yuan

Subsidiary name	Equity disposal price	Proportion of equity disposal	Equity disposal mode	The point at which control is lost	The basis for determining the time point of loss of control	The difference in the share of the subsidiary's net assets at the level of the consolidated financial statements corresponding to the disposal price and the disposal investment	Proportion of remaining equity on the date of loss of control	Book value of remaining equity at the date of loss of control	Fair value of remaining equity at the date of loss of control	The gain or loss arising from the remaining equity is re-measured according to fair value	The determination method and the Fair value of residual Equity on the date of loss of Control	The amount of other comprehensive income related to the company's equity investment transferred to profit and loss
Dezhou Liuhe Guoli Feed Co., Ltd.	3,800,000.00	52.00%	Transfer	July 16, 2019	Industrial and commercial change	-1,589,581.12						

Guangdong Xinhao Zhenhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd	19,800,000.00	99.00%	Transfer	May 27, 2019	Industrial and commercial change	-4,226,737.50						
Fengshun New Hope Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	9,900,000.00	99.00%	Transfer	April 30, 2019	Industrial and commercial change	3,456,442.85	1.00%	65,086.44	65,086.44			

Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd.	21,056,771.61	55.00%	Transfer	April 30, 2019	Industrial and commercial change	880,431.42						
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Other instructions:

Jiangxi Lianhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd., a subsidiary disposed of this year, includes two subsidiaries.

Is there a situation in which the investment in the subsidiary is disposed of step by step through multiple transactions and the control is lost in the current period?

Yes  No

### 3. Changes in the scope of mergers for other reasons

Explain the changes in the scope of the merger caused by other reasons (for example, newly established subsidiaries, liquidation subsidiaries, etc.) and their related information:

(1) Newly established subsidiaries in this period:

Subsidiary name	Net assets at the end of the period	Current net profit
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Science and Technology Innovation Co., Ltd.	998,453.25	-1,546.75
Qingdao Jiazhi Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	1,157,054.58	157,054.58
Shenyang New Hope Agricultural Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	11,002,326.49	2,326.49
Haiyang Xinhao Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Wuqi Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	2,971,315.63	-28,684.37
Shuozhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	1,523,881.60	-1,476,118.40
Anyang Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	-23,739,695.91	-25,739,695.91
Linyi Xinhao breeding Co., Ltd.	-10,348,316.76	13,513,611.21
Baiyin New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	92,711,665.69	37,711,665.69

Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	43,245,857.84	-458,702.56
Guangxi Luocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,480,799.15	-519,200.85
Cao County Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	2,516,367.27	-2,483,632.73
Ningming Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	3,903,586.40	-1,096,413.60
Taiqian Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	-3,545,042.51	-5,645,042.51
Shenze County New Hope Liuhe breeding Co., Ltd.	2,141,027.80	-2,858,972.20
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	120,363,730.45	-3,959,617.78
Laixi New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	5,415,324.50	-11,084,675.50
Fuping Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	-106,047.74	-106,047.74
Xiangyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,492,092.66	-507,907.34
Hezhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	485,772.42	-514,227.58
Zhaoqing Xinhao agriculture and animal husbandry co., Ltd	711,533.56	-288,466.44
Suixi Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	3,528,678.88	-163,180.70
Gansu New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	-281,231.53	-781,231.53
Neiqiu Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd	2,157,952.35	-842,047.65
Bijie Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	1,999,750.00	-250.00
Chenzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	2,286,462.15	-713,537.85
Xiaoxian Datun Breeding Co., Ltd.	-83,600.42	-83,600.42
Wulian Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	3,063,916.70	-86,083.30
Linqing Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Xinji Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	-3,787,055.47	-3,787,055.47
Gaomi Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	1,654,023.45	-345,976.55
Gansu Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Zhucheng Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	1,424,995.18	-575,004.82
Beijing Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Jiuquan New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Xuanwei Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Nanning Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,414,176.59	-585,823.41
Nangong Xinhao Qianxi he Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	13,521,818.07	-1,478,181.93
Wuhe New Hope Liuhe Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	1,507,601.78	-3,492,398.22
Montenegro Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	-3,181,101.82	-712,967.21
Nanning Wuming District Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	-168,018.21	-168,018.21
Nanning Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Chongqing Pengshui Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	4,250,607.93	2,250,607.93
Qingfeng Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	1,895,653.09	-104,346.91
Puyang Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	3,512,185.37	-487,814.63

Yingcheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,999,448.92	-551.08
Yulin Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	595,272.75	-4,727.25
Dingzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,838,287.10	-161,712.90
Raoyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	3,000,000.00	
Fucheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Juye Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Xianning Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Jing County Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Longzhou Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Hanyuan Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Xingren Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Tian Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Ningbo New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	500,000.00	
Liuzhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Guigang Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Zibo Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Guangan Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Tangshan Xinhao Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.		
Hengshui Jizhou District Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Xuwen Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Zhangwu Xinwang Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co. Ltd		
Tongliao Xinwang agriculture and animal husbandry co., Ltd.		
Fengyang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Lianjiang Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Indonesia Corn Drying Co., Ltd.	3,523,963.56	-17,188.23
New Hope Philippine Animal Health Service Co., Ltd.	310,421.50	-1,434,230.45
Xinhe International Trading Co., Ltd.	45,176.81	-328,665.43
New Hope Vietnam Science and Technology Culture Service Co., Ltd.	5,103,919.93	193,824.75
New Hope Mandalay Co., Ltd.	939,498.27	-2,565,626.26
Nayong New Hope Yuansheng Agriculture Co., Ltd.	27,455,127.15	-2,544,872.85
Chenzhou New Hope Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	19,260,796.20	-739,203.80
Qingyuan Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		
Zhongyang New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		
Hunan Xinliu Shengeng Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	1,630,280.96	130,280.96
Laixi New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	35,445,023.89	-4,976.11
Zhucheng Huaxin Livestock and Poultry breeding Co., Ltd.	500,000.00	-
Shenyang New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	8,750,584.80	-1,249,415.20

Changle County Liwang breeding Co., Ltd.	-160,498.41	-160,498.41
Changle County Bird and Wang breeding Co., Ltd.		
Jiangxi New Hope Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.		
Wudi Zhenmu Breeding Co., Ltd.		
Yishui Xinliu Breeding Co., Ltd.		

Note: the blank space in the above table is no data.

(2) Cancellation of subsidiaries in the current period

Subsidiary name	Write-off date net assets	Net profit from the beginning of the period to the date of write-off
Shandong Xinliu Pig Industry Development Co., Ltd.		-54,418.56
Huishui New Hope Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd.		
Pingyi County Qiuwang Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.	759,130.06	
Linyi Xinhe Farm Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.	3,124,472.66	-4,005.15
Anqiu Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd.	-142,879.07	144,661.99
Heze Qinziwang Breeding Co., Ltd.		
Qingdao Qinziwang Livestock and Poultry breeding Co., Ltd.	2,459,461.95	607,559.69
Taian Xinhe Livestock and Poultry breeding Co., Ltd.		
Jiaxiang Chenxin breeding Co., Ltd.	119,013.99	5,455.76
Shouguang Bird and Wang breeding Co., Ltd.		
Yang Linghui Agricultural Industry Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd.	3,703.00	3,703.00
Le'ting Poultry Breeding Co., Ltd.		
Beijing New Hope Liuhe Trading Co., Ltd.	7,512,645.85	1,050.74
Guantao County Qinwang Breeding Co., Ltd.		
Yucheng Liuhe Breeding Co., Ltd.	-26,944,026.55	-53,649.91
Anqiu Liuhe Everbright Food Co., Ltd.	-36,357,388.98	
Tanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	-8,784,825.05	-565,281.56
Gaomi New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.		
Mengyin Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	-4,530,656.18	
Guangrao Guangju Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	-5,203,974.47	-5,000.00
Shandong Liuhe Agricultural Science Research Institute	-65,926.95	
Panjin Mutai breeding Co., Ltd.		-1,402.30
Zhoukou Liuhe Funong Feed Technology Co., Ltd.		
Xinjiang New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.		-2,267,273.33
Dezhou Xinliu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		-724,337.21
Binzhou Qinhewang Breeding Co., Ltd.		-103,862.99
Laiwu Poultry and Breeding Co., Ltd.		169.00
Chengdu Fenglan Trading Co., Ltd.		
Luohe Liuhe Ririhong Feed Co., Ltd.	-529,181.94	100,963.55
Nanchang Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	6,355,452.19	3,236,627.85

Note: the blank space in the above table is no data.

## IX. Rights and interests in other subjects

### 1. Interest in subsidiaries

#### (1) The composition of enterprise groups

Subsidiary name	Main operating camp	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio		Mode of acquisition
				direct	Indirect	
Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.	Qingdao, Shandong	Qingdao, Shandong	Feed, veterinary medicine	100.00%		Business merger under the same control
New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Qingdao, Shandong	Qingdao, Shandong	Feed production and sale	24.00%	76.00%	Business merger under the same control
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd	Sichuan Xinjin	Sichuan Xinjin	Feed sales and investment	100.00%		Business merger under the same control
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	Trade and investment	100.00%		Investment establishment
New Hope International Holdings (Private) Co., Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	Trade and investment	100.00%		Investment establishment
Tibet Xinhao Technology Co., Ltd.	Tibet Lhasa	Tibet Lhasa	Livestock breeding and investment	100.00%		Investment establishment
New Hope Liuhe Food Holdings Co., Ltd.	Chengdu, Sichuan	Tibet Lhasa	Investment, research and development	100.00%		Investment establishment
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Yangling District, Shaanxi Province	Yangling District, Shaanxi Province	Livestock breeding and slaughtering	70.00%		Business merger under different control
Guanghan Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd.	Guanghan, Sichuan	Guanghan, Sichuan	Feed production and sale	71.43%	28.57%	Investment establishment
Emeishan New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Emei Mountain, Sichuan	Emei Mountain, Sichuan	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Guangyuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Sichuan Guangyuan	Sichuan Guangyuan	Livestock breeding	100.00%		Investment establishment

