JST Group Corporation Limited
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with Limited Liability)

AUDITOR'S REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2023 AND 2024

AND SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

pwc 羅兵咸永道

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of JST Group Corporation Limited

Opinion

What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of JST Group Corporation Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which are set out on pages 4 to 93, comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025;
- the company balance sheets as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss)/income for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months period ended 30 June 2025 (the "Relevant Periods");
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the Relevant Periods;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the Relevant Periods; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025 and the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the Relevant Periods in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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Other Matter

The comparative consolidated financial statements for the six months period ended 30 June 2024 have not been audited.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors of the Company regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Restriction on Distribution and Use

The consolidated financial statements are prepared for the purpose of the preparation of financial information for inclusion in the prospectus of the Company in connection with the initial public offering of shares of the Company on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. As a result, the consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the board of directors of the Company and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties for any purpose.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 13 October 2025

JST GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME

	Note	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
		2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 *(Unaudited)***	**2025 RMB'000**
Revenue	6	523,078	697,191	909,750	420,973	523,642
Cost of sales	7	(249,565)	(262,585)	(286,899)	(141,593)	(147,573)
Gross profit		**273,513**	**434,606**	**622,851**	**279,380**	**376,069**
Selling and marketing expenses	7	(314,310)	(343,999)	(369,921)	(170,556)	(189,002)
General and administrative expenses	7	(98,079)	(131,430)	(90,489)	(45,089)	(49,006)
Research and development expenses	7	(234,327)	(233,913)	(239,798)	(112,096)	(115,379)
Provision for impairment loss on financial assets	3.1(b)	(25)	(137)	(150)	(10)	(581)
Other income	9	22,055	32,896	15,096	3,358	3,793
Other (loss)/gains - net	10	(18,522)	2,565	318	(2,948)	1,194
Operating (loss)/income		**(369,695)**	**(239,412)**	**(62,093)**	**(47,961)**	**27,088**
Finance income	11	1,485	6,726	6,495	5,437	4,891
Finance costs	11	(103,717)	(13,650)	(1,079)	(631)	(355)
Finance (costs)/income - net		(102,232)	(6,924)	5,416	4,806	4,536
Loss on convertible redeemable preferred shares	26	-	(225,435)	(18,526)	(14,301)	(72,512)
Share of net (loss)/gain of investments accounted for using equity method	18	(35,152)	(18,252)	(4,438)	(2,747)	585
Loss before income tax		**(507,079)**	**(490,023)**	**(79,641)**	**(60,203)**	**(40,303)**
Income tax credit/(expense)	12	-	-	90,224	(136)	759
(Loss)/profit for the year/period		**(507,079)**	**(490,023)**	**10,583**	**(60,339)**	**(39,544)**
(Loss)/profit attributable to:						
Equity owners of the Company		(505,335)	(486,555)	12,152	(58,845)	(41,146)
Non-controlling interests		(1,744)	(3,468)	(1,569)	(1,494)	1,602
		(507,079)	(490,023)	10,583	(60,339)	(39,544)
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax						
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operation		93	(3)	(102)	185	(170)
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares due to own credit risk	26	-	2,063	2,516	(1,636)	(2,141)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year/period		**(506,986)**	**(487,963)**	**12,997**	**(61,790)**	**(41,855)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:						
Equity owners of the Company		(505,260)	(484,494)	14,587	(60,333)	(43,423)
Non-controlling interests		(1,726)	(3,469)	(1,590)	(1,457)	1,568
		(506,986)	(487,963)	12,997	(61,790)	(41,855)
(Loss)/earning per share attributable to the equity owners of the Company for the year (expressed in RMB per share)						
- Basic and diluted	14	(283.61)	(273.07)	6.82	(33.03)	(23.09)

The above statements of comprehensive income or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

JST GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

		As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	Note	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Contract acquisition costs	6.2	227,467	248,714	258,519	264,468
Property, plant and equipment	15	10,419	5,521	3,698	2,130
Right-of-use assets	16	9,275	26,439	15,279	10,828
Intangible assets	17	7,155	5,674	4,037	3,173
Investments accounted for using equity method	18	117,791	99,539	84,946	53,169
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20(b)	213,047	131,773	121,042	123,027
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20(c)	20,000	-	-	101,002
Prepayments	23	67,566	76,378	57,597	51,397
Deferred income tax assets	19	-	-	90,375	91,200
Total non-current assets		**672,720**	**594,038**	**635,493**	**700,394**
Current assets					
Inventories		347	465	523	324
Contract acquisition costs	6.2	85,498	125,575	139,494	146,018
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20(a)	6,500	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20(c)	150,000	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	21	102,547	98,919	190,447	237,910
Prepayments	23	14,241	26,788	64,092	65,430
Restricted cash	22(b)	-	-	100,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	22(a)	426,659	897,327	1,085,276	730,831
Total current assets		**785,792**	**1,149,074**	**1,579,832**	**1,180,513**
Total assets		**1,458,512**	**1,743,112**	**2,215,325**	**1,880,907**

JST GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS(CONTINUED)

	Note	As at 31 December 2022 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2023 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2024 RMB'000	As at 30 June 2025 RMB'000
DEFICITS IN EQUITY					
Attributable to equity owners of the Company					
Share capital	27	-	1	1	1
Share premium	27	-	2,479,571	2,479,571	2,479,571
Other reserves	28	76,131	(4,073,572)	(4,060,430)	(4,054,533)
Accumulated losses		(1,586,027)	(2,072,582)	(2,060,430)	(2,101,576)
Deficits in equity attributable to owners of the Company		**(1,509,896)**	**(3,666,582)**	**(3,641,288)**	**(3,676,537)**
Non-controlling interests		(3,171)	(6,639)	(8,208)	(6,606)
Total deficits in equity		**(1,513,067)**	**(3,673,221)**	**(3,649,496)**	**(3,683,143)**
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	16	2,313	17,443	6,863	1,930
Contract liabilities	6.2	755,759	979,527	1,159,893	1,252,306
Financial liabilities to investors	25	1,200,717	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**1,958,789**	**996,970**	**1,166,756**	**1,254,236**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	24	474,611	654,726	749,766	768,018
Contract liabilities	6.2	530,377	624,958	795,073	855,268
Lease liabilities	16	7,802	11,778	9,315	11,256
Convertible redeemable preferred shares	26	-	3,127,901	3,143,911	2,675,272
Total current liabilities		**1,012,790**	**4,419,363**	**4,698,065**	**4,309,814**
Total liabilities		**2,971,579**	**5,416,333**	**5,864,821**	**5,564,050**
Total deficits in equity and liabilities		**1,458,512**	**1,743,112**	**2,215,325**	**1,880,907**
Net current liabilities		**(226,998)**	**(3,270,289)**	**(3,118,233)**	**(3,129,301)**

The above consolidated balance sheets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

The consolidated financial statements on pages 4 to 93 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 13 October 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Luo Haidong Executive Director

Mr. Li Chansheng Executive Director

JST GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY

	Note	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
		2022	2023	2024	2025
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Investment in subsidiaries	34	-	5,125,710	5,136,438	5,144,646
Total non-current assets		-	5,125,710	5,136,438	5,144,646
Current assets					
Other receivables	21	1	350,027	350,027	27
Prepayments	23	-	8,181	11,015	7,280
Cash and cash equivalents		-	1,307	709	31,458
Total current assets		1	359,515	361,751	38,765
Total assets		1	5,485,225	5,498,189	5,183,411
EQUITY					
Attributable to equity owners of the Company					
Share capital	27	1	1	1	1
Share premium	27	-	2,479,571	2,479,571	2,479,571
Other reserves	28	-	95,118	108,362	114,429
Accumulated losses		(29)	(226,181)	(245,912)	(322,122)
Total (deficits)/equity		(28)	2,348,509	2,342,022	2,271,879
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Other payables	24	29	8,815	12,256	236,260
Convertible redeemable preferred shares	26	-	3,127,901	3,143,911	2,675,272
Total current liabilities		29	3,136,716	3,156,167	2,911,532
Total liabilities		29	3,136,716	3,156,167	2,911,532
Total equity and liabilities		1	5,485,225	5,498,189	5,183,411
Net current liabilities		(28)	(2,777,201)	(2,794,416)	(2,872,767)

The above company balance sheets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

The balance sheets of the Company were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 13 October 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Luo Haidong Executive Director

Mr. Li Chansheng Executive Director

JST GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Attributable to equity owners of the Company					Non-controlling interests	Total deficits in equity
		Share capital	**Share premium**	**Other reserves**	**Accumulated losses**	**Total**		
		RMB'000	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**
Balance at 1 January 2022		**-**	**-**	**51,477**	**(1,080,692)**	**(1,029,215)**	**(3,328)**	**(1,032,543)**
Comprehensive loss								
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(505,335)	(505,335)	(1,744)	(507,079)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	93	-	93	-	93
Transactions with owners of the Company								
Capital contribution from non-controlling shareholders		-	-	-	-	-	1,901	1,901
Share-based payments for employees	29	-	-	24,561	-	24,561	-	24,561
Balance at 31 December 2022		**-**	**-**	**76,131**	**(1,586,027)**	**(1,509,896)**	**(3,171)**	**(1,513,067)**
Balance at 1 January 2023		**-**	**-**	**76,131**	**(1,586,027)**	**(1,509,896)**	**(3,171)**	**(1,513,067)**
Comprehensive loss								
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(486,555)	(486,555)	(3,468)	(490,023)
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares due to own credit risk		-	-	2,063	-	2,063	-	2,063
Currency translation differences		-	-	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)
Transactions with owners of the Company								
Effect of the Reorganisation		1	2,479,571	(2,481,586)	-	(2,014)	-	(2,014)
Issuance of conversion redeemable preferred shares	26	-	-	(1,691,449)	-	(1,691,449)	-	(1,691,449)
Share-based payments for employees	29	-	-	21,272	-	21,272	-	21,272
Balance at 31 December 2023		**1**	**2,479,571**	**(4,073,572)**	**(2,072,582)**	**(3,666,582)**	**(6,639)**	**(3,673,221)**
Balance at 1 January 2024		**1**	**2,479,571**	**(4,073,572)**	**(2,072,582)**	**(3,666,582)**	**(6,639)**	**(3,673,221)**
Comprehensive income/(loss)								
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	12,152	12,152	(1,569)	10,583
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares due to own credit risk	26	-	-	2,516	-	2,516	-	2,516
Currency translation differences		-	-	(102)	-	(102)	-	(102)
Transactions with owners of the Company								
Share-based payments for employees	29	-	-	10,728	-	10,728	-	10,728
Balance at 31 December 2024		**1**	**2,479,571**	**(4,060,430)**	**(2,060,430)**	**(3,641,288)**	**(8,208)**	**(3,649,496)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

	Note	Attributable to equity owners of the Company					Non-controlling interests	Total deficits in equity
		Share capital RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000	Other reserves RMB'000	Accumulated losses RMB'000	Total RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Balance at 1 January 2025		**1**	**2,479,571**	**(4,060,430)**	**(2,060,430)**	**(3,641,288)**	**(8,208)**	**(3,649,496)**
Comprehensive loss								
Profit/(loss) for the period		-	-	-	(41,146)	(41,146)	1,602	(39,544)
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares and warrants due to own credit risk	26	-	-	(2,141)	-	(2,141)	-	(2,141)
Currency translation differences		-	-	(170)	-	(170)	-	(170)
Transactions with owners of the Company								
Share-based payments for employees	29	-	-	8,208	-	8,208	-	8,208
Balance at 30 June 2025		**1**	**2,479,571**	**(4,054,533)**	**(2,101,576)**	**(3,676,537)**	**(6,606)**	**(3,683,143)**
Balance at 1 January 2024		**1**	**2,479,571**	**(4,073,572)**	**(2,072,582)**	**(3,666,582)**	**(6,639)**	**(3,673,221)**
Comprehensive loss								
Loss for the period		-	-	-	(58,845)	(58,845)	(1,494)	(60,339)
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares and warrants due to own credit risk	26	-	-	(1,636)	-	(1,636)	-	(1,636)
Currency translation differences		-	-	185	-	185	-	185
Transactions with owners of the Company								
Share-based payments for employees	29	-	-	11,133	-	11,133	-	11,133
Balance at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)		**1**	**2,479,571**	**(4,063,890)**	**(2,131,427)**	**(3,715,745)**	**(8,133)**	**(3,723,878)**

The above consolidated statements of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
		2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 *(Unaudited)***	**2025 RMB'000**
Cash flows from operating activities						
Cash generated from operations	30	78,711	210,381	279,259	1,976	159,929
Income tax paid		-	-	(89)	(74)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		**78,711**	**210,381**	**279,170**	**1,902**	**159,929**
Cash flows from investing activities						
Loan to related parties	33(b)	(15,500)	(1,000)	-	-	-
Repayment of loan and interests by related parties	33(b)	3,000	18,136	1,578	1,578	-
Repayment of loan by a third party		4,000	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from redemption of wealth management product	3.3	1,326,161	91,036	4,258,669	841,471	2,759,314
Purchase of wealth management product	3.3,22(b)	(1,297,500)	(84,300)	(4,250,030)	(840,000)	(2,756,630)
Increase in restricted cash	22(b)	-	-	(100,000)	-	-
Decrease in restricted cash	22(b)	-	-	-	-	100,000
Interest received from time deposits	3.3	4,044	3,375	-	-	-
Purchase of time deposits	3.3	(170,000)	(20,000)	-	-	(100,000)
Redemption of time deposits	3.3	30,000	190,000	-	-	-
Payment for equity investment	18(i)	(5,000)	-	-	-	-
Payment for unlisted equity investment	3.3	(51,781)	-	-	-	-
Disposal of unlisted equity investment	3.3	-	83,032	-	-	-
Disposal of an associate	18(i),(iv)	-	-	13,500	13,500	30,000
Receipt of dividends from an investment with significant influence		620	970	-	-	-
Others		(2,459)	(265)	(969)	(473)	(85)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities		**(174,415)**	**280,984**	**(77,252)**	**16,076**	**32,599**
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from issue of shares of the Company to the then shareholders of Shanghai Jushuitan Network Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Jushuitan") pursuant to the Reorganisation		-	141,445	-	-	-
Cash paid to the then shareholders of Shanghai Jushuitan pursuant to the Reorganisation		-	(143,484)	-	-	-
Capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders		1,901	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from bank borrowings	30(d)	-	138,657	-	-	-
Repayment of bank borrowings and interest	30(d)	-	(138,914)	-	-	-
Redemption of conversion redeemable preferred shares	26	-	-	-	-	(543,292)
Principal elements and interest elements of lease payments	30(d)	(14,753)	(11,969)	(12,184)	(7,144)	(3,841)
Payment for listing expense		-	(6,400)	(991)	(623)	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities		**(12,852)**	**(20,665)**	**(13,175)**	**(7,767)**	**(547,133)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(108,556)**	**470,700**	**188,743**	**10,211**	**(354,605)**
Effect of exchange rate changes		622	(32)	(794)	134	160
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/period		534,593	426,659	897,327	897,327	1,085,276
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/period		**426,659**	**897,327**	**1,085,276**	**907,672**	**730,831**

The above consolidated statements of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

JST GROUP COPRORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation

1.1 General information

JST Group Corporation Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 2 August 2021 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands. The address of the Company's registered office is Palm Grove Unit 4, 265 Smith Road, George Town, P.O. Box 52A Edgewater Way, #1653, Grand Cayman KY1-9006, Cayman Islands.

The Company is an investment holding company. The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group") are principally engaged in providing e-commerce SaaS ERP service in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") (the "Listing Business").

1.2 Reorganisation

Prior to incorporation of the Company and the completion of the reorganisation as described below (the "Reorganisation"), the Listing Business was mainly carried out by Shanghai Jushuitan Network Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Jushuitan"), a limited liability company established in the PRC, and its subsidiaries (the "PRC Operating Entities").

In preparation for the initial public offering and listing of the shares of the Company on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing"), the Group underwent the Reorganisation to incorporate the Company as the holding company of the companies which now comprise the Group to conduct the Listing Business. The Reorganisation involved the following steps:

(a) Incorporation of the Company

On 2 August 2021, the Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability. As at the date of incorporation, the authorised share capital of the Company was United States Dollar ("US$") 50,000 divided into 500,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of US$0.0001 each. On the date of its incorporation, and September 13, 2021, the Company allotted and issued 2,039,641 ordinary shares to the four of the then shareholders of Shanghai Jushuitan (the "Initial Shareholders") and two other investors.

(b) Incorporation of an offshore subsidiary in the British Virgin Islands (the "BVI")

True Value Limited was incorporated in the BVI with limited liability on 14 September 2021 as an intermediate holding company of the Group. On the date of incorporation, one ordinary share of True Value Limited was issued and allotted to the Company. Upon completion of such allotment and issue, True Value Limited became directly wholly-owned by the Company.

(c) Incorporation of an offshore subsidiary in Hong Kong

Hong Kong True Value Limited ("HK True Value") was incorporated in Hong Kong with a limited liability on 4 October 2021 as an intermediate holding company of the Group. On the date of incorporation, 1 ordinary share of HK True Value was issued and allotted to True Value Limited. Upon completion of such allotment and issue, HK True Value became directly wholly-owned by True Value Limited.

