

**C3I SERVICES & TECHNOLOGIES (DALIAN) CO., LTD**

**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT**

[English translation for reference only. Should there be any inconsistency between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.]

ShangHai Spire CPA

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY MANAGEMENT:

TAXABLE INCOME RECONCILIATION



**上海威证盛会计师事务所有限公司**  
Shanghai Spire Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.

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电话：86 (21) 6226 7190  
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## AUDITORS' REPORT

HWK[2024] No. NS0066-1

### TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd

#### I. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd (hereafter referred to as "the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises so as to give a true and fair view of, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of the financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### II. Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Chinese Certified Public Accountants Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Chinese Certified Public Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### III. Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

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

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

#### IV. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. 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 Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

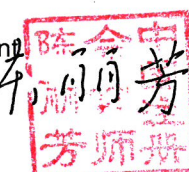
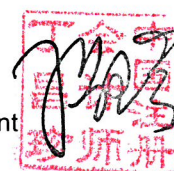
We communicate with the management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Shanghai Spire Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd. Certified Public Accountant

Address: Shanghai, China

Certified Public Accountant

26 March 2024



# BALANCE SHEET

[English Translation for Reference only]

Client: C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd

Currency: Renminbi

Items	Notes	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	33,208,054.54	31,740,741.08
Accounts receivable	2	20,200,816.00	18,474,984.61
Prepayments	3	182,023.90	502,016.83
Other receivables	4	276,509.82	315,106.96
Other current assets	5	225,744.24	121,029.23
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>54,093,148.50</b>	<b>51,153,878.71</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS:</b>			
Fixed assets	6	1,748,478.18	2,014,127.31
Right-of-use assets	7	2,131,406.75	-
Intangible assets	8	28,892.64	67,336.68
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>3,908,777.57</b>	<b>2,081,463.99</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>58,001,926.07</b>	<b>53,235,342.70</b>

Legal representative:

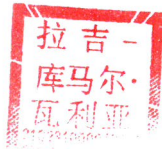
Raj Kumar Walia

Person in charge of accounting:

Lili Mao

Head of Finance Department:

Xiaoxia Xu



*Lili Mao*

*Xiaoxia Xu*

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

[English Translation for Reference only]

Client: C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd

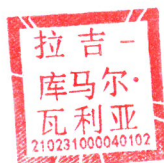
Currency: Renminbi

Items	Notes	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>			
Accounts payable	9	2,697,116.59	2,474,813.14
Advance from customers	10	2.35	2.39
Salaries and welfare payable	11	2,635,417.71	2,500,756.80
Tax payables	12	61,447.64	895,627.94
Other payables	13	820,262.53	1,377,546.73
Non-current liabilities due within one year	14	1,156,274.71	-
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>7,370,521.53</b>	<b>7,248,747.00</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>			
Lease liabilities	15	880,785.84	-
Including: Reserve for special purpose			
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>880,785.84</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>8,251,307.37</b>	<b>7,248,747.00</b>
<b>OWNER'S EQUITY:</b>			
Paid-in capital	16	1,960,369.12	1,960,369.12
Capital reserves	17	278.19	278.19
Surplus reserves	18	1,018,214.03	1,018,214.03
Retained earnings	19	46,771,757.36	43,007,734.36
<b>TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY</b>		<b>49,750,618.70</b>	<b>45,986,595.70</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY</b>		<b>58,001,926.07</b>	<b>53,235,342.70</b>

Legal representative:  
Raj Kumar Walia

Person in charge of accounting:  
Lili Mao

Head of Finance Department:  
Xiaoxia Xu



*Lili Mao*

*Xiaoxia Xu*



# INCOME STATEMENT

[English Translation for Reference only]

Client: C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd

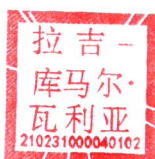
Currency: Renminbi

Items	Notes	2023	2022
<b>Revenue from operations</b>	20	<b>53,617,316.27</b>	<b>51,232,276.16</b>
Less: Operating cost	21	46,431,820.19	42,312,536.18
Tax and surcharges	22	298,431.42	232,746.01
Selling expenses	23	472,650.76	356,234.31
General and administrative expenses	24	3,373,667.90	3,693,878.90
Financial expenses ("-" for income)	25	-1,262,668.51	177,340.38
Add: Other income ("-" for losses)	26	228,438.82	201,823.10
Credit impairment losses ("-" for losses)	27	-	-155,533.00
<b>PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS ("-" FOR LOSSES)</b>		<b>4,531,853.33</b>	<b>4,505,830.48</b>
Add: Non-operating income		-	-
Less: Non-operating expenses		-	-
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX ("-" FOR LOSSES)</b>		<b>4,531,853.33</b>	<b>4,505,830.48</b>
Less: Income tax expenses	28	767,830.33	768,020.41
<b>NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ("-" FOR LOSSES)</b>		<b>3,764,023.00</b>	<b>3,737,810.07</b>