Mianyang New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd	Mianyang, Sichuan	Mianyang, Sichuan	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Chongqing Tongliang New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Chongqing Tongliang	Chongqing Tongliang	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Wulong New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Chongqing Wulong	Chongqing Wulong	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Kunming New Hope Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Kunming, Yunnan	Kunming, Yunnan	Feed production and sale	95.00%	5.00%	Investment establishment
Qujing Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd.	Qujing, Yunnan	Qujing, Yunnan	Feed production and sale	90.00%	10.00%	Business merger under the same control
Mang City New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Dehong Prefecture, Yunnan Province	Dehong Prefecture, Yunnan Province	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Kunming New Hope Animal Nutrition Food Co., Ltd.	Kunming, Yunnan	Kunming, Yunnan	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Zunyi Jiahao Feed Co., Ltd.	Zunyi, Guizhou	Zunyi, Guizhou	Feed production and sale	90.00%	10.00%	Business merger under the same control
Zunyi New Hope Liuhe Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Zunyi, Guizhou	Zunyi, Guizhou	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Hainan New Hope Agriculture Co., Ltd.	Hainan Haikou	Hainan Haikou	Livestock breeding	70.00%	30.00%	Investment establishment
Taizhou New Hope Agriculture Co., Ltd.	Taizhou, Jiangsu Province	Taizhou, Jiangsu Province	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Lhasa New Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Tibet Lhasa	Tibet Lhasa	Feed production and sale	55.00%		Investment establishment
Beijing New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Feed production and sale	75.00%	25.00%	Investment establishment
Hebei New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Hebei Xinji	Hebei Xinji	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Baoji New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Shaanxi Fufeng	Shaanxi Fufeng	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Sanyuan New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Sanyuan, Shaanxi	Sanyuan, Shaanxi	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Wuzhou New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Wuzhou, Guangxi	Wuzhou, Guangxi	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment

Guangxi New Hope Liuhe Culture Co., Ltd.	Nanning, Guangxi	Nanning, Guangxi	Livestock breeding	100.00%		Investment establishment
Yangjiang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Yangjiang, Guangdong	Yangjiang, Guangdong	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Yongzhou New hope Liuhe Feed Co. Ltd	Yongzhou, Hunan	Yongzhou, Hunan	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Huaihua New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Huaihua, Hunan	Huaihua, Hunan	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Huanggang New Hope Feed Technology Co., Ltd.	Huanggang, Hubei	Huanggang, Hubei	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Yingtian New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Yingtian, Jiangxi	Yingtian, Jiangxi	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Ningxia New Hope Ruminant Nutrition Food Co., Ltd.	Qingtong Gorge, Ningxia	Qingtong Gorge, Ningxia	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Xiangyang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Xiangyang, Hubei	Xiangyang, Hubei	Feed production and sale	100.00%		Investment establishment
Guangzhou Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, Guangdong	Guangzhou, Guangdong	Feed production and sale	61.00%		Investment establishment
Sichuan Xinle Plastic Co., Ltd.	Leshan, Sichuan	Leshan, Sichuan	Production and sales of woven bags	95.00%	5.00%	Investment establishment
Jiangsu Tiancheng Health Products Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu Haian	Jiangsu Haian	Production and sale of additives	51.00%		Investment establishment
Beijing Xinlu Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Consulting management	100.00%		Investment establishment
Hebei New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Hebei Kuancheng	Hebei Kuancheng	Livestock breeding	100.00%		Investment establishment
Yunnan New Hope Liuhe Poultry Industry Co., Ltd.	Kunming, Yunnan	Kunming, Yunnan	Livestock breeding	100.00%		Investment establishment
Tibet Linzhi New Hope Liuhe Culture Co., Ltd.	Linzhi, Tibet	Linzhi, Tibet	Livestock breeding	60.00%		Investment establishment
Shandong Qinwangyang Breeding Consulting Co., Ltd.	Qingdao, Shandong	Qingdao, Shandong	Consultation, service	80.00%		Business merger under different control
Qingdao Feidake Food Technology Co., Ltd.	Qingdao, Shandong	Qingdao, Shandong	Investment	70.00%		Investment establishment
Qingdao Xinhang Engineering Management Co., Ltd.	Qingdao, Shandong	Qingdao, Shandong	Engineering project management	100.00%		Investment establishment

New Hope Liuhe Investment (USA) Co., Ltd.	America	America	Investment	100.00%		Investment establishment
Golden Oak Investment Holdings (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Tianjin	Tianjin	Trade	100.00%		Investment establishment
Tianjin Dingcheng Zhizi Investment Co., Ltd.	Tianjin	Tianjin	Investment	100.00%		Investment establishment
Sichuan Xinhe Import and Export Co., Ltd.	Sichuan Xinjin	Sichuan Xinjin	Trade	70.00%	30.00%	Investment establishment
New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Tibet Lhasa	Investment	75.00%		Investment establishment
Santai New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Sichuan Santai	Sichuan Santai	Guarantee	100.00%		Investment establishment
Chengdu Fenglan Technology Co., Ltd.	Chengdu, Sichuan	Chengdu, Sichuan	Production and sale of additives	75.00%		Business merger under different control
Wuhan Liuhe Food Co., Ltd.	Hubei Xiaogan	Hubei Xiaogan	Poultry processing and marketing		55.00%	Investment establishment
Shanghai Shihe Commercial Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Wholesale and retail	25.00%	75.00%	Investment establishment
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Science and Technology Innovation Co., Ltd.	Chengdu, Sichuan	Chengdu, Sichuan	Testing and consultation	100.00%		Investment establishment

A statement that the proportion of shares held in a subsidiary is different from the proportion of voting rights:

Hold half or less of the voting rights but still control the invested entity, and the basis for holding more than half of the voting rights but not controlling the invested entity:

For important structured subjects that are included in the scope of the merger, the basis for control is:

The basis for determining whether a company is an agent or a principal:

Other instructions:

In addition to the above subsidiaries, the company also has 517 indirectly controlled subsidiaries, mainly distributed in more than 20 provinces and cities in China and Southeast Asia, South Africa and other countries, including feed production, breeding, slaughtering and so on.

## (2) Important non-wholly owned subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan

Subsidiary name	Minority shareholders' shareholding ratio	Profits and losses attributable to minority shareholders for the current period	Declaration of dividends to minority shareholders in the current period	Balance of minority shareholders' rights and interests at the end of the period
New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.	25.00%	562,917,709.49		4,730,435,209.12

An explanation that the proportion of shares held by minority shareholders of a subsidiary is different from the proportion of voting

rights:

Other instructions:

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

Unit: Yuan

Subsidiary name	Final balance					
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liability	Non-current liability	Total liabilities
New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.	8,381,709.63	19,268,359,126.86	19,276,740,836.49	355,000,000.00		355,000,000.00

Subsidiary name	Opening balance					
	current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liability	Non-current liability	Total liabilities
New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.	455,606,597.93	17,624,567,648.75	18,080,174,246.68	1,437,247,598.13		1,437,247,598.13

Unit: Yuan

Subsidiary name	Current occurrence amount			
	Operating income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operating activities
New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.		2,251,670,837.94	2,281,277,968.94	-5,319,732.73

Subsidiary name	The occurrence amount of the previous period			
	Operating income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operating activities
New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.		2,146,492,972.29	2,342,386,299.99	-394,007,032.15

Other instructions:

**(4) Major restrictions on the use of enterprise group assets and the settlement of enterprise group debts**

None.

**(5) Financial or other support to structured entities that fall within the scope of consolidated financial statements**

None.

Other instructions:

## 2. The share of owner's equity in the subsidiary changes and still controls the transactions of the subsidiary

### (1) A description of the change in the owner's equity share of the subsidiary

The share of owners' equity (shareholding ratio) of the company and its subsidiaries in some subsidiaries has changed this year, and the change in the shareholding ratio and its impact on the control of the company are as follows:

Subsidiary name	Shareholding ratio before change (%)		Shareholding ratio after change (%)		Does the change of shareholding ratio lead to the loss of corporate control?	Equity purchase date
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding		
Sichuan New Hope Agriculture (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.		90		100	No	March 2019
New Hope Turkey Feed and Breeding Food Import and Export Trade and Industry Co., Ltd.		70		100	No	March 2019
Qingdao Pingdu Liuhe Ruyi Broiler breeding Co., Ltd.		80		100	No	February 2019
Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		90		94	No	February 2019
Guangshui Guanghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd.		71.43		100	No	January 2019
Shanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.		51		100	No	April 2019
Huimin Xingmu Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.		78		100	No	March 2019
Yichun New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		51		100	No	April 2019
Taihe New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.		51		100	No	April 2019
Dezhou Shangyu Down Products Co., Ltd.		65.2		51	No	May 2019
Chengdu Fenglan Animal Nutrition Technology Co., Ltd.		100		70	No	May 2019
Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	18.06	75.2437		93.2998	No	June 2019
Yanshi Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.		100		100	No	June 2019
Qingdao Heshuo Broiler Breeding Co., Ltd.		86.67		100	No	June 2019
Qingdao Pingdu Herong Broiler Breeding Co., Ltd.		75		100	No	August 2019
Zhaoyuan Lejia Broiler Breeding Co., Ltd.		51		100	No	November 2019

Haiyang Liuhe Breeder Chicken Co., Ltd.		100		100	No	December 2019
Pingxiang Xin Hope Feed Co., Ltd.		55		100	No	December 2019
Yang Ling Benxiang Pai Sidong Pig Industry Development Co., Ltd.		94		100	No	December 2019

**(2) The impact of the transaction on the minority shareholders' rights and interests and the owners' rights and interests belonging to the parent company**

Unit: Yuan

	Sichuan New Hope Agriculture (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	New Hope Turkey Feed and breeding Food Import and Export Trade and Industry Co., Ltd.	Qingdao Pingdu Liuhe Ruyi Broiler Breeding Co., Ltd.	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Guangshuiguanghe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Co., Ltd.	Shanghe Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Huimin Xingmu Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.
Purchase cost / disposal consideration	8,753,550.00	4,200,713.91	1,000,000.00	2,030,000.00	8,153,750.00	945,589.74	1,180,000.00
--Cash	8,753,550.00	4,200,713.91	1,000,000.00	2,030,000.00	8,153,750.00	945,589.74	1,180,000.00
Total purchase cost / disposal consideration	8,753,550.00	4,200,713.91	1,000,000.00	2,030,000.00	8,153,750.00	945,589.74	1,180,000.00
Less: share of net assets of subsidiaries based on the proportion of equity acquired / disposed of	9,618,548.27	2,217,706.98	305,307.69	2,443,110.08	6,906,497.20	854,374.99	135,015.51
Difference	-864,998.27	1,983,006.93	694,692.31	-413,110.08	1,247,252.80	91,214.75	1,044,984.49
Among them: adjust the capital reserve	864,998.27	-1,983,006.93	-694,692.31	413,110.08	-1,247,252.80	-91,214.75	-1,044,984.49

