

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

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OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL AND CHINA’S LITHIUM BATTERY INDUSTRY

Definition and Application Scenarios of the Lithium Battery Industry

Lithium batteries mainly refer to rechargeable batteries that store and release power through reversible lithium ion movement between electrodes, characterized by high energy density and long cycle life. Their cathodes comprise high-value metals such as lithium, nickel and cobalt, which remain chemically intact and only change form during operation. Used batteries thus contain higher metal concentrations than raw minerals, delivering significant recyclable value and supporting the industry’s shift towards a circular economy.

Technological progress has broadened lithium batteries’ applications across key sectors. Widely used in consumer electronics and smart wearables, they also serve as the core power source for electric vehicles to support low-carbon development. Additionally, they meet renewable energy storage needs and drive global electrification.

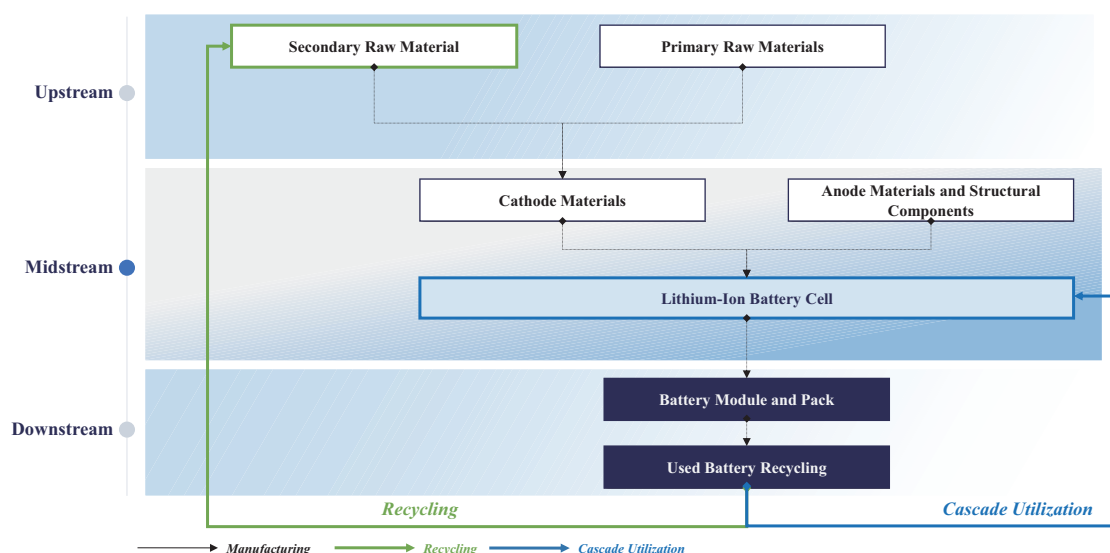
Industry Value Chain of Lithium Battery Industry

The lithium battery industry forms a full life-cycle closed-loop system, with its core industrial chain comprising upstream resources and materials, midstream cell manufacturing, and downstream end applications. The upstream segment supplies battery production with both primary raw materials sourced from minerals, such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, manganese, and secondary raw materials derived from recycled battery materials, alongside key battery materials including anodes, electrolytes and separators. The midstream segment covers cell and pack manufacturing, whose production scrap constitutes a core source of recyclable materials. The downstream segment spans EV, ESS, consumer electronics and emerging applications, whose end-of-life batteries form the major long-term supply of used batteries.

Driven by the global energy transition, sustained growth in downstream battery demand, and increasingly stringent requirements for supply chain security and low-carbon compliance, recycled battery resources have evolved from a supplementary source of upstream raw materials into a strategically critical pillar of the lithium battery industrial chain.

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Industry Value Chain of Lithium Battery Industry



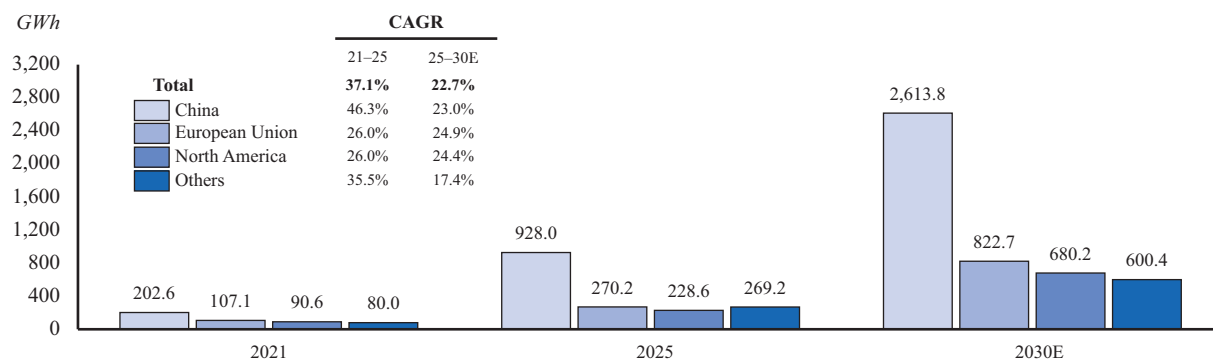
Source: CIC Report

Market Size of Global and China's Lithium Battery Industry

Global Lithium Battery Industry, By Manufacturing Origin

The global lithium battery market demonstrates a diversified pattern led by China, with the European Union and the United States as key growth regions and Southeast Asia as a rapidly rising new hub. China maintains a dominant position in installed capacity. Supported by favorable policies, the European Union and North America have achieved substantial capacity expansion and will continue steady growth. Driven by energy transition, higher new energy vehicle penetration and improving local industrial chains, Southeast Asia has become a new growth driver and is expected to maintain strong growth in battery installed capacity.