1 General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation(continued)

1.2 Reorganisation(continued)

(d) Acquisition of equity interests of Shanghai Jushuitan from its then shareholders by HK True Value

For the purpose of reflecting and mirroring the then shareholding structure of Shanghai Jushuitan before the Reorganisation, on 21 February 2023, the Company (a) repurchased 337,815 ordinary shares from the Initial Shareholders, (b) entered into share subscription agreements with the then shareholders of Shanghai Jushuitan except for the Initial Shareholders for their subscription of 1,800,745 convertible redeemable preferred share ("Preferred Shares") reclassified from authorized ordinary shares, including (i) 288,441 Series Angel Preferred Shares (including 276,607 in the form of warrant("Warrant") with exercise price equal to RMB1 per share), (ii) 79,290 Series Pre-A Preferred Shares (including 65,089 in the form of Warrant with exercise price equal to RMB1 per share), (iii) 299,137 Series A Preferred Shares in the form of Warrant with exercise price equal to RMB1 per share, (iv) 235,212 Series B1 Preferred Shares (including 89,604 in the form of Warrant with exercise price equal to RMB1 per share), (v) 234,749 Series B2 Preferred Shares (including 108,313 in the form of Warrant with exercise price equal to RMB1 per share), (vi) 286,239 Series B3 Preferred Shares in the form of Warrant with exercise price equal to RMB1 per share, and (vii) 377,677 Series C Preferred Shares of the Company (including 329,878 in the form of Warrant with exercise price equal to their original issue price), and (c) reserved 311,780 ordinary shares to be issued for the purpose of employee incentive.

On 21 February 2023, HK True Value entered into share transfer agreements with the shareholders of Shanghai Jushuitan other than Broad Street Investments Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. ("Broad Street"), StoneBridge 2020, L.P. ("StoneBridge"), StoneBridge 2020 Offshore Holdings II, L.P. ("StoneBridge II") and Zhongjin Gongying Qijiang (Shanghai) Science and Innovation Equity Investment Fund Partnership (L.P.) ("CICC Gongying Fund"), pursuant to which HK True Value agreed to acquire their equity interests in Shanghai Jushuitan equivalent to RMB3,484,473 of registered share capital, representing 91.3517% of the then share capital of Shanghai Jushuitan, at an aggregate consideration of RMB3,484,473, which has been paid in 2023.

Upon and from the issuance of the Warrants, the warrant holders shall be deemed as the holders of Preferred Shares assuming the Warrants have been exercised in full, and the Company shall procure that the warrant holders have, any and all of the rights of Preferred Shares.

On 8 June 2023, the Warrants held by the warrant holders except for (Broad Street, StoneBridge, StoneBridge II and CICC Gongying Fund) were exercised, and on 5 September 2023, the Warrants held by Broad Street, StoneBridge, StoneBridge II and CICC Gongying Fund were exercised since relevant regulatory filings have been completed. On the same day of 5 September 2023, HK True Value further acquired the remaining 8.6483% equity interests in Shanghai Jushuitan from Broad Street, StoneBridge, StoneBridge II and CICC Gongying Fund at an aggregate consideration of RMB490,000,000 or equivalent US dollars and Shanghai Jushuitan became the subsidiary of HK True Value with 100% equity interests. The consideration of RMB140,000,000 has been settled in 2023 and the remaining RMB350,000,000 as promissory notes receivable due from HK True Value were settled subsequently in March 2025 (Note 21).

Upon completion of the above transfers on 21 February 2023, the Group's reorganisation was in substance completed and the Company became the holding company of Shanghai Jushuitan and the companies now comprising the Group.

Overall, the transactions above were considered multiple steps of one transaction which formed a recapitalisation of the Listing Business with no changes in management of the Listing Business and the ultimate owners of the Listing Business remain the same.

Moreover, as the Group's reorganisation was completed by 31 December 2023, the Group's financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 was prepared on consolidated basis.

JST GROUP COPRORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation(continued)

1.2 Reorganisation(continued)

(d) Acquisition of equity interests of Shanghai Jushuitan from its then shareholders by HK True Value(continued)

Upon the completion of the Reorganisation and as at the date of this report, the Group had direct or indirect interests in the following subsidiaries:

Company name	Country/place and date of incorporation / establishment	Registered issued capital	Attributable equity interest of the Group As at 31 December 2022	2023	2024	As at 30 June 2025	As at the date of this report	Principal activities and place of operation	Note
Directly held:									
True Value Limited	BVI, 14 Sep 2021	USD 1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	BVI	
Indirectly held:									
Shanghai Jushuitan Network Technology Co., Ltd. 上海聚水潭网络科技有限公司	The PRC, 26 Sep 2014	RMB 606,481,809	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Shanghai	(i)
Jiaxing Jushuitan Smart Technology Co., Ltd. 嘉兴聚水潭智能科技有限公司	The PRC, 29 Jun 2020	RMB50,000,000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Jiaxing	(ii)
Nanchang Jushuitan Information Technology Co., Ltd. 南昌聚水潭信息技术有限公司	The PRC, 28 Jan 2021	RMB10,000,000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Nanchang	
Jiaxing Jushuitan Information Technology Co., Ltd. 嘉兴聚水潭信息科技有限公司	The PRC, 27 Jan 2014	RMB1,000,000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Jiaxing	
Shenzhen Zhongxiang Network Technology Co., Ltd. 深圳市众享网络科技有限公司	The PRC, 1 Aug 2011	RMB2,000,000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Shenzhen	
Shanghai Juhuotong E-Commerce Co., Ltd. 上海聚货通电子商务有限公司	The PRC, 26 Apr 2020	RMB5,000,000	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Shanghai	(iii)
Hangzhou Jushuitan Network Technology Co., Ltd. 杭州聚水潭网络科技有限公司	The PRC, 28 Sep 2021	RMB10,000,000	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	Hangzhou	(iv)
Shanghai Shengshang Technology Co., Ltd. 上海晟尚科技有限公司	The PRC, 31 Jan 2019	RMB60,000,000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Shanghai	(vi)
Hong Kong Jushuitan Technology Co., Limited 香港聚水潭科技有限公司	Hong Kong, 1 Sep 2020	USD2,571,572.00	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	HongKong	(viii)
JST Investment Holding Corporation	BVI, 14 May 2021	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	BVI	
Zhuhai Furun Technology Co., Ltd. 珠海富润科技有限公司 ("Zhuhai Furun")	The PRC, 7 Apr 2011	RMB1,000,000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Zhuhai	(v)
JST ERP Technology (Thailand) Company Limited	Thailand, 31 Oct 2022	USD220,000	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	Thailand	(vii)
Jiaxing Jushuitan Investment Management Partnership (limited partnership) ("Jiaxing Partnership") 嘉兴聚水潭投资管理合伙企业(有限合伙)	The PRC, 7 Sep 2017	RMB3,208,972	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Jiaxing	
HK True Value Limited	Hong Kong, 4 Oct 2021	HKD1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	HongKong	(ix)

1 General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation(continued)

1.2 Reorganisation(continued)

(d) Acquisition of equity interests of Shanghai Jushuitan from its then shareholders by HK True Value(continued)

The English names of certain subsidiaries referred herein represent the directors' best effort at translating the Chinese names of these companies as no English names have been registered.

Except for below mentioned, no statutory audited financial statements were issued for some companies as they are either newly incorporated or not required to issue audited financial statements under the statutory requirement of their respective place of incorporation.

(i) The statutory financial statements of Shanghai Jushuitan for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 were audited by Shanghai Zhonghui Certified Public Accountants.

(ii) The statutory financial statements of Jiaxing Jushuitan Smart Technology Co., Ltd. for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 were audited by Jiaxing Zhenhe Certified Public Accountants.

(iii) The statutory financial statements of Shanghai Juhuotong E-Commerce Co., Ltd. for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 were audited by Shanghai Zhonghui Certified Public Accountants.

(iv) The statutory financial statements of Hangzhou Jushuitan Network Technology Co., Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 were audited by Jiaxing Zhenhe Certified Public Accountants.

(v) The statutory financial statements of Zhuhai Furun Technology Co., Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2022 was audited by Zhuhai Guorui Xinda Certified Public Accountants. The financial statements of Zhuhai Furun Technology Co., Ltd. for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were not audited.

(vi) The statutory financial statements of Shanghai Shengshang Technology Co., Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2024 was audited by Shanghai Zhonghui Certified Public Accountants. The statutory financial statements of Shanghai Shengshang Technology Co., Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2023 was audited by Jiaxing Zhenhe Certified Public Accountants. The financial statements of Shanghai Shengshang Technology Co., Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2022 was not audited.

(vii) The statutory financial statements of JST ERP Technology (Thailand) Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 was audited by The Best Associated Accounting Co.,Ltd. The statutory financial statements of JST ERP Technology (Thailand) Company Limited for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2023 were audited by Goglobal Accounting (Thailand) Co.,Ltd.

(viii) The statutory financial statements of Hong Kong Jushuitan Technology Co., Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023 was audited by ICS CPA Limited. The statutory financial statements of Hong Kong Jushuitan Technology Co., Limited for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2024 were not audited.

(ix) The statutory financial statements of HK True Value Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023 was audited by ICS CPA Limited. The statutory financial statements of HK True Value Limited for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2024 were not audited.

1 General information, reorganisation and basis of presentation(continued)

1.3 Basis of presentation

Immediately prior to and after the Reorganisation, the Listing Business was mainly conducted through the PRC Operating Entities. Pursuant to the Reorganisation, the Listing Business were ultimately under effective control of the Company through direct equity holding. The Company has not been involved in any other business prior to the Reorganisation and do not meet the definition of a business. The steps as described in Note 1.2 are merely a recapitalisation of the Listing Business with no change in shareholders and management of such business.

Accordingly, the Group resulting from the Reorganisation is regarded as a continuation of the Listing Business under the PRC Operating Entities and, for the purpose of this report, the consolidated financial statements of the Company now comprising the Group is presented using the carrying value of the Listing Business for all periods presented as if the Reorganisation has been completed before the Relevant Periods.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies

This note provides a list of material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The consolidated financial statements is for the Group consisting of the Company and the companies now comprising the Group.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board “IASB” (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost conversion, as modified by revaluation of certain financial liabilities and assets measured at fair value.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group has consistently adopted all applicable new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards throughout all the years presented except for any new or interpretation that are not yet effective.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation(continued)

Going concern

As at 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025, the Group had total deficits in equity of approximately RMB1,513,067,000, RMB3,673,221,000, RMB3,649,496,000, and RMB3,683,143,000, and net current liability position of approximately RMB226,998,000, RMB3,270,289,000, RMB3,118,233,000 and RMB3,129,301,000 respectively. For the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group incurred net (loss)/profit of approximately RMB(507,079,000), RMB(490,023,000), RMB10,583,000 and RMB(39,544,000) respectively, and had operating cash inflow of approximately RMB78,711,000, RMB210,381,000, RMB279,170,000 and RMB159,929,000, respectively.

The deficits in equity as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025 are attributable primarily to the financial liabilities to investors of RMB1,200,717,000 and the convertible redeemable preferred shares of RMB 3,127,901,000, RMB3,143,911,000 and RMB2,675,272,000 respectively, which derived from the issuance of the capital with preferred rights and preferred shares in the past and are classified as financial liabilities. The net current liability position as at 31 December 2022 , 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025 are attributable primarily to (1) convertible redeemable preferred shares with amount of nil, RMB3,127,901,000, RMB3,143,911,000 and RMB2,675,272,000 (Note 26); and (2) current contract liability with the amount of RMB530,377,000, RMB624,958,000, RMB795,073,000 and RMB855,268,000 respectively, which represents the received considerations in advance of performance and is likely not required to be repaid in cash.

In preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Company have given careful consideration of the following facts and circumstances which may have impact on the current and anticipated future liquidity of the Group:

- The Company will continue to improve its operating cashflow, mainly (1) to continue its selling efforts to expand the customer bases and continue to receive considerations in advance of performance from its customers; (2) to manage the people cost and improve cost efficiency;

- Pursuant to the updated shareholders agreement signed in May 2025, certain investors' rights to request the Company to settle the convertible redeemable preferred shares will be reinstated and become exercisable if the initial public offering, listing and trading of the Company's shares on a recognised stock exchange does not occur before 31 December 2025. The redemption price shall be paid within 12 months of the date of the redemption request. The directors of the Company therefore are of the view that it is unlikely that the Group will have significant cash outflows for the settlement of convertible redeemable preferred shares in the next 12 months from 30 June 2025 ;

- Pursuant to the side letters signed in May 2025, certain investors have already undertaken that they will not exercise above redemption rights prior to 31 December 2026.

Based on above consideration, management of the Group has prepared a cash flow projection covering a period of no less than 12 months from 30 June 2025. Based on the projection prepared by management, the directors of the Company believe that the Group will have sufficient cash resources to satisfy its operations in the next 12 months from 30 June 2025. Accordingly, the directors of the Company consider that it is appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation(continued)

2.1.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The IASB has issued a number of new and revised IFRS during the Relevant Periods. For the purpose of preparing the Group's Financial Information, the Group has adopted all applicable new and revised IFRSs throughout the Relevant Periods except for any new standards or interpretation that are not yet effective for the reporting period ended 30 June 2025.

As a result of adoption of this amendment, all the Convertible redeemable preferred shares were classified as current liabilities and the comparative figures in Relevant Periods were classified as current liabilities as well.

2.1.2 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the Relevant Periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

The Group plans to adopt these new standards, amendments to standards and annual improvements when they become effective:

Standards and amendments	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Amendment) 'Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments'	1 January 2026
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Amendment) 'Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity'	1 January 2026
Annual improvement to IFRS 10, IFRS 9, IFRS 1, IAS 7, IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'	1 January 2027
IFRS 10 (Amendment) and IAS 28 (Amendment) 'Sale or contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture'	To be determined

The directors have performed assessment on the new standards and amendments, and has concluded on a preliminary basis that these new standards and amendments would not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements when they become effective, except for IFRS 18 which will mainly impact the presentation of profit and loss statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation(continued)

2.1.2 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations not yet adopted(continued)

IFRS 18 sets out requirements on presentation and disclosures in financial statements and will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; provide disclosures on management - defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements and improve aggregation and disaggregation of information to be disclosed in the financial statements. Minor amendments to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” and IAS 33 “Earnings per Share” are also made.

IFRS 18, and the consequential amendments to other IFRS Accounting Standards, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

The application of IFRS 18 is not expected to have material impact on the financial position of the Group but is expected to affect the presentation of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and consolidated statement of cash flows and disclosures in the future financial statements. The Group will continue to assess the impact of IFRS 18 on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

2.2 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Except for the Reorganisation, the acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group (refer to Note 2.3).

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised loss are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, balance sheets and statements of changes in equity respectively.

2.2.2 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (2.2.3) below), after initially being recognised at cost.

The Group’s investments in associate in the form of redeemable instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”).

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.2 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting(continued)

2.2.3 Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or loss of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Where the Group's share of loss in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further loss, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised loss are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity-accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in note 2.7.

2.3 Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, except for business combination under common control. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the Group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the:

- consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.3 Business combinations(continued)

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions. Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or loss arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Separate financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment. Cost includes direct attributable costs of investment. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividend received and receivable.

Impairment testing of the investments in subsidiaries is required upon receiving a dividend from these investments if the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary in the period the dividend is declared or if the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements exceeds the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements of the investee's net assets including goodwill.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives or, in case of leasehold improvements, the shorter lease term, as follows:

		Years
-	Office and electronic equipment	3 to 5 years
-	Vehicles	3 to 5 years
-	Leasehold improvements	the shorter of the lease term or the useful life

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2.7).

Gain and loss on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within "Other gains - net" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.6 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as described in Note 17. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss. Gains and loss on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGUs") for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGU or groups of CGU that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

(b) Customer relationship

Customer relationships acquired in business combination are recognised initially at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently carried at the amount initially recognised less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the costs of acquired intangible assets over the estimated useful lives.

(c) Software and others

Software and others mainly include acquired computer software capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific software into usage. These costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as expense as incurred.

(d) Research and development

The Group incurs significant costs and efforts on research and development activities. Research expenditures are charged to the profit or loss as an expense in the period the expenditures are incurred. Development costs are recognised as assets if they can be directly attributable to a newly developed products and all the following can be demonstrated:

- it is technically feasible to complete the development project so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the development project, and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the development project;
- it can be demonstrated how the development project will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the development project are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet those above criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

During the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025, there were no development costs meeting these criteria and capitalised as intangible assets.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.6 Intangible assets(continued)

(e) Amortisation methods and periods

The Group amortises intangible assets with a limited useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

- Customer relationships	5 years
- Software and others	1-3 years

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

There were indicators of impairment for non-financial assets in sight of the loss making position (before tax) of the Group as of 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025. The Group operates in one business as a whole, providing SaaS services for e-commerce businesses through cloud-based software. The Group has two cash generating units ("CGU") for impairment testing purpose, Zhuhai Furun and Shanghai Jushuitan. As of 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025, other than goodwill from Zhuhai Furun CGU, which was fully impaired in 2022, non-financial assets of the Group mainly include leased buildings, equipment and software held for its R&D activities and daily operations, which are from Shanghai Jushuitan CGU. The recoverable amount of the Shanghai Jushuitan CGU at the end of the reporting period had been determined based on value in use calculations, using cash flow projections based on management's financial forecasts. Key assumptions applied in preparing the cash flow projections included revenue growth rate and pre-tax discount rate. Based on the result of the assessment, the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount of the Shanghai Jushuitan CGU with sufficient headroom. Hence, no impairment of other non-financial assets was recognised during the years ended 31 December 2022 , 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025.

2.8 Investments and other financial assets

(a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), or through profit or loss), and

- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and loss will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.8 Investments and other financial assets(continued)

(a) Classification(continued)

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in "Other gains - net", together with foreign exchange gains and loss. Impairment loss are presented as separate line item in the statements of comprehensive income.

- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or loss, interest income and foreign exchange gains and loss which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in "Other gains - net". Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and loss are presented in "Other gains - net" and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statements of comprehensive income.

- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within "Other gains - net" in the period in which it arises.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.8 Investments and other financial assets(continued)

(c) Measurement(continued)

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and loss on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and loss to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investments. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in "Other income" when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVPL are recognised in "Other gains - net" as applicable. Impairment loss (and reversal of impairment loss) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(d) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Expected credit loss are a probability-weighted estimate of credit loss (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial assets.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime loss to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The provision matrix is determined based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Impairment on other receivables from third parties and related parties are measured as either 12-month expected credit loss or lifetime expected credit loss, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If a significant increase in credit risk of a receivable has occurred since initial recognition, then impairment is measured as lifetime expected credit loss.

2.9 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet where the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.10 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection of trade and other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.10 Trade and other receivables(continued)

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade and other receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. See Note 21 for further information about the Group's accounting for trade receivables and other receivables and see Note 2.8 and Note 3.1 for a description of the Group's impairment policies.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.13 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Convertible redeemable preferred shares

Preferred shares issued by the Company ("Preferred Shares") are redeemable upon occurrence of certain future events. These instruments are also attached with a conversion option.

The Group designated the Preferred Shares as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are initially recognised at fair value. Any directly attributable transaction costs are recognised as finance costs in profit or loss. The component of fair value changes relating to the Company's own credit risk is recognised in OCI. Amounts recorded in OCI related to credit risk are not subject to recycling in profit or loss, but are transferred to retained earnings when realised. Other fair value changes relating to market risk are recognised in profit or loss.

The Preferred Shares were classified as current liabilities as the Preferred Shares may be converted at any time at the option of the Preferred Shareholders and the conversion feature does not meet the criteria for equity instrument under IAS 32.

2.15 Financial liabilities to investors

A contract that contains an obligation to purchase its own equity instruments for cash or another financial asset gives rise to a financial liability for the present value of the redemption amount. Even if the obligations to purchase are conditional on the counterparty exercising a right to redeem, the financial instruments with preferred rights are recognised as financial liability initially at the present value of the redemption amount and subsequently measured at amortised cost with interest charged in finance costs.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, canceled or have expired. The carrying amount of the financial instruments derecognised was credited into the equity.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.16 Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities are recognised if the Group receives consideration (or if it has the unconditional right to receive consideration) in advance of performance. Contract liabilities are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet, otherwise are presented as other non-current liabilities.

2.17 Current and deferred income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax loss.

(a) Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and loss.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.18 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the consolidated balance sheets.

(b) Pension obligations

Employees in the PRC are covered by various government-sponsored defined-contribution pension plans under which the employees are entitled to a monthly pension based on certain formulas. The relevant government agencies are responsible for the pension liability to these retired employees. The Group contributes on a monthly basis to these pensions. Under these plans, the Group has no further payment obligation for post-retirement benefits beyond the contribution made. Contributions to these plans are expensed as incurred and contributions paid to the defined contribution pension plans for an employee are not available to reduce the Group's future obligations to such defined contribution pension plans even if the staff leaves.

The Group also participates in a pension scheme under the rules and regulations of Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") for all its qualifying employees in Hong Kong. Under the MPF Scheme, the employer and its employees are each required to make contributions to the plan at 5% of the employees' relevant income, subject to a cap of monthly relevant income of HKD30,000. Contributions to the MPF Scheme vest immediately.

There were no forfeited contributions (by employers on behalf of employees who leave the defined contribution retirement benefit plans prior to vesting fully in such contributions) to offset existing contributions under the defined contribution schemes.

(c) Housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances

Employees of the Group in the PRC are entitled to participate in various government-supervised housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurance plan. The Group contributes on a monthly basis to these funds based on certain percentages of the salaries of the employees, subject to certain ceiling. The Group's liability in respect of these funds is limited to the contributions payable in each year. Contributions to the housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances are expensed as incurred.

(d) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.19 Share-based payments

The Group operates an equity-settled share-based compensation plan, under which the Group receives service from its employees in exchange for the equity instruments of the Group. The fair value of equity-settled share-based payments for the services received from employees was measured at the grant date of the equity instruments. It was recognised as share-based payments in the profit or loss and as share-based payment reserve respectively. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted as at grant date, including any market performance conditions, excluding the impacts of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions as well as including any non-vesting conditions, when applicable. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing performance and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

In addition, in some circumstances employees may provide services in advance of the grant date and therefore the grant date fair value is estimated for the purposes of recognising the expense during the period between service commencement period and grant date.

Where there is any modification of terms and conditions which increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the Group includes the incremental fair value granted in the measurement of the amount recognised for the services received over the remainder of the vesting period. The incremental fair value is the difference between the fair value of the modified equity instrument and that of the original equity instrument, both estimated as at the date of the modification. An expense based on the incremental fair value is recognised over the period from the modification date to the date when the modified equity instruments vest in addition to any amount in respect of the original instrument, which should continue to be recognised over the remainder of the original vesting period. Furthermore, if the entity modifies the terms or conditions of the equity instruments granted in a manner that reduces the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is not otherwise beneficial to the employee, the entity shall nevertheless continue to account for the services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted as if that modification had not occurred (other than a cancellation of some or all the equity instruments granted).

The share incentive scheme is administrated by Jiaxing Partnership, which is consolidated in accordance with the principles in note 2.2.1. When the shares are granted but not vested, they are recognised as other reserves of the Group.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.20 Revenue recognition

Revenue are recognised when or as the control of the goods or services is provided to the customer. Depending on the terms of the contract and the laws that apply to the contract, services and goods may be transferred over time or at a point in time.

(i) Revenue from provision of SaaS services

The Group provides SaaS services for e-commerce businesses mainly in the PRC. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

The Group offers SaaS products which are cloud-based software, and provides implementation services, which assist customers with initial setup of the SaaS products and do not transfer distinct goods or services to customers. Therefore, there is one performance obligation identified, which is provision of SaaS products. The Group sells SaaS products to customers, i.e. the SaaS products users, through its direct sales force or through its sales agents. The Group is responsible for delivering the cloud-based software, paying server fees to external cloud server vendors to ensure the cloud-based software is accessible and stable, and the Group has discretion in establishing the prices for SaaS products. The sales agents have the contractual obligation to follow the Group's pricing guidance and has no significant performance obligation towards the customer. Therefore, the Group is the principal and recognises revenue at the gross amount billed to the customers.

SaaS revenues primarily consist of fees that provide customers access to one or more of the cloud applications for e-commerce with routine customer support. The Group either charge customers (i) on an annual subscription package that offers unlimited or maximum volume, or (ii) based on the volume of orders processed on the products.

Under unlimited or maximum volume subscription model, customers are provided with access to one or more of the Group's SaaS products over the contract term. Revenue is generally recognised ratably over the contract term.

Under limited volume model, customers first purchase certain number of volume from the Group, and consumed the volume upon usage. Related revenue is recognised upon the consumption.

The Group capitalises sales commissions paid to its direct sales force and sales agents that had a direct and incremental relationship to obtain a contract as contract acquisition cost. Contract acquisition costs are charged into selling and distribution expenses on a ratable basis which is in line with the revenue recognition.

The costs incurred in fulfilling the contract is capitalised as an asset if the costs relate directly to a contract or anticipated contract, generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying the performance obligations in the future and are expected to be recovered. Costs would be recognised as expenses if they are general and administrative costs, wasted material, labour or other resources that were not reflected in pricing, related to satisfied performance obligations, or cannot be distinguished between satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations.

The Group periodically evaluates whether there have been any changes in its business, the market conditions in which it operates or other events which would indicate that its amortisation period of contract acquisition cost should be changed or if there are impairment indicators.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.20 Revenue recognition(continued)

(ii) Revenue from sales of products

The Group also sells a range of e-Commerce supportive equipment. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are accepted by the customer.

(iii) Revenue from promotion services

The Group provides promotion services through its direct sales force for products of other companies and charges commission. The revenue is recognised when the sales contracts are signed between these companies and their customers and the customers complete the payments.

(iv) Other services

The Group also provides other services and recognises revenue when the services are rendered.

2.21 Leases

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.21 Leases(continued)

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the Right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received,
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Group, which does not have recent third-party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

If a readily observable amortising loan rate is available to the individual lessee (through recent financing or market data) which has a similar payment profile to the lease, then the Group entities use that rate as a starting point to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability,
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received,
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.22 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

2.23 Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at FVPL is included in the net fair value gains on these assets.

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as “other income”. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

Interest income is presented as finance income where it is earned from financial assets that are held for cash management purpose, see Note 11 below.

2.24 Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, and
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.25 Other accounting policies

2.25.1 Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of the Company.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/ permitted by applicable IFRS Accounting Standards.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.25.2 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the executive directors who makes strategic decisions.

2.25.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB"), which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and loss resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised within "Other gains - net" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

2 Summary of material accounting policies and other accounting policies(continued)

2.25 Other accounting policies(continued)

2.25.3 Foreign currency translation(continued)

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- income and expenses for each consolidated income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

2.25.4 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.25.5 Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating loss.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expenses.

2.25.6 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company’s shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group’s and the Company’s financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company’s shareholders or directors, where appropriate.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the relevant group entity. Foreign exchange risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates.

For the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025, the foreign currency assets of the Group entities are mainly PRC entities' cash and cash equivalents denominated in USD and THB. The foreign exchange risk the Group is facing mainly comes from movements in the USD/RMB and THB/RMB.

For the Group's subsidiaries whose functional currency is RMB, if USD had strengthened/weakened by 5% against RMB with all other variables held constant, loss before income tax for the year would have been approximately RMB849,000, RMB344,000, RMB 853,000, RMB336,000 and RMB1,984,000, lower/higher for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 respectively, as a result of net foreign exchange gains/loss on translation of net monetary assets denominated in USD. If THB had strengthened/weakened by 5% against RMB with all other variables held constant, loss before income tax for the year would have been approximately RMB20,000, RMB84,000, RMB540,000, RMB170,000 and RMB873,000 lower/higher for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 respectively, as a result of net foreign exchange gains/loss on translation of net monetary assets denominated in THB.

(ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk in respect of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held by the Group which are carried at fair value with changes in the fair value recognised in profit or loss.

To manage its price risk arising from investments, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group. Each investment is managed by senior management on a case by case basis. The impact of variable price of the Group's investments please refer to Note 20.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows were substantially independent of changes in market interest rates and the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets except for cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and wealth management products, details of which have been disclosed in Note 22.

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates is also attributable to the financial liabilities to investors, details of which have been disclosed in Note 25. The financial liabilities to investors were carried at fixed rates, which expose the Group to fair value interest-rate risk.

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors(continued)

(b) Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to its trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, wealth management products and time deposits. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, wealth management products and time deposits represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, wealth management products and time deposits

To manage risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, wealth management products and time deposits, the Group only transacts with stated-owned financial institutions in the PRC or reputable banks and financial institutions having high-credit-quality in the PRC. There has been no recent history of default in relation to these financial institutions.

(ii) Trade and other receivables

For sale of SaaS products and other products, the Group requires prepayments from customers. For provision of promotion services, the Group's main customers are related parties. The Group has assessed the credit quality of the customers, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The credit term is 1 month. The Group has monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts.

In addition, the Group makes periodic collective assessments as well as individual assessment on the recoverability based on historical settlement records and past experience. The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition.

Trade receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit loss which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets without doubtful credit risk.

To measure the expected credit loss, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and ageing period. The expected credit loss also incorporate forward-looking information.

The expected loss rates are based on payment pattern of debtors with similar risk profiles and the corresponding historical credit loss experienced within this period and aged-based migration rates of past due trade receivables. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the gross domestic product index ("GDP"), Consumer price index ("CPI") and Producer price index ("PPI") of the country in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors(continued)

(b) Credit risk(continued)

(ii) Trade and other receivables(continued)

Trade receivables(continued)

As at 31 December 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, the Group's trade receivables of RMB1,857,000 and RMB2,735,000 and RMB3,282,000 was individually determined to be impaired. Among the total loss allowance of RMB817,000 and RMB920,000 and RMB1,143,000, as at 31 December 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, the loss allowance of individually impaired trade receivables amounted to RMB371,000 and RMB547,000 and RMB656,000 which is due from a related party that was in collection difficulties and management assessed that this customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full. There were no individually assessed trade receivables for impairment as at 31 December 2022.

On that basis, the Group's exposure to credit risk, ECLs for trade receivables, excluding those under individual assessment as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025 was determined as follows:

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 years	Total
31 December 2022			
Average expected credit loss rate	1.53%	100.00%	4.93%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	2,739	98	2,837
Loss allowance (RMB'000)	(42)	(98)	(140)
31 December 2023			
Average expected credit loss rate	10.70%	100.00%	13.47%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	3,207	103	3,310
Loss allowance (RMB'000)	(343)	(103)	(446)
31 December 2024			
Average expected credit loss rate	7.53%	100.00%	11.32%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	3,160	135	3,295
Loss allowance (RMB'000)	(238)	(135)	(373)
30 June 2025			
Average expected credit loss rate	13.90%	100.00%	13.90%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	3,504	-	3,504
Loss allowance (RMB'000)	(487)	-	(487)

The loss allowances for trade receivables as at 31 December and 30 June reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
At the beginning of the year/period	(288)	(140)	(817)	(817)	(920)
Reversal/(provision) for doubtful receivables	148	(845)	(103)	(13)	(356)
Written off as uncollectible	-	168	-	-	133
At the end of the year/period	(140)	(817)	(920)	(830)	(1,143)

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors(continued)

(b) Credit risk(continued)

(ii) Trade and other receivables(continued)

Other receivables

Other receivable mainly includes authorised fee due from e-Commerce platform, rental deposits and others. The Group has assessed all other receivables are in the stage 1 base on the historical settlements records and quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportive.

The loss allowance as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025 was determined as follows for other receivables:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Total
31 December 2022				
Average expected credit loss rate	0.86%	2.31%	2.30%	1.06%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	87,038	6,724	7,159	100,921
Loss allowance (RMB'000)	(751)	(155)	(165)	(1,071)
31 December 2023				
Average expected credit loss rate	0.20%	1.52%	2.18%	0.38%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	85,075	2,891	6,966	94,932
Loss allowance (RMB'000)	(167)	(44)	(152)	(363)
31 December 2024				
Average expected credit loss rate	0.13%	2.56%	1.41%	0.22%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	174,412	1,602	9,733	185,747
Loss allowance (RMB'000)	(232)	(41)	(137)	(410)
30 June 2025				
Average expected credit loss rate	0.20%	2.28%	1.56%	0.27%
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	221,384	744	10,774	232,902
Loss allowance (RMB'000)	(450)	(17)	(168)	(635)

The loss allowances for other receivables as at 31 December and 30 June reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	Year ended 31 December			**Six months ended 30 June**	
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)**	**2025 RMB'000**
At the beginning of the year/period	(898)	(1,071)	(363)	(363)	(410)
(Provision)/reversal for doubtful receivables	(173)	708	(47)	3	(225)
At the end of the year/period	(1,071)	(363)	(410)	(360)	(635)

No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025.

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors(continued)

(b) Credit risk(continued)

(iii) Provision for impairment loss on financial assets

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
(Provision)/reversal for doubtful receivables					
- Trade receivables	148	(845)	(103)	(13)	(356)
- Other receivables	(173)	708	(47)	3	(225)
	(25)	(137)	(150)	(10)	(581)

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group's management regularly monitors current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial Liabilities	Less than 1 year RMB'000	Between 1 and 2 years RMB'000	Between 2 and 5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 31 December 2022					
Trade and other payables (excluding staff salaries and welfare payables and accrual taxes other than income tax)	235,574	-	-	-	235,574
Lease liabilities	8,349	2,016	1,879	-	12,244
Financial liabilities to investors	-	-	1,493,225	-	1,493,225
	243,923	2,016	1,495,104	-	1,741,043
As at 31 December 2023					
Trade and other payables (excluding staff salaries and welfare payables and accrual taxes other than income tax)	395,925	-	-	-	395,925
Lease liabilities	12,892	11,224	6,922	-	31,038
Convertible redeemable preferred shares (i)	-	1,581,101	-	-	1,581,101
	408,817	1,592,325	6,922	-	2,008,064
As at 31 December 2024					
Trade and other payables (excluding staff salaries and welfare payables and accrual taxes other than income tax)	498,702	-	-	-	498,702
Lease liabilities	9,815	6,937	99	-	16,851
Convertible redeemable preferred shares (i)	1,581,101	-	-	-	1,581,101
	2,089,618	6,937	99	-	2,096,654
As at 30 June 2025					
Trade and other payables (excluding staff salaries and welfare payables and accrual taxes other than income tax)	558,510	-	-	-	558,510
Lease liabilities	11,290	1,944	-	-	13,234
Convertible redeemable preferred shares (i)	-	756,744	315,697	-	1,072,441
	569,800	758,688	315,697	-	1,644,185

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors(continued)

(c) Liquidity risk(continued)

(i) The contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Convertible redeemable preferred shares represents the maximum exposure of the redemption of Preferred Shares if a redemption event occurs as described in Note 26. Although the contractual maturity date for cash settlement is over one year, the convertible redeemable preferred shares were classified as current liabilities as they may be converted at any time at the option of the Preferred Shareholders and the conversion feature does not meet the criteria for equity instrument under IAS 32.

3.2 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group monitors capital by regularly reviewing the capital structure. As a part of this review, the directors of the Company consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with the issued share capital. The Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to owners, return capital to owners, issue new shares or repurchase the Company's shares. In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the Group's capital risk is low.