	Yichun New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Taihe New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Dezhou Shangyu Down Products Co., Ltd.	Chengdu Fenglan Animal Nutrition Technology Co., Ltd.	Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	Yanshi Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.
Purchase cost / disposal consideration	15,563,893.87	8,928,114.27	2,840,000.00	3,750,000.00		

--Cash	15,563,893.87	8,928,114.27	2,840,000.00	3,750,000.00		
Total purchase cost / disposal consideration	15,563,893.87	8,928,114.27	2,840,000.00	3,750,000.00		
Less: share of net assets of subsidiaries based on the proportion of equity acquired / disposed of	15,095,868.94	8,911,775.85	1,698,174.35	5,836,556.05	-697.40	130,995.40
Difference	468,024.93	16,338.42	1,141,825.65	-2,086,556.05	697.40	-130,995.40
Among them: adjust the capital reserve	-468,024.93	-16,338.42	1,141,825.65	-1,322,234.50	-697.40	130,995.40

	Qingdao Heshuo Broiler Breeding Co., Ltd.	Qingdao Pingdu Herong Broiler Breeding Co., Ltd.	Zhaoyuan Lejia Broiler Breeding Co., Ltd.	Haiyang Liuhe Breeder Chicken co., Ltd.	Pingxiang Xin Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	Yang Ling Benxiang Pai Sidong Pig Industry Development Co., Ltd.
Purchase cost / disposal consideration	800,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	39,334,786.78	20,500,000.00	1,890,519.78
--Cash	800,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	39,334,786.78	20,500,000.00	1,890,519.78
Total purchase cost / disposal consideration	800,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	39,334,786.78	20,500,000.00	1,890,519.78
Less: share of net assets of subsidiaries based on the proportion of equity acquired / disposed of	1,158,588.02	4,948,413.39	70,760.94	91,768,784.22	21,049,584.75	284,274.68
Difference	-358,588.02	-948,413.39	1,929,239.06	-52,423,997.44	-549,584.75	1,606,245.10
Among them: adjust the capital reserve	358,588.02	948,413.39	-1,929,239.06	52,423,997.44	549,584.75	-1,124,371.57

Other notes

### 3. Interest in a cooperative enterprise or joint venture

#### (1) An important cooperative enterprise or joint venture

Name of cooperative enterprise or joint venture	Main operating camp	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio		Accounting treatment of investment in cooperative enterprise or joint ventures
				Direct	Indirect	
China Minsheng Bank Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Finance		4.18%	Equity method
New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	Chengdu, Sichuan	Chengdu, Sichuan	Finance	34.00%	6.00%	Equity method

A statement that the proportion of shares held in a cooperative enterprise or joint venture is different from the proportion of voting rights:

None.

The basis for holding less than 20% of the voting rights but having a significant impact, or holding 20% or more of the voting rights but not having a significant impact:

2. The basis for holding less than 20% of the voting rights but having a significant impact:

The holding subsidiary New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. holds 1,828,327,362 shares of Minsheng Bank, with a shareholding ratio of 4.1759%. Mr. Yonghao Liu, a director and actual controller of the Company, is a director of Minsheng Bank. The company has the power to participate in decision-making on Minsheng Bank's financial and operating policies, and the investment is accounted for in accordance with the equity law because of its significant influence.

3. Basis for holding 20% or more of the right to vote but not having a significant impact:

None.

#### (2) Main financial information of important cooperative enterprises

Other notes

The company has no important joint venture.

#### (3) Main financial information of important joint ventures

Unit: Yuan

	Balance at the end of the period / amount incurred in the current period		Balance at the beginning of the period / amount incurred at the previous period	
	China Minsheng Bank Co., Ltd.	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	China Minsheng Bank Co., Ltd.	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.
Current assets	755,036,000,000.00	9,003,610,802.43	767,467,000,000.00	7,893,748,974.75
Non-current assets	5,926,805,000,000.00	6,904,854,545.00	5,227,355,000,000.00	5,505,693,607.91
Total assets	6,681,841,000,000.00	15,908,465,347.43	5,994,822,000,000.00	13,399,442,582.66
Current liability	5,299,353,000,000.00	14,355,577,653.36	4,848,589,000,000.00	11,988,457,475.35

Non-current liability	851,659,000,000.00		715,232,000,000.00	
Total liabilities	6,151,012,000,000.00	14,355,577,653.36	5,563,821,000,000.00	11,988,457,475.35
Minority shareholders' rights and interests	11,984,000,000.00		10,927,000,000.00	
Vested in the shareholders' rights and interests of the parent company	518,845,000,000.00	1,552,887,694.07	420,074,000,000.00	1,410,985,107.31
Share of net assets based on shareholding ratio	21,666,450,000.00	621,155,077.63	17,542,036,600.00	564,394,042.92
Book value of equity investment in joint ventures	19,253,326,942.05	621,155,077.63	17,609,528,900.00	564,394,042.92
Fair value of equity investment of associated enterprises with public quotation	11,536,745,654.22		10,476,315,800.00	
Operating income	180,441,000,000.00	438,536,488.83	156,769,000,000.00	425,191,359.09
Net profit	54,924,000,000.00	141,902,586.76	50,330,000,000.00	136,901,503.69
Other comprehensive income	668,000,000.00		4,727,000,000.00	
Total comprehensive income	55,592,000,000.00	141,902,586.76	55,057,000,000.00	136,901,503.69
Dividends received from joint ventures this year	630,772,939.89		137,124,600.00	

Other notes

**(4) Summary financial information of unimportant cooperative enterprises and joint ventures**

Unit: Yuan

	Balance at the end of the period / amount incurred in the current period	Opening balance / previous period occurrence
Cooperative enterprise:	--	--
Total investment book value	100,502,931.54	83,136,970.63
The total number of the following items calculated by shareholding ratio	--	--
--Net profit	4,063,270.89	2,019,129.91
--Total comprehensive income	4,063,270.89	2,019,129.91
Joint venture:	--	--
Total investment book value	546,730,592.30	471,299,459.34
The total number of the following items calculated by shareholding ratio	--	--
--Net profit	81,160,068.65	75,835,660.47

--Total comprehensive income	81,160,068.65	75,835,660.47
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Other notes

**(5) An explanation that there are significant restrictions on the ability of a cooperative enterprise or joint venture to transfer funds to the company**

There are no major restrictions on the ability of a cooperative enterprise or joint venture to transfer funds to the company.

**(6) Excess losses incurred by a cooperative enterprise or joint venture**

Unit: Yuan

Name of cooperative enterprise or joint venture	Accumulated unrecognized losses accumulated in the previous period	Unrecognized loss in the current period (or net profit shared in the current period)	Accumulated unrecognized losses at the end of the period
Nanjing Heda Food Co., Ltd.	-1,636,440.11		-1,636,440.11
Taishan Jiaxin Logistics Co., Ltd.	-436,464.10	-254,624.83	-691,088.93

Other notes

**(7) Unconfirmed commitments related to the investment of the cooperative enterprise**

The company does not have any unconfirmed commitments related to the investment of the cooperative enterprise.

**(8) Contingent liabilities related to the investment of a cooperative enterprise or joint venture**

The company has no contingent liabilities related to the investment of the cooperative enterprise or joint venture.

**4. Interests in structured subjects those are not included in the consolidated financial statements**

Relevant description of structured subjects that are not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements:

**5. Other**

**X. Risks associated with financial instruments**

The Company's main financial instruments include monetary funds, accounts receivable, notes receivable, interest receivable, dividends receivable, other receivables, other current assets, transactional financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets, accounts payable, interest payable, notes payable, employee remuneration payable, dividends payable, other payables, short-term loans, transactional financial liabilities, non-current liabilities due within one year, long-term loans, bonds payable and long-term payables. Details of the various financial instruments have been disclosed in the relevant notes. In order to reduce the risks related to financial instruments, the Company has formulated corresponding risk management policies and set up corresponding posts or functional departments to ensure the effective implementation of risk management objectives and policies; management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure that the above risks are controlled within a limited scope.

**1. Credit risks**

Credit risk refers to the risk that one party of a financial instrument fails to perform its obligations and causes financial losses to the other party. The company is mainly faced with customer credit risk caused by credit sales. Before signing a new contract, the company will assess the credit risk of new customers, including external credit ratings and bank creditworthiness certificates in some cases (when this information is available). The company sets a credit limit for each customer, which is the maximum amount that does not require additional approval.

**2. Market risk**

The market risk of financial instruments refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flow fluctuates due to market price changes, including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and so on.

**3. Interest rate risk**

The bank borrowing of the Company at the end of the period is mainly at a fixed interest rate, and only a small amount of short-term loans and some long-term loans are floating interest rates, but the interest rate does not change much, so the change in the interest rate has a limited impact on the Company.

**4. Foreign exchange risk**

The company invests and operates in several countries in Asia, Africa and Europe, and the income currencies are all in local currencies, and the fluctuations in the exchange rates of these currencies and RMB will affect the company's overseas income and profits; the company has carried out US dollar financing through the Singapore platform for the investment and operation of overseas operating companies, and exchange gains or losses will be brought about by exchange rate fluctuations between the US dollar and overseas local currencies. In addition, the currency of raw materials purchased by overseas operating companies is mainly US dollars, and the exchange rate fluctuations between the US dollar and the local currency will lead to changes in procurement costs. The company has set up a special exchange rate management team on the Singapore platform to manage exchange rate fluctuations among relevant currencies and track the impact of exchange rate changes on operating performance. and through natural hedging and the purchase of financial derivatives to manage exchange risk.

**5. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of a shortage of funds when an enterprise fulfills its obligation to pay cash or other financial assets. It is the company's policy to ensure that there is sufficient cash to repay the maturing debt. Liquidity risk is centrally controlled by the company's financial department. The finance department ensures that the company has sufficient funds to repay its debt in all reasonable circumstances by monitoring cash balances, readily realizable securities and rolling forecasts of cash flows over the next 12 months.