Market Size of Global Lithium Battery, by Manufacturing Origin, in terms of Installed Capacity, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

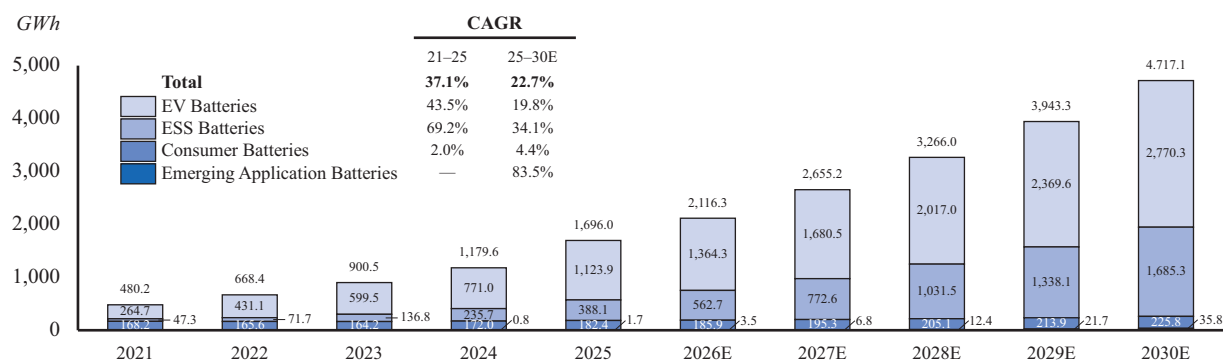
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Global and China’s Lithium Battery Industry, By Application

EV batteries constitute the primary growth driver of the lithium battery market, maintaining strong expanding momentum. Steady growth in renewable energy deployment and consumer electronic demand has also fueled the continuous expansion of ESS and consumer battery markets.

Emerging sectors including embodied intelligence and the low-altitude economy have further boosted lithium battery demand for novel application scenarios. Such emerging batteries feature short replacement cycles and high circulation efficiency, poised to become the fastest-growing within the global lithium battery industry.

Market Size of Global Lithium Battery Industry, by Application, in terms of Installation Volume, 2021–2030E



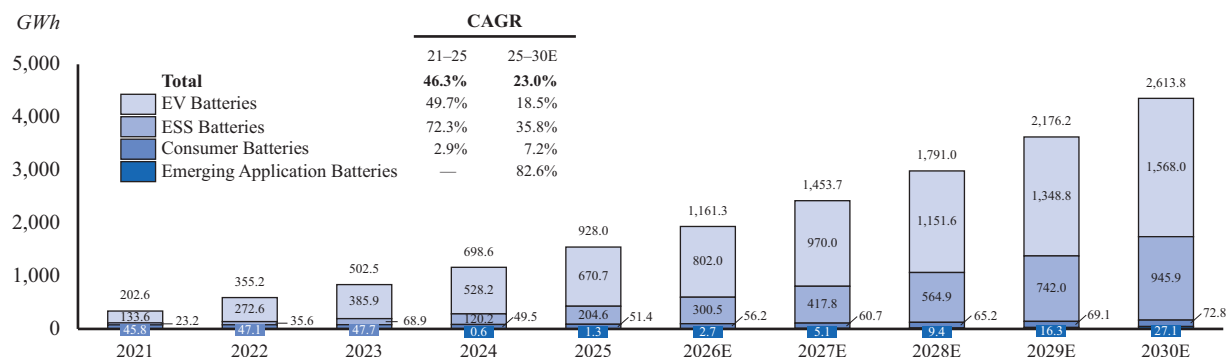
Source: CIC Report

As the core hub of the global lithium battery sector, China commands a leading market position. Its EV, ESS and consumer battery markets are all on a high-growth trajectory across the forecast period.

Strong growth in new energy vehicles has boosted EV battery deployment, underpinning explosive expansion of the lithium battery recycling industry. As EV batteries reach the end of their service life, retired battery volumes keep rising as a core industry driver. With a typical service life of 5 to 8 years, the large-scale of new energy vehicles from 2018 to 2020 has opened China’s battery retirement window, marking the first peak of retirement arriving in 2025 and explosive growth in retirement volume starting from 2028. By the end of 2025, China’s NEV parc exceeded 44.0 million, providing a solid foundation for EV battery retirement.

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Market Size of Lithium Battery Industry in China, by Application, in terms of Installation Volume, 2021–2030E



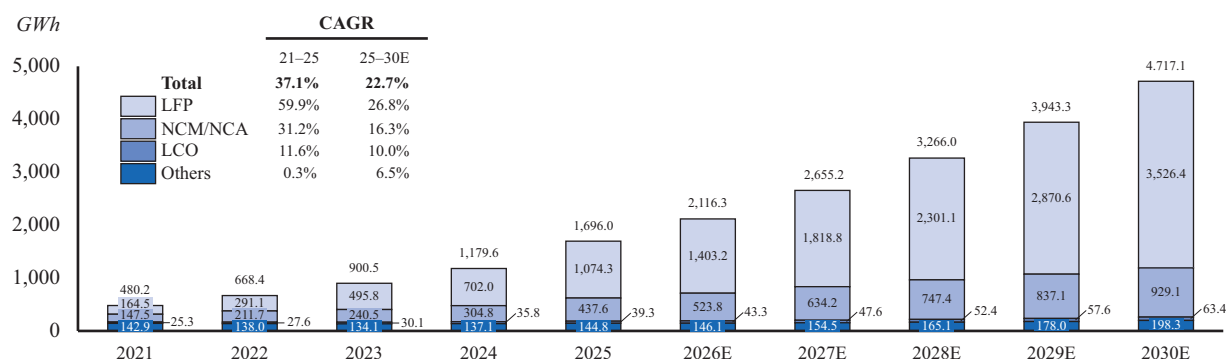
Source: CIC Report

Global and China’s Lithium Battery Industry, By Chemistry System

The recycling and cascade utilization value of lithium batteries is underpinned by their chemical systems. Varying battery chemistries determine material composition and key performance metrics, which further differentiate application suitability, recycling efficiency, economic value, and shape the market trend and end-of-life recycling priority of each battery type.

The global lithium battery market keeps expanding with differentiated development across chemical systems, forming a tiered industry structure. Lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries lead the market by virtue of superior cost efficiency, safety and cycle performance, and will sustain robust growth. Ternary batteries maintain solid expansion momentum, whilst lithium cobalt oxide and other battery chemistries grow steadily to cater for segmented demand. Together they form a diversified product landscape with substantial long-term growth potential for the industry.