Legal representative:  
Raj Kumar Walia

Person in charge of accounting:  
Lili Mao

Head of Finance Department:  
Xiaoxia Xu



Lili Mao

Xiaoxia Xu

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT

[English Translation for Reference only]

Client: C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd

Currency: Renminbi

Items	Notes	2023	2022
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>			
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services		53,397,250.08	73,726,244.62
Refunds of taxes		827,322.46	1,037,112.69
Other cash received relating to operating activities		98,734.15	299,535.08
<b>Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities</b>		<b>54,323,306.69</b>	<b>75,062,892.39</b>
Cash paid for goods and services		12,529,895.96	7,982,376.49
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		37,069,927.51	31,672,283.95
Tax payments		2,355,905.83	3,157,020.95
Other cash paid relating to operating activities		422,136.93	2,584,591.29
<b>Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities</b>		<b>52,377,866.23</b>	<b>45,396,272.68</b>
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		<b>1,945,440.46</b>	<b>29,666,619.71</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>			
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		478,127.00	311,226.75
<b>Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities</b>		<b>478,127.00</b>	<b>311,226.75</b>
<b>Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities</b>		<b>-478,127.00</b>	<b>-311,226.75</b>
<b>Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>1,467,313.46</b>	<b>29,355,392.96</b>
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		31,740,741.08	2,385,348.12
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>33,208,054.54</b>	<b>31,740,741.08</b>

Legal representative:  
Raj Kumar Walia

Person in charge of accounting:  
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Head of Finance Department:  
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# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNER'S EQUITY

[English Translation for Reference only]  
Currency: Renminbi

Client: C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd

Column Number	2023						2022			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Items	Paid-in capital	Capital reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Total owner's equity	Paid-in capital	Capital reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained earnings	Total owner's equity
1. Balance at last year end	1,960,369.12	278.19	1,018,214.03	43,007,734.36	45,986,595.70	1,960,369.12	278.19	1,018,214.03	39,229,924.29	42,208,785.63
Add: Corrections to errors in prior periods									40,000.00	40,000.00
2. Balance at the beginning of the year	1,960,369.12	278.19	1,018,214.03	43,007,734.36	45,986,595.70	1,960,369.12	278.19	1,018,214.03	39,269,924.29	42,248,785.63
3. Movement for the year				3,764,023.00	3,764,023.00				3,737,810.07	3,737,810.07
3.1 Total comprehensive income				3,764,023.00	3,764,023.00				3,737,810.07	3,737,810.07
4. Balance at the end of the year	1,960,369.12	278.19	1,018,214.03	46,771,757.36	49,750,618.70	1,960,369.12	278.19	1,018,214.03	43,007,734.36	45,986,595.70

Legal representative:  
Raj Kumar Wallia

Person in charge of accounting:  
Lili Mao

Head of Finance Department:  
Xiaoxia Xu



Lili Mao

Xiaoxia Xu

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. COMPANY BACKGROUND

C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd (hereinafter the "Company") was incorporated as a wholly owned foreign enterprise on 28 January 2011 in Dalian, Liaoning Province and the operating period is 30 years.

The paid-in capital of the Company is USD 300,000, which was verified by the Dalian Zhonghui Accountant Office Co., Ltd, and issued the report of the capital verification report of Zhong Hui Yan Zi No.047 on 21 June 2011. The business license of the Company was issued with a unified social credit number of 912102315655278111. The registered business address of the Company is Room 108, No 7 Huixian Yuan, Dalian High-tech industrial Zone, Dalian, Liaoning Province, P.R. China.

The registered business scope of the company includes undertaking outsourcing services of data processing and information technology support management. (For business activities subject to authorities' approval according to law, such activities shall be carried out after obtaining permission approved by relevant authorities.)

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance and their Application Guidance, Interpretations and other relevant requirements (collectively hereinafter referred to as the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises").

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on going concern basis.

The Company's accounting is based on the accrual basis of accounting and, except for certain financial instruments, the financial statements are measured on the historical cost basis. If an asset is impaired, a corresponding provision for impairment is made in accordance with relevant regulations.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

#### 3.1 Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 truly and completely present the financial position as of 31 December 2023 and the operating results, cash flows and other information for the year then ended of the Company in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

#### 3.2 Accounting year

The Company adopts the calendar year as its accounting year, i.e. from 1 January to 31 December.

#### 3.3 Recording currency

The recording currency and reporting currency of the Company is Renminbi(RMB).

#### 3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 3.5 Foreign currency translations

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies (currencies other than the recording currency) are translated into Renminbi at the applicable rate of exchange ("market exchange rate") prevailing at the date of the transaction quoted by the People's Bank of China.

### 3.5 Foreign currency translations (continued)

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

### 3.6 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments refer to contracts that create financial assets for an entity and form financial liabilities or equity instruments for other entities.