**XI. Disclosure of fair value****1. End-of-period fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value**

Unit: Yuan

Project	Fair value at the end of the term			
	Fair value measurement at the first level	The second level of fair value measurement	The third level fair value measurement	Total
I. Continuous fair value measurement	--	--	--	--
(I) Transactional financial assets	4,594,255.65			4,594,255.65

1. Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period	4,594,255.65			4,594,255.65
(3) Derivative financial assets	4,594,255.65			4,594,255.65
(III) Investment in other equity instruments			318,276,827.48	318,276,827.48
Total assets continuously measured at fair value	4,594,255.65		318,276,827.48	322,871,083.13
(VI) Transactional financial liabilities	5,240,664.99			5,240,664.99
Derivative financial liabilities	5,240,664.99			5,240,664.99
Total liabilities continuously measured at fair value	5,240,664.99			5,240,664.99
II. Unsustainable fair value measurement	--	--	--	--

## 2. The basis for determining the market price of sustainable and non-sustainable fair value measurement projects at the first level

Derivative financial assets in transactional financial assets are futures contracts and interest rate swaps purchased, which are confirmed according to the final quotation provided by the futures trading center.

## 3. Continuous and non-sustainable fair value measurement items at the third level, valuation techniques adopted and qualitative and quantitative information of important parameters

The investment of other equity instruments measured at the third level of fair value of the Company is the equity of the unlisted company held by the Company. The operating environment, operating conditions and financial situation of the invested enterprise have not changed significantly, so the company is measured according to the investment cost as a reasonable estimate of the fair value.

## XII. Related parties and related transactions

### 1. The situation of the parent company of this enterprise

Name of parent company	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	The shareholding ratio of the parent company to the enterprise	The proportion of voting rights of the parent company to its own enterprise
New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Chengdu	Administration	800,000,000	24.86%	24.86%
Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Tibet Lhasa	R & D, wholesale and resale	1,034,313,700	29.21%	29.21%

A description of the parent company of the enterprise

The controlling shareholder of Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd., the largest shareholder of the company, is New Hope Group Co., Ltd., the second largest shareholder of the company, so the controlling shareholder of the company is New Hope Group Co., Ltd., and the actual control of New Hope Group Co., Ltd. is Yonghao Liu, so the final actual controller of the company is Yonghao Liu.

The ultimate controller of this enterprise is New Hope Group Co., Ltd.

Other instructions:

## 2. The situation of the subsidiaries of the enterprise

The details of the subsidiaries of this enterprise can be found in note 9 and (1) 1 the composition of the enterprise group.

## 3. The situation of cooperative enterprises and joint ventures

For details of the important cooperative enterprises or joint ventures of the enterprise, see notes 7 and 9 long-term equity investments.

Other cooperative enterprises or joint ventures that have a related party transaction with the company in the current period or have a balance with the company in the previous period are as follows:

Name of cooperative enterprise or joint venture	Relationship with the company
New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Southwest Guizhou Hope Agriculture and Animal husbandry co., Ltd	Joint venture
Hebei Qianxihe Casings Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Linyi Liuhe Lusheng Food Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Qingdao Big Shepherd Machinery Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Nanjing Heda Food Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Shandong Hypor Liuhe breeding Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Xinyun Hechuang (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Anhui Antai Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Anhui Xinqiao Down Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Cooperative enterprise
Shanghai Dingyu Food Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Zhejiang Youyi Food Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Zhejiang Dingyu Food Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Yan'an Xinyongxiang Technology Co., Ltd.	Cooperative enterprise

Other notes

## 4. Other related parties

Names of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the company
Sichuan New Hope Trading Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
New Hope Group Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Chengdu Huarong Chemical Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd. and other holding	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller

subsidiaries	
LuliangNew Hope Xuelan Dairy farming Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Yunnan New Hope Diequan Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Yunnan New Hope Xuelan Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Shilin New Hope Xuelan Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Sichuan New Hope Huaxi Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Sichuan New Hope Dairy Cow Breeding Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
New Hope Huinong (Tianjin) Technology Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
WuzhongNew Hope Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Jingyuan New Hope Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Sichuan Xinhua Dairy Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Shandong Weipin Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Sichuan Huaxi Guoxing Real Estate Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Sichuan New Hope Real Estate Development Co., Ltd and other holding subsidiaries	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Yunnan Xinlong Mineral Feed Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Beijing Jiahe Yipin Food and Beverage Management Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by a joint venture of the controlling shareholders
Sichuan Dingsheng Property Service Group Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Fresh Life Cold Chain Logistics Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Chengdu Fresh Life Cold Chain Logistics Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Hebei Xianshenghuo Cold Chain Logistics Co., Ltd.	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. And other holding subsidiaries	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
New Hope Investment Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Guizhou Dingwang Energy Co., Ltd and other holding subsidiaries	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller
Guizhou Century Huading Energy Investment Co., Ltd and other holding subsidiaries	An enterprise controlled by the same actual controller

## Other notes

Shandong Weipin Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. is a renamed Shandong Zhaori Luyuan Agricultural High-tech Co., Ltd.

## 5. Related party transactions

### (1) Related transactions for the purchase and sale of goods, provision and receipt of services

List of goods purchased / services received

Unit: Yuan

Related party	Related party transaction content	Current period occurrence amount	Approved trading quota	Whether it exceeds the trading quota	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Chengdu Huarong Chemical Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	236,000.00	10,000,000.00	No	170,000.00
Sichuan New Hope Trading Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	3,236,450.13	5,000,000.00	No	2,325,915.97
Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	Purchase goods	117,100.68			142,404.48
New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	Purchase goods	2,765,748.35	33,000,000.00	No	5,646,839.90
Beijing Jiahe Yipin Food and Beverage Management Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	11,583,818.74	12,000,000.00	No	2,810,082.10
Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	12,495,446.20			3,751,480.15
Linyi Liuhe Lusheng Food Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	2,902,630.73			17,517,872.56
Shandong Hypor Liuhe breeding Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	13,410,534.00			5,809,587.00
Qingdao Big Shepherd Machinery Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	543,184,609.79			5,394,230.85
Anhui Antai Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	16,826,138.50			
Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	9,456,639.11			12,241,511.99
Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. And its holding subsidiaries	Purchase goods	580,444.64			461,884.02
Sichuan New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd.	Purchase goods	12,397,933.29			
Sichuan Dingsheng Property Service Group Co., Ltd.	Accept labor services	3,285,401.07			2,383,262.31

Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. And its holding subsidiaries	Accept labor services	163,933,954.54	149,000,000.00	Yes	23,668,441.67
Total		796,412,849.77			82,323,513.00

Statement on the sale of goods / provision of services

Unit: Yuan

Related party	Related party transaction content	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Chengdu Huarong Chemical Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	4,663,873.77	5,262,007.43
New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	Sell goods	49,094.86	28,436.12
Sichuan New Hope Trading Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	8,666.33	189,208.49
Holding subsidiary of New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Sell goods		1,508,864.95
Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	Sell goods	1,669,870.28	66,675.30
Luliang New Hope Xuelan Dairy farming Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	5,695,540.96	
Yunnan New Hope Diequan Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	3,726,675.87	8,159,742.09
Yunnan New Hope Xuelan Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	8,167,713.00	
Shilin New Hope Xuelan Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	10,702,063.86	13,627,676.96
Sichuan New Hope Huaxi Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	4,103,881.66	9,233,621.57
Jingyuan New Hope Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	12,768,090.91	13,004,364.18
Wuzhong New Hope Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	10,087,031.61	10,586,209.64
Shandong Weipin Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	2,879,872.98	2,893,113.78
New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	Sell goods	771,187.19	769,137.70
Hebei Qianxihe Casings Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	49,973,442.78	54,560,118.73
Anhui Antai Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	51,674,097.13	67,475,053.79
Sichuan New Hope Real Estate Development Co., Ltd and other holding subsidiaries	Sell goods	1,205,188.57	464,325.22
New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	836,369.81	419,700.53
New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	743.36	6,034.48
Southwest Guizhou Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd	Sell goods	9,527.15	41,379.32
Anhui Xinqiao Down Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	135,446,211.89	300,217,159.14
Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	10,403,047.46	22,813,429.82
Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	662,281,922.11	374,266,750.46
Linyi Liuhe Lusheng Food Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	545,178.29	80,932.17
Shanghai Dingyu Food Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	2,238,926.73	67,420.37

Zhejiang Dingyu Food Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	1,243,622.16	9,490.86
Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. And its holding subsidiaries	Sell goods	18,860.56	1,839,811.46
Shandong Hypor Liuhe breeding Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	1,920,668.90	7,009,249.00
Beijing Jiahe Yipin Food and Beverage Management Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	59,267,379.30	69,398,801.69
New Hope Investment Group Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	Sell goods	62,501.19	
Haiyuan New Hope Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	2,187,326.61	
Guizhou Dingwang Energy Co., Ltd and other holding subsidiaries	Sell goods	3,103.45	
Guizhou Century Huading Energy Investment Co., Ltd and other holding subsidiaries	Sell goods	9,071.70	
Zhejiang Youyi Food Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	361,435.60	
Yan'an Xinyongxiang Technology Co., Ltd.	Sell goods	1,615,022.92	
Guangdong Hope No.1 Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Sell goods	14,390,891.07	
Total		1,060,988,102.02	963,998,715.25

Description of related transactions for the purchase and sale of goods, provision and receipt of services

## (2) Related fiduciary management / contracting and entrusted management / outsourcing

There is no related fiduciary management / contracting in this period.

There is no related entrustment management / out of contract in this period.