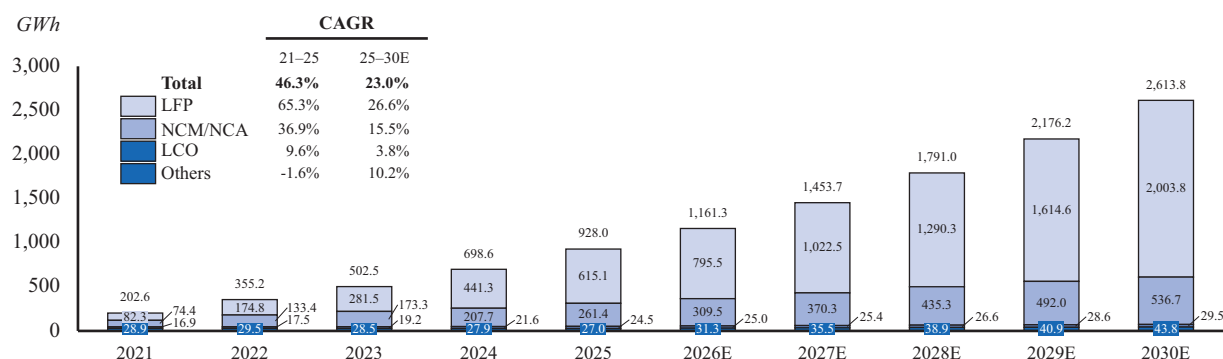
Market Size of Global Lithium Battery Industry, by Chemistry System, in terms of Installation Volume, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

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Market Size of Lithium Battery Industry in China, by Chemistry System, in terms of Installation Volume, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

Drivers and Future Trends of the Global and China’s Lithium Battery Industry

Robust Demand from EV, ESS and Consumer Scenarios Drives Diversified Growth of the Lithium Battery Market. EV battery demand leads industry growth amid booming new energy vehicle uptake. Energy storage batteries become a major high-growth driver amid global energy transition, while consumer batteries maintain steady progress via market demand and technological iteration. Commercialisation of the low-altitude economy, humanoid robots and other emerging applications further unlocks industry potential and fuels market expansion.

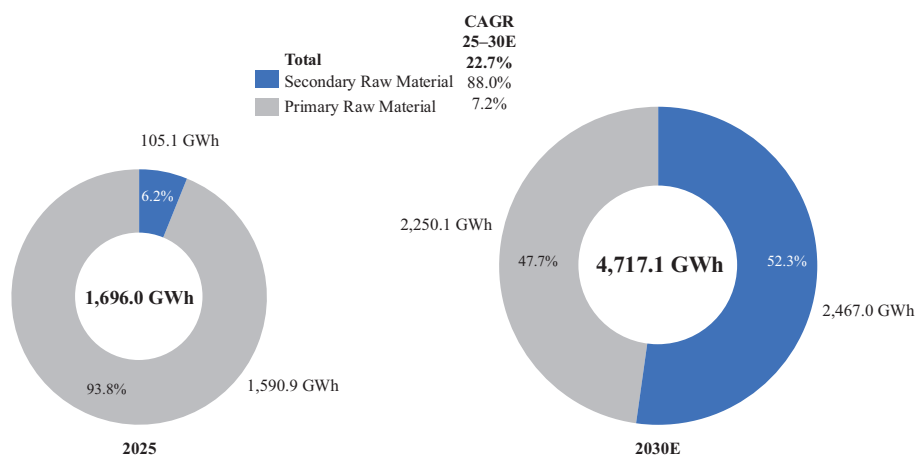
Technological Innovations Break Lithium Battery Performance Boundaries and Drive Industry Penetration into Multiple Sectors. Ongoing technological innovation improves battery performance and expands industrial applications, covering materials, structure, manufacturing and recycling. Upgraded material systems include high-nickel ternary, lithium manganese iron phosphate, silicon-carbon and lithium metal electrodes, as well as solid and semi-solid electrolytes. Batteries evolve from modular designs to highly integrated CTP and CTC structures, with dry electrode and high-speed lamination technologies widely adopted. Advanced recycling techniques enable efficient metal recovery and closed-loop battery material circulation.

Increasingly Stringent Global Policies and Compliance Requirements Elevate Recycled Materials to a Strategic Core of the Supply Chain. Escalating global regulatory and compliance standards have rendered recycled battery materials supply chain critical. The EU Battery Regulation stipulates that key battery lifecycle compliance obligations will take full effect in August 2027, mandating minimum recycled content thresholds of 16% cobalt, 6% lithium and 6% nickel by 2031, alongside mandatory carbon footprint disclosure requirements to standardize green compliance across the battery industry. The US supports local recycling capacity build-up for supply chain security. China standardizes industry practices, optimizes battery recycling and cascade utilization frameworks, implements extended producer responsibility and full traceability, restrains low-end capacity, and guides the industry towards compliant, concentrated and green development.

Under the guidance of such policies, the share of lithium battery installed capacity using secondary raw material globally is projected to rise from 6.2% in 2025 to 52.3% in 2030. In the Chinese market, the share of lithium battery installed capacity using secondary raw material is expected to grow from 8.6% in 2025 to 65.4% in 2030.

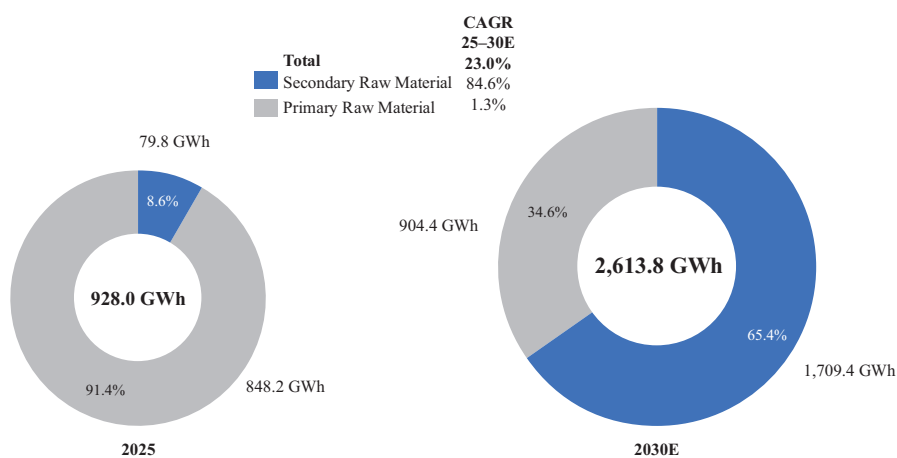
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Market Size of Global Lithium Battery Industry, by Raw Material Source, 2025 and 2030E