#### (1) Recognition and Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability when it becomes a party to a financial instrument contract.

Derecognition occurs when one of the following conditions is met for a financial asset:

- ① The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset terminate.
- ② The financial asset has been transferred, and it meets the derecognition conditions for the transfer of financial assets.

For financial liabilities, if the present obligation is wholly or partially discharged, the financial liability or a portion of it is derecognized. If the company (debtor) and the creditor agree to replace an existing financial liability with a new one through a new financial liability arrangement, and the terms of the new financial liability are substantially different from the existing one, the existing financial liability is derecognized, and the new financial liability is recognized simultaneously.

Financial assets are bought or sold in the usual course of business, with accounting recognition and derecognition on the trade date.

#### (2) Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

At initial recognition, the company classifies financial assets into three categories based on the business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets: financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income, and financial assets measured at fair value with changes recognized in the current period profit or loss.

#### (3) Classification and Measurement of Financial Liabilities

At initial recognition, the company classifies financial liabilities into financial liabilities measured at fair value with changes recognized in the current period profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. For financial liabilities not designated at fair value with changes recognized in the current period profit or loss, related transaction costs are included in their initial recognition amount.

#### (4) Distinction Between Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Financial liabilities are obligations that meet one of the following conditions:

- ① Contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to another party.
- ② Contractual obligation to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under potentially unfavorable conditions.
- ③ Non-derivative contracts that will be settled in the company's own equity instruments in the future, and the company will deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments under the contract.
- ④ Derivative contracts that will be settled in the company's own equity instruments in the future, excluding derivative contracts that exchange a fixed amount of the company's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets.

Equity instruments are contracts that demonstrate ownership of residual equity in the company's assets after deducting all liabilities.

If the company cannot unconditionally avoid fulfilling a contractual obligation by delivering cash or other financial assets, the obligation is considered a financial liability.

### 3.7 Fixed assets and depreciation

#### (1) Recognition

Fixed assets are tangible assets with useful economic lives exceeding one year and are used in rendering of services and held for management purposes.

Fixed assets shall be recognised only when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amounts can be reliably measured.

Fixed assets are measured initially at cost upon acquisition.

#### (2) Classification and depreciation policies

Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is provided when the fixed assets are ready for their intended use and should cease when they are derecognised as fixed assets. The estimated useful lives, estimated residual values expressed as a percentage of cost and annual depreciation rates are as follows (without considering impairment):

Category of fixed assets	Estimated useful life	Residual Value	Annual rate of depreciation
Electronic devices	5 years	0%	20.00%
Electronic equipment	4-5 years	0%	25.00%-20.00%
Furniture	7 years	0%	14.29%

### 3.8 Intangible assets and amortisation

The Company's intangible assets include softwares.

The Company initially measures the intangible asset at cost, and analyses and judges its service life when obtained. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortised using the method which can reflect the expected realization of economic benefits related to the asset over its expected useful life from when the asset is available for use; an intangible asset whose expected realization can't be reliably determined is amortised using straight-line amortisation; an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised.

Amortisation methods of an intangible asset with a finite useful life are shown as follows:

Category	Useful years	Amortisation methods
Softwares	3 years	Straight-line method

For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, the Company reviews the useful life and amortisation method at the end of each financial year, if it is different from the previous estimates, adjust the previous estimates and deal with it according to changes in accounting estimates.

An intangible asset shall be derecognised in profit or loss when it is not expected to generate future economic benefits.

### 3.9 Employee benefits

Employee benefits mainly include wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies, staff welfare, social security contributions, housing funds, labour union funds, employee education funds and other expenditures incurred in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Employee benefits are recognised as salaries and welfare payable in the accounting period in which an employee has rendered service, as costs of assets or expenses to whichever the employee service is attributable.

### 3.10 Revenue recognition

If the Company performed the obligations in the contract, revenue shall be recognized when the customer acquires the right of control over relevant commodities or services.

If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company shall apportion the transaction price to each individual performance obligation on the contract commencement date according to the relative proportion of the individual selling price of the commodities or services promised by each individual performance obligation. The Company measures the revenue according to the transaction price apportioned to each individual performance obligation.

### 3.10 Revenue recognition(continued)

When one of the following conditions is met, it belongs to the performance obligation within a certain period of time, or otherwise it belongs to the performance obligation at a certain point of time:

- ① The customer acquires and consumes the economic benefits arising from the Company's performance while the company performs the contract.
- ② The customer can control the commodities in progress during the Company's performance.
- ③ The commodities produced by the Company during the performance possess have irreplaceable usage, and the company has the right to collect payment for the performance part accumulated so far during the entire contract period.