## (3) Related lease situation

As the lessor, the Company:

Unit: Yuan

Lessee name	Types of leased assets	Lease income recognized in the current period	Lease income recognized in the previous period
New Hope Investment Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Office building		360,000.00
New Hope Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Office building	27,349.52	80,000.00
Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. And other holding subsidiaries	Office building	57,267.84	20,000.00
Beijing Jiahe Yipin Food and Beverage Management Co., Ltd.	Office building	733,797.46	
Shandong Hypor Liuhe breeding Co., Ltd.	Office building	1,143,661.39	
Beijing Meihao Meideling Food Co., Ltd.	Office building	556,344.95	
Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	Office building	19,047.62	

Yan'an Xinyongxiang Technology Co., Ltd.	Pig farm	3,047,619.04	
Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Pig farm	1,523,809.52	

As the lessee, the Company:

Unit: Yuan

Lessor name	Types of leased assets	Lease fee confirmed in the current period	Lease fee confirmed in the previous period
Sichuan Dingsheng Property Service Group Co., Ltd.	Office building	1,029,180.67	125,695.60
Sichuan Xinhua Dairy Co., Ltd.	Office building	1,876,572.00	1,806,401.45
Sichuan Huaxi Guoxing Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Office building	1,649,707.80	921,504.34

Related lease description

#### (4) Related party guarantee situation

Our company acts as the guarantor

Unit: Yuan

Guaranteed party	Guaranteed amount	Guarantee start date	Guarantee expiration date	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled
Ningxia New Hope Ruminant Nutrition Food Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00	March 29, 2019	March 28, 2020	No
Ningxia New Hope Ruminant Nutrition Food Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	April 30, 2019	April 29, 2020	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	780,000.00	September 30, 2019	September 29, 2024	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	2,000,000.00	September 30, 2019	March 21, 2020	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	1,110,000.00	September 30, 2019	September 21, 2020	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	September 30, 2019	March 21, 2021	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	1,110,000.00	September 30, 2019	September 21, 2021	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	September 30, 2019	March 21, 2022	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	2,560,000.00	September 30, 2019	September 21, 2022	No

Husbandry Co., Ltd.				
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	28,000,000.00	September 30, 2019	March 21, 2023	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,440,000.00	September 30, 2019	September 21, 2023	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	40,000,000.00	September 30, 2019	March 21, 2024	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	340,000.00	December 30, 2019	September 21, 2020	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	500,000.00	December 30, 2019	March 21, 2020	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	340,000.00	December 30, 2019	September 29, 2024	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	3,000,000.00	December 30, 2019	March 21, 2021	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	340,000.00	December 30, 2019	September 21, 2021	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	3,000,000.00	December 30, 2019	March 21, 2022	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	1,170,000.00	December 30, 2019	September 21, 2022	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	8,000,000.00	December 30, 2019	March 21, 2023	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	3,310,000.00	December 30, 2019	September 21, 2023	No
Yanting Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	December 30, 2019	March 21, 2024	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	June 20, 2020	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	December 20, 2020	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	June 20, 2021	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	December 20, 2021	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	June 20, 2022	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	December 20, 2022	No

Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	June 20, 2023	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	December 20, 2023	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	40,000,000.00	September 24, 2019	June 20, 2024	No
Yangling Benxiang Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	February 20, 2019	February 19, 2020	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	5,500,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 14, 2021	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	6,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	May 20, 2022	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	6,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2022	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	6,500,000.00	November 15, 2019	May 20, 2023	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	6,500,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2023	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	8,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	May 20, 2024	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	8,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2024	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	8,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	May 20, 2025	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	8,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2025	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	9,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	May 20, 2026	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	9,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2026	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	9,500,000.00	November 15, 2019	May 20, 2027	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	9,500,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2027	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	9,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	May 20, 2028	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	9,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2028	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	8,000,000.00	November 15, 2019	May 20, 2029	No
Yijun Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	6,500,000.00	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2029	No
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	December 24, 2019	December 23, 2021	No
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	December 24, 2019	May 20, 2022	No
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	December 24, 2019	November 20, 2022	No
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	December 24, 2019	May 20, 2023	No
Weinan Xinliu Technology Co., Ltd.	12,500,000.00	December 24, 2019	November 20, 2023	No
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	4,066,326.94	December 12, 2019	November 22, 2024	No
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	508,290.87	December 12, 2019	June 15, 2020	No
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	508,290.87	December 12, 2019	December 15, 2020	No

Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	40,000,000.00	December 20, 2019	November 24, 2024.	No
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00	December 20, 2019	June 15, 2020	No
Liaocheng Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00	December 20, 2019	December 15, 2020.	No
Liaoning Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	August 07, 2019	August 06, 2020	No
Lhasa New Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	2,970,000.00	December 20, 2019	December 20, 2020	No
Lhasa New Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,430,000.00	December 23, 2019	December 20, 2020	No
Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	November 22, 2019	November 21, 2021	No
XiaJin New Hope Liuhe Culture Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	November 27, 2019	November 22, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	52,321,500.00	July 05, 2016	March 16, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	52,321,500.00	July 05, 2016	September 15, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	209,286,000.00	July 05, 2016	September 30, 2022	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	27,904,800.00	January 22, 2019	January 22, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	20,928,600.00	February 07, 2019	February 07, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	69,762,000.00	March 14, 2019	March 14, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	139,524,000.00	March 15, 2019	March 15, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	9,069,060.00	March 16, 2019	March 16, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	34,881,000.00	April 05, 2019	April 05, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	69,762,000.00	May 16, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	29,300,040.00	May 28, 2019	May 28, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	13,952,400.00	June 03, 2019	June 03, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	25,811,940.00	June 04, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	8,371,440.00	June 12, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	70,459,620.00	June 14, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	104,643,000.00	June 20, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	17,440,500.00	July 8, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	34,881,000.00	July 8, 2019.	July 8, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	17,440,500.00	July 15, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	13,952,400.00	July 19, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	3,488,100.00	July 23, 2019	March 31, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	34,881,000.00	July 23, 2019	July 23, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	61,390,560.00	August 03, 2019	August 03, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	6,627,390.00	August 04, 2019	August 04, 2020	No

New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	7,673,820.00	August 07, 2019	August 07, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	62,785,800.00	August 10, 2019	August 10, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	32,090,520.00	September 13, 2019	September 13, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	20,928,600.00	October 23, 2019	October 23, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	139,524,000.00	November 02, 2019	November 02, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	46,042,900.00	November 15, 2019	November 15, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	56,507,200.00	November 19, 2019	November 19, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	65,576,280.00	December 24, 2019	December 24, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	13,161,900.00	December 27, 2019	December 27, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	414,040,861.08			
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. Chengdu Branch	178,186,609.94			
Total	2,898,901,749.70			

Our company as the guarantor.

#### Description of related party guarantee

Note: (1) As the guarantor, the Company provides trade guarantee of 414,040,861.08 Yuan to New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary, and 178,186,609.94 Yuan to Chengdu Branch of Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. The amount consists of several payments of varying amounts.

#### (2) Information on the provision of guarantees between subsidiaries:

Name of guarantor	Name of guaranteed party	Guaranteed amount	Guarantee start date	Guarantee expiration date	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	New Hope Isabella Agriculture Co., Ltd.	4,132,231.50	October 25, 2019	January 25, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	New Hope Philippine Central Luzon Co., Ltd.	81,267,219.50	November 19, 2019	February 19, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	New Hope Philippines Tarak Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	24,380,149.85	November 25, 2019	February 26, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	New Hope Philippines Tarak Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	11,019,300.00	November 22, 2019	February 24, 2020	No
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	New Hope Philippines Bragan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	82,644,630.00	November 7, 2019	February 7, 2020	No
Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.	Fuxin Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	November 8, 2019	November 22, 2020	No
Total		253,443,530.85			

(3) Except for the above-mentioned guarantee to subsidiaries and inter-subsidiary guarantee, the company has no other related guarantee matters.

**(5) Related party financial services****(1) Bill**

The subsidiaries of the company discount in the finance company for the purchase and sale business, as follows:

Name of related party	Final balance	Opening balance	Interest payment for the current period
New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	4,733,170,584.48	2,344,679,081.42	110,216,014.67

**(2) Deposit**

Name of related party	Final balance	Opening balance	Interest income for the current period
New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	3,649,318,069.42	3,497,445,291.11	64,112,102.93

**(3) Loans**

Name of related party	Final balance	Opening balance	Interest payment for the current period
New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	65,500,000.00	205,000,000.00	3,262,587.05

Note:

(1) Weifang New, a subsidiary of the Company, hopes to raise 20,000, 000.00 Yuan from New Hope Finance Co., Ltd. by way of sale and lease, which has repaid 4,500,000.00 Yuan, and the balance of 15,500,000.00 Yuan has been included in the above loan.

(2) Except for the discounted loan from New Hope Finance Co., Ltd., the company has no fund borrowing with other related parties.

**(6) Transfer of assets and debt restructuring of related parties**

Unit: Yuan

Related party	Related party transaction content	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	Transfer of assets to related parties	Note	

Note 1: according to the commitment of the major shareholder during the major restructuring of the company in 2010, the relevant property rights formalities for the defective real estate entering the company's assets have not been completed as of December 31, 2013. The major shareholder buys back the relevant assets at the evaluation price of the relevant assets at the time of the reorganization. In June 2014, the major shareholder, Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. has transferred 135.927 million Yuan of repurchase money to the company account, as the relevant formalities for the transfer are still being processed. The company has not yet dealt with the transfer of assets and equity.

**(7) Compensation of key managers**

Unit: Yuan

Item	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period
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Total remuneration of key managers	30,307,100.00	23,669,800.00
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## 6. Related party receivables and payables

### (1) Receivable items

Unit: Yuan

Item	Related party	Final balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Book balance	Provision for bad debts
Accounts receivable	New Hope Group Co., Ltd. and its holding subsidiaries	411,037.87	5,384.60	339,608.65	16,980.43
Accounts receivable	Nanjing Heda Food Co., Ltd.	26,309,974.18	26,309,974.18	26,309,974.18	26,309,974.18
Accounts receivable	New Hope Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	791,246.00	10,365.32	31,676.00	1,583.80
Accounts receivable	Beijing Jiahe Yipin Food and Beverage Management Co., Ltd.	13,717,539.12	179,699.77	5,382,515.54	269,125.78
Accounts receivable	Zhejiang Dingyu Food Co., Ltd.			4,635.00	231.75
Accounts receivable	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	4,200.00	55.02	7,000.00	350.00
Accounts receivable	Jingyuan New Hope Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	107,607.50	1,409.66		
Accounts receivable	Shandong Hypor Liuhe breeding Co., Ltd.	125,000.00	1,637.50		
Accounts receivable	Guangdong Hope No.1 Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	7,725,000.00	101,197.50		
Accounts receivable	Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. and its holding subsidiaries	1,269,187.81	16,626.35		
Accounts receivable	New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	8,000.00	104.80		
Notes receivable	Chengdu Huarong Chemical Co., Ltd.	400,000.00		950,000.00	
Advance payment	Sichuan Dingsheng Property Service Group Co., Ltd.			40,000.00	
Advance payment	Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.			545,805.00	
Advance payment	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	43,249,166.97		10,216,948.99	
Advance payment	Qingdao Big Shepherd Machinery Co., Ltd.	436,155.24			