Source: CIC Report

Market Size of Lithium Battery Industry in China, by Raw Material Source, 2025 and 2030E



Source: CIC Report

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OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL AND CHINA’S LITHIUM BATTERY RECYCLING AND MATERIAL RECOVERY INDUSTRY

Definition and Development Background of the Global and China’s Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry

Lithium battery recycling and material recovery refers to the systematic collection, testing, dismantling and treatment of used lithium batteries and production scrap through cascade utilization or recycling, ultimately forming a full life-cycle closed loop covering battery production, usage, recycling and regeneration.

- **Recycling:** Batteries that are no longer suitable for cascade utilization and waste materials from the cell production process are dismantled, crushed, separated and metallurgically refined. Through hydrometallurgy, pyrometallurgy, direct repair and other processes, valuable metals including lithium, cobalt and nickel are extracted and converted into industrial raw materials required for battery production, ultimately realising the recycling of battery materials.
- **Cascade Utilization:** Recovered battery packs or modules are dismantled, tested, screened and reassembled for application in sectors with lower energy density requirements, such as standby power supplies, energy storage power stations and other fields, so as to maximize the utilization of the residual value of batteries.

Growing strategic importance is attached to lithium battery recycling and material recovery. Tightening mineral supply has heightened raw material price and supply risks, while major economies have rolled out stricter ESG and supply chain security policies. These factors have boosted the adoption of recycled battery materials, elevating the industry from a marginal mineral supply alternative to a core pillar for supply chain stability and international compliance.

Industry Value Chain of Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry

The upstream source of lithium battery recycled materials mainly comes from production scraps from cell manufacturer ends, as well as used batteries from battery asset owner and consumer ends. Two mainstream recycling models prevail: third-party recycling from factory, battery asset owner and consumer ends, and internal closed-loop recycling by battery-affiliated enterprises that recover production waste from related parties.

The recycling process comprises four core stages: pretreatment via discharging, dismantling and crushing to produce black mass; hydrometallurgical leaching to extract lithium, cobalt, nickel and manganese into metal salt solutions; material re-synthesis for recycled ternary precursors, iron phosphate and anode materials; and further processing into secondary raw material for further lithium battery production.

Downstream applications fall into two categories. The cascade utilization segment covers standby power supplies, such as communication base stations, UPS, special vehicles, such as forklifts, AGVs, and standby power stations, such as residential and industrial & commercial energy storage. The recycling segment yields nickel, cobalt, manganese sulphates and lithium salts, feeding regenerated metals back into cathode production and forming a full industrial closed loop.

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Industry Value Chain of the Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry



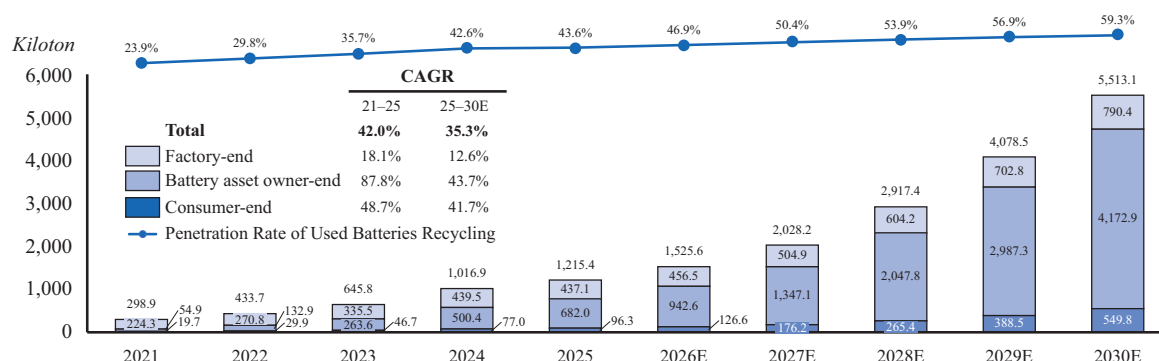
Source: CIC Report

Market Size of Global and China's Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry

Global and China's Lithium Battery Recycling Volume, By Source of Lithium Battery Recycled Materials

Global lithium battery recycling is expanding fast with rising penetration. Used batteries from battery asset owner-end dominate recycling supply globally and in China, fueling industry growth and circular system optimization. China leads the sector with faster recycling penetration, stronger battery asset owner dominance, and ongoing standardized, large-scale development.

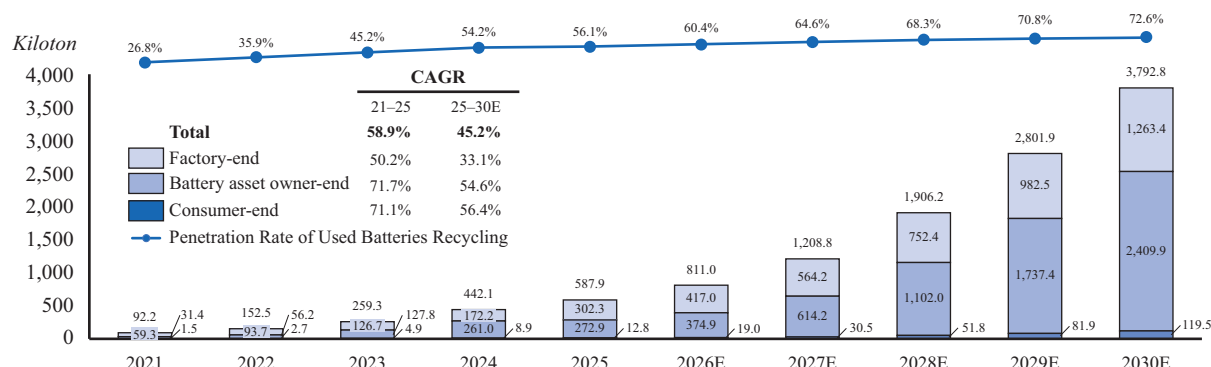
Global Lithium Battery Resource Recycling Volume, by Source of Lithium Battery Recycled Materials, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