For the performance obligations performed within a certain period of time, the Company shall recognize the revenue according to the performance progress within that period of time, except that the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined. If the performance progress cannot be reasonably recognized and the costs incurred are expected to be compensated, the Company will recognize the revenue according to the amount of costs incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably recognized.

For the performance obligations performed at a certain point of time, the Company will recognize the revenue when the customer acquires the right of control over relevant commodities or services. While determining whether the customer has acquired the control over the commodities or services, the Company shall take the following into consideration:

- ① The Company has the current collection right for the such commodities or services, that is, the customer has the current payment obligation for such commodities or services.
- ② The Company has transferred the legal title of such commodities to the customer, that is, the customer already has the legal title of such commodities.
- ③ The Company has transferred the physical commodities to the customer, that is, the customer has possessed the physical commodities.
- ④ The Company has transferred the major risks and rewards of the commodity title to the customer, that is, the customer has acquired the major risks and rewards of the commodity title.
- ⑤ The customer has accepted such commodities or services.
- ⑥ Other signs that the customer has taken control of the product.

### 3.11 Lease

#### (1) Definition of lease

Lease means the contract by which the lessor transfers the right to use the assets to the lessee for a given period to obtain the consideration. On the commencement of the contract, the Company will assess whether the contract is a lease or contains the lease. If a party to the contract conveys the right to control the use of one or more identified assets for a given period to obtain a consideration, this contract is a lease or contains the lease.

#### (2) The Company as a lessee

The Company recognizes the lease liabilities for the lease other than short-term lease and low-value asset lease on the commencement of the lease term.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at the commencement date of the lease term using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined, using the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments include:

- Fixed payment (including actual fixed payment), and if there are lease incentives, the relevant amount of lease incentives shall be deducted;
- Variable lease payment depending on the index or ratio;
- Predicted payment on the basis of the guaranteed residual value provided by the Company;
- Exercise price of the call option, provided that the Company will exercise such option, as reasonably determined;
- Payment for exercise of the lease termination option, provided that the lease term reflects the Company's future exercise of the lease termination option.

### 3.11 Lease (continued)

#### Short-term lease

Short-term lease means the lease of no more than 12 months and excluding the call option on the commencement of the lease term.

#### Low-value asset lease

Low-value asset lease means a lease of lower value when the single leased asset is brand-new.

### 3.12 Right-of-use Assets

#### (1) Measurement

Right-of-use Assets refers to the Company, as the lessee, has the right to use the leased assets during the lease term.

The Company recognizes the right-to-use assets for the lease other than short-term lease and low-value asset lease on the commencement of the lease term. The right-to-use assets are initially measured at cost which includes:

- Initial measurement amount of lease liabilities;
- The lease payment paid on or before the commencement of the lease term; if there are lease incentives, the relevant amount of lease incentives enjoyed shall be deducted;
- Initial direct cost incurred by the Company;
- The estimated costs incurred by the Company for dismantling and removing the leased asset, restoring the site where the leased asset is located or restoring the leased asset to the state agreed in the lease terms, but excluding the cost incurred to produce the inventory.

#### (2) Depreciation

The Company will depreciate the right-to-use assets through the straight-line method. If it can be reasonably recognized that the title of the leased asset is acquired at the expiration of the lease term, the Company shall accrue depreciation within the remaining service life of the leased asset; or otherwise, the leased asset shall be depreciated within the shorter of the lease term and the remaining service life of the leased asset.

### 3.13 Changes in significant account policy and estimate and correction of accounting errors

#### (1) Changes of accounting policies

There are no Changes of accounting policies

#### (2) Changes of accounting estimates

There are no Changes of accounting estimates.

#### (3) Corrections to significant accounting errors

There are no Corrections to significant accounting errors.

## 4. TAXATION

### 4.1 Main taxes and rates

Category of Taxes	Bases of Taxes	Tax Rates
Value Added Tax	Taxable revenue	6%
Enterprise Income Tax	Taxable profit	15%

### 4.2 Tax incentives and approval documents

According to CAI SHUI [2017] No. 79 and CAI SHUI [2018] No. 44, company that be identified as the service enterprise with advanced technology can pay corporate income tax at a rate of 15%.

## 5. DETAILED NOTES ON MAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ITEMS

### 5.1 Cash and bank

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Cash in Bank	33,208,054.54	31,740,741.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,208,054.54</b>	<b>31,740,741.08</b>

At the end of the period the Company has no amount of pledge, frozen or potential non recoverable cash.