3.3 Fair value estimation

(a) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

As at 31 December 2022	Note	**Level 1 RMB'000**	**Level 2 RMB'000**	**Level 3 RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVPL					
- Investment in wealth management products	20	-	-	6,500	6,500
- Unlisted equity investment	20	-	-	213,047	213,047
Financial assets at FVOCI					
- Time deposits	20	-	-	170,000	170,000
Total financial assets		-	-	389,547	389,547

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation(continued)

(a) Fair value hierarchy(continued)

As at 31 December 2023	Note	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVPL					
- Unlisted equity investment	20	-	-	131,773	131,773
Total financial assets		-	-	131,773	131,773
Financial liabilities					
Convertible redeemable preferred shares	26	-	-	3,127,901	3,127,901
Total financial liabilities		-	-	3,127,901	3,127,901

As at 31 December 2024	Note	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVPL					
- Unlisted equity investment	20	-	-	121,042	121,042
Total financial assets		-	-	121,042	121,042
Financial liabilities					
Convertible redeemable preferred shares	26	-	-	3,143,911	3,143,911
Total financial liabilities		-	-	3,143,911	3,143,911

As at 30 June 2025	Note	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVPL					
- Unlisted equity investment	20	-	-	123,027	123,027
Financial assets at FVOCI					
- Time deposits	20	-	-	101,002	101,002
Total financial assets		-	-	224,029	224,029
Financial liabilities					
Convertible redeemable preferred shares	26	-	-	2,675,272	2,675,272
Total financial liabilities		-	-	2,675,272	2,675,272

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation(continued)

(a) Fair value hierarchy(continued)

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at each of the reporting dates. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

- Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(b) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items including investments in wealth management product, unlisted companies and time deposit for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025. Details of the movements and significant unobservable inputs used in convertible redeemable preferred shares are set out in Note 26.

	Investment in wealth management products RMB'000	**Unlisted equity investment RMB'000**	**Time deposits RMB'000**
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	46,321	172,590	30,000
Additions	1,297,500	51,781	170,000
Settlements	(1,326,161)	-	(34,044)
(Losses)/gains recognised in profit or loss	(11,160)	(11,324)	4,044
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	6,500	213,047	170,000
Opening balance at 1 January 2023	6,500	213,047	170,000
Additions	84,300	-	20,000
Settlements(i)	(91,036)	(83,032)	(193,375)
Gains recognised in profit or loss	236	1,758	3,375
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	-	131,773	-
Opening balance at 1 January 2024	-	131,773	-
Additions	4,250,030	-	-
Settlements	(4,258,669)	-	-
Gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss	8,639	(10,731)	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2024	-	121,042	-

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation(continued)

(b) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) (continued)

	Investment in wealth management products RMB'000	Unlisted equity investment RMB'000	Time deposits RMB'000
Opening balance at 1 January 2025	-	121,042	-
Additions	2,756,630	-	100,000
Settlements	(2,759,314)	-	-
Gains recognised in profit or loss	2,684	1,985	1,002
Closing balance at 30 June 2025	-	123,027	101,002
Opening balance at 1 January 2024	-	131,773	-
Additions	840,000	-	-
Settlements	(841,471)	-	-
Gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss	1,471	(8,124)	-
Closing balance at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	-	123,649	-

(i) The Group disposed an unlisted equity investment in 2023.

(c) Valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine fair values and valuation process

The Group has a team that manages the valuation exercise of level 3 instruments for financial reporting purposes. The team manages the valuation exercise of the financial instruments on a case-by-case basis. At least once every year, the team would use valuation techniques to determine the fair value of the Group's level 3 instruments. External valuation experts will be involved when necessary.

The valuation of the level 3 instruments mainly included investment in wealth management products, unlisted equity investment and time deposits. As these instruments are not traded in an active market, their fair values have been determined by using various applicable valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow model and market approach etc. The Group engaged an independent valuer to assist them on valuation of non-current unlisted equity investments.

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation(continued)

(c) Valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine fair values and valuation process(continued)

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements:

Description	Fair value				Significant unobservable inputs	Range of inputs				Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	As at 31 December			As at 30 June		As at 31 December			As at 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000		2022	2023	2024	2025	
Investment in wealth management products	6,500	-	-	-	Expected rate of return	3.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	The higher the expected rate of return, the higher the fair value
					Expected volatility	41.1%~53%	38.3%~50.3%	35.3%~50.5%	38.7%~50.3%	The higher the expected volatility, the lower the fair value
					Business enterprise value/sales multiple ("EV/S")	0.5~17.1	0.8~21.3	0.9~15.5	0.76~17.5	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value
Unlisted equity investment	213,047	131,773	121,042	123,027	Discount for lack of marketability ("DloM")	21%~30%	20%~30%	13%~29%	13%~29%	The higher the lack of liquidity discount rate, the lower the fair value
Time deposits	170,000	-	-	101,002	Expected rate of return	3.30%~3.74%	N/A	N/A	2.2%	The higher the expected rate of return, the higher the fair value

Key assumptions used in the valuation of the fair value of financial assets include expected volatility, EV/S and DloM. The Company performed sensitivity analysis on expected volatility, EV/S and DloM, the most sensitive assumptions, for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025. If the expected volatility had decreased or increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the fair value of financial assets would have been increased or decreased by approximately RMB1,207,000, RMB2,725,000, RMB469,000 and RMB 33,000 as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, respectively. If the EV/S had decreased or increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the fair value of financial assets would have been decreased or increased by approximately RMB12,122,000, RMB17,916,000, RMB10,382,000 and RMB 10,986,000 as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025. If the DloM had decreased or increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the fair value of financial assets would have been increased or decreased by approximately RMB 3,908,000, RMB4,987,000, RMB3,229,000 and RMB 3,660,000 as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025.

Key assumption used in the valuation of the fair value of investment in wealth management products and time deposits is expected rate of return. The Company performed sensitivity analysis on expected rate of return for the years ended 31 December 2022 and the six months ended 30 June 2025. If the expected rate of return had decreased or increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the fair value of investment in wealth management products and time deposits would have been increased or decreased by approximately RMB1,102,000 at 31 December 2022 and RMB660,000 at 30 June 2025.

3 Financial risk management(continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation(continued)

(d) Financial instruments carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and other receivables and the Group's financial liabilities, including trade payables, other payables and accruals approximate to their fair values due to their short maturities.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Estimation of the fair value of certain financial assets

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the respective fair value of these financial assets.

(b) Share-based payments

As mentioned in Note 29, the Group has granted share options to its employees. The Group has engaged an independent valuer to determine the total fair value of the options granted to employees, which is to be expensed over the vesting period. Significant estimate on assumptions, such as the discount rate, risk-free interests rate, expected volatility, estimation of vesting period and dividend yield, is required to be made by the directors in applying the option pricing model.

(c) Current and deferred income taxes

The Group is subject to corporate income taxes in the PRC. Judgement is required in determining the amount of the provision for taxation and the timing of payment of the related taxations. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets relating to certain temporary differences and tax loss are recognised when management considers to be probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences or tax loss can be utilised. The outcome of their actual utilisation may be different.

Critical management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements(continued)

(d) Fair value of convertible redeemable preferred shares

The convertible redeemable preferred shares issued by the Company are not traded in an active market and the respective fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group applied the discounted cash flow method to determine the underlying equity value method and equity allocation model to determine the fair value of the convertible redeemable preferred shares. Details of the valuation models, key assumptions and inputs are disclosed in Note 26.

5 Segment information

The Group's business activities, for which discrete financial information is available, are regularly reviewed and evaluated by the CODM. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the executive directors of the Company that make strategic decisions.

The Group's CODM reviews consolidated results when making strategic decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Group as a whole and hence, the Group has only one reportable operating segment.

The major operating entities of the Group are domiciled in the PRC. Accordingly, almost all the Group's results were derived in the PRC and almost all the operating assets of the Group are located in the PRC during the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2025.

6 Revenue

Revenue mainly comprises of proceeds from providing SaaS services and sales of supportive equipment. An analysis of the Group's revenue by category for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025, is as follows:

6.1 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
SaaS	497,935	669,874	877,530	406,581	506,535
Sales of supportive equipment	17,697	17,813	18,002	9,582	7,931
Promotion service fees	6,998	8,746	13,596	4,173	8,387
Others	448	758	622	637	789
Total revenue	523,078	697,191	909,750	420,973	523,642

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Timing of revenue recognition					
- At a point in time	25,143	27,317	32,220	14,392	17,107
- Over time	497,935	669,874	877,530	406,581	506,535
Total revenue	523,078	697,191	909,750	420,973	523,642

6 Revenue(continued)

6.2 Assets and liabilities related to contract with customers

The Group has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Contract acquisition costs	312,965	374,289	398,013	410,486
Contract liabilities	1,286,136	1,604,485	1,954,966	2,107,574

(i) Contract acquisition costs

The Group has recognised an asset in relation to costs to obtain contracts. This is presented as contract acquisition costs in consolidated balance sheets.

Contract acquisition costs for initial contracts are amortised on a ratable basis which is in line with the revenue recognition. The management expects the capitalised costs to be completely recovered and no impairment loss should be recognised since no loss is expected to be incurred for the related customer contracts when all the costs that relate to the fulfillment of the contract are taken into account.

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Total contract acquisition costs	312,965	374,289	398,013	410,486
Less: amounts to be amortised within one year	(85,498)	(125,575)	(139,494)	(146,018)
Contract acquisition costs - non-current	227,467	248,714	258,519	264,468

The following table shows the changes of contract acquisition costs balances:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
The beginning of contract acquisition costs	262,768	312,965	374,289	374,289	398,013
Asset recognised from costs incurred to obtain a contract	143,317	185,015	174,111	80,006	92,600
Amortisation recognised as sales commission to sales agents in selling and marketing expenses related to services or products during the year/period (Note 7)	(30,311)	(38,904)	(48,370)	(22,874)	(25,407)
Amortisation recognised as commission for sales personnel of employee benefit expenses in selling and marketing expenses related to services or products during the year/period (Note 8)	(62,809)	(84,787)	(102,017)	(48,413)	(54,720)
The ending balance of contract acquisition costs	312,965	374,289	398,013	383,008	410,486

6 Revenue(continued)

6.2 Assets and liabilities related to contract with customers(continued)

(ii) Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities of the Group mainly arise from the advance payments made by customers while the underlying services are yet to be provided.

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Total contract liabilities	1,286,136	1,604,485	1,954,966	2,107,574
Less: amounts to be recognised in revenue within one year	(530,377)	(624,958)	(795,073)	(855,268)
Contract liabilities - non-current	755,759	979,527	1,159,893	1,252,306

(iii) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Beginning balance	1,085,285	1,286,136	1,604,485	1,604,485	1,954,966
Addition	698,786	988,223	1,228,011	565,058	659,143
Recognised in revenue (Note 6.1)	(497,935)	(669,874)	(877,530)	(406,581)	(506,535)
Ending balance	1,286,136	1,604,485	1,954,966	1,762,962	2,107,574

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities.

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Revenue recognised that was included in the balance of contract liabilities at the beginning of the year/period	350,527	474,648	613,660	349,431	476,807

(iv) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
To be recognised as revenue within 1 year	552,162	647,184	817,087	878,466
To be recognised as revenue over 1 year	1,429,475	1,744,632	2,047,446	2,120,003
Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations of long-term contracts	1,981,637	2,391,816	2,864,533	2,998,469

6 Revenue(continued)

6.2 Assets and liabilities related to contract with customers(continued)

(iv) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations(continued)

The following table shows performance obligations that were unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied.

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Unsatisfied	108,774	112,775	163,027	187,084
Partially unsatisfied	1,872,863	2,279,041	2,701,506	2,811,385
Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations of long-term contracts	1,981,637	2,391,816	2,864,533	2,998,469

7 Expenses by nature

The detailed analysis of cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses is as follow:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Employee benefit expenses (Note 8)	710,685	732,410	745,912	353,209	374,656
Cloud server fees	53,445	67,143	80,540	39,982	42,783
Sales commission to sales agents	30,311	38,904	48,370	22,874	25,407
Technical service fees	13,977	24,719	29,033	13,170	17,182
Listing expenses	-	25,273	9,151	1,461	5,779
Cost of goods sold	13,128	12,920	11,950	6,204	5,633
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 16)	13,786	13,240	10,858	6,103	4,945
Utilities and office expenses	9,967	9,223	10,427	5,375	4,344
Taxes and surcharges	3,769	5,789	7,319	3,378	3,958
Travelling expenses	10,462	10,223	10,400	5,502	3,873
Marketing expenses	4,811	6,848	5,030	2,408	2,711
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 15 and 17)	8,222	7,304	5,448	2,782	2,534
Implementation materials	4,985	4,581	3,384	1,691	1,972
Expenses relating to short-term leases (Note 16)	2,766	2,436	3,723	1,681	1,933
Consulting fees	1,491	3,581	2,113	1,577	1,397
Auditors' remuneration	609	210	76	76	83
Impairment of goodwill	9,927	-	-	-	-
Others	3,940	7,123	3,373	1,861	1,770
	896,281	971,927	987,107	469,334	500,960

8 Employee benefit expenses

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Wages and salaries	480,425	467,874	467,562	211,978	225,128
Commission for sales personnel	62,809	84,787	102,017	48,413	54,720
Social security costs, pension costs, housing benefits and other employee benefits	142,890	158,477	165,605	81,685	86,600
Share-based payments for employees	24,561	21,272	10,728	11,133	8,208
	710,685	732,410	745,912	353,209	374,656

8 Employee benefit expenses(continued)

(a) Five highest paid individuals

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group include 2, 1, 2, 2 and 3 directors for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025, respectively, and their emoluments are reflected in the analysis shown in Note 35. The emoluments payable to the remaining individuals for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Wages and salaries	3,096	3,801	4,496	2,060	1,235
Bonuses	3,789	13,923	4,780	-	957
Pension costs-defined contribution plans	140	195	82	56	35
Other social security costs, housing benefits and other employee benefits	142	192	120	72	46
Share-based payments for employees	9,911	8,687	12,846	7,035	6,221
	17,078	26,798	22,324	9,223	8,494

The emoluments fell within the following bands:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022	2023	2024	2024 (Unaudited)	2025
HK$1,000,001 to HK$1,500,000	-	-	-	-	1
HK$2,500,001 to HK$3,000,000	-	-	-	2	-
HK$3,000,001 to HK$3,500,000	-	-	1	-	-
HK$3,500,001 to HK$4,000,000	-	1	-	-	-
HK$5,000,001 to HK$5,500,000	-	-	1	-	-
HK$5,500,001 to HK$6,000,000	1	-	-	-	-
HK$6,000,001 to HK$6,500,000	2	1	-	-	-
HK$6,500,001 to HK$7,000,000	-	1	-	1	-
HK$7,500,001 to HK$8,000,000	-	-	-	-	1
HK$13,500,001 to HK$14,000,000	-	1	-	-	-
HK$15,000,001 to HK$15,500,000	-	-	1	-	-
	3	4	3	3	2

9 Other income

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Government grants	13,765	24,560	14,101	2,402	2,028
Tax refund	516	611	602	616	650
Super deduction of input VAT	2,452	2,906	231	230	3
Interest income derived from loan to employees	216	258	162	110	110
Interest income derived from loan to related parties (Note 33(b))	442	383	-	-	-
Dividends from invested enterprises	620	970	-	-	-
Interest income derived from time deposits	4,044	3,208	-	-	1,002
	22,055	32,896	15,096	3,358	3,793

10 Other (loss)/gains – net

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Fair value (loss)/gain of wealth management products (Note 3.3(b))	(11,160)	236	8,639	1,471	2,684
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	241	660	1,019	1,009	17
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	529	(35)	(693)	(51)	(6,814)
Gain on disposal of an associate(Note 18(iii),(iv))	-	-	3,345	3,345	3,778
Fair value (loss)/gain of unlisted equity investments (Note 3.3(b))	(11,324)	1,758	(10,731)	(8,124)	1,985
Deemed disposal gain of equity method investment (i) (Note 18(i))	3,613	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of time deposits	-	167	-	-	-
Other loss	(421)	(221)	(1,261)	(598)	(456)
	(18,522)	2,565	318	(2,948)	1,194

(i) Deemed disposal gain of equity method investment is the gain from passive dilution of shares of the investee due to subsequent financing by other investors.

11 Finance (costs)/income – net

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Finance income:					
- Interest income derived from bank deposits	1,485	6,726	6,495	5,437	4,891
Finance costs:					
- Interest expense on financial liabilities to investors	(103,146)	(12,362)	-	-	-
- Interest expense of bank borrowings	-	(257)	-	-	-
- Interest expense on lease liabilities	(571)	(1,031)	(1,079)	(631)	(355)
	(103,717)	(13,650)	(1,079)	(631)	(355)
Finance (costs)/income - net	(102,232)	(6,924)	5,416	4,806	4,536

12 Taxation

(a) Value added tax

The Group is mainly subject to 6% and 13% VAT, and surcharges on VAT payments according to PRC tax law.

Pursuant to the 'Announcement on Relevant Policies for Deepening the Value-added Tax Reform' (Cai Shui Haiguan [2019] No. 39) jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the General Administration of Customs and the 'Announcement on VAT Policies for Promoting the Bailout and Development of Vulnerable Industries in the Service Sector' (Cai Shui [2022] 11) and the 'Announcement on Clarifying the Reduction and Exemption of VAT' (Cai Shui [2023] 1) issued by Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, the Group's certain subsidiaries, as producer service companies, qualifies for additional 10% deduction of input VAT from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2022 and additional 5% deduction of input VAT from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

(b) Income tax

Cayman Islands Income Tax

The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Act of Cayman Islands and accordingly, is exempted from Cayman Islands income tax.