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Lithium Battery Resource Recycling Volume in China, by Source of Lithium Battery Recycled Materials, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

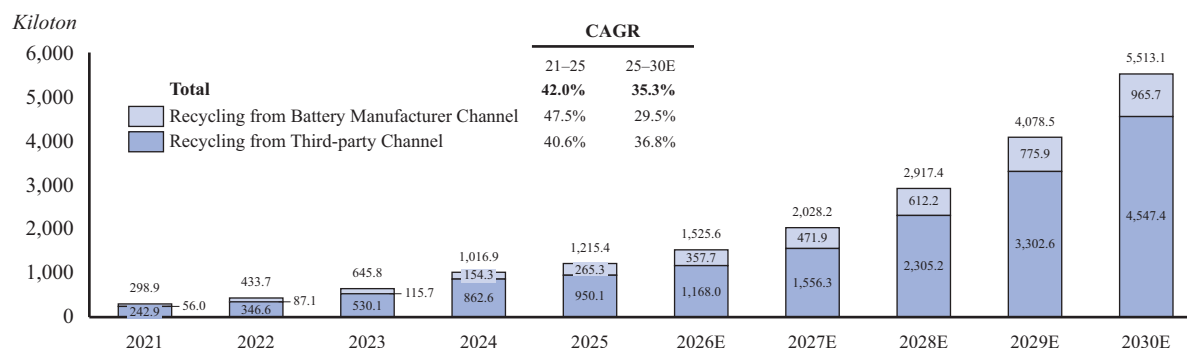
Global and China's Lithium Battery Resource Recycling Volume, By Recycling Channel

The global lithium battery recycling industry grows steadily, forming a dual pattern of battery manufacturers' self-circulation recycling and third-party professional recycling.

With strengths in scale, professionalism and market operation, third-party professional recycling dominates the market, exceeding battery manufacturers' self-circulation recycling in volume and growth, and will keep expanding amid deepening industry specialization and concentration. The latter mainly satisfies internal supply chain and closed-loop material demands, growing steadily as an industry supplement.

Fueled by policies, complete industrial chains and market demand, China's third-party professional recycling has boomed into a global benchmark. Its battery manufacturers' self-circulation recycling grows mildly but lags in scale and expansion, creating a market structure led by the former and supplemented by the latter. In the long run, third-party participants will further cement their lead, and China's leading position in the global recycling chain will continue to strengthen.

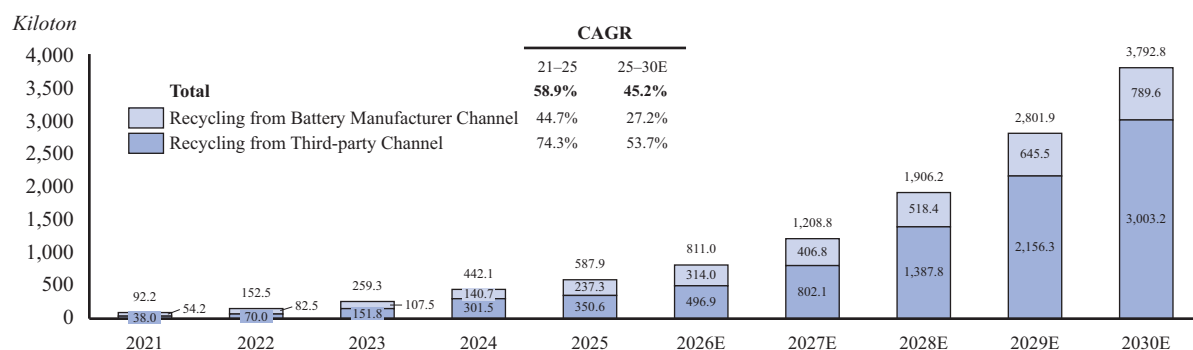
Global Lithium Battery Resource Recycling Volume, by Recycling Channel, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

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Lithium Battery Resource Recycling Volume in China, by Recycling Channel, 2021–2030E

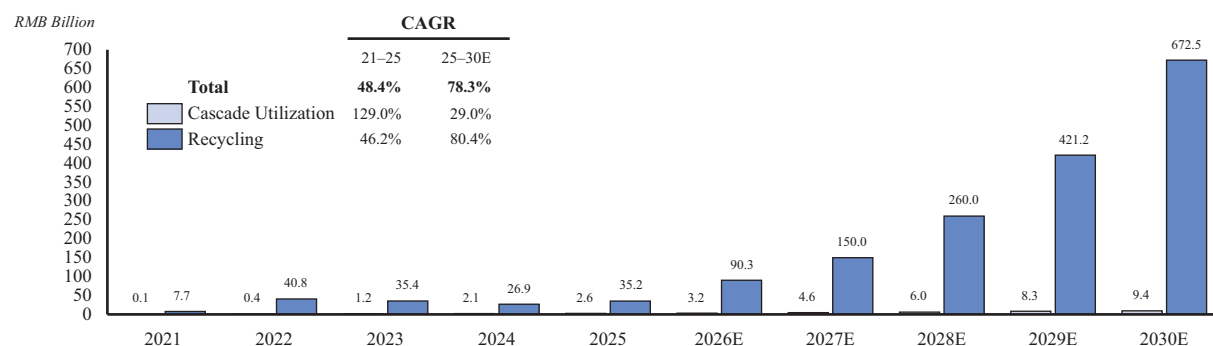


Source: CIC Report

Market Size of the Global and China’s Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry

In terms of market size by revenue, cascade utilization and recycling show clear divergence. Recycling regenerates core metals such as lithium, cobalt and nickel, underpinned by rigid industry demand and mature technologies. It applies broadly to retired batteries of all conditions and types, well positioned to handle massive EV battery decommissioning, with vast market scale and growth potential.

