The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements included in the Accountants' Report in Appendix I, together with the accompanying notes. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

The following discussion and analysis contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on assumptions and analysis that we make in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors we believe are appropriate under the circumstances. However, our actual results may differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause future results to differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed in "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" and elsewhere in this document.

OVERVIEW

We are the world's fifth largest and China's second largest independent memory product enterprise in terms of revenue in 2025, according to Frost & Sullivan. For the four months ended April 30, 2026, we recorded revenue of over US$1.0 billion and profit for the period of over US$500.0 million, reflecting the continued growth of our business scale and profitability during the period. Our memory products mainly include (i) embedded storage, (ii) SSDs, (iii) DRAM and (iv) mobile storage. Our revenue remained relatively stable at RMB8,780.7 million in 2023 and RMB8,718.4 million in 2024, and increased by 28.9% to RMB11,237.6 million in 2025. Our revenue increased by 185.7% from RMB2,804.5 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB8,012.3 million in the same period in 2026. Our gross profit increased significantly from RMB417.2 million in 2023 to RMB1,399.6 million in 2024, and further increased by 74.8% to RMB2,446.4 million in 2025. Our gross profit increased from RMB386.6 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB4,968.8 million in the same period in 2026.

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Downstream Demand for Memory Products

Our business performance is affected by the market size and customer demand for memory products. The global memory product market size has grown in general in recent years. The global memory product market size grew from US$212.5 billion in 2021 to US$289.0 billion in 2025, representing a CAGR of 8.0%, and the market is expected to further grow from US$377.5 billion in 2026 to US$723.8 billion in 2030, with a CAGR of 17.7% from 2026 to 2030. The consumer-grade was the largest group of application scenarios of the global memory product industry in 2025 in terms of revenue. The consumer-grade application scenarios primarily include smartphones, tablets, PCs, smart imaging devices, wearable devices, robotics and data transfer and backup. Take smartphones as an example, the global smartphone market size reached 1.3 billion in 2025 in terms of sales volume. The large market size of the consumer-grade application scenarios provide space for business growth. In particular, compared to Original Memory Manufacturers, independent memory product enterprises are generally better positioned to address the diverse and long-tail demands of the market, with growth opportunities mainly in consumer-grade application scenarios.

Furthermore, our results of operations are subject to industry cycles in the global memory product market, which directly influence our pricing, margins, and revenue through recurring periods of price volatility and supply-demand imbalances. In upward cycles marked by rapid demand growth and proactive procurement, we can experience demand surges that support higher prices and revenue, positively affecting our financial performance. Conversely, in adjustment phases triggered by weakened demand, production capacity expansions, and inventory buildup, we may face price declines that negatively impact our margins and profitability. In addition, one of the key growth driver of the memory product industry is the AI technology. As the core infrastructure for AI data storage and supply, the performance of storage capacity directly impacts the efficiency of AI training and implementation outcomes. The surge in data demand driven by AI has already accelerated the rapid growth of the memory product market. Further, aside from the consumer-grade application scenarios, the enterprise-grade application scenarios and the automotive-grade application scenarios are also expected to contribute to the growth of the global memory product market.

Our Ability to Effectively Manage Our Cost of Sales

Our profitability to a large extent depends on our ability to manage cost of sales. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the four months ended April 30, 2025 and 2026, our cost of sales was RMB8,363.5 million, RMB7,318.8 million, RMB8,791.2 million, RMB2,417.9 million and RMB3,043.5 million, respectively, representing 95.2%, 83.9%, 78.2%, 86.2% and 38.0% of our total revenue for the respective periods. The raw material costs were the largest component of our cost of sales during the Track Record Period. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the four months ended April 30, 2025 and 2026, our raw material costs represented 90.3%, 88.9%, 83.3%, 87.2% and 80.2% of our total cost of sales, respectively. During the Track Record Period, our raw material costs primarily included costs of memory wafers and controller chips. The market price of wafers fluctuated during the Track Record Period. In addition, we have a relatively high concentration rate regarding the procurement of raw material during the Track Record Period. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the four months ended April 30, 2026, purchases from our five largest suppliers amounted to RMB3,808.5 million, RMB4,182.5 million, RMB6,616.4 million and RMB4,310.2 million, respectively, representing 43.5%, 49.4%, 55.5% and 63.0% of our total purchases, respectively.