## 5.2 Accounts receivable

Items	2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
Accounts receivable	20,200,816.00		18,474,984.61	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,200,816.00</b>		<b>18,474,984.61</b>	
Age	2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Within 1 year	20,200,816.00	100%	18,474,984.61	99.17%
1~2 years	-	0%	155,533.00	0.83%
Subtotal	20,200,816.00	100%	18,630,517.61	100.00%
Less: Provision	-		155,533.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,200,816.00</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,474,984.61</b>	<b>100%</b>

The most important companies of the final balance are listed below:

Companies	2023.12.31 Amount
Telerx Marketing, Inc.	11,319,995.50
HCL Canada Inc.	2,837,724.81
HCL Axon Solutions Shanghai Ltd.	1,499,939.57
HCL Technologies Limited	1,174,496.09

## 5.3 Prepayments

Items	2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
Prepayments	182,023.90		502,016.83	
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,023.90</b>		<b>502,016.83</b>	
Age	2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Within 1 year	67,793.42	37%	502,016.83	100%
1~2 years	114,230.48	63%	-	0%
Subtotal	182,023.90	100%	502,016.83	100%
Less: Provision	-		-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,023.90</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>502,016.83</b>	<b>100%</b>

The most important companies of the final balance are listed below:

Companies	2023.12.31 Amount
Beijing JT Cloud Technology Develop Co.,Ltd	72,650.58
Shanghai Digital China Co Limited	33,221.81
Dezan Shira & Associates (Shenzhen) Ltd. Dalian Branch	15,387.15

## 5.4 Other receivables

Items	2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
Other receivables	276,509.82		315,106.96	
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,509.82</b>		<b>315,106.96</b>	
Age	2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Within 1 year	4,694.01	2%	33,902.99	11%
Over 3 years	271,815.81	98%	281,203.97	89%
Subtotal	276,509.82	100%	315,106.96	100%
Less: Provision	-		-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,509.82</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>315,106.96</b>	<b>100%</b>

The most important companies of the final balance are listed below:

Companies	2023.12.31 Amount
DLSP Ascendas Co.,Ltd	264,255.81
Dalian SECOM Electronic Security Co.,Ltd	7,560.00

## 5.5 Other current assets

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Input tax to be deducted	29,049.15	121,029.23
Deferred and prepaid expenses	196,695.09	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,744.24</b>	<b>121,029.23</b>

## 5.6 Fixed assets

### (1) Cost

Items	2022.12.31	Additions	Decreases	2023.12.31
Furniture	140,957.30	-	-	140,957.30
Electronic equipment	1,067,547.36	13,801.24	-	1,081,348.60
Electronic devices	6,384,520.73	409,320.01	-	6,793,840.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,593,025.39</b>	<b>423,121.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,016,146.64</b>

### (2) Accumulated depreciation

Items	2022.12.31	Additions	Decreases	2023.12.31
Furniture	65,324.89	13,390.21	-	78,715.10
Electronic equipment	1,062,401.44	5,338.50	-	1,067,739.94
Electronic devices	4,451,171.75	670,041.67	-	5,121,213.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,578,898.08</b>	<b>688,770.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,267,668.46</b>

### (3) Net carrying value

Items	2022.12.31	2023.12.31
Furniture	75,632.41	62,242.20
Electronic equipment	5,145.92	13,608.66
Electronic devices	1,933,348.98	1,672,627.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,014,127.31</b>	<b>1,748,478.18</b>

## 5.7 Right-of-use assets

### (1) Cost

Items	2022.12.31	Additions	Decreases	2023.12.31
Rent	-	2,557,680.27	-	2,557,680.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,557,680.27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,557,680.27</b>

### (2) Accumulated depreciation

Items	2022.12.31	Additions	Decreases	2023.12.31
Rent	-	426,273.52	-	426,273.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>426,273.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>426,273.52</b>

### (3) Net carrying value

Items	2022.12.31	2023.12.31
Rent	-	2,131,406.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,131,406.75</b>

## 5.8 Intangible Assets

### (1) Cost

Items	2022.12.31	Additions	Decreases	2023.12.31
Software	115,570.01	-	-	115,570.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,570.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115,570.01</b>

### (2) Accumulated depreciation

Items	2022.12.31	Additions	Decreases	2023.12.31
Software	48,233.33	38,444.04	-	86,677.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,233.33</b>	<b>38,444.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86,677.37</b>

### (3) Net carrying value

Items	2022.12.31	2023.12.31
Software	67,336.68	28,892.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,336.68</b>	<b>28,892.64</b>

#### 5.9 Accounts payable

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Accounts payable	2,697,116.59	2,474,813.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,697,116.59</b>	<b>2,474,813.14</b>

The most important companies of the final balance are listed below:

Companies	Amount
HCL America Inc.	2,112,776.95
Yida Property Services Group Co., Ltd	80,400.00
Telerx Marketing, Inc.	42,450.28

#### 5.10 Advance from customers

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Advance from customers	2.35	2.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.39</b>

#### 5.11 Salaries and welfare payable

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Salary and Bonus	2,635,417.71	2,500,756.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,635,417.71</b>	<b>2,500,756.80</b>

#### 5.12 Tax payables

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Enterprise Income tax	61,447.64	895,627.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,447.64</b>	<b>895,627.94</b>