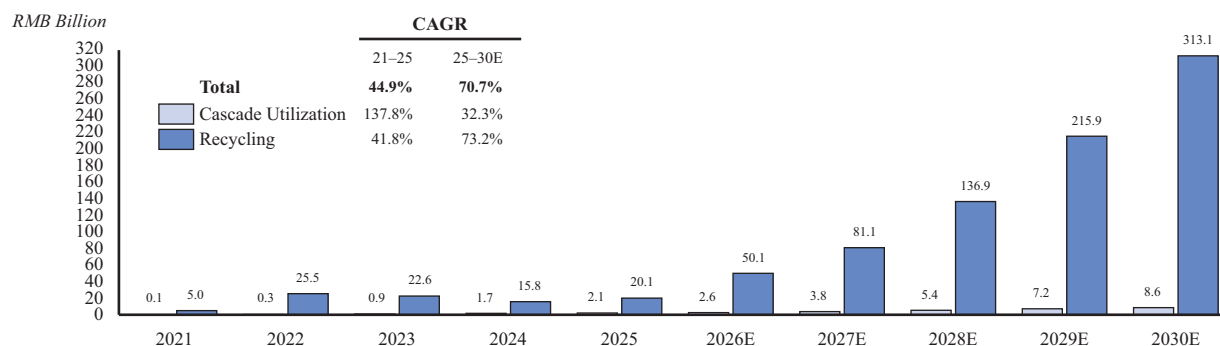
Market Size of Global Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry, by revenue, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

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Market Size of Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry in China, by revenue, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

Drivers and Future Trends of the Global and China’s Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry

Driven by a combination of policies and regulations, resource value and market scale, the global and China’s lithium battery recycling and material recovery industries are undergoing a profound transformation from extensive development to standardized and globalized operations.

- Green trade and ESG compliance drive the establishment of a closed-loop full life-cycle system for lithium batteries.** European Union’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and China’s Interim Measures for the Recycling and Comprehensive Utilization of Waste Power Batteries of New Energy Vehicles set global green thresholds. Carbon neutrality and export compliance compel manufacturers to raise recycled material ratio and reduce carbon footprint, advancing integration between battery production and recycling.
- Policies have shifted from guiding norms to mandatory supervision.** The 2026 waste EV battery policy implements bundled disposal and digital battery identity, blocking informal supply, phasing out unqualified small players and expanding market share for compliant enterprises.
- The economic viability of recycled and regenerated materials drives the business model to evolve towards full life-cycle value management of resources.** High volatile prices of key metals support viable lithium battery primary raw material recovery. Industry profitability relies less on subsidies and more on resource value. Battery-vehicle separate sales turn batteries into circular assets, forming a closed-loop business ecosystem across manufacturers, battery asset owner and recyclers.
- The wave of large-scale battery decommissioning and breakthroughs in recycling technologies drive the industry towards global resource allocation.** Approaching massive EV battery retirement unlocks huge recycling space. Advanced recycling technologies improve metal recovery economics. Leading players deploy capacity overseas, while liberalized cross-border trade of recycled materials facilitates global circulation, building a battery resource network with global sourcing and regional recycling remanufacturing.

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COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE OF THE GLOBAL LITHIUM BATTERY RECYCLING AND MATERIAL RECOVERY INDUSTRY

Market participants in the lithium battery recycling and material recovery industry are mainly categorized into independent recyclers and battery manufacturer affiliated recyclers.

- Independent recyclers are standalone entities that do not conduct lithium battery manufacturing businesses. They mainly rely on diversified third-party recycling channels to procure used batteries and production scraps, and carry out recycling and material recovery activities with professional technical capabilities and full regulatory qualifications.
- Battery manufacturer affiliated recyclers are enterprises owned, controlled or strategically affiliated by lithium battery manufacturers. They adopt the battery manufacturer recycling channels, processing in-house production scraps generated by the parent manufacturer, as well as a few third party channels as supplement to source external used batteries. Their recycling technologies are mainly tailored to match the parent firm’s battery technologies, with less focus on processing various types of used batteries from third party recycling channel.

Third-party recycling channels feature extensive coverage, superior scale and professionalism, and serve as the mainstream channel for battery recycling. In terms of global lithium battery recycling volume via third-party channels in 2025, the top five enterprises in the industry achieved a combined market share of 28.2%, reflecting an accelerating concentration of industry resources towards enterprises with compliant qualifications, technological advantages and diversified channel advantages.

In 2025, our Company recycled 71.6 kilotons of used batteries and production scraps, ranking the first in the global market in terms of lithium battery recycling volume via third-party channels with a market share of 7.5%. This was attributable to the Company’s close cooperation with multiple upstream recycling channels covering factory end, battery asset owner end and consumer end, and also demonstrated the Company’s outstanding competitiveness in the industry in terms of dismantling efficiency, technological recovery rate and cost control capabilities.

Ranking of Global Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry, in terms of Lithium Battery Recycling Volume via Third-Party Channels, 2025

Ranking	Company	Recycler Type	Recycling Volume, 2025 (kilotons)	Market Share (%)
1	The Company	Independent Recycler	71.6	7.5%
2	Company A	Battery Manufacturer Affiliated Recycler	58.8	6.2%
3	Company B	Independent Recycler	55.7	5.9%
4	Company C	Independent Recycler	52.6	5.5%
5	Company D	Independent Recycler	29.3	3.1%
Sub-total of Top 5			268.0	28.2%

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Source: Annual reports of listed companies, Interviews with Industry Experts by CIC, CIC Report

Note: Lithium battery recycling volume includes both used batteries and production scraps.

1. Company A, established in 2005 and headquartered in Guangdong Province, China, is a non-listed subsidiary of the world’s leading lithium battery manufacturer. It is mainly engaged in the recycling, processing and renewable utilization of used lithium batteries, ternary cathode materials and wasted nickel-cobalt resources.
2. Company B, established in 2017 and headquartered in Nevada, the United States, is a non-listed company mainly engaged in the recycling, regeneration and processing of used lithium batteries and battery materials, producing battery materials from critical metals recovered from end-of-life batteries.
3. Company C, established in 2001 and headquartered in Guangdong Province, China, is a listed company on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. It is mainly engaged in the recycling and regeneration of new energy materials and critical metal resources such as nickel, cobalt and tungsten, covering the recycling and disposal of used lithium batteries, end-of-life vehicles and other related products.
4. Company D, established in 2002 and headquartered in Zhejiang Province, China, is a listed company on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. It is mainly engaged in the R&D, production and sales of lithium battery cathode materials and cobalt products, covering cobalt and nickel mineral exploration and development, smelting and lithium battery recycling businesses.