We have established a globalized supply chain system. We have established deep collaboration with industry-leading companies across our supply chain, including (i) globally leading memory manufacturers and controller chip suppliers for our raw material supply, (ii) foundries such as USC for the wafer processing and (iii) OSAT providers such as OSE, PTN, and HT-Tech for (a) assembly and testing, and (b) SMT and testing. Such collaborations enhance our ability to secure production capacity in advance, ensuring the scalability and reliability necessary to fulfill large-scale orders. This robust supply chain foundation strengthens our ability to integrate resources seamlessly and support the sustainable growth of our ecosystem.

Technical Innovation and Investment in Research and Development

Our operating results depend significantly on our ability to adapt to and effectively utilize the latest technological advancements. Staying at the forefront of innovation is critical to maintaining our competitiveness and meeting evolving market demands. Our ability to continue our R&D activities, develop new technologies, design new products and enhance existing products is crucial to our market success. Therefore, we continue to invest in technology development and innovation to reinforce our competitive strengths against our peers. We had been committed to the research and development of our products during the Track Record Period. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the four months ended April 30, 2025 and 2026, our R&D expense was RMB282.6 million, RMB392.2 million, RMB493.2 million, RMB151.4 million and RMB199.6 million, respectively. The number of our R&D staff continuously increased during the Track Record Period. As of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and April 30, 2026, our research and development team consisted of 472, 760, 859 and 867 members, representing 60.4%, 66.6%, 62.9% and 62.5% of our total employees.

Price of Our Memory Products

During the Track Record Period, the average selling price of our memory products generally increased from 2023 to 2024, and excluding the impact of the Customer Supply Arrangement, such average selling price remained generally stable from 2024 to 2025 and increased significantly for the four months ended April 30, 2026 as compared with the corresponding period in 2025. The pricing of our products directly affects our revenue, gross profit margin and results of operations. The pricing of our products to a large extent depends on the market price.

Product Mix

Our ability to offer a comprehensive portfolio of memory products is one of the primary factors influencing our financial condition and results of operations. Our future success depends on our ability to anticipate industry trends and develop products with high-performance that meet the evolving demand of downstream customers in various application scenarios. During the Track Record Period, we primarily derived our revenue from the sale of (i) embedded storage, (ii) SSDs, (iii) DRAM, (iv) mobile storage and (v) memory IC. During the Track Record Period, our revenue and gross profit margin was affected by the changes in product mix:

- ***Revenue***. Among our product mix, the average selling price of DRAM are relatively high. As a result, as the sales volume of DRAM increased as a result of the bulk purchases from our major customers after completing their evaluation process, our DRAM contributed an increasingly high revenue proportion in our total revenue. The revenue proportion of our DRAM increased from 1.3% in 2023 to 12.2% in 2024, and further to 24.8% in 2025.

- ***Gross profit margin***. Our total gross profit margin may be affected by the gross profit margin of our different products. During the Track Record Period, as the revenue proportion of our products changes, our gross profit margin was also affected.

We aim to further enrich our product portfolio and maintain a strong focus on high-margin product categories. By continuously refining our product mix and leveraging technological innovation, we are committed to sustaining robust financial performance and driving long-term growth. However, fluctuations in product demand, shifts in market dynamics and evolving competitive pressures may impact our financial performance.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Historical Financial Information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, which comprise all standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"). All IFRS Accounting Standards effective for the accounting period commencing from January 1, 2025, together with the relevant transitional provisions, have been early adopted by us in the preparation of the Historical Financial Information throughout the Relevant Periods. The Historical Financial Information has been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value at the end of each of the Relevant Periods.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Historical Financial Information requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future. Details of our material accounting policies, estimates, assumptions and judgments, which are important for understanding our financial condition and results of operations, are set forth in Notes 3 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this document.

PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Revenue

We generate revenue primarily from (i) embedded storage, (ii) SSDs, (iii) DRAM, (iv) mobile storage and (v) memory IC.

Cost of Sales

Our cost of sales consists of (i) raw materials, (ii) outsourced services and (iii) others.

Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

Our gross profit represents our revenue less our cost of sales, and our gross profit margin represents our gross profit divided by our revenue, expressed as a percentage.

Other Income and Gains

Our other income and gains consist of (i) bank interest income, (ii) investment income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (iii) government grants, (iv) foreign exchange gains, net, (v) gain on deemed disposal of investment in an associate, and (vi) others.

Selling and Distribution Expenses

Our selling and distribution expenses consist of (i) employee compensation, (ii) insurance expenses, (iii) share-based payment compensation, (iv) advertising and promotion fees, (v) travel and hospitality fees and (vi) others.

Administrative Expenses

Our administrative expenses consist of (i) employee compensation, (ii) share-based payment compensation, (iii) depreciation and amortization, (iv) taxes and surcharges, (v) **[REDACTED]**, (vi) lease payment and utilities (vii) consulting and professional service fees, and (viii) others.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses consist of (i) employee compensation, (ii) depreciation and amortization, (iii) technical service fees, (iv) share-based payment compensation and (v) others.

Other Expenses

Our other expenses mainly comprise (i) impairment of goodwill, (ii) impairment of other intangible assets, (iii) foreign exchange losses and (iv) others.

Finance Costs

Our finance costs consist of (i) interest on bank loans, (ii) interest on other loans, (iii) interest on lease liabilities, (iv) interest on redemption liabilities on ordinary shares and (v) other finance cost.

Share of Profits and Losses of an Associate

Our share of profits and losses of an associate represent our share of the net profit or loss of our associate.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense represented income tax payable by us at the applicable tax rates in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in each tax jurisdiction in which we operate or are domiciled.

For details on applicable taxes and tax rates, see Note 11 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this document.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated statements of profit or loss during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000 (Unaudited)	%	RMB'000	%
Revenue	**8,780,699**	**100.0**	**8,718,412**	**100.0**	**11,237,576**	**100.0**	**2,804,510**	**100.0**	**8,012,275**	**100.0**
Cost of sales	(8,363,547)	(95.2)	(7,318,805)	(83.9)	(8,791,188)	(78.2)	(2,417,918)	(86.2)	(3,043,467)	(38.0)
Gross profit	**417,152**	**4.8**	**1,399,607**	**16.1**	**2,446,388**	**21.8**	**386,592**	**13.8**	**4,968,808**	**62.0**
Other income and gains	51,585	0.6	38,926	0.4	44,615	0.4	19,441	0.7	6,267	0.1
Selling and distribution expenses	(41,924)	(0.5)	(52,916)	(0.6)	(65,934)	(0.6)	(20,011)	(0.7)	(28,436)	(0.4)
Administrative expenses	(161,960)	(1.9)	(148,063)	(1.7)	(191,085)	(1.7)	(52,992)	(2.0)	(80,785)	(1.1)
Research and development expenses	(282,563)	(3.2)	(392,182)	(4.5)	(493,180)	(4.4)	(151,400)	(5.4)	(199,632)	(2.5)
Impairment losses on financial assets, net	(19,938)	(0.2)	(13,868)	(0.2)	23,693	0.2	7,088	0.3	(9,484)	(0.1)
Other expenses	(8,480)	(0.1)	(96,658)	(1.1)	(37,685)	(0.3)	(6)	(0.0)	(90,734)	(1.1)
Finance costs	(72,342)	(0.9)	(154,607)	(1.8)	(137,844)	(1.2)	(44,545)	(1.6)	(42,558)	(0.5)
Share of losses of an associate	(13,059)	(0.1)	(11,654)	(0.1)	(14,054)	(0.2)	(3,577)	(0.1)	5,058	0.1
(Loss)/profit before tax	(131,529)	(1.5)	568,585	6.5	1,574,914	14.0	140,590	5.0	4,528,504	56.5
Income tax credit/(expense)	14,079	0.2	(85,712)	(1.0)	(211,029)	(1.9)	(17,522)	(0.6)	(687,858)	(8.6)
(Loss)/profit for the year/period	**(117,450)**	**(1.3)**	**482,873**	**5.5**	**1,363,885**	**12.1**	**123,068**	**4.4**	**3,840,646**	**47.9**