#### 5.13 Other payables

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Other payables	820,262.53	1,377,546.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>820,262.53</b>	<b>1,377,546.73</b>

Among, significant other payables ageing over 1 year:

Companies	Amount
Procurri Beijing Co Ltd	88,495.58
TAC Modern Education School at Dalian	53,465.34
Yida Property Services Group Co., Ltd	30,000.00

#### 5.14 Non-current liabilities due within one year

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Lease liability fall due within one year	1,156,274.71	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,156,274.71</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 5.15 Lease Liability

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Lease payment	2,122,127.00	-
Unrecognized finance fees	85,066.45	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,037,060.55</b>	<b>-</b>
Less:Lease liability fall due within one year	1,156,274.71	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>880,785.84</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 5.16 Paid-in capital

Name	2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
	USD	RMB	USD	RMB
Telerx Marketing, Inc.	300,000.00	1,960,369.12	300,000.00	1,960,369.12
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,960,369.12</b>		<b>1,960,369.12</b>

#### 5.17 Capital surplus

Items	2022.12.31	Additions	Decreases	2023.12.31
Other capital surplus	278.19	-	-	278.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>278.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>278.19</b>

#### 5.18 Surplus reserves

Items	2022.12.31	Additions	Decreases	2023.12.31
Statutory reserve fund	1,018,214.03	-	-	1,018,214.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018,214.03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,018,214.03</b>

Pursuant to the regulations of foreign invested enterprise of The People's Republic of China and regulations of the Company, after making up for losses carry forward from previous years, the profits should be first allocated to reserve funds, employees' rewards and welfare funds, then it can be distributed to investors. The proportion of allocation for reserve fund should not be less than 10% and if the amount of reserve fund was more than 50% of the registered capital, the Company can opt to cease contributing to the reserve funds.

#### 5.19 Retained earnings

Items	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Opening balance	43,007,734.36	39,229,924.29
Add: Impact due to change of accounting policies	-	-
Corrections of errors in prior periods	-	40,000.00
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>43,007,734.36</b>	<b>39,269,924.29</b>
Add: Net profit for the year	3,764,023.00	3,737,810.07
Prior year income adjustment	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>46,771,757.36</b>	<b>43,007,734.36</b>

#### 5.20 Revenue from operations

Items	2023	2022
Data processing service	53,617,316.27	51,232,276.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,617,316.27</b>	<b>51,232,276.16</b>

#### 5.21 Operating cost

Items	2023	2022
Data processing service	46,431,820.19	42,312,536.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,431,820.19</b>	<b>42,312,536.18</b>

#### 5.22 Tax and surcharges

Items	2023	2022
Urban maintenance and construction tax	163,438.68	126,155.21
Education add	70,045.15	54,066.52
Local education add	46,696.76	36,044.34
Stamp tax	18,250.83	16,479.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>298,431.42</b>	<b>232,746.01</b>

#### 5.23 Selling expenses

Items	2023	2022
Selling expenses	472,650.76	356,234.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>472,650.76</b>	<b>356,234.31</b>

Major items:

Items	2022
Staff cost	466,902.16

#### 5.24 General and administrative expenses

Items	2023	2022
General and administrative expenses	3,373,667.90	3,693,878.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,373,667.90</b>	<b>3,693,878.90</b>
Major items:		
Items		2022
Staff cost		1,870,973.67
Security and House keeping Services		325,138.88
Professional Charges		215,466.58

#### 5.25 Financial expenses

Items	2023	2022
Minus:Interest income	48,030.63	62,214.82
Exchange gains and losses	-1,318,233.56	239,555.20
Bank charge	7,534.42	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,262,668.51</b>	<b>177,340.38</b>

#### 5.26 Other income

Items	2023	2022
Government Subsidies	228,438.82	201,823.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,438.82</b>	<b>201,823.10</b>

#### 5.27 Credit impairment losses

Items	2023	2022
Bad debt losses on accounts receivable	-	155,533.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155,533.00</b>

#### 5.28 Income tax expenses

Items	2023	2022
Income tax expenses for the year	767,830.33	768,020.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>767,830.33</b>	<b>768,020.41</b>

### 6. CASH FLOW

Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash from operating activities:

Items	2023	2022
Net profit	3,764,023.00	3,737,810.07
Add:		
Depreciation of fixed assets	688,770.38	542,779.57
Depreciation of ROU assets	1,212,457.58	-
Amortization of intangible assets	38,444.04	41,705.22
Decrease in operating receivables ("- " for increase)	-1,471,956.33	23,272,570.55
Increase in operating payables ("- " for decrease)	-2,286,298.21	2,071,754.30
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>1,945,440.46</b>	<b>29,666,619.71</b>

### 7. RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### 7.1 Parent company

Name	Registration place	Type of business	Registered capital
Telerx Marketing, Inc.	United States of America	IT and ITES Service Provider	USD 2,000.00
Shareholding ratio %of the parent company to the Company		Voting rights Proportion % of the parent company to the Company	
100%		100%	

The ultimate control party of the Company is HCL Technologies Ltd.