In terms of revenue from lithium battery recycling and material recovery, the top five enterprises in the global lithium battery recycling and material recovery industry accounted for a combined market share of 42.4% in 2025, among which the Company held a market share of 4.0%, ranking fifth in the industry.

Ranking of Global Lithium Battery Recycling and Material Recovery Industry, in terms of Revenue, 2025

Ranking	Company	Revenue, 2025 (RMB Billion)	Market Share (%)
1	Company A	5.3	14.0%
2	Company D	4.7	12.5%
3	Company B	2.4	6.2%
4	Company E	2.1	5.7%
5	The Company	1.5	4.0%
Sub-total of Top 5		16.0	42.4%

Source: Annual reports of listed companies, Interviews with Industry Experts by CIC, CIC Report

1. Company E, established in 2010 and headquartered in Guangdong Province, China, is a non-listed company mainly engaged in the resource recycling and regenerative processing of used lithium batteries.

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ENTRY BARRIERS OF LITHIUM BATTERY RECYCLING AND MATERIAL RECOVERY INDUSTRY

Supply Chain and Channel Barriers: The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system assigns end-of-life recycling responsibilities to vehicle and battery manufacturers, locking mainstream formal recycling channels. Only a very small number of recyclers have successfully established such supply channels that cover suppliers from factory, battery asset owner and consumer ends. Industry leaders secure long-term partnerships with a variety of suppliers, dominating high quality raw material supply. The 2026 integrated vehicle-battery scrapping rule curbs informal battery flows and further concentrates compliant resources among incumbents. New entrants lack cooperation credentials and compliance capacity, unable to obtain stable low-cost raw materials or scale up.

Mandatory Policy and Core Technological Barriers: The new 2026 industrial specifications set stringent recovery rate targets for key metals and new indicators for recycled powder purity and impurity control. Core technologies including short-process hydrometallurgy, LFP dry regeneration and non-destructive testing require long-term R&D and patent accumulation. Established players hold mature technical systems and cost advantages, while new entrants cannot quickly meet compliance standards and profitability demands.

Global Compliance and Layout Barriers: Leading enterprises have deployed overseas channels and capacity with solid cross-border compliance experience. New entrants lack international resources, compliance frameworks and local operation capabilities, barred from global resource allocation and industrial competition.

Safety and Environmental Protection Barriers: Recycling and dismantling carry fire, explosion and leakage risks, requiring high-standard factory design, explosion-proof facilities and emergency systems that lift entry costs. Battery disposal also generates waste water, gas and heavy metal residues; mandatory high-end environmental investment and ongoing maintenance form substantial cost barriers for new players.

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS OF THE LITHIUM BATTERY RECYCLING AND MATERIAL RECOVERY INDUSTRY

Stable and Diversified Sources of Decommissioned Batteries: Fragmented channels and volatile retired battery supply constrain industry capacity utilization. Establishing reliable supply networks is highly complex, requiring recyclers to individually engage with numerous battery recycling and material recovery integrators under different battery manufacturers through a rigorous multi-step process. Long-term strategic cooperation with users from factory, battery asset owner and consumer ends effectively stabilize upstream supply. Leading third-party recyclers build diversified recycling networks to hedge single-channel risks, enhance supply stability and support large-scale operations.

Integrated Comprehensive Treatment Capability: Full-chain processing capability underpins core competitiveness, cost control and value creation. Integrated technical coverage of cascade utilization and material recycling enables battery closed-loop regeneration, cutting intermediate losses and boosting efficiency. Precise testing and grading refurbish eligible batteries for energy storage and telecom backup use, while unqualified units are recycled into metal sulphates, lithium carbonate and cathode materials. The synergy of cascade and recycling business maximizes full-lifecycle battery value and profitability.

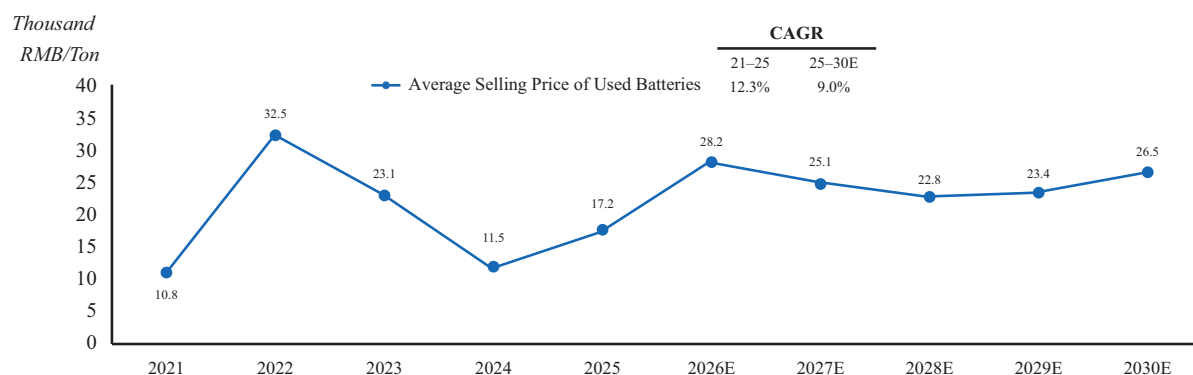
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Globalized Industrial Chain Layout: Global layout enables enterprises to break regional barriers, meet international compliance requirements and build long-term advantages. Partnering with overseas institutions to build recycling networks and dismantling bases supplements domestic supply and diversifies sourcing. Such cross-border deployment optimizes global supply chain allocation, reduces cost volatility, expands overseas footprint and strengthens global competitiveness and sustainability.