Advance payment	Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd.	43,790.00			
Advance payment	New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. and other subsidiaries	58,139.60			
Advance payment	Grassroot Zhiben Group Co., Ltd. and its holding subsidiaries	4,945.00			
Advance payment	New Hope (Tianjin) Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd.	10,000.00			
Advance payment	New Hope Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	344,350.65			
Other receivables	Sichuan Dingsheng Property Service Group Co., Ltd.	15,000.00	757.50	15,000.00	750.00
Other receivables	New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries			200,000.00	10,000.00
Other receivables	Xianyang Yongxiang Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.			19,100,000.00	1,910,000.00
Other receivables	New Hope Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	57,387.00	2,898.04		
Other receivables	Beijing Meihao Meideling Food Co., Ltd.	606,416.00	81,805.52		
Other receivables	Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. and its holding subsidiaries	50,000.00	2,525.00		
Other receivables	Anhui Xinqiao Down Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00	2,698,000.00	20,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Other non-current assets	Qingdao Big Shepherd Machinery Co., Ltd.			32,654,470.40	
Interest receivable	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	50,810,305.55		15,802,277.78	

**(2) Project payable**

Unit: Yuan

Project name	Related party	Book balance at the end of the period	Opening book balance
Accounts payable	Linyi Liuhe Lusheng Food Co., Ltd.		1,039,082.00
Accounts payable	Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd.	151,987.45	619,098.84
Accounts payable	Sichuan New Hope Trading Co., Ltd.		156,145.11
Accounts payable	Qingdao Big Shepherd Machinery Co., Ltd.	71,161,972.66	2,526,870.91
Accounts payable	Beijing Jiahe Yipin Food and Beverage Management Co., Ltd.	552,100.66	
Accounts payable	Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. And its holding subsidiaries	1,498,672.99	
Accounts payable	Shandong Hypor Liuhe breeding Co., Ltd.	215,000.00	

Accounts payable	Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	189,320.34	
Accounts payable	New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	2,521.00	
Accounts payable	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	8,380.56	
Notes payable	Sichuan New Hope Trading Co., Ltd.	1,556,800.00	
Advance payment	Hebei Qianxihe Casings Co., Ltd.	132,660.43	191,967.83
Advance payment	Green Grass Group Co., Ltd. And its holding subsidiaries	35,411.18	
Advance payment	Anhui Antai Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.		50,288.80
Advance payment	New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. and other subsidiaries		5,760.00
Advance payment	Shanghai Liuhe Qinqiang Food Co., Ltd.	5,188,888.35	1,730,098.94
Advance payment	Sichuan Dingsheng Property Service Group Co., Ltd.		2,800.00
Advance payment	Beijing Jiahe Yipin Food and Beverage Management Co., Ltd.		105,732.47
Advance payment	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	666.00	44,210.95
Advance payment	New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	67,497.01	
Advance payment	Qingdao Big Shepherd Machinery Co., Ltd.	327,897.93	
Advance payment	Shandong Hypor Liuhe breeding Co., Ltd.	36,412.40	
Advance payment	Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and other holding subsidiaries	20,280.00	
Advance payment	Yan'an Xinyongxiang Technology Co., Ltd.	1,263,815.80	
Advance payment	New Hope Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	23,800.00	
Advance payment	Zhejiang Dingyu Food Co., Ltd.	5,755.68	
Other payables	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.		159,500,000.00
Other payables	Southern Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	143,998,704.00	157,498,704.00
Other payables	Sichuan Dingsheng Property Service Group Co., Ltd.		1,814,766.00
Other payables	Sichuan New Hope South Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.		117,777.46
Other payables	Qingdao Big Shepherd Machinery Co., Ltd.	963,950.00	1,637,982.79
Other payables	Linyi Liuhe Lusheng Food Co., Ltd.	0.03	
Other payables	Beijing Jiahe Yipin Food and Beverage Management Co., Ltd.		600,578.70
Other payables	Anhui Xinhua Duck Industry Co., Ltd.		9,071,000.00
Other payables	Hebei Qianxihe Casings Co., Ltd.	3,850.00	3,850.00
Other payables	Sichuan New Hope Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	117,777.46	
Other payables	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	1,016,500.00	
Other payables	New Hope Dairy Co., Ltd. And other holding subsidiaries	32,493.00	
Other payables	Yan'an Xinyongxiang Technology Co., Ltd.	1,500,000.00	
Other payables	Xinyun Hechuang (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.	609,910.31	
Long-term	New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	6,000,000.00	

payable			
Dividend payable	New Hope Group Co., Ltd.	89,500,000.00	200,000,000.00

## 7. Related party commitment

There are no related party commitments this year.

## 8. Other

## XIII. Share payment

### 1. General situation of share payment

Applicable  Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

The total amount of various equity instruments granted by the company in the current period	12,000,000.00
The total amount of various equity instruments of the company's current exercise	0.00
The total amount of various equity instruments invalidated by the company in the current period	0.00
The scope of the exercise price of the stock option issued by the company at the end of the period and the remaining term of the contract	The exercise price of the stock option is 16.62 Yuan per share; the period of validity of the stock option shall be no more than 36 months from the date of completion of the grant registration to the date of completion of the exercise or cancellation of all stock options; after the expiration of 12 months from the date of completion of the registration of the stock option, the incentive object who meets the exercise conditions can be divided into two phases according to 50% or 50% in the next 24 months.
The scope of the exercise price of other equity instruments issued by the company at the end of the period and the remaining term of the contract	The grant price of restricted shares is 8.31 Yuan per share; the period of validity of restricted stocks shall be no more than 60 months from the date of completion of the registration of the grant to the date of the lifting of the restriction or repurchase of all restricted stocks; after the expiration of 12 months from the date of completion of the registration of the grant, the incentive object who meets the conditions for lifting the restriction may lift the restriction in four phases according to the proportion of 25%, 25%, 25% and 25% in the next 48 months.

Other notes

(1) The decision-making process that has been implemented in the equity incentive plan

On May 8, 2019, the company held the 44th meeting of the Seventh Board of Directors and the 15th meeting of the Seventh Board of Supervisors. It examined and adopted the *Motion on the 2019 Restricted Stock and Stock Option Incentive Plan of New Hope*

*Liuhe Co., Ltd. (draft) and Its Summary, and the Motion on the “Measures for the Examination and Management of the 2019 Restricted Stock and Stock Option Incentive Plan of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.”, and the Motion on Requesting the General Meeting of Shareholders to Authorize the Board of Directors to Handle Matters Related to Equity Incentives.*

On June 6, 2019, the company held its first interim general meeting of shareholders in 2019 and approved the above-mentioned motion.

On July 4, 2019, the company held the 2nd meeting of the Eighth Board of Directors and the 2nd meeting of the Eighth Board of Supervisors, and examined and adopted the *Bill on granting restricted Stock and Stock Options to Incentive Targets.*

(2) The stock source of the equity incentive plan, the incentive object and the date of the first grant

The stock source of this equity incentive plan is the A share of the Company repurchased from the secondary market; the total number of incentive targets of this equity incentive plan is 24 for the first time, including senior managers serving in the company and sub-companies and other core management / technical personnel who are considered by the board of directors to have a direct impact on the company's operating performance and future development. The first grant date of restricted stock and stock options is July 18, 2019.

## 2. Equity-settled share payments

Applicable    Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

The method of determining the fair value of equity instruments on the date of grant	Determine the fair value of the equity instrument on the grant date according to the Black-Scholes pricing model
The basis for determining the number of instruments of exercisable rights and interests	It is estimated according to the achievement of the company's performance conditions and the results of personal performance evaluation, in which the company's performance conditions include operating income and operating net profit growth indicators
The reason for the significant difference between the current estimate and the previous estimate	None
The cumulative amount of equity-settled share payments included in the capital reserve	22,454,390.32
The total amount of fees recognized by equity-settled shares in the current period	22,454,390.32

Other notes

## 3. Cash-settled share payments

Applicable    Not Applicable

## 4. Modification and termination of share payment

None

## 5. Other

None

## XIV. Commitments and contingencies

### 1. Important commitments

Important commitments that exist on the balance sheet date

As of December 31, 2019, the company does not need to disclose important external commitments.

### 2. Contingent matters

#### (1) Important contingent events existing on the balance sheet date

As of December 31, 2019, the company has no contingencies that need to be disclosed.

**(2) The company should also explain any important contingent matters that the company does not need to disclose.**

There are no important contingent matters that need to be disclosed in the company.

## XV. Events after the balance sheet date

### 1. Important non-adjustment items

Unit: Yuan

Item	Content	Impact on financial position and operating results	The reason why it is impossible to estimate the number of impacts
Issuance of stocks and bonds	1. According to the 13th meeting of the Eighth Board of Directors of the company, the company intends to issue shares of no more than 4 billion Yuan to specific targets; and corporate bonds of no more than 10 billion Yuan (including 10 billion Yuan), which is planned to be issued in stages, the size of the proposed initial issue of bonds is planned to not exceed 3 billion Yuan (including 3 billion Yuan). 2. The 4 billion Yuan convertible bonds applied for by the company in 2019 have been successfully issued on January 9, 2020 and received 3.986 billion Yuan after deducting the issuance fee.		The size of the issue, the number of shares transferred, the price and so on are all uncertain

### 2. Profit distribution

Unit: Yuan

Profits or dividends to be distributed	621,563,432.85
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Profits or dividends declared after consideration and approval	621,563,432.85
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### 3. Other statements of events after the balance sheet date

There are no other events after the balance sheet date that need to be disclosed.

## XVI. Other important matters

### 1. Debt restructuring

There was no debt restructuring during the reporting period.

### 2. Asset replacement

#### (1) Non-monetary asset exchange

There was no exchange of monetary assets during the reporting period.

#### (2) Other assets replacement

There was no exchange of other assets during the reporting period.

### 3. Annuity plan

There is no annuity plan during the reporting period.

### 4. Termination of operation

There are no components of the enterprise that meet the determination of termination of operation during the reporting period.