## 7.1 Parent company(continued)

Movements of registered capital of parent company by amount are detailed as follows:

<b>Name</b>	<b>2022.12.31</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Decrease</b>	<b>2023.12.31</b>
Telerx Marketing, Inc.	USD 2,000.00	-	-	USD 2,000.00

## 7.2 Related parties where no control exists

<b>Name</b>	<b>Relationship</b>
HCL Mexico S. de R.L.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Canada Inc.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Limited - Portugal Branch	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies UK Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Belgium BV	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Solutions GmbH	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Chile Spa	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Italy S.P.A	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Japan Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.- Korea Branch	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Latin America Holding LLC - Panama Branch	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Slovakia s. r. o.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL America Inc.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a r.l	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL (New Zealand) Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Limited- Swiss Branch	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Ltd. Ogranizacni slozka( Czech Branch)	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Startschema Kft.	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies France SAS	Under common control of the same ultimate holding company



## 7.3 Related parties transactions

### 7.3.1 Sales

<b>Name</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
HCL Technologies Limited	3,253,726.60	5,640,111.83
HCL America Inc.	424,708.67	142,238.74
HCL Mexico S. de R.L.	1,001,669.35	-
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	31,856.50	-
HCL Canada Inc.	1,818,306.89	1,367,381.67
Telerx Marketing, Inc.	30,958,360.51	32,354,345.25
HCL Technologies Limited- Swiss Branch	-	33,223.62
HCL Technologies Ltd. Ogranizacni slozka( Czech Branch)	-	31,214.07
HCL Technologies Startschema Kft.	811,335.30	25,445.36
HCL Technologies Limited - Portugal Branch	5,428.19	-
HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	-	75,150.81
HCL Technologies UK Limited	9,260,112.53	7,304,039.27
HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	-	513,731.10
HCL Technologies Belgium BV	355,494.20	103,851.62
HCL Technologies Solutions GmbH	54,690.18	305,180.34
HCL Technologies Chile Spa	97,524.33	-
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	559,704.42	1,428,587.32
HCL Technologies Italy S.P.A	468,779.11	-
HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	473,230.48	-
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	105,307.30	322,685.67
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	95,978.04	-
HCL Technologies France SAS	-	657,607.72
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	541,598.97	-
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	216,150.10	143,883.37
HCL Japan Limited	262,588.08	526,047.43
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	-	15,994.15
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	67,219.74	12,592.42
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	1,293,509.97	228,964.60
HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	34,783.44	-
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	346,674.68	-
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.- Korea Branch	923,379.30	-
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	65,858.09	-
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.	26,561.91	-
HCL Latin America Holding LLC - Panama Branch	36,714.92	-
HCL Technologies Slovakia s. r. o.	26,064.47	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,617,316.27</b>	<b>51,232,276.36</b>

### 7.3.2 Purchases

<b>Name</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
HCL America Inc.	2,115,124.45	-
HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA	8,685.75	-
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	4,586.01	-
Telerx Marketing, Inc.	-	40,000.02
HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a r.l	-	12,259.43
HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	9,581.19	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,137,977.40</b>	<b>52,259.45</b>

#### 7.4 Amounts due from/to related parties

##### 7.4.1 Accounts receivables

Name	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
HCL Technologies Limited	1,174,496.09	2,227,355.12
HCL Canada Inc.	2,837,724.81	990,300.56
Telrx Marketing, Inc.	11,319,995.50	10,726,744.84
HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	77,380.78	75,150.81
HCL Technologies UK Limited	811,480.76	2,700,802.77
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	-	807,503.13
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	25,783.50	27,364.06
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	117,146.01	69,284.43
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	70,378.54	104,010.96
HCL Japan Limited	64,111.77	432,946.58
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	15,976.39	15,515.98
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	1,499,939.57	298,004.36
HCL America Inc.	-	0.51
HCL Mexico S. de R.L.	660,142.07	-
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	32,944.44	-
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	93,506.92	-
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	367,475.14	-
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.- Korea Branch	923,379.30	-
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	45,677.08	-
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.	26,561.91	-
HCL Latin America Holding LLC - Panama Branch	36,714.92	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,200,815.50</b>	<b>18,474,984.11</b>

##### 7.4.2 Accounts payables

Name	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
HCL America Inc.	2,112,776.95	6,074.16
Telrx Marketing, Inc.	42,450.28	41,226.94
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	30,759.83	30,759.83
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	4,997.94	3,870.95
HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a r.l	13,068.80	12,259.43
HCL (New Zealand) Limited	5,151.73	5,025.85
HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA	8,747.46	-
HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	9,581.19	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227,534.18</b>	<b>99,217.16</b>

##### 7.4.3 Advance from customers

Name	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Telrx Marketing, Inc.	2.35	2.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>

#### 8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT EVENTS

##### 8.1 Significant commitments

There are no commitments to be disclosed.