PRICE OF RAW MATERIAL IN LITHIUM BATTERY RECYCLING AND MATERIAL RECOVERY INDUSTRY IN CHINA

Used lithium batteries serve as the core raw material for battery recycling. Their prices fluctuate frequently and diverge structurally, driven by lithium salt market trends, industry supply and demand, and policy changes. The market faces structural supply tightness, as actual used battery supply remains persistently insufficient. Meanwhile, cyclical demand shifts and varied raw material needs of different battery technologies further cause price divergence.

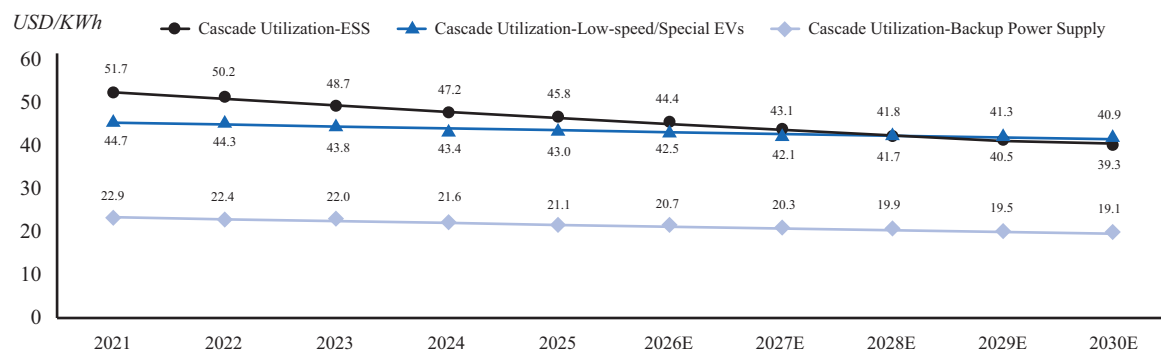
Average Selling Price of Used Lithium Batteries in China, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

The recycling price of used lithium batteries changed from RMB10.8 thousand per ton in 2021 to RMB17.2 thousand per ton in 2025, representing a CAGR of 12.3%. The recycling price of used lithium batteries is expected to reach RMB26.5 thousand per ton by 2030, with a CAGR of 9.0% from 2025 to 2030.

Average Selling Price of Cascade Utilization Product in China, 2021–2030E

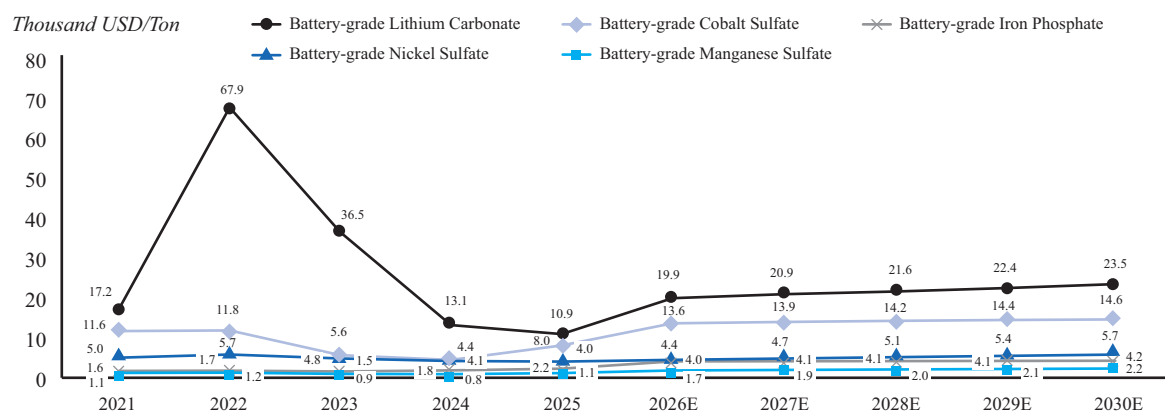


Source: CIC Report

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The unit prices of used batteries for cascade utilization present a gradual downward trend, driven by expanding industry scale, technological optimization and intensifying market competition. Lower cascade product prices further strengthen cost competitiveness against new batteries and boost market adoption in energy storage, low-speed & special vehicles and backup power supply scenarios. It also prompts industry players to optimize business layout and maximize the full lifecycle value of lithium batteries.

Average Selling Price of Recycling End Products, 2021–2030E



Source: CIC Report

The prices of battery-grade recycled materials have undergone obvious cyclical volatility, affected by upstream mineral supply, EV and ESS demand. Average prices are expected to gradually increase and stabilize in the long run. Fluctuating material prices highlight the advantages of professional recycling enterprises with stable production and qualified product standards. Recycled battery materials will remain an important complement to primary raw materials, supporting the sustainable profitability of the battery recycling business.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

We engaged CIC, an independent market research and consulting company that provides industry consulting services, commercial due diligence, and strategic consulting, to conduct detailed research on and analysis of the lithium battery recycling and material recovery industry in China and globally. We have agreed to pay a fee of [REDACTED] million to CIC in connection with the preparation of the CIC Report. We have incorporated certain information from the CIC Report into this section, as well as into “Summary,” “Business,” “Financial Information,” and elsewhere in this document to provide potential investors with a comprehensive presentation of the industries where we operate.

During the preparation of the CIC Report, CIC conducted both primary and secondary research, and gathered knowledge, statistics, information, and insights on industry trends within the target research markets. The primary research involved interviews with key industry experts and leading industry participants. The secondary research consisted of analyzing data from various publicly available sources, such as the National Bureau of Statistics.

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The CIC Report was compiled based on the following assumptions: (i) the overall social, economic, and political environment in China and globally is expected to remain stable during the forecast period; (ii) the economic and industrial development in China and globally is likely to maintain a steady growth trajectory during the forecast period; (iii) key industry drivers are likely to propel the lithium battery recycling and material recovery industry in China and globally forward during the forecast period; and (iv) the market will not be dramatically or fundamentally affected by any extreme force majeure events or unforeseen industry regulations.

The Directors, upon acting with reasonable prudence, confirmed that there has been no occurrence of adverse change in the overall market information that would subject the data to significant restrictions, contradiction or negative effects since the date of the CIC Report.