Hong Kong Profits Tax

Hong Kong income tax rate is two-tiered profits tax regime, under which the tax rate is 8.25% for assessable profits on the first HK dollar 2 million and 16.5% for any assessable profits in excess of HK dollar 2 million.

PRC Enterprise Income Tax

Income tax provision of the Group in respect of operations in mainland China has been calculated at the applicable tax rate on the estimated assessable profits for the period, based on the existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof. The general corporate income tax rate in the PRC is 25%. Certain subsidiaries of the Group in the PRC were qualified as "high and new technology enterprises" and were subject to a preferential income tax rate of 15%.

Certain subsidiaries of the Group in the PRC were qualified as "Small Low-Profit Enterprise". "Small Low-Profit Enterprise" was entitled to a preferential income tax rate that was calculated in accordance with the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022, the first RMB1,000,000 of the taxable income of qualified entities are taxed at 2.5%, and the taxable income above RMB1,000,000 and less than RMB3,000,000 are taxed at 10%. Thus the subsidiaries were subject to a preferential income tax rate of 2.5% or 10% in 2022. From 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027, Small Low-Profit Enterprise with taxable income less than RMB3,000,000 are taxed at 5%.

Thailand Corporate Income Tax

The Group's subsidiary in Thailand is subject to Thailand CIT which is calculated based on the applicable tax rate of 20% on the assessable profits of the subsidiaries in accordance with Thailand tax laws and regulations for the reporting period.

12 Taxation(continued)

(b) Income tax(continued)

PRC withholding Tax ("WHT")

According to the New Corporate Income Tax Law ("New EIT Law"), distribution of profits earned by PRC companies since 1 January 2008 to foreign investors is subject to withholding tax of 5% or 10%, depending on if the foreign investor is considered as the beneficial owner of the dividend according to the double tax treaty (agreement) between China and the jurisdiction of incorporation of the foreign investor, upon the distribution of profits to overseas-incorporated immediate holding companies.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025, the Group does not have any plan to require its PRC subsidiaries to distribute their retained earnings to foreign investors and intends to retain them to operate and expand its business in the PRC. Accordingly, no deferred income tax liability on WHT was accrued as at the end of each reporting period.

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)**	**2025 RMB'000**
Current income tax	-	-	151	136	66
Deferred income tax (Note 19)	-	-	(90,375)	-	(825)
Income tax (credit)/expense	-	-	(90,224)	136	(759)

The reconciliation from income tax calculated based on the applicable tax rates and total loss presented in the consolidated financial statements to the income tax (credit)/expense is set out as below:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)**	**2025 RMB'000**
Loss before income tax	(507,079)	(490,023)	(79,641)	(60,203)	(40,303)
Tax calculated at applicable tax rates	(123,139)	(121,189)	(16,813)	(13,625)	9,611
Effects of preferential tax rates	49,241	48,725	4,915	5,293	(4,269)
Accelerated research and development deductible expenses	(24,415)	(32,193)	(32,900)	(15,403)	(17,148)
Share of net loss/(gain) of investments accounted for using equity method	5,273	2,738	666	412	(88)
Deemed disposal gain	(542)	-	-	-	-
Expenses not deductible for taxation purpose	290	253	37	27	28
Utilization of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	-	(250)	(63)	-
Temporary differences and tax loss for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	93,292	101,666	44,496	23,495	11,932
Recognition of previously unrecognised losses (Note 19)	-	-	(90,375)	-	(825)
Income tax (credit)/expense	-	-	(90,224)	136	(759)

13 Dividends

No dividend has been paid or declared by the Company or the companies now comprising the Group during each of the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2025.

14 (Loss)/earning per share

(a) Basic (loss)/earning per share

Basic (loss)/earning per share is calculated by dividing the (loss)/gain attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the Relevant Periods.

For the purpose of computing basic and diluted (loss)/earning per share, 2,013,606 ordinary shares issued minus 311,780 ordinary shares repurchased and reserved for employee incentive and plus 80,000 contingent issuable ordinary shares for exercised employee share option reserved by the Company, were considered in the calculation of share number. The weighted average number of ordinary shares has been retrospectively adjusted for the effect of the issuance of shares in connection with the Reorganisation completed on 21 February 2023.

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
(Loss)/profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	(505,335)	(486,555)	12,152	(58,845)	(41,146)
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares	1,781,826	1,781,826	1,781,826	1,781,826	1,781,826
Basic (loss)/earning per share (RMB)	(283.61)	(273.07)	6.82	(33.03)	(23.09)

(b) Diluted earning/(loss) per share

Diluted earning/(loss) per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

As the Group incurred net loss for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2023 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025, the dilutive potential ordinary shares were not included in the calculation of dilutive earning/(loss) per share, as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, dilutive loss per share for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2023 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 are the same as basic loss per share of the respective years.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, diluted earnings per share would be the same as basic earnings per share considering that (i) the share options and RSUs granted by the Company are subject to the IPO condition to be exercisable and are treated as contingently issuable shares because their issue is contingent on satisfying IPO condition in addition to the passage of time; (2) the convertible redeemable preferred shares issued by the Company were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation, as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

15 Property, plant and equipment

	Office and electronic equipment RMB'000	Vehicles RMB'000	Lease hold improvements RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2022				
Cost	6,085	3,474	15,476	25,035
Accumulated depreciation	(2,990)	(2,391)	(4,795)	(10,176)
Net book amount	3,095	1,083	10,681	14,859
Year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book amount	3,095	1,083	10,681	14,859
Additions	618	-	1,407	2,025
Disposals	(89)	(36)	-	(125)
Depreciation (Note 7)	(1,131)	(653)	(4,556)	(6,340)
Closing net book amount	2,493	394	7,532	10,419
As at 31 December 2022				
Cost	6,259	2,748	16,883	25,890
Accumulated depreciation	(3,766)	(2,354)	(9,351)	(15,471)
Net book amount	2,493	394	7,532	10,419
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book amount	2,493	394	7,532	10,419
Additions	110	520	46	676
Disposals	(110)	(57)	-	(167)
Depreciation (Note 7)	(1,127)	(309)	(3,971)	(5,407)
Closing net book amount	1,366	548	3,607	5,521
As at 31 December 2023				
Cost	5,553	2,104	16,929	24,586
Accumulated depreciation	(4,187)	(1,556)	(13,322)	(19,065)
Net book amount	1,366	548	3,607	5,521
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening net book amount	1,366	548	3,607	5,521
Additions	307	1,061	450	1,818
Disposals	(32)	(79)	-	(111)
Depreciation (Note 7)	(731)	(271)	(2,528)	(3,530)
Closing net book amount	910	1,259	1,529	3,698
As at 31 December 2024				
Cost	5,513	1,581	17,379	24,473
Accumulated depreciation	(4,603)	(322)	(15,850)	(20,775)
Net book amount	910	1,259	1,529	3,698

15 Property, plant and equipment(continued)

	Office and electronic equipment RMB'000	Vehicles RMB'000	Lease hold improvements RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Six months ended 30 June 2025				
Opening net book amount	910	1,259	1,529	3,698
Additions	12	-	17	29
Disposals	(12)	-	-	(12)
Depreciation (Note 7)	(205)	(188)	(1,192)	(1,585)
Closing net book amount	705	1,071	354	2,130
As at 30 June 2025				
Cost	5,313	1,581	17,396	24,290
Accumulated depreciation	(4,608)	(510)	(17,042)	(22,160)
Net book amount	705	1,071	354	2,130
Six months ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)				
Opening net book amount	1,366	548	3,607	5,521
Additions	230	1,061	100	1,391
Disposals	(26)	(79)	-	(105)
Depreciation (Note 7)	(427)	(83)	(1,314)	(1,824)
Closing net book amount	1,143	1,447	2,393	4,983
As at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)				
Cost	5,550	1,581	17,029	24,160
Accumulated depreciation	(4,407)	(134)	(14,636)	(19,177)
Net book amount	1,143	1,447	2,393	4,983

(a) Depreciation expenses were charged to the following categories in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Selling and marketing expenses	1,010	967	582	331	41
General and administrative expenses	5,188	4,337	2,887	1,457	1,544
Research and development expenses	142	103	61	36	-
	6,340	5,407	3,530	1,824	1,585

No property, plant and equipment was restricted or pledged as security for liabilities as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025.

16 Leases

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Right-of-use assets	9,275	26,439	15,279	10,828
Lease liabilities				
Current	7,802	11,778	9,315	11,256
Non-current	2,313	17,443	6,863	1,930
	10,115	29,221	16,178	13,186

(i) The movements of the right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Opening net book value	22,040	9,275	26,439	26,439	15,279
Additions	1,021	30,606	1,356	213	494
Early termination	-	(202)	(7)	-	-
Depreciation charge (Note 7)	(13,786)	(13,240)	(10,858)	(6,103)	(4,945)
Modifications	-	-	(1,651)	-	-
Closing net book value	9,275	26,439	15,279	20,549	10,828

(ii) Depreciation expenses were charged to the following categories in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets (Note 7)	13,786	13,240	10,858	6,103	4,945
Interest expense (Note 11)	571	1,031	1,079	631	355
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses) (Note 7)	2,766	2,436	3,723	1,681	1,933

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 was approximately RMB17,519,000, RMB14,405,000, RMB15,907,000, RMB8,825,000 and RMB5,774,000 out of which RMB14,753,000, RMB11,969,000, RMB12,184,000 RMB7,144,000 and RMB3,841,000 was relating to financing activities.

17 Intangible assets

	Goodwill (a) RMB'000	Customer relationship RMB'000	Software and others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2022				
Cost	9,927	8,500	831	19,258
Accumulated amortisation	-	(850)	(244)	(1,094)
Net book amount	9,927	7,650	587	18,164
Year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book amount	9,927	7,650	587	18,164
Additions	-	-	800	800
Amortisation charge (Note 7)	-	(1,700)	(182)	(1,882)
Impairment provision	(9,927)	-	-	(9,927)
Closing net book amount	-	5,950	1,205	7,155
As at 31 December 2022				
Cost	9,927	8,500	1,631	20,058
Accumulated amortisation	-	(2,550)	(426)	(2,976)
Impairment provision	(9,927)	-	-	(9,927)
Net book amount	-	5,950	1,205	7,155
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book amount	-	5,950	1,205	7,155
Additions	-	-	416	416
Amortisation charge (Note 7)	-	(1,700)	(197)	(1,897)
Closing net book amount	-	4,250	1,424	5,674
As at 31 December 2023				
Cost	9,927	8,500	2,047	20,474
Accumulated amortisation	-	(4,250)	(623)	(4,873)
Impairment provision	(9,927)	-	-	(9,927)
Net book amount	-	4,250	1,424	5,674
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening net book amount	-	4,250	1,424	5,674
Additions	-	-	281	281
Amortisation charge (Note 7)	-	(1,700)	(218)	(1,918)
Closing net book amount	-	2,550	1,487	4,037
As at 31 December 2024				
Cost	9,927	8,500	2,329	20,756
Accumulated amortisation	-	(5,950)	(842)	(6,792)
Impairment provision	(9,927)	-	-	(9,927)
Net book amount	-	2,550	1,487	4,037
Six months ended 30 June 2025				
Opening net book amount	-	2,550	1,487	4,037
Additions	-	-	85	85
Amortization charge (Note 7)	-	(850)	(99)	(949)
Closing net book amount	-	1,700	1,473	3,173
As at 30 June 2025				
Cost	9,927	8,500	2,414	20,841
Accumulated amortization	-	(6,800)	(941)	(7,741)
Impairment provision	(9,927)	-	-	(9,927)
Net book amount	-	1,700	1,473	3,173

17 Intangible assets(continued)

	Goodwill (a) RMB'000	Customer relationship RMB'000	Software and others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Six months ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)				
Opening net book amount	-	4,250	1,424	5,674
Additions	-	-	196	196
Amortization charge (Note 7)	-	(850)	(108)	(958)
Closing net book amount	-	3,400	1,512	4,912
As at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)				
Cost	9,927	8,500	2,243	20,670
Accumulated amortization	-	(5,100)	(731)	(5,831)
Impairment provision	(9,927)	-	-	(9,927)
Net book amount	-	3,400	1,512	4,912

Amortisation expenses were charged to the following categories in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Cost of sales	33	32	29	16	-
Selling and marketing expenses	1,703	1,703	1,703	852	852
General and administrative expenses	120	150	174	84	97
Research and development expenses	26	12	12	6	-
	1,882	1,897	1,918	958	949

(a) Impairment test for goodwill

The goodwill of RMB9,927,000 represents the excess of the acquisition consideration transferred and amount of controlling interests in Zhuhai Furun over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired as at the acquisition date in July 2021, and was allocated on Zhuhai Furun. As at 31 December 2021 and 2022, the Group has performed the goodwill impairment assessments. The recoverable amount of goodwill was determined based on value-in-use calculations. The value-in-use calculations use cash flow projections based on business plan for the purpose of impairment reviews covering a five-year period for Zhuhai Furun as a CGU. The accuracy and reliability of the information is reasonably assured by the appropriate budgeting, forecast and control process established by the Group. The management leveraged their experiences in the industries and provided forecast based on past performance and their expectation of future business plans and market developments.

The Group has engaged an independent external appraiser to assist management to perform the goodwill impairment assessments. The following table sets forth each key assumption on which management has based its five years cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of goodwill:

17 Intangible assets(continued)

(a) Impairment test for goodwill(continued)

	As at 31 December
	2022
Annual growth rate of revenue during the projection period	-48.6%~6.2%
Gross margin during the projection period (% of revenue)	76.4%
Terminal growth rate	2.0%
Pre-tax discount rate	22.5%

Due to the operations of Zhuhai Furun had been significantly impacted by factors after acquisition such as change of the macroeconomic conditions and customer attrition. As at 31 December 2022, the recoverable amount of Zhuhai Furun is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount of the CGU.

The Group recorded impairment of approximately RMB9,927,000 as at 31 December 2022 in light of the changes in economic, operating and market environment.

18 Investments accounted for using equity method

(i) The amounts summarised in the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2025 RMB'000**
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method				
- Associates	117,791	99,539	84,946	53,169

The movement of the investment in associates accounted for using the equity method is set out below.

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)**	**2025 RMB'000**
Beginning of year/period	144,330	117,791	99,539	99,539	84,946
Share of results of associates summarised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income	(35,152)	(18,252)	(4,438)	(2,747)	585
Additions	5,000	-	-	-	-
Disposal of equity method investments	-	-	(10,155)	(10,155)	(32,362)
Deemed disposal gain (Note 10)	3,613	-	-	-	-
End of year/period	117,791	99,539	84,946	86,637	53,169

18 Investments accounted for using equity method(continued)

(i) The amounts summarised in the consolidated balance sheet are as follows(continued):

Set out below are the associates of the Group as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

Company name	Place of incorporation and operation and date of incorporation	Particulars of issued shares held (thousand)	Attributable equity interests to the Group				Carrying amount			
			As at 31 December			As at 30 June	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Shenzhen Zexi Network Technology Co., Ltd. 深圳泽熙网络科技有限公司 (iii)	The PRC, 25 Sept 2015	1,053	20.00%	20.00%	N/A	N/A	10,030	10,155	N/A	N/A
Shanghai Painting Dragon Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shanghai Painting”)上海画龙信息科技有限公司	The PRC, 28 Mar 2016	12,950	12.59%	12.59%	12.59%	12.59%	42,200	42,907	37,897	36,032
Changxiaojia (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd. 畅销家(深圳)科技有限公司 (iv)	The PRC, 5 Feb 2018	1,182	17.50%	17.50%	17.50%	N/A	28,152	27,880	29,889	N/A
Wuxi Wuhe Cloud Network Technology Co., Ltd 无锡五合云网络科技有限公司	The PRC, 15 Dec 2016	1,087	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	3,999	3,785	3,621	3,653
Shenzhen Lingxing Network Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shenzhen Lingxing”)深圳市领星网络科技有限公司	The PRC, 11 Apr 2019	2,286	14.58%	14.58%	14.58%	14.58%	19,848	1,331	-	-
Zhejiang Luodige Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd. 浙江落地哥企业管理咨询有限责任公司	The PRC, 28 May 2019	10,256	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	2,465	2,480	2,473	2,464
Zhejiang Quality Control Technology Management Co., Ltd. 浙江品控科技管理有限公司	The PRC, 16 Dec 2019	12,344	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	6,329	6,533	6,644	6,644
Jiuzhang Arithmetic (Zhejiang) Technology Co., Ltd. 玖章算术(浙江)科技有限公司	The PRC, 23 Nov 2021	11,765	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	4,768	4,468	4,422	4,376
							117,791	99,539	84,946	53,169

(ii) The Group has significant influence over the above investments based on its representation on the respective board of directors.

(iii) The Group disposed the associate in 2024, with the consideration of RMB13,500,000, resulted in a gain of RMB3,345,000.

(iv) The Group disposed the associate in 2025, with the consideration of RMB36,140,000, resulted in a gain of RMB3,778,000. The consideration of RMB30,000,000 has been settled in June 2025 and the remaining RMB6,140,000 as receivables from disposal of an associate were settled subsequently in July 2025(Note 21(a)).

(v) Summarised financial information for an associate

The tables below provide summarised financial information for an associate that is material to the Group. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associate and not the Group’s share of those amounts. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method.