Non-IFRS Measures

To supplement our consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with IFRSs, we use adjusted profit/(loss) (non-IFRS measures) for the period and adjusted EBITDA (non-IFRS measures) as additional financial measures, which are not required by, or presented in accordance with IFRSs. We believe that these non-IFRS measures facilitate comparisons of operating performance from period to period and company to company by eliminating potential impacts of certain items. We believe that these measures provide useful information to investors in understanding and evaluating our consolidated results of operations in the same manner as they help management. However, presentation of adjusted profit/(loss) (non-IFRS measures) for the period and adjusted EBITDA (non-IFRS measures) may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. The use of these non-IFRS measures has limitations as an analytical tool, and investors should not consider them in isolation from, or as substitute for analysis of, our results of operations or financial condition as reported under IFRSs. The following table presents our non-IFRS financial measures for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,			Four months ended April 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000 (Unaudited)	RMB'000
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) for the year/period to adjusted profit/(loss) (non-IFRS measure) and adjusted EBITDA (non-IFRS measure)					
(Loss)/Profit for the year/period	**(117,450)**	**482,873**	**1,363,885**	**123,068**	**3,840,646**
Add:					
Share-based payment expenses[1]	85,765	67,742	81,584	28,541	55,030
Adjusted net (loss)/profit (non-IFRS measure)	**(31,685)**	**550,615**	**1,445,469**	**151,609**	**3,895,676**

	Year ended December 31,			Four months ended April 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*	*RMB'000*
Add:					
Depreciation and amortization	125,556	161,911	169,248	53,848	59,741
Net finance costs	71,491	154,047	137,191	44,412	39,693
Income tax expenses/(credit)	(14,079)	85,712	211,029	17,522	687,858
Adjusted EBITDA (non-IFRS measure)	**151,283**	**952,285**	**1,962,937**	**267,391**	**4,682,968**

(1) Share-based payment expenses are non-cash expenses.

Revenue

Revenue by Product

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our revenue by product type during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*
Embedded storage	3,732,376	42.5	5,687,730	65.2	5,369,884	47.8	1,333,001	47.5	5,432,943	67.8
SSDs	1,932,012	22.0	776,110	8.9	963,989	8.6	290,391	10.4	335,604	4.2
DRAM	112,087	1.3	1,062,748	12.2	2,784,062	24.8	755,854	27.0	1,088,245	13.6
Mobile storage	321,041	3.7	227,486	2.6	345,603	3.1	100,569	3.6	213,546	2.7
Memory IC	2,360,469	26.9	784,166	9.0	1,719,397	15.2	298,874	10.6	927,309	11.5
Others[(1)]	322,714	3.6	180,172	2.1	54,641	0.5	25,821	0.9	14,628	0.2
Total	**8,780,699**	**100.0**	**8,718,412**	**100.0**	**11,237,576**	**100.0**	**2,804,510**	**100.0**	**8,012,275**	**100.0**

(1) Primarily include (i) controller chips, (ii) technical services and (iii) servers.