##### 8.2 Contingent events

There are no significant contingent events to be disclosed.

#### 9. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has no post balance sheet event that needs to be disclosed.

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C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd

26 March 2024

有限公司

# TAXABLE INCOME RECONCILIATION

For the year ended 31 December 2023

[English Translation for Reference only]

Client: C3i Services & Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd

Currency: Rmb

Items	Amount
Accounting income for the year	4,531,853.33
Add: Excessive entertainment expenses for customers	1,164.00
Wages unpaid at the end of the year	2,545,416.49
Overexpenditure of employee welfare	442,603.94
Depreciation of ROU asset in 2023	1,290,578.13
Finance charges of ROU asset in 2023	48,030.63
Increase in tax adjustment	4,327,793.19
Less: Wages paid at the end of last year	2,400,485.64
Office rental of ROU asset in 2023	1,340,292.00
Decrease in tax adjustment	3,740,777.64
Taxable income for the year	5,118,868.88

Legal representative: Raj Kumar Walia

Financial director: Lili Mao

Financial manager: Xiaoxia Xu

Note: The adjustments of taxable income referred to above are to be determined by the tax bureau.

Xiaoxia Xu

Lili Mao





# 年度检验登记


## Annual Renewal Registration

本证书经检验合格，继续有效一年。  
This certificate is valid for another year after this renewal.

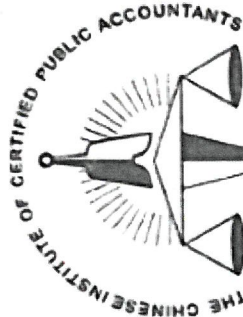


丁昌珍年检二维码

年 /y      月 /m      日 /d

	姓名	丁昌珍
	Full name	
	性别	女
	Sex	
	出生日期	1950-10-08
	Date of birth	
	工作单位	上海威正盛会计师事务所有限公司
	Working unit	
	身份证号码	4224225010090004
	Identity card No.	





# 年度检验登记 Annual Renewal Registration

本证书经检验合格，继续有效一年。  
This certificate is valid for another year after  
this renewal.



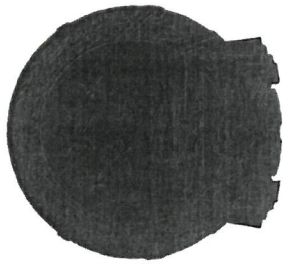
陈丽芳 420000763903

年 月 日  
/y /m /d

陈丽芳

姓名	陈丽芳
Full name	
性别	女
Sex	
出生日期	1956-07-22
Date of birth	
工作单位	上海君禾会计师事务所有限 公司
Working unit	
身份证号码	420700195607220325
Identity card No.	





# 会计师事务所 执业证书

名称：上海威证盛会计师事务所有限公司

首席合伙人：丁昌珍

主任会计师：丁昌珍

经营场所：上海市金山区山阳镇亭卫公路1500号  
三层F236室

组织形式：有限责任制

执业证书编号：31000298

批准执业文号：沪财会〔2009〕101号

批准执业日期：2009年12月15日

证书序号：0006371

## 说明

- 1、《会计师事务所执业证书》是证明持有人经财政部门依法审批，准予执行注册会计师法定业务的凭证。
- 2、《会计师事务所执业证书》记载事项发生变动的，应当向财政部门申请换发。
- 3、《会计师事务所执业证书》不得伪造、涂改、出租、出借、转让。
- 4、会计师事务所终止或执业许可注销的，应当向财政部门交回《会计师事务所执业证书》。

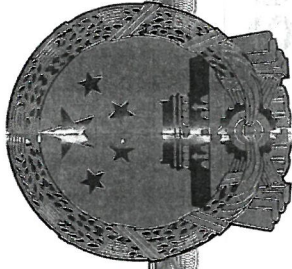


发证机关：上海市财政局

二〇二二年八月三日

中华人民共和国财政部制





# 营业执照

统一社会信用代码

913101056988012713

证照编号: 28000000202201180403

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



名称 上海威证盛会计师事务所有限公司  
类型 有限责任公司(自然人投资或控股)

法定代表人 丁昌珍

经营范围 审查企业会计报表，出具审计报告；验证企业资本，出具验资报告；办理企业合并、分立、清算事宜中的审计业务，出具有关报告；基本建设年度财务决算审计；代理记账；会计咨询，税务咨询，企业管理咨询。  
【依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动】

注册资本 人民币3000000元整

成立日期 2009年12月22日

营业期限 2009年12月22日至 2029年12月21日

住所 上海市金山区山阳镇亭卫公路1500号三层F236室



登记机关

2022 年 01 月 18 日