18 Investments accounted for using equity method(continued)

(iv) Summarised financial information for an associate(continued)

Summarised balance sheet	Associate			
	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2025 RMB'000**
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,537	6,351	2,462	3,325
Other current assets	82,627	111,903	134,665	125,221
Total current assets	87,164	118,254	137,127	128,546
Non-current assets	900	2,052	500	157
Current liabilities	12,671	37,505	94,673	100,601
Non-current liabilities	606	2,397	1,218	3,590
Non-controlling interests	1,546	2,539	3,664	1,246
Net assets	73,241	77,865	38,072	23,266

	Associate				
	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)**	**2025 RMB'000**
Reconciliation to carrying amounts:					
Opening net assets 1 January	29,585	73,241	77,865	77,865	38,072
Profit/(loss) for the year/period	656	4,624	(39,793)	(18,068)	(14,806)
Capital injection	43,000	-	-	-	-
Closing net assets	73,241	77,865	38,072	59,797	23,266
Group's share in %	12.59%	12.59%	12.59%	12.59%	12.59%
Group's share in RMB'000	9,221	9,928	4,918	7,654	3,053
Goodwill	32,979	32,979	32,979	32,979	32,979
Carrying amount	42,200	42,907	37,897	40,633	36,032

Summarised statements of comprehensive income	Associate				
	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)**	**2025 RMB'000**
Revenue	123,332	177,802	235,288	95,026	61,828
Cost of sales	(87,837)	(135,499)	(194,972)	(94,542)	(61,000)
Operating expense	(36,962)	(35,494)	(82,781)	(18,038)	(14,126)
Income tax (expense)/credit	(125)	(45)	(195)	(37)	20
Profit/(loss) for the year/period	1,150	5,617	(38,668)	(18,079)	(15,712)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	1,150	5,617	(38,668)	(18,079)	(15,712)
- Equity owners of the company	656	4,624	(39,793)	(18,068)	(14,806)
- Non-controlling interests	494	993	1,125	(11)	(906)

19 Deferred income tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using the tax rates which are expected to apply at the time of reversal of the temporary differences.

The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the consolidated balance sheets:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Deferred income tax assets:				
- to be recovered after more than 12 months	5,985	5,696	95,274	95,310
- to be recovered within 12 months	2,068	1,986	1,397	1,688
	8,053	7,682	96,671	96,998
Set-off of deferred tax summarised pursuant to set-off provisions	(8,053)	(7,682)	(6,296)	(5,798)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-	90,375	91,200
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
- to be recovered after more than 12 months	(5,985)	(5,696)	(4,965)	(4,446)
- to be recovered within 12 months	(2,068)	(1,986)	(1,331)	(1,352)
	(8,053)	(7,682)	(6,296)	(5,798)
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions	8,053	7,682	6,296	5,798
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	Deductible tax loss carried forward RMB'000	Lease liabilities RMB'000	Right-of-use assets RMB'000	Fair value change of non-current financial assets measured at FVPL RMB'000	Customer relationship RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2022	9,819	-	(3,306)	(5,365)	(1,148)	-
Credited/(charged) to consolidated statements of comprehensive income	(1,766)	-	1,915	(404)	255	-
As at 31 December 2022	8,053	-	(1,391)	(5,769)	(893)	-
As at 1 January 2023	8,053	-	(1,391)	(5,769)	(893)	-
Credited/(charged) to consolidated statements of comprehensive income	(371)	-	(2,575)	2,691	255	-
As at 31 December 2023	7,682	-	(3,966)	(3,078)	(638)	-
As at 1 January 2024	7,682	-	(3,966)	(3,078)	(638)	-
Credited/(charged) to consolidated statements of comprehensive income	86,562	2,427	1,674	(543)	255	90,375
As at 31 December 2024	94,244	2,427	(2,292)	(3,621)	(383)	90,375
As at 1 January 2025	94,244	2,427	(2,292)	(3,621)	(383)	90,375
Credited/(charged) to consolidated statements of comprehensive income	777	(450)	668	(298)	128	825
As at 30 June 2025	95,021	1,977	(1,624)	(3,919)	(255)	91,200
As at 1 January 2024	7,682	-	(3,966)	(3,078)	(638)	-
Credited/(charged) to consolidated statements of comprehensive income	(79)	-	884	(933)	128	-
As at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	7,603	-	(3,082)	(4,011)	(510)	-

19 Deferred income tax(continued)

The Group only recognises deferred tax assets for cumulative tax losses if it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilize those tax losses. Management will continue to assess the recognition of deferred tax assets in future reporting periods. As at 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025, management carried out an assessment to determine whether future taxable profits will be available to utilise the cumulative tax losses and the Group has recognised deferred tax assets of approximately RMB8,053,000, RMB7,682,000, RMB94,244,000 and RMB95,021,000 for tax losses.

As at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, the Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of approximately RMB282,757,000, RMB349,055,000, RMB178,906,000 and RMB166,732,000, respectively, in respect of loss amounting to RMB1,912,410,000, RMB2,384,081,000, RMB 1,550,419,000 and RMB 1,635,270,000 that can be carried forward against future taxable income, respectively. The expiry calendar years of the related tax loss are as follow:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**
2024	10,343	10,343	-	-
2025	4,696	4,696	10,008	9,857
2026	10,150	10,150	41,818	21,869
2027	102,388	134,401	19,511	-
2028	198,283	205,344	-	-
2029	154,085	154,085	-	-
2030	399,543	399,543	179,312	179,312
2031	424,667	424,667	279,688	279,688
2032	608,255	608,255	485,456	485,456
2033	-	432,597	261,050	249,232
2034	-	-	273,576	334,259
2035	-	-	-	75,597
	1,912,410	2,384,081	1,550,419	1,635,270

20 Financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI

(a) Financial assets at FVPL- current

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**
Wealth management product	6,500	-	-	-

Financial assets at FVPL were presented within 'investing activities' in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Changes in fair values of FVPL were recorded in 'Other gains - net' (Note 10).

The fair value of the product is based on its present value of future cash flow.

(b) Financial assets at FVPL- non-current

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**
Long-term investments measured at FVPL	213,047	131,773	121,042	123,027

20 Financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI (continued)

(b) Financial assets at FVPL- non-current(continued)

The entities listed below have share capital consisting of ordinary shares with preference rights, which are held directly by the Group. Except for Hangzhou Fencha Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd., the Group has significant influence over these entities. These entities listed are measured by fair value through profit or loss.

Company name	Place of incorporation and operation and date of incorporation	Particulars of issued shares held (thousand)	Attributable equity interests to the Group: As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2024	As at 30 June 2025	Carrying amount: As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2024	As at 30 June 2025
Hangzhou Zhuidian Network Technology Co., Ltd. 杭州追电网络技术有限公司	The PRC,14 Jul 2016	429	22.44%	22.44%	22.44%	22.44%	8,448	5,112	4,377	7,830
Hangzhou Youfan Information Technology Co., Ltd. 杭州柚凡信息科技有限公司	The PRC, 2 Mar 2016	429	15.12%	15.12%	15.12%	15.12%	36,259	35,070	37,964	34,950
Hangzhou Yike Information Technology Co., Ltd. (i) 杭州衣科信息技术股份有限公司	The PRC, 31 Dec 2015	5,556	10.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	76,640	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dian Inc	Cayman, 20 Jul 2018	14,063	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	17,716	25,516	25,326	27,024
Seller Motor Capital Holdings Limited	Cayman, 21 Nov 2019	230	22.00%	22.00%	22.00%	22.00%	-	-	-	-
Beijing Jishiyu Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. 北京及时语智能科技有限公司	The PRC, 25 Apr 2021	389	20.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	17,978	13,257	2,305	1,438
Shanghai Mopu Network Technology Co., Ltd. 上海摩普网络技术有限公司	The PRC, 6 Jan 2012	2,961	9.96%	9.96%	9.96%	9.96%	20,074	19,526	19,034	19,886
SeaStar Group Limited	Cayman, 4 Jan 2021	6,250	4.67%	4.67%	4.67%	4.67%	21,681	17,890	12,405	8,829
Hangzhou Fencha Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. 杭州分叉智能科技有限公司	The PRC, 8 Mar 2019	31	0.96%	0.96%	0.96%	0.96%	14,251	15,402	19,631	23,070
							213,047	131,773	121,042	123,027

(i) The Group disposed the investment in 2023, with the consideration of RMB83,032,000, resulted in a loss of RMB9,268,000.

20 Financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI (continued)

(c) Financial assets at FVOCI

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Time deposits – current	150,000	-	-	-
Time deposits – non-current	20,000	-	-	101,002
	170,000	-	-	101,002

21 Trade and other receivables

(a) The Group

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Trade receivables – net	2,697	4,350	5,110	5,643
Other receivables – net	99,850	94,569	185,337	232,267
Trade and other receivables – net	102,547	98,919	190,447	237,910

(i) Trade receivables

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Trade receivables due from third parties	1,113	972	1,786	2,694
Trade receivables due from related parties (Note 33(c))	1,724	4,195	4,244	4,092
	2,837	5,167	6,030	6,786
Less: provision for loss allowance of receivables	(140)	(817)	(920)	(1,143)
Trade receivables - net	2,697	4,350	5,110	5,643

The ageing analysis of trade receivables based on invoice date, before provision for loss allowance, as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025 was as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Trade receivables, gross				
Within 1 year	2,739	4,759	5,776	6,298
Over 1 year	98	408	254	488
	2,837	5,167	6,030	6,786

21 Trade and other receivables(continued)

(a) The Group(continued)

(ii) Other receivables

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Receivables due from e-Commerce platforms (a)	71,572	81,507	173,564	214,320
Receivables from disposal of an associate(Note 18(iv))	-	-	-	6,140
Staff advances	4,085	4,921	5,141	5,300
Other receivables due from related parties (Note 33(c))	18,319	1,578	-	-
Deposits	6,772	6,724	6,714	6,820
Others	173	202	328	322
	100,921	94,932	185,747	232,902
Less: provision for loss allowance of receivables	(1,071)	(363)	(410)	(635)
	99,850	94,569	185,337	232,267

(a) Customers typically need to pay software authorisation fees through e-Commerce platforms to use the Group's software and the authorisation fees will be refunded by the Group when meeting certain criteria. Receivables due from e-Commerce platforms represent the balances of authorisation fees paid by customers but yet to be settled by e-commerce platforms. Authorisation fees to be refunded represent the balances of authorisation fees yet to be refunded by the Group to customers.

As at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, the fair values of the trade and other receivables of the Group, approximated their carrying amounts.

The aging analysis of other receivables based on invoice date, before provision for loss allowance, as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025 was as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Other receivables, gross				
Within 1 year	87,038	85,075	174,412	221,384
Over 1 year and within 2 years	6,724	2,891	1,602	744
Over 2 years	7,159	6,966	9,733	10,774
	100,921	94,932	185,747	232,902

The provision for doubtful trade and other receivables refers to Notes 3.1(b).

(b) The Company

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Receivables due from a subsidiary	-	350,000	350,000	-
Other receivables	1	27	27	27
	1	350,027	350,027	27

22 Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Cash at banks and on hand	413,070	844,720	1,148,981	670,114
Cash equivalents (i)	13,589	52,607	36,295	60,717
Less: restricted cash (b)	-	-	(100,000)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	426,659	897,327	1,085,276	730,831

(i) Cash equivalents represents cash balances kept in third party payment platforms, such as Ali-pay and WeChat account which can be withdrawn by the Group at any time.

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
RMB	409,667	887,536	1,055,667	673,067
USD	16,277	6,871	17,053	39,674
THB	403	1,680	10,803	17,464
HKD	312	1,240	1,753	626
	426,659	897,327	1,085,276	730,831

(b) Restricted cash

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Cash at banks restricted for purchase of wealth management products	-	-	100,000	-
	-	-	100,000	-

Restricted cash is denominated in RMB.

23 Prepayments

(a) The Group

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Prepayments				
- Non-current				
Cloud server fee	67,566	76,378	57,597	51,397
- Current				
Prepaid listing expense	-	526	1,095	642
Deferred listing expense	-	7,655	9,920	6,638
Cloud server fee	4,240	14,886	48,566	54,778
Prepaid rental expense	1,076	96	287	352
Technical service expense	1,708	667	578	1,159
Others	7,217	2,958	3,646	1,861
	14,241	26,788	64,092	65,430
	81,807	103,166	121,689	116,827

23 Prepayments(continued)

(b) The Company

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Deferred listing expense	-	7,655	9,920	6,638
Prepaid listing expense	-	526	1,095	642
	-	8,181	11,015	7,280

24 Trade and other payables

(a) The Group

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Authorisation fee to be refunded (Note 21(a)(ii)(a))	194,982	335,524	417,643	479,848
Staff salaries and welfare payables	213,300	227,635	223,501	187,992
Commission fee payables	21,455	34,816	46,514	48,424
Accrued taxes other than income tax	25,737	31,166	27,563	21,516
Listing expense payable	-	6,220	11,998	9,787
Employee stock options exercise fee payables	9,797	11,076	10,854	10,854
Trade payables due to third parties	1,090	1,297	1,262	1,022
Other payables and accruals	8,250	6,992	10,431	8,575
	474,611	654,726	749,766	768,018

As at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, all trade and other payables of the Group were non-interest bearing, and their carrying amounts, excluding the staff salaries and welfare payables and accrued taxes other than income tax which are not financial liabilities, approximated their fair values due to their short maturities.

Aging analysis of the trade and other payables based on recognition at the respective balance sheet dates were as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Less than 1 year	472,997	653,354	748,383	766,918
Over 1 year	1,614	1,372	1,383	1,100
	474,611	654,726	749,766	768,018

(b) The Company

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Listing expense payable to subsidiaries	-	8,181	11,015	7,280
Other payables to a subsidiary	-	-	-	227,746
Other payables	29	634	1,241	1,234
	29	8,815	12,256	236,260

Aging analysis of the trade and other payables based on recognition at the respective balance sheet dates were as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Less than 1 year	29	8,815	12,256	236,260

25 Financial liabilities to investors

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Financial liabilities to investors	1,200,717	-	-	-

Prior to the Group's Reorganisation, Shanghai Jushuitan had completed several rounds of financing including Series Angel, Series Pre-A, Series A, Series B (including Series B1, Series B2, Series B3) and Series C in the way of registered capital increase of Shanghai Jushuitan and capital transfer from founders to investors. The key terms of the preferred rights granted to the abovementioned investors are summarised as follows:

(i) Redemption right

Series B and Series C investors have a right to require the Company to redeem their investments if (a) the Company fails to consummate a qualified initial public offering ("Qualified IPO") by the fifth anniversary of the closing date of Series C; (b) the Company or the founder has severely violated the provisions of the transaction documents and has had a significant adverse impact on the Company's ability to continue to operate or Qualified IPO; (c) the information provided by the Company to the Series C Investors or the Series B Investors about the Group deviates materially from the actual situation or the Company conceals, misleads, misrepresents or defrauds in the process of information disclosure; (d) any act of appropriation of funds, transaction or guarantee between any Group Company and its Affiliates that has a material adverse effect on the operation of any Group Company and fails to be corrected within thirty days after investors' request for correction; (e) the accounting firm's failure to issue an unqualified audit report on the Company; (f) a material change in the Company's business (except as agreed by investors) or (g) any other Shareholder exercises its redemption right in accordance with the transaction documents.

The redemption amount is the higher of (i) equal original investment principal from the investors, plus a return at the simple annual rate of 10% of the original investment principal for a period of time commencing from the relevant payment date of investments to the date when such redemption amount is fully paid on the basis of a 360-day year and actual days elapsed, plus all dividends declared but unpaid or (ii) the amount of the net asset value of the Company.

(ii) Liquidation preferences

In the event of a deemed liquidation event (as defined in shareholders agreement), the distributable liquidation property (after satisfaction of all creditors' claims and claims that may be preferred by law and the total consideration received by the Company or the shareholders in a deemed liquidation event) shall be distributed in the amount equal to the higher of (1) the liquidation preference amount plus the accumulated dividends or declared but undistributed dividends (and retained earnings) on the equity held; or (2) the distributable liquidation property can be distributed according to the equity proportion at that time, and in the priority order of Series C, Series B3, Series B2, Series B1, Series A, Series Pre-A to Series Angel.

The liquidation preference amount of Series Angel and Series Pre-A is calculated as the 125% and 100% of the original investment principal from Series Angel and Series Pre-A investors, respectively. The liquidation preference amount of Series A, B and C is calculated as the 100% of the original investment principal plus a return at the simple annual rate of 10% of the original investment principal.

25 Financial liabilities to investors(continued)

(ii) Liquidation preferences(continued)

As part of the Reorganisation in 2023 (Note 1.2), the instruments have been exchanged to convertible redeemable preferred shares or warrants issued by the Company. Convertible redeemable preferred shares are redeemable upon occurrence of certain future events and also attached with a conversion option. Warrants can be exercised and settled with convertible redeemable preferred shares after completion of requisite regulatory formalities for outbound investments. Warrant holders have the same shareholder rights of the Company as other convertible redeemable preferred shareholders. Accordingly, the financial liabilities to investors were derecognised and the newly issued convertible redeemable preferred shares were recognised as financial instruments at FVPL.

The movements of financial liabilities to investors for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

	Financial liabilities to investors RMB'000
As at 1 January 2022	1,097,571
Charged to finance costs (Note 11)	103,146
As at 31 December 2022	1,200,717
As at 1 January 2023	1,200,717
Charged to finance costs (Note 11)	12,362
Transfer to conversion redeemable preferred shares (Note 26)	(1,213,079)
As at 31 December 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2024 and 2025	-

26 Convertible redeemable preferred shares

As mentioned in Note 1.2, upon and from the issuance of the Warrants, warrant holders shall be deemed as the holders of such Preferred Shares assuming the Warrants have been exercised in full, and the Company shall procure that warrant holders have, any and all of the rights of such Preferred Shares. Therefore, Series Angel to Series C Preferred Shares shall include the Preferred Shares issuable pursuant to the Warrants (assuming full exercise of such Warrant into such Preferred Shares) and warrant holders shall be deemed to be in its capacity as a holder of such Preferred Shares.