The following table sets forth the sales volume in GB and average selling price per GB of our main products during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	(million GB)	*(RMB per GB)*	*(million GB)*	*(RMB per GB)*	*(million GB)*	*(RMB per GB)*	*(million GB)*	*(RMB per GB)*	*(million GB)*	*(RMB per GB)*
Embedded storage	12,410.7	0.30	15,462.7	0.37	26,307.0	0.20	5,694.6	0.23	10,684.5	0.51
SSDs	9,458.7	0.20	2,366.0	0.33	2,957.0	0.33	1,040.0	0.28	362.8	0.93
DRAM	11.6	9.64	75.7	14.05	197.3	14.11	61.8	12.24	31.1	34.98
Mobile storage	1,285.0	0.25	788.1	0.29	1,253.4	0.28	411.9	0.24	311.7	0.68
Memory IC	14,058.8	0.17	2,387.5	0.33	4,308.2	0.40	901.1	0.33	2,827.0	0.33

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our revenue increased by 185.7% from RMB2,804.5 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB8,012.3 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to a significant increase in revenue from our embedded storage.

- ***Embedded storage:*** Revenue generated from our embedded storage increased significantly from RMB1,333.0 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB5,432.9 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to (1) a 121.7% increase in the average selling price of our embedded storage from RMB0.23 per GB to RMB0.51 per GB, primarily reflecting favorable market conditions and upward pricing trends for embedded storage. The average selling price continued to be affected by the Customer Supply Arrangement, and excluding such impact, the average selling price of our embedded storage increased from RMB0.40 per GB in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB1.75 per GB in the four months ended April 30, 2026; see "Business — Customer Supply Arrangement" for details; and (2) an increase in sales volume from 5,694.6 million GB to 10,684.5 million GB, primarily as a result of higher customer demand.

- ***SSDs:*** Revenue generated from our SSDs increased by 15.6% from RMB290.4 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB335.6 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to a 232.1% increase in the average selling price of our SSDs from RMB0.28 per GB to RMB0.93 per GB, reflecting the increase in market price of SSDs. Such increase was partially offset by a 65.1% decrease in sales volume from 1,040.0 million GB to 362.8 million GB, as certain customers reduced their procurement amid the rapid increase in product prices.

- ***DRAM:*** Revenue generated from our DRAM increased by 44.0% from RMB755.9 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB1,088.2 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to a 185.8% increase in the average selling price of our DRAM from RMB12.24 per GB to RMB34.98 per GB, in line with the increase in market price of DRAM. Such increase was partially offset by a 49.7% decrease in sales volume from 61.8 million GB to 31.1 million GB, as certain customers reduced procurement in response to the price increase.

- ***Mobile storage:*** Revenue generated from our mobile storage by 112.3% from RMB100.6 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB213.5 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to a 183.3% increase in the average selling price of our mobile storage from RMB0.24 per GB to RMB0.68 per GB, primarily reflecting the increase in market price of mobile storage. Such increase was partially offset by a 24.3% decrease in sales volume from 411.9 million GB to 311.7 million GB, as certain customers reduced their procurement due to the increase in product prices.

- ***Memory IC:*** Revenue generated from our memory IC increased significantly from RMB298.9 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB927.3 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily driven by the significant increase in the average selling price of our regular memory IC products from RMB0.33 per GB to RMB1.30 per GB. Our memory IC sales volume also increased by 213.7% from 901.1 million GB to 2,827.0 million GB, mainly due to an increase in sales volume of downgraded memory IC products, which had low average selling prices. As such downgraded memory IC products accounted for a higher proportion of sales volume of our memory IC, the overall average selling price of our memory IC products RMB0.33 per GB, partially offsetting the positive revenue impact from the significant increase in the average selling price of our regular memory IC products.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our revenue increased by 28.9% from RMB8,718.4 million in 2024 to RMB11,237.6 million in 2025, primarily due to an increase in revenue from our DRAM and memory IC, which was partially offset by a decrease in revenue from our embedded storage.