### 5. Segment information

#### (1) The basis for determining the reporting Division and Accounting Policy

The company determines the operating segment on the basis of internal organizational structure, management requirements, internal reporting system, etc. the operating segment of a company refers to a component that meets the following conditions at the same time: 1) the component can generate income and expenses in daily activities; 2) the management of the enterprise can regularly evaluate the operating results of the component in order to decide to allocate resources to it and evaluate its performance. 3) to be able to obtain relevant accounting information such as the financial position, operating results and cash flow of the component. The company's segment information is divided by region and industry.

#### (2) Report the financial information of the segment

Unit: Yuan

Item	Abroad	Domestic	Total	Inter-segment set-off	Total
Business income	9,094,799,718.18	72,955,739,768.49	82,050,539,486.67		82,050,539,486.67
Operating cost	8,045,904,337.48	64,104,156,729.49	72,150,061,066.97		72,150,061,066.97
Total assets	11,027,158,710.98	135,327,991,957.96	146,355,150,668.94	82,137,483,785.39	64,217,666,883.55
Total liability	8,013,946,922.55	87,796,249,795.17	95,810,196,717.72	64,242,395,354.42	31,567,801,363.30

**(3) If the company has no reporting segment, or is unable to disclose the total assets and liabilities of each reporting segment, the reasons shall be explained**

**(4) Other notes**

Determine the segment information of the report based on industry distribution:

Item	Business income	Operating cost	Total assets	Total liability
Feed	42,430,962,048.33	38,993,670,271.33	19,812,123,901.12	15,528,738,863.13
Poultry industry	21,358,579,417.11	19,083,397,180.74	8,886,686,041.55	6,248,677,588.39
Pig industry	7,486,899,555.82	4,601,913,060.01	22,433,672,484.14	16,666,259,642.10
Food	7,148,518,393.85	6,185,288,336.01	3,801,801,767.50	2,258,975,846.25
Business and trade	2,853,366,739.82	2,691,940,393.21	10,313,514,164.88	8,838,788,189.16
Other	772,213,331.74	593,851,825.67	81,107,352,309.75	46,268,756,588.69
Total	82,050,539,486.67	72,150,061,066.97	146,355,150,668.94	95,810,196,717.72
Minus: internal offset			82,137,483,785.39	64,242,395,354.42
Total after offset	82,050,539,486.67	72,150,061,066.97	64,217,666,883.55	31,567,801,363.30

**6. Other important transactions and events that have an impact on investors' decisions**

There is nothing else to disclose.

**7. Other**

There is nothing else to disclose.

**XVII. Notes on the main items in the financial statements of the parent company**

**1. Accounts receivable**

**(1) Classified disclosure of accounts receivable**

Unit: Yuan

Category	Final balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Provision ratio		Amount	Proportion	Amount	Provision ratio	
Accounts receivable that make provision for bad debts on a single basis	304,806.00	16.46%	304,806.00	100.00%						
Of which:										
Accounts receivable made by combination of provisions for bad debts	1,546,588.92	83.54%	72,202.45	4.67%	1,474,386.47					
Of which:										
Total	1,851,394.92	100.00%	377,008.45	20.36%	1,474,386.47					

Provision for bad debts on an individual basis: accounts receivable that exceed the company's policy provision for bad debts

Unit: Yuan

Name	Final balance			
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Provision ratio	Reason for calculation
Tianbo Liu	55,656.00	55,656.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Xianhuai Wang	118,046.00	118,046.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Yong Wang	40,301.00	40,301.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Chengpu Xiao	90,803.00	90,803.00	100.00%	The recoverable amount is less than the book value
Total	304,806.00	304,806.00	--	--

Provision for bad debts by combination: accounts receivable from the provision for bad debts by combination in China

Unit: Yuan

Name	Final balance		
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Provision ratio
Low risk	597,006.92	7,820.79	1.31%
Lower risk	949,582.00	64,381.66	6.78%
Total	1,546,588.92	72,202.45	--

The description that determines the basis of the combination:

For accounts receivable divided into risk portfolios, with reference to the experience of historical credit losses, combined with the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions, the company compiles a comparison table between the age of accounts receivable and the expected credit loss rate for the whole duration, calculate the expected credit loss.

#### B. Accounts receivable of domestic enterprises

Serial No.	Risk analysis	Expected credit loss rate

B-1	Low risk	1.31%
B-2	Lower risk	6.78%
B-3	High risk	100.00%

The description that determines the basis of the combination:

If the provision for bad debts of accounts receivable is calculated according to the general model of expected credit loss, please refer to the disclosure methods of other receivables to disclose the relevant information about the provision for bad debts:

Applicable  Not Applicable

Disclosure by age

Unit: Yuan

Account age	Book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	1,851,394.92
Of which: Within 6 months	597,006.92
7-for 12 months	1,254,388.00
Total	1,851,394.92

## (2) Provision for bad debts set aside, recovered or reversed in the current period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

Category	Opening balance	Current change amount				Final balance
		Provision	To take back or turn back	Write-off	Other	
Accounts receivable Provision for bad debts		377,008.45				377,008.45
Total		377,008.45				377,008.45

## (3) The status of the top five accounts receivable collected by the defaulting party at the end of the period

Unit: Yuan

Unit name	Final balance of accounts receivable	As a percentage of the total balance of accounts receivable at the end of the period	Final balance of provision for bad debts
Deshan Chen	597,006.92	32.25%	7,820.79
Yuanlun He	590,000.00	31.87%	40,002.00
Xiaoguo Li	359,582.00	19.42%	24,379.66
Xianhuai Wang	118,046.00	6.38%	118,046.00

Chengpu Xiao	90,803.00	4.90%	90,803.00
Total	1,755,437.92	94.82%	

#### (4) Accounts receivable whose recognition is terminated due to the transfer of financial assets

There are no accounts receivable that are terminated for recognition due to the transfer of financial assets in the current period.

#### (5) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by transferring accounts receivable and continuing to be involved

The transfer of accounts receivable and continued involvement in the formation of assets and liabilities did not occur in the current period.

Other instructions:

## 2. Other receivables

Unit: Yuan

Item	Final balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable	73,397,114.11	27,259,892.96
Dividend receivable	465,500,000.00	1,078,500,000.00
Other receivables	23,082,780,267.73	13,921,059,948.05
Total	23,621,677,381.84	15,026,819,841.01

#### (1) Interest receivable

##### 1) Classification of interest receivable

Unit: Yuan

Item	Final balance	Opening balance
Time deposit	50,810,305.55	15,802,277.78
Other	22,586,808.56	11,457,615.18
Total	73,397,114.11	27,259,892.96

There is no overdue interest in the final balance of interest receivable.

#### (2) Dividend receivable

##### 1) Classification of dividends receivable

Unit: Yuan

Project (or invested unit)	Final balance	Opening balance

New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.	265,500,000.00	1,078,500,000.00
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd	200,000,000.00	
Total	465,500,000.00	1,078,500,000.00

Other instructions:

### (3) Other receivables

#### 1) Classification of other receivables by nature of payment

Unit: Yuan

Nature of payment	Book balance at the end of the period	Opening book balance
Receivables within the scope of the consolidated statement	23,078,624,768.41	13,917,146,521.74
Petty cash	2,885,976.43	2,779,263.83
Security deposit	503,574.56	503,524.56
Other	3,608,505.90	4,346,982.82
Total	23,085,622,825.30	13,924,776,292.95

#### 2) Provision for bad debts

Unit: Yuan

Provision for bad debts	Phase I	PhaseII	Phase III	Total
	Expected credit loss over the next 12 months	Expected credit loss over the entire lifetime (no credit impairment occurs)	Expected credit loss over the entire lifetime (credit impairment has occurred)	
Balance of January 1, 2019		3,716,344.90		3,716,344.90
The balance of January 1, 2019 in the current period	—	—	—	—
--Move on to the third stage				0.00
Turn back in this period		873,787.33		873,787.33
December 31, 2019 balance		2,842,557.57		2,842,557.57

Loss provision changes in book balances with significant changes in the current period

Applicable  Not Applicable

Disclosure by account age

Unit: Yuan

Account age	Book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	23,082,038,667.47
1 to 2 years	972,236.54
2 to 3 years	118,281.15
More than 3 years	2,493,640.14
3 to 4 years	360,000.00
4 to 5 years	1,360,000.00
More than 5 years	773,640.14
Total	23,085,622,825.30

### 3) Provision for bad debts set aside, recovered or reversed in the current period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

Category	Opening balance	Current change amount				Final balance
		Provision	To take back or turn back	Write-off	Other	
Provision for bad debts of other receivables	3,716,344.90		873,787.33			2,842,557.57
Total	3,716,344.90		873,787.33			2,842,557.57

At the end of last year, the company prepared 2,929,860.76 Yuan for bad debts, increased the provision for bad debts by 786,484.14 Yuan at the beginning of the year according to the new financial instruments standards, and returned 873,787.33 Yuan for the current period.

Before the current period, the company has fully set aside or set aside a large proportion of the provision for bad debts, but in the current period, the full recovery or recovery of a large proportion of other receivables with an important amount is 0.00 Yuan.

### 4) Other receivables in the top five of the ending balance collected by the defaulting party

Unit: Yuan

Name	The nature of the money	Final balance	Account age	As a percentage of the total balance of other receivables at the end of the period	Final balance of provision for bad debts
Tibet Xinhao Technology Co., Ltd.	Internal exchanges	1,858,600,000.00	Within 1 year	8.05%	0.00
New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	Internal exchanges	1,500,000,000.00	Within 1 year	6.50%	0.00

Tongliao Xinhao Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	Internal exchanges	981,800,000.00	Within 1 year	4.25%	0.00
Hebei Xinhao Fucheng Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	Internal exchanges	822,750,000.00	Within 1 year	3.56%	0.00
Golden Oak Investment Holdings (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Internal exchanges	802,710,500.00	Within 1 year	3.48%	0.00
<b>Total</b>	--	5,965,860,500.00	--	25.84%	0.00

### 5) Receivables involving government subsidies

Unit: Yuan

Name	Name of government subsidy program	Final balance	Final account age	The time, amount and basis expected to be collected

The company does not involve other receivables subsidized by the government.

### 6) Other receivables whose recognition is terminated due to the transfer of financial assets

There is no termination of recognition of other receivables due to the transfer of financial assets in the current period.