On 21 February 2023, shareholders of Shanghai Jushuitan became nominee shareholders and the preferred rights held by Series Angel to Series C Investors in Shanghai Jushuitan were cancelled accordingly (together with the issuance of Series Angel to Series C Preferred Shares, as the "Share Exchange").

Upon the Share Exchange, Series Angel to Series C Investors gave up their investments of ordinary shares with preferred rights that they held in Shanghai Jushuitan, and in return, Series Angel to Series C Preferred Shareholders received Preferred Shares of the Company. The management assessed that the Share Exchange involves the de-recognition of ordinary shares with preferred rights of Shanghai Jushuitan, with carrying amounts of RMB1,213 million, by issuing Preferred Shares with fair value of RMB2,905 million. The total difference between the fair value of the Series Angel to Series C Preferred Shares and the carrying value of the ordinary shares with preferred rights of Shanghai Jushuitan held by Series Angel to Series C Investors, amounting to RMB1,691 million, was recorded into i) the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss (RMB nil), given the fair value allocated to the liability de-recognised is the same as its carrying value; and ii) the "other reserve" of consolidated balance sheets (RMB1,691 million), representing the difference between the remaining fair value allocated and the carrying value of the equity de-recognised.

26 Convertible redeemable preferred shares(continued)

The key terms of all series of Series Angel to Series C Preferred Shares effective and applicable upon their issuance are as follows:

Liquidation Preferences

In the event of any i) liquidation; ii) dissolution; iii) winding up of the Company; iv) any consolidation, amalgamation or merger of the Company with or into any other person or other corporate reorganisation, in which the members of the Company immediately prior to such consolidation, amalgamation, merger or reorganisation, own less than 50% of the Company's voting power or shares immediately after such consolidation, merger, amalgamation, or reorganisation, or any transaction or series of related transactions to which the Company is a party in which in excess of 50% of the Company's voting power or shares is transferred, but excluding any transaction effected solely for tax purposes or to change the Company's domicile; v) a sale, lease, exclusively license or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets, intellectual properties or business of the Group Companies; vi) change of the actual controller of the Company, other than (a) a consolidation with a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company; (b) a merger effected exclusively to change the domicile of the Company; and (c) an equity financing consummated solely for capital-raising purposes in which the Company is the surviving corporation and which is approved by the preferred majority and two-thirds of the Board members.

The liquidation preference amount shall be equal to any dividends declared and unpaid with respect to the Preferred Shares plus the liquidation preference amount. The liquidation preference amount of Series Angel and Series Pre-A is calculated as the 125% and 100% of the original investment principal from Series Angel and Series Pre-A investors, respectively. The liquidation preference amount of Series A, B and C is calculated as the 100% of the original investment principal plus a return at the simple annual rate of 10% of the original investment principal.

Conversion Rights

Each Preferred Share may, at the option of the Preferred Shareholders thereof, be converted at any time after the date of issuance of such Preferred Shares into fully-paid and non-assessable ordinary shares at an initial conversion ratio of 1:1 subject to i) adjustment for share splits and combinations; ii) adjustment for ordinary share dividends and distributions; iii) adjustments for reorganisations, mergers, consolidations, reclassifications, exchanges, substitutions; iv) adjustments to conversion price for dilutive issuance.

In addition, each Preferred Share shall automatically be converted, based on the then-effective conversion price, without any action being required by the holder of such Preferred Share and whether or not the certificates representing such Preferred Share surrendered to the Company or its transfer agent, into fully-paid and non-assessable ordinary shares upon the earlier of (a) the closing of an qualified IPO duly approved in accordance with the shareholders agreement and the memorandum and articles and (b) the date specified by written consent of all Series Angel to Series C Preferred Shareholders.

26 Convertible redeemable preferred shares (continued)

Redemption Rights of Series B and Series C Preferred Shares

Series B and Series C Preferred Shares shall be redeemable at the election of Series B and Series C Preferred Shareholders upon specific conditions as follows: (i) the Company's failure to consummate a Qualified IPO on or prior to 13 August 2025 (i.e. the fifth (5th) anniversary of the closing date of the series C financing of the Company); (ii) the Company or the founder has severely violated the provisions of the transaction documents or a breach of Laws to materially affect the Company's ability to continue to operate or Qualified IPO; (iii) the information provided by the Company to the Series C Investors or the Series B Investors about the Group deviates materially from the actual situation or the Company conceals, misleads, misrepresents or defrauds in the process of information disclosure; (iv) any act of appropriation of funds, transaction or guarantee between any Group Company and its Affiliates that has a material adverse effect on the operation of any Group Company and fails to be corrected within thirty days after investors' request for correction; (v) the accounting firm's failure to issue an unqualified audit report on the Company; (vi) a material change in the Company's business (except as agreed by investors) or (vii) any other Shareholder exercises its redemption right in accordance with the transaction documents.

Pursuant to the amendment to shareholders agreement as entered into with respective investors on 8 June 2023, which agreed that the redemption right shall be ceased immediately before submitting the application to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the initial public offering by the Company, provided such redemption right shall automatically be reinstated upon the occurrence of certain agreed uncontrollable events, all redemption liabilities were still being recognised and will be re-classified to equity upon the successful listing of the Company.

Pursuant to the updated shareholders agreement signed in May 2025, certain investors' rights to request the Company to settle the convertible redeemable preferred shares will be reinstated and become exercisable if the initial public offering, listing and trading of the Company's shares on a recognised stock exchange does not occur before 31 December 2025. The redemption price shall be paid within 12 months of the date of the redemption request.

Pursuant to the side letters signed in May 2025, certain investors have already undertaken that they will not exercise their redemption rights prior to 31 December 2026.

Dividends and voting rights

Each preferred shares shall have voting rights and dividend rights equivalent to ordinary shareholders into which such preferred shares (including warrants) could be convertible.

26 Convertible redeemable preferred shares (continued)

The movements of the convertible redeemable preferred shares are set out as below:

The Group and the Company

	RMB'000
At 21 February 2023	
Issuance of Series Angel Preferred Shares	421,768
Issuance of Series Pre-A Preferred Shares	116,333
Issuance of Series A Preferred Shares	441,974
Issuance of Series B1 Preferred Shares	357,802
Issuance of Series B2 Preferred Shares	370,377
Issuance of Series B3 Preferred Shares	476,845
Issuance of Series C Preferred Shares	719,430
Change in fair value	225,435
Change in fair value due to own credit risk	(2,063)
At 31 December 2023	**3,127,901**

	RMB'000
At 31 December 2023	3,127,901
Change in fair value	18,526
Change in fair value due to own credit risk	(2,516)
At 31 December 2024	**3,143,911**

	RMB'000
At 31 December 2024	3,143,911
Redemption of convertible redeemable preferred shares (i)	(543,292)
Loss on convertible redeemable preferred shares (ii)	72,512
Change in fair value due to own credit risk	2,141
At 30 June 2025	**2,675,272**

	RMB'000
At 31 December 2023	3,127,901
Change in fair value	14,301
Change in fair value due to own credit risk	1,636
At 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	**3,143,838**

(i) On 19 May 2025, 235,627 series C convertible redeemable preferred shares have been redeemed by the Company from certain Series C preferred shareholders, at a consideration of approximately USD75.6 million (equivalent to RMB543 million) and the Company derecognized the carrying amount of relevant Series C convertible redeemable preferred shares accordingly.

(ii) The Company recognized loss on convertible redeemable preferred shares in total amount of RMB 72,512,000 for the period ended 30 June 2025, which included the fair value change of convertible redeemable preferred shares and gain or loss from modification of terms of the redemption rights.

26 Convertible redeemable preferred shares (continued)

The Group applied the discount cash flow method to determine the underlying equity value of the Company and adopted option-pricing method and equity allocation model to determine the fair value of the convertible redeemable preferred shares. Significant unobservable inputs are set as below:

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2024	As at 30 June 2025
Discount rate	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%
Risk free rate	4.50%	4.30%	4.00%
DloM	15.00%	15.00%	14.00%
Volatilities	48.50%	44.90%	54.20%

Key assumptions used in the valuation of the convertible redeemable preferred shares include discount rate and DloM. The Company performed sensitivity analysis on these key assumptions for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2025. If the discount rate had decreased or increased by 1% with all other variables held constant, the convertible redeemable preferred shares would have been increased or decreased by approximately RMB26,398,000 and RMB23,836,000 and RMB 22,255,000 as at 31 December 2023 and 2024 and at 30 June 2025. If the DloM had decreased or increased by 1% with all other variables held constant, the convertible redeemable preferred shares would have been increased or decreased by approximately RMB4,567,000 and RMB4,344,000 and RMB3,723,000 as at 31 December 2023 and 2024 and at 30 June 2025.

27 Share capital and share premium

As mentioned in Note 1.2, the consolidated financial statements has been prepared on a combined basis before the completion of the Reorganisation and on consolidated basis upon the completion of the Reorganisation.

	Number of ordinary shares	Nominal value of shares US$
Authorised:		
As at 31 December 2021 and 2022	500,000,000	50,000
Reclassification from ordinary shares to convertible redeemable preferred shares	(1,800,745)	(180)
As at 31 December 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	498,199,255	49,820
As at 31 December 2024	498,199,255	49,820
Redemption and reclassification from convertible redeemable preferred shares to ordinary shares	235,627	23
As at 30 June 2025	498,434,882	49,843

27 Share capital and share premium(continued)

	Number of ordinary shares	Nominal value of share capital US$'000	Equivalent nominal value of share capital RMB'000	Share premium RMB'000
Issued:				
As at 31 December 2021 and 2022	2,039,641	-	1	-
Reclassification to redeemable convertible preferred shares	(26,035)	-	-	-
Effect of the Reorganisation of the Group (i)	-	-	-	2,479,571
As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2024 and 2025	2,013,606	-	1	2,479,571

(i) Upon completion of the Reorganisation, the fair value of ordinary shares of Shanghai Jushuitan amounting to RMB2,479.6 million was transferred from other reserve to share premium accordingly (Note 34).

28 Other reserves

The following table shows a breakdown of the balance sheet line item “other reserves” and its movement during the respective years.

(a) The Group

	Combined capital(a) RMB'000	Treasury shares(b) RMB'000	Capital reserve RMB'000	Share-based payment reserve RMB'000	Foreign currency translation RMB'000	Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares due to own credit risk RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2022	3,814	-	(66,336)	113,999	-	-	51,477
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	93	-	93
Share-based payments for employees (Note 29)	-	-	-	24,561	-	-	24,561
As at 31 December 2022	3,814	-	(66,336)	138,560	93	-	76,131
As at 1 January 2023	3,814	-	(66,336)	138,560	93	-	76,131
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Effect of the Reorganisation(a)	(3,814)	-	(2,477,772)	-	-	-	(2,481,586)
Issuance of convertible redeemable preferred shares	-	-	(1,691,449)	-	-	2,063	(1,689,386)
Share-based payments for employees (Note 29)	-	-	-	21,272	-	-	21,272
As at 31 December 2023	-	-	(4,235,557)	159,832	90	2,063	(4,073,572)
As at 1 January 2024	-	-	(4,235,557)	159,832	90	2,063	(4,073,572)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(102)	-	(102)
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	2,516	2,516
Share-based payments for employees (Note 29)	-	-	-	10,728	-	-	10,728
As at 31 December 2024	-	-	(4,235,557)	170,560	(12)	4,579	(4,060,430)
As at 1 January 2025	-	-	(4,235,557)	170,560	(12)	4,579	(4,060,430)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(170)	-	(170)
Fair value change of convertible redeemable preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	(2,141)	(2,141)
Share-based payments for employees (Note 29)	-	-	-	8,208	-	-	8,208
As at 30 June 2025	-	-	(4,235,557)	178,768	(182)	2,438	(4,054,533)
As at 1 January 2024	-	-	(4,235,557)	159,832	90	2,063	(4,073,572)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	185	-	185
Fair value change of convertible redeemable preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	(1,636)	(1,636)
Share-based payments for employees (Note 29)	-	-	-	11,133	-	-	11,133
As at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	-	-	(4,235,557)	170,965	275	427	(4,063,890)

28 Other reserves(continued)

(a) The Group

(a) The Reorganisation has not been completed as at 31 December 2022. Combined capital as at 31 December 2022 represented the combined registered capital of the companies now comprising the Group after elimination of inter-company investment.

(b) The treasury shares represents the reserved 311,780 ordinary shares to be issued for the purpose of employee incentive after the Reorganisation and the monetary amount is less than RMB1,000.

(b) The Company

	Capital reserve RMB'000	Share-based payment reserve RMB'000	Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares due to own credit risk RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 1 January 2023	-	-	-	-
Capital contribution from owners	1,445	-	-	1,445
Issuance of convertible redeemable preferred shares	-	-	2,063	2,063
Share-based payments for employees	-	91,610	-	91,610
As at 31 December 2023	1,445	91,610	2,063	95,118
As at 1 January 2024	1,445	91,610	2,063	95,118
Capital contribution from owners	-	-	-	-
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares	-	-	2,516	2,516
Share-based payments for employees	-	10,728	-	10,728
As at 31 December 2024	1,445	102,338	4,579	108,362
As at 1 January 2025	1,445	102,338	4,579	108,362
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares due to own credit risk	-	-	(2,141)	(2,141)
Share-based payments for employees	-	8,208	-	8,208
As at 30 June 2025	1,445	110,546	2,438	114,429
As at 1 January 2024	1,445	91,610	2,063	95,118
Fair value changes on convertible redeemable preferred shares due to own credit risk	-	-	(1,636)	(1,636)
Share-based payments for employees	-	11,133	-	11,133
As at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	1,445	102,743	427	104,615

29 Share-based payments

(a) Share-based compensation plans of the Company

In 2018, the board of directors approved the establishment of the share incentive scheme with the purpose of which is to provide incentive for certain senior management members and employees contributing to the Group through a limited liability partnership before the Reorganisation.

On 7 September 2017, Jiaxing Partnership was established serving as the employee incentive platform, in which Mr. Luo Haidong was the general partner. In 2018, Mr Luo Haidong and the other two founders of Shanghai Jushuitan transferred their in total of 4.83% share of Shanghai Jushuitan to Jiaxing Partnership. Jiaxing Partnership further subscribed aggregately 8.11% shares of Shanghai Jushuitan in 2018. 8.75 % and 2.54% of Shanghai Jushuitan’s shares that were held by Jiaxing Partnership were granted to employees on 1 January 2018 and 31 March 2021, respectively, in exchange for their services to certain of the Group’s subsidiaries which includes the grant of restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and share options.

The options/RSUs shall vest under service condition and the Company’s successful IPO. The granted options/RSUs have a contractual option term of ten years.

During the Reorganisation in 2023 as mentioned in Note 1.2, the above restricted share plans was replaced by the new restricted share plans, the vesting condition does not change, and no additional benefit to the employee upon modification and thus does not have any accounting impact. The RSUs granted to Mr. Wang Yu had their terms modified during the reorganization, removing the IPO condition and accelerating the expense recognition.

The movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related exercise prices are summarised as follows:

Share options

	Year ended 31 December						Six months ended 30 June			
	2022		2023		2024		2024		2025	
	Average exercise price Per share option	Number of Options(in thousands)	Average exercise price Per share option	Number of options (in thousands)	Average exercise price Per share option	Number of options (in thousands)	Average exercise price Per share option (Unaudited)	Number of options (in thousands) (Unaudited)	Average exercise price Per share option	Number of options (in thousands)
At the beginning of the year/period	173	185	173	181	173	180	173	180	174	182
Granted	-	-	-	-	259	14	259	14	259	14
Forfeited	170	(4)	259	(1)	259	(12)	259	(1)	259	(2)
At the end of the year/period	173	181	173	180	174	182	174	193	181	194

29 Share-based payments(continued)

(a) *Share-based compensation plans of the Company*(continued)

RSUs

	Vest price (per share)	Outstanding RSUs(in thousands) Year ended 31 December 2022	2023	2024	Six months ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	2025
At the beginning of the year/period	81	116	116	46	46	46
Vested		-	(70)	-	-	-
At the end of the year/period		116	46	46	46	46

Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the years/period as part of employee benefit expense were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	Six months ended 30 June 2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Share-based payments for employees (Note 28)	24,561	21,272	10,728	11,133	8,208

The share options outstanding as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2024 and 2025 have the following vesting dates and exercise prices:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price Per share	Outstanding options/RSUs (in thousands) As at 31 December 2022	2023	2024	As at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	2025
1 January 2018	15 April 2034	81	87	87	87	87	87
31 March 2021	15 April 2034	259	94	93	81	92	79
1 January 2024	15 April 2034	259	-	-	14	14	14
20 May 2025	15 April 2034	259	-	-	-	-	14
Total			181	180	182	193	194

29 Share-based payments(continued)

(a) Share-based compensation plans of the Company(continued)

Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at end of period are listed as below.

Grant date	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2024	As at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	As at 30 June 2025
1 January 2018	5.00	4.00	9.30	9.80	8.80
31 March 2021	8.25	7.25	9.30	9.80	8.80
1 January 2024	-	-	9.30	9.80	8.80
20 May 2025	-	-	-	-	8.80

(i) Fair value of options/RSUs granted

The fair value of each RSUs granted with service conditions is estimated based on the fair market value of the underlying ordinary shares of Shanghai Jushuitan on the date of grant.

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted was RMB1,382 per option (issued on 1 January, 2024) and RMB1,366 per option (issued on 20 May, 2025), respectively. The fair value at grant date is independently determined using an adjusted form of the Binary Tree Model which includes a Binary Tree Model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution (where material), the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield, the risk free interest rate for the term of the option and the correlations and volatilities of the peer group companies.

The significant input into the model was as follows:

Share options issued on 1 January 2024	**1 January 2024 Equivalent to RMB**
Spot share price	1,608
Exercise price	259
Expected volatility	49.50%
Maturity (years)	10.00
Risk-free interest rate	2.60%
Dividend yield	-

Share options issued on 20 May 2025	**20 May 2025 Equivalent to RMB**
Spot share price	1,896
Exercise price	259
Expected volatility	47.80%
Maturity (years)	8.90
Risk-free interest rate	1.70%
Dividend yield	-

30 Cash generated from operations

(a) Reconciliation of loss before income tax to net cash generated from operations

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Loss before income tax for the year	(507,079)	(490,023)	(79,641)	(60,203)	(40,303)
Adjustments for:					
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	6,340	5,407	3,530	1,824	1,585
- Amortisation of right-of-use assets (Note 16)	13,786	13,240	10,858	6,103	4,945
- Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 17)	1,882	1,897	1,918	958	949
- Gain on disposal of an associate (Note 10)	-	-	(3,345)	(3,345)	(3,778)
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	(241)	(660)	(1,019)	(1,009)	(17)
- Gain on disposal of time deposits (Note 10)	-	(167)	-	-	-
- Gain on early termination of right-of-use assets	-	(28)	-	-	-
- Provision for loss allowance of receivables (Note 3.1)	25	137	150	10	581
- Share of net loss/(gain) of investments accounted for using equity method (Note 18)	35,152	18,252	4,438	2,747	(585)
- Share-based payments for employees (Note 29)	24,561	21,272	10,728	11,133	8,208
- Finance costs (Note 11)	103,717	13,650	1,079	631	355
- Foreign exchange (gain)/loss (Note 10)	(529)	35	693	51	(329)
- Deemed disposal gain of equity method investment (Note 10)	(3,613)	-	-	-	-
- Dividends received from invested enterprises (Note 9)	(620)	(970)	-	-	-
- Interest income from loans to employees and related parties (Note 9)	(658)	(641)	(162)	(110)	(110)
- Interest received from time deposits (Note 9)	(4,044)	(3,208)	-	-	(1,002)
- Fair value change of unlisted equity investments (Note 10)	11,324	(1,758)	10,731	8,124	(1,985)
- Fair value change of wealth management products (Note 10)	11,160	(236)	(8,639)	(1,471)	(2,684)
- Loss on convertible redeemable preferred shares (Note 26)	-	225,435	18,526	14,301	72,512
- Impairment of goodwill	9,927	-	-	-	-
	208,169	291,657	49,486	39,947	78,645

30 Cash generated from operations(continued)

(a) Reconciliation of loss before income tax to net cash generated from operations(continued)

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Changes in working capital:					
- Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	51,217	(12,977)	(93,094)	(74,915)	(41,795)
- Increase in prepayments	(2,643)	(13,508)	(17,381)	(7,731)	3,978
- Decrease/(increase) in inventories	187	(118)	(58)	69	199
- Increase in contract acquisition cost	(50,197)	(61,324)	(23,724)	(8,719)	(12,473)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	178,206	178,325	93,252	(44,887)	19,070
- Increase in contract liabilities	200,851	318,349	350,419	158,415	152,608
	377,621	408,747	309,414	22,232	121,587
Cash generated from operations	78,711	210,381	279,259	1,976	159,929

30 Cash generated from operations(continued)

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

The major non-cash investing and financing transactions during the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 mainly include (i) the additions of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities described in Note 16, (ii) transfer financial liabilities to convertible redeemable preferred shares described in Note 26.

(c) Net debt reconciliation

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	426,659	897,327	1,085,276	730,831
Lease liabilities	(10,115)	(29,221)	(16,178)	(13,186)
Financial liabilities to investors	(1,200,717)	-	-	-
Convertible redeemable preferred shares	-	(3,127,901)	(3,143,911)	(2,675,272)
Net debt	(784,173)	(2,259,795)	(2,074,813)	(1,957,627)

30 Cash generated from operations(continued)

(c) Net debt reconciliation(continued)

	Cash and cash equivalents RMB'000	Lease liabilities RMB'000	Financial liabilities to investors RMB'000	Convertible redeemable preferred shares RMB'000	Bank borrowings RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Net debt as at 1 January 2022	534,593	(23,276)	(1,097,571)	-	-	(586,254)
Cash flows	(108,556)	14,753	-	-	-	(93,803)
Foreign exchange	622	-	-	-	-	622
Interest expenses	-	(571)	(103,146)	-	-	(103,717)
Other non-cash movements	-	(1,021)	-	-	-	(1,021)
Net debt as at 31 December 2022	426,659	(10,115)	(1,200,717)	-	-	(784,173)
Net debt as at 1 January 2023	426,659	(10,115)	(1,200,717)	-	-	(784,173)
Cash flows	470,700	11,969	-	-	257	482,926
Foreign exchange	(32)	-	-	-	-	(32)
Interest expenses	-	(1,031)	(12,362)	-	(257)	(13,650)
Other non-cash movements	-	(30,044)	1,213,079	(3,127,901)	-	(1,944,866)
Net debt as at 31 December 2023	897,327	(29,221)	-	(3,127,901)	-	(2,259,795)
Net debt as at 1 January 2024	897,327	(29,221)	-	(3,127,901)	-	(2,259,795)
Cash flows	188,743	12,184	-	-	-	200,927
Foreign exchange	(794)	-	-	-	-	(794)
Interest expenses	-	(1,079)	-	-	-	(1,079)
Other non-cash movements	-	1,938	-	(16,010)	-	(14,072)
Net debt as at 31 December 2024	1,085,276	(16,178)	-	(3,143,911)	-	(2,074,813)
Net debt as at 1 January 2025	1,085,276	(16,178)	-	(3,143,911)	-	(2,074,813)
Cash flows	(354,605)	3,841	-	543,292	-	192,528
Foreign exchange	160	-	-	-	-	160
Interest expenses	-	(355)	-	-	-	(355)
Other non-cash movements	-	(494)	-	(74,653)	-	(75,147)
Net debt as at 30 June 2025	730,831	(13,186)	-	(2,675,272)	-	(1,957,627)
Net debt as at 1 January 2024	897,327	(29,221)	-	(3,127,901)	-	(2,259,795)
Cash flows	10,211	7,144	-	-	-	17,355
Foreign exchange	134	-	-	-	-	134
Interest expenses	-	(631)	-	-	-	(631)
Other non-cash movements	-	(213)	-	(15,937)	-	(16,150)
Net debt as at 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	907,672	(22,921)	-	(3,143,838)	-	(2,259,087)

31 Commitments

(a) *Capital commitments*

No capital expenditure contracted for at 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025, but not yet incurred.

(b) *Lease commitments*

The Group leases certain offices under non-cancellable lease arrangements with lease terms less than 1 year, which can be exempted from IFRS 16. The Group's future aggregate minimum lease payments for such short term non-cancellable leases were as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Within 1 year	243	1,458	1,159	864

32 Contingencies

The Group did not have any material contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025.

33 Related party transactions

Related parties are those parties that have the ability to control, jointly control or exert significant influence over the other party in holding power over the investee; exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or joint control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

(a) ***The directors of the Company are of the view that the following parties/companies were related parties that had transaction or balances with the Group during the year ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 2024 and 2025:***

Name	Relationships with the Group
Mr. Luo Haidong 骆海东	Shareholder
Mr. Wang Yu 王瑜	Director
Mr. Cen Wenchu 岑文初	Non-controlling shareholder of subsidiary
Zhejiang Luodige Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Associate
Shenzhen Lingxing	Associate
Zhejiang Quality Control Technology Management Co., Ltd.	Associate
Wuxi Wuhe Cloud Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate
Shenzhen Zexi Network Technology Co., Ltd. **	Associate
Hangzhou Zhuidian Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Investment with significant influence
Dian Inc.	Investment with significant influence
Seller Motor Capital Holdings Limited	Investment with significant influence
Hangzhou Yike Information Technology Co., Ltd. *	Investment with significant influence
Hangzhou Youfan Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Investment with significant influence
Beijing Jishiyu Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Investment with significant influence
Shanghai Mopu Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Investment with significant influence

33 Related party transactions(continued)

(a) The directors of the Company are of the view that the following parties/companies were related parties that had transaction or balances with the Group during the year ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 2024 and 2025(continued):

* This investment was disposed in 2023.
** This investment was disposed in 2024.

(b) Transactions with related parties

Operating activities

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	**2023 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000**	**2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)**	**2025 RMB'000**
Revenue - Promotion service fees					
Hangzhou Youfan Information Technology Co., Ltd.	1,166	3,218	4,209	2,244	959
Dian Inc.	748	1,463	2,043	738	953
Zhejiang Quality Control Technology Management Co., Ltd.	482	369	528	222	216
Shenzhen Lingxing	356	339	480	141	205
Hangzhou Zhuidian Network Technology Co., Ltd.	1,522	500	279	145	146
Wuxi Wuhe Cloud Network Technology Co., Ltd	-	345	214	164	89
Beijing Jishiyu Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	41	41	16	4	3
Shenzhen Zexi Network Technology Co., Ltd.	383	271	40	40	-
Shanghai Mopu Network Technology Co., Ltd.	11	8	-	-	-
Hangzhou Yike Information Technology Co., Ltd.	5	3	-	-	-
Seller Motor Capital Holdings Limited	4	-	-	-	-
	4,718	6,557	7,809	3,698	2,571
Marketing expenses					
Zhejiang Luodige Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	97	2	-	-	-

The prices for the above service fees were determined in accordance with the terms mutually agreed by the contract parties.

33 Related party transactions(continued)

(b) Transactions with related parties(continued)

Non-operating activities

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Loans to related parties					
Mr. Luo Haidong(i)	11,000	-	-	-	-
Mr. Wang Yu	3,000	-	-	-	-
Mr. Cen Wenchu	1,500	-	-	-	-
Dian Inc.	-	1,000	-	-	-
	15,500	1,000	-	-	-
Repayment from related parties					
Mr. Cen Wenchu	-	-	1,578	1,578	-
Mr. Luo Haidong	-	17,123	-	-	-
Mr. Wang Yu	3,000	-	-	-	-
Dian Inc.	-	1,013	-	-	-
	3,000	18,136	1,578	1,578	-

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Interest income					
Mr. Luo Haidong	428	317	-	-	-
Mr. Cen Wenchu	14	66	-	-	-
	442	383	-	-	-

(c) Year-end balances with related parties

(i) Trade balances with related parties

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Trade receivables				
Zhejiang Quality Control Technology Management Co., Ltd.	210	113	156	81
Shenzhen Lingxing	60	101	156	117
Hangzhou Youfan Information Technology Co., Ltd.	442	1,918	1,131	538
Hangzhou Zhuidian Network Technology Co., Ltd.	367	81	65	71
Dian Inc.	605	1,857	2,736	3,282
Beijing Jishiyu Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	13	7	-	3
Shenzhen Zexi Network Technology Co., Ltd.	27	60	-	-
Wuxi Wuhe Cloud Network Technology Co., Ltd	-	58	-	-
	1,724	4,195	4,244	4,092

The above balances with related parties were mainly denominated in RMB. They were unsecure, trade in nature and non-interest bearing.

33 Related party transactions(continued)

(c) Year-end balances with related parties(continued)

(ii) Non-trade balances with related parties

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Other receivables				
Mr. Luo Haidong (i)	16,805	-	-	-
Mr. Cen Wenchu (i)	1,514	1,578	-	-
	18,319	1,578	-	-

(i) Other receivables due from related parties represented unsecured loans, with an interest rate 4.35% and are generally repayable on demand. The loan to Mr. Luo Haidong was fully repaid in August 2023 and the loan to Mr. Cen Wenchu was fully repaid in January 2024.

(d) Key management compensation

Compensations for key management other than those for directors and as disclosed in Note 35 is set out below.

	Year ended 31 December			Six months ended 30 June	
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	2025 RMB'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	4,887	13,043	6,120	1,528	2,590
Share-based payments for employees	5,908	4,791	12,846	6,065	4,598
	10,795	17,834	18,966	7,593	7,188

34 Investment in subsidiaries

The Company

	As at 31 December			As at 30 June
	2022 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Deemed investment arising from the Reorganisation (i)	-	5,034,100	5,034,100	5,034,100
Deemed investment arising from share-based payment (ii)	-	91,610	102,338	110,546
	-	5,125,710	5,136,438	5,144,646

(i) During the Reorganisation, to reflect the onshore shareholding structure of Shanghai Jushuitan, 1,701,826 ordinary shares of the Company with fair value of approximately RMB 2,479,571,000(Note 27) were allotted and issued to 4 offshore ordinary shareholders, 1,800,745 redeemable and convertible preferred shares of the Company with fair value of approximately RMB2,904,529,000, were issued to Series Angel to Series C investors (Note 26).

(ii) The Company granted share options directly to employees of its subsidiaries within the Group, and the Company did not charge subsidiaries for the transaction. In the consolidated financial statements, the transaction was treated as an equity-settled share-based payment. While in the separate financial statements of the Company, it was recorded as an increase in the investment in subsidiaries.

35 Benefits and interests of directors

(a) Directors' emoluments

The remuneration of every director for the year ended 31 December 2022 is set out as below:

Name	Fees RMB'000	Salaries RMB'000	Housing allowance and contributions to a retirement benefit scheme RMB'000	Share based payment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive Directors					
- Mr. Luo Haidong	-	2,615	63	-	2,678
- Mr. Li Cansheng	-	1,304	63	-	1,367
- Mr. He Xingjian	-	2,477	63	-	2,540
- Mr. Wang Yu	-	2,405	63	18	2,486
Non -executive Directors					
- Mr. Wang Donghui	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Chen Hongliang	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Zhou Kui	-	-	-	-	-
	-	8,801	252	18	9,071

The remuneration of every director for the year ended 31 December 2023 is set out as below:

Name	Fees RMB'000	Salaries RMB'000	Housing allowance and contributions to a retirement benefit scheme RMB'000	Share based payment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive Directors					
- Mr. Luo Haidong	-	2,587	68	-	2,655
- Mr. Li Cansheng	-	3,271	61	-	3,332
- Mr. He Xingjian	-	3,336	68	-	3,404
- Mr. Wang Yu	-	4,405	46	27	4,478
Non -executive Directors					
- Mr. Wang Donghui	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Chen Hongliang	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Zhou Kui	-	-	-	-	-
	-	13,599	243	27	13,869

The remuneration of every director for the year ended 31 December 2024 is set out as below:

Name	Fees RMB'000	Salaries RMB'000	Housing allowance and contributions to a retirement benefit scheme RMB'000	Share based payment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive Directors					
- Mr. Luo Haidong	-	2,629	71	-	2,700
- Mr. Li Cansheng	-	2,572	-	-	2,572
- Mr. He Xingjian	-	3,347	12	-	3,359
- Mr. Wang Yu	-	4,026	-	-	4,026
Non -executive Directors					
- Mr. Wang Donghui	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Chen Hongliang	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Zhou Kui	-	-	-	-	-
	-	12,574	83	-	12,657

35 Benefits and interests of directors(continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments(continued)

The remuneration of every director for the six months ended 30 June 2025 is set out as below:

Name	Fees RMB'000	Salaries RMB'000	Housing allowance and contributions to a retirement benefit scheme RMB'000	Share based payment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive Directors					
- Mr. Luo Haidong	-	1,172	35	-	1,207
- Mr. Li Cansheng	-	1,462	-	-	1,462
- Mr. He Xingjian	-	1,409	-	-	1,409
- Mr. Wang Yu	-	1,059	-	-	1,059
Non -executive Directors					
- Mr. Wang Donghui	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Chen Hongliang	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Zhou Kui	-	-	-	-	-
	-	5,102	35	-	5,137

The remuneration of every director for the six months ended 30 June 2024 is set out as below:

Name	Fees RMB'000	Salaries RMB'000	Housing allowance and contributions to a retirement benefit scheme RMB'000	Share based payment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Executive Directors					
- Mr. Luo Haidong	-	833	35	-	868
- Mr. Li Cansheng	-	397	-	-	397
- Mr. He Xingjian	-	845	12	-	857
- Mr. Wang Yu	-	1,419	-	-	1,419
Non -executive Directors					
- Mr. Wang Donghui	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Chen Hongliang	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Zhou Kui	-	-	-	-	-
	-	3,494	47	-	3,541

(b) Directors' retirement and termination benefits

No retirement or termination benefits have been paid to the Company's directors for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025.

(c) Consideration provided to third parties for making available directors' services

No consideration provided to third parties for making available directors' services subsisted at the end of the year or at any time for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025.

35 Benefits and interests of directors(continued)

(d) Information about loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favor of directors, controlled bodies corporate by and connected entities with such directors

The information about loans entered into by the Company or subsidiary undertaking of the Company, where applicable, in favour of directors is as follows:

Name of director	Total amount payable RMB'000	Outstanding amounts at the beginning of the year RMB'000	Outstanding amounts at the end of the year RMB'000	Maximum outstandings during the year RMB'000	Amounts fallen due but not been paid RMB'000	Provisions for doubtful/ bad debts made RMB'000	Term	Interest rate	Security
At 31 December 2022									
Mr. Luo Haidong	16,805	5,377	16,805	16,805	-	-	On demand	4.35%	Nil
Mr. Wang Yu	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	On demand	-	Nil
At 31 December 2023									
Mr. Luo Haidong	-	16,805	-	17,099	-	-	On demand	4.35%	Nil

35 Benefits and interests of directors(continued)

(e) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contract

No significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025.

36 Events after the balance sheet date

There are no other material subsequent event undertaken by the Company or by the Group after 30 June 2025.