### 7) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by transferring other receivables and continuing to be involved

There is no transfer of other receivables in the current period and continues to be involved in the formation of assets, liabilities and other matters.

Other instructions:

## 3. Long-term equity investment

Unit: Yuan

Item	Final balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment reserve	Book value	Book balance	Impairment reserve	Book value
Invest in subsidiaries	8,531,365,092.16		8,531,365,092.16	8,533,237,442.81		8,533,237,442.81
Invest in cooperative enterprises or joint ventures	599,682,249.92		599,682,249.92	507,336,449.28		507,336,449.28

Total	9,131,047,342.08	0.00	9,131,047,342.08	9,040,573,892.09		9,040,573,892.09
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**(1) Invest in subsidiaries**

Unit: Yuan

Invested unit	Opening balance (book value)	Changes in the current period				Final balance (book value)	Impairment provision final balance
		make an additional investment	Reduce investment	Provision for impairme nt	Oth er		
Hainan New Hope Agriculture Co., Ltd.	7,000,000.00	3,784,799.18				10,784,799.18	
Mianyang New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Guanghan Guoxiong feed co., Ltd.	7,500,000.00	4,574,682.47				12,074,682.47	
Kunming New Hope Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	9,500,000.00	466,510.03				9,966,510.03	
Zunyi Jiahao Feed Co., Ltd.	6,443,491.20	551,925.61				6,995,416.81	
QuJing Guoxiong Feed Co., Ltd.	3,943,229.08					3,943,229.08	
Beijing New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	7,500,000.00					7,500,000.00	
Hebei New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Taizhou New Hope Agriculture Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	
Lhasa New Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.	5,500,000.00	16,500,000.00				22,000,000.00	
Mangshi New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	
Kunming New Hope Animal Nutrition Food Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	

Emeishan New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	
Wulong New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	
Baoji New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Sanyuan New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Wuzhou New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	
Guangxi New Hope Liuhe Culture Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	
Yongzhou New Hope Liuhe feed Co. Ltd	15,000,000.00					15,000,000.00	
Yangjiang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Huanggang New Hope Feed Technology Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Huaihua New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Yingtang New Hope Feed Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Ningxia New Hope Ruminant Nutrition Food Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Xiangyang New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Zunyi New Hope Liuhe Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00					10,000,000.00	
Guangzhou Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	48,800,000.00					48,800,000.00	
Sichuan Xinle plastic Co., Ltd.	3,800,000.00	223,039.62				4,023,039.62	
Jiangsu Tiancheng Health products Co., Ltd.	40,800,000.00					40,800,000.00	
Sichuan Xinhe Import and Export Co., Ltd.	9,228,115.46	4,862,692.44				14,090,807.90	

New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.	503,191,958.85					503,191,958.85	
Beijing New Hope Liuhe Trading Co., Ltd.	18,000,000.00		18,000,000.00				
New Hope Liuhe Food Holdings Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00					100,000,000.00	
Beijing Qianxihe Food Co., Ltd.							
Hebei Qianxihe Meat Industry Co., Ltd.	10,836,000.00		10,836,000.00				
Yanwei Information Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.							
Food Discovery Food Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd.							
Hebei New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00					100,000,000.00	
Yunnan New Hope Liuhe Poultry Industry Co., Ltd.	2,000,000.00					2,000,000.00	
Tibet Linzhi New Hope Liuhe Culture Co., Ltd.	12,081,000.00					12,081,000.00	
Chengdu Fenglan Technology Co., Ltd.	50,713,650.00					50,713,650.00	
Guangyuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	3,000,000.00					3,000,000.00	
Beijing Xindaolu Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00	
Tianjin Dingcheng Zhizi Investment Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00					100,000,000.00	
Golden Oak Investment Holdings (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00					100,000,000.00	
New Hope Liuhe Investment (USA) Co., Ltd.	162,983,250.00					162,983,250.00	
Yangling Benxiang	605,966,110.75					605,966,110.75	

Agricultural Industry Group Co., Ltd.						
Laoting Poultry breeding Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00			
Chongqing Tongliang New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Technology Co., Ltd.	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00	
Qingdao Xinhang Engineering Management Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00				50,000,000.00	
Qingdao Feidake Food Technology Co., Ltd.	2,100,000.00				2,100,000.00	
Tibet Xinhao Technology Co., Ltd.	502,678,173.17				502,678,173.17	
Santai New Hope Agriculture and Animal Husbandry financing guarantee Co., Ltd.	30,000,000.00				30,000,000.00	
New Hope Singapore Private Co., Ltd.	584,575,402.80				584,575,402.80	
New Hope International Holdings (Private) Co., Ltd.	94,167,694.50				94,167,694.50	
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd	1,052,335,894.98				1,052,335,894.98	
Shandong New Hope Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.	3,483,295,809.07				3,483,295,809.07	
New Hope Liuhe Feed Co., Ltd.	481,111,323.70				481,111,323.70	
Shanghai Shihe Commercial Co., Ltd.	1,186,339.25				1,186,339.25	
Sichuan New Hope Liuhe Science and Technology Innovation Co., Ltd.		1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,533,237,442.81</b>	<b>31,963,649.35</b>	<b>33,836,000.00</b>		<b>8,531,365,092.16</b>	

**(2) Invest in cooperative enterprises or joint ventures**

Unit: Yuan

Investment	Opening balance	Changes in the current period		Final balance	Impair
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unit	(book value)	make an additional investment	Reduced investment	Investment profit and loss recognized under the equity method	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Changes in other rights and interests	Declare a cash dividend or profit	Provision for impairment	Other	(book value)	ment provision on final balance
I. Cooperative enterprise											
Beijing Meihao Meideling Food Co., Ltd.	27,601,512.80	49,740,900.00		-5,641,978.86						71,700,433.94	
Subtotal	27,601,512.80	49,740,900.00		-5,641,978.86						71,700,433.94	
II. Joint venture											
New Hope Finance Co., Ltd.	479,734,936.48			48,246,879.50						527,981,815.98	
Subtotal	479,734,936.48			48,246,879.50						527,981,815.98	
Total	507,336,449.28	49,740,900.00		42,604,900.64						599,682,249.92	

### (3) Other notes

## 4. Operating income and operating cost

Unit: Yuan

Item	Current occurrence amount		The occurrence amount of the previous period	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main business	755,119,836.20	673,473,723.20	519,680,134.18	486,463,451.77
Other business	1,194,639.20		33,175,324.54	
Total	756,314,475.40	673,473,723.20	552,855,458.72	486,463,451.77

Whether the new income criteria have been implemented

 Yes  No

Other instructions:

## 5. Income from investment

Unit: Yuan

Item	Current occurrence amount	The occurrence amount of the previous period

Long-term equity investment income calculated by cost method	258,843,816.62	1,364,213,348.45
Long-term equity investment income calculated by equity method	42,604,900.64	46,584,824.05
Investment income from the disposal of long-term equity investments	-1,129,103.41	-350,777,200.43
Investment income from the disposal of financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period		38,694.48
Total	300,319,613.85	1,060,059,666.55

## 6. Other

### XVIII. Supplementary information

#### 1. Statement of non-recurrent profit and loss for the current period

√ Applicable   □ Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

Item	Amount	Description
Profit and loss on disposal of non-current assets	-131,475,162.20	The company disposes of fixed assets, intangible assets, productive biological assets and profit or loss of long-term equity investment.
Government subsidies included in the profits and losses of the current period (closely related to the business of the enterprise, except for government subsidies that are fixed or quantitatively enjoyed in accordance with the unified national standards)	113,155,014.75	Government subsidy income.
The investment cost of an enterprise acquiring subsidiaries, cooperative enterprises and joint ventures is less than the income generated by the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the invested entity when it acquires the investment.	2,974,450.36	
In addition to the effective hedging business related to the normal business of the company, the profit and loss of fair value changes arising from the holding of transactional financial assets, derivative financial assets, transactional financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities, and investment income from the disposal of transactional financial assets, derivative financial assets, transactional financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments	-17,670,301.34	The income obtained by a company from the purchase of transactional financial assets.
The receivables and the impairment of contract assets that are tested independently are prepared to be reversed.	9,764,097.98	

Non-operating income and expenditure other than the above	-211,725,664.34	It is mainly the normal death and panning expenditure of livestock and poultry breeding.
Other profit and loss items that meet the definition of non-recurring profit and loss	10,217,271.00	Income from financial products, etc.
Less: income tax impact	-1,579,982.80	
Influence amount of minority shareholders' rights and interests	6,954,012.15	
Total	-230,134,323.14	--

With regard to the non-recurring profit and loss items defined by the company according to the definition of "explanatory announcement No. 1 of company information disclosure of publicly issued securities-non-recurrent profit and loss", and the non-recurrent profit and loss items listed in "explanatory announcement No. 1-non-recurring profit and loss of publicly issued securities" shall be defined as recurrent profit and loss, the reasons should be explained.

Applicable  Not Applicable

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

Profit in the reporting period	Weighted average return on net assets	Earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share (Yuan / share)	Diluted earnings per share (Yuan / share)
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders of the company	20.63%	1.22	1.22
Net profit attributable to the company's common shareholders after deducting non-recurring profit or loss	21.57%	1.27	1.27

## 3. Differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards

**(1) At the same time, the difference between net profit and net assets in financial reports disclosed in accordance with international accounting standards and Chinese accounting standards.**

Applicable  Not Applicable

**(2) At the same time, the difference between net profit and net assets in financial reports disclosed in accordance with overseas accounting standards and Chinese accounting standards.**

Applicable  Not Applicable

**(3) Explanation of the reasons for the differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards. If the data audited by an overseas audit institution are adjusted for discrepancies, the name of the overseas institution shall be indicated.**

**4. Other**

## Section 13 Reference file content

(I) A financial statement signed and sealed by the person in charge of the company, the person in charge of accounting work and the person in charge of the accounting institution (accounting officer).

(II) The original audit report containing the signature of the accounting firm and the signature and seal of the certified public accountant.

(III) The original documents and announcements of all the company documents publicly disclosed by *Shanghai Securities News*, *Securities Times* and Juchao Information online during the reporting period.

New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.

Legal Representative: Chang Liu

April 1, 2020