- ***Embedded storage***: Revenue generated from our embedded storage decreased by 5.6% from RMB5,687.7 million in 2024 to RMB5,369.9 million in 2025, primarily due to a 45.9% decrease in the average selling price of our embedded storage from RMB0.37 per GB in 2024 to RMB0.20 per GB in 2025. Such decrease was primarily due to (1) the revenue recognition approach under the Customer Supply Arrangement starting from April 2024 and (2) our strategic pricing strategy of offering more competitive prices to key customers to strengthen customer relationships. See "Business — Customer Supply Arrangement" for details.

- ***SSDs***: Revenue generated from our SSDs increased by 24.2% from RMB776.1 million in 2024 to RMB964.0 million in 2025, primarily because of a 25.0% increase in the sales volume of our SSDs from 2,366.0 million GB to 2,957.0 million GB, as a result of the expansion of our customer base.

- ***DRAM***: Revenue generated from our DRAM increased significantly from RMB1,062.7 million in 2024 to RMB2,784.1 million in 2025, primarily due to a significant increase in the sales volume of our DRAM from 75.7 million GB to 197.3 million GB. The increase in the sales volume was primarily because our DRAM products were launched in recent years, and an increasing number of our customers started to purchase our DRAM in bulk after completing their evaluation process.

- ***Mobile storage***: Revenue generated from our mobile storage increased by 51.9% from RMB227.5 million in 2024 to RMB345.6 million in 2025, primarily due to a 59.0% increase in the sales volume of our mobile storage from 788.1 million GB to 1,253.4 million GB, as a result of (i) the expansion of our customer base and (ii) an increase in the revenue proportion of our high-capacity mobile storage.

- ***Memory IC***: Revenue generated from our memory IC increased by 119.3% from RMB784.2 million in 2024 to RMB1,719.4 million in 2025, primarily because of (1) an 80.5% increase in the sales volume of our memory IC from 2,378.5 million GB to 4,308.2 million GB as a result of our adjustment of inventory management strategy based on market demand, market price trend, our business and financial condition and our production plan, enabling us to enhance our operational efficiency; and (2) a 21.2% increase in the average selling price of our memory IC from RMB0.33 per GB to RMB0.40 per GB as a result of the increase in revenue proportion of low-capacity memory IC, which generally carries higher average selling price per GB than that of high-capacity memory IC.

- ***Others***: Revenue generated from others decreased significantly from RMB180.2 million in 2024 to RMB54.6 million in 2025, primarily because of a decrease in the revenue generated from our controller chips as we used more controller chips as the components for our own memory products.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our revenue remained relatively stable at RMB8,780.7 million in 2023 and RMB8,718.4 million in 2024.

- ***Embedded storage***: Revenue generated from our embedded storage increased by 52.4% from RMB3,732.4 million in 2023 to RMB5,687.7 million in 2024, primarily due to: (i) a 24.6% increase in the sales volume of our embedded storage from 12,410.7 million GB to 15,462.7 million GB, as a result of higher demand from our existing customers primarily due to our enhanced cooperation with the customers; and (ii) a 23.3% increase in the average selling price of our embedded storage from RMB0.30 per GB to RMB0.37 per GB, primarily due to the increase in market price of embedded storage, which was driven by the gradual recovery in downstream demand together with controlled supply from original manufacturers.

- ***SSDs***: Revenue generated from our SSDs decreased by 59.8% from RMB1,932.0 million in 2023 to RMB776.1 million in 2024, primarily because we allocated more resources to prioritize the development of our embedded storage business.

- ***DRAM***: Revenue generated from our DRAM increased significantly from RMB112.1 million in 2023 to RMB1,062.7 million in 2024, primarily due to: (i) a significant increase in the sales volume of our DRAM from 11.6 million GB to 75.7 million GB, primarily because (a) our DRAM products were launched in recent years, and an increasing number of our customers started to purchase our DRAM in bulk after completing their evaluation process; (b) some of our products, such as LPDDR, came into large scale manufacturing; and (c) our customers often purchase our DRAM together with our embedded storage, whose high sales volume drove the increase of the sales volume of our DRAM; and (ii) a 45.7% increase in the average selling price of our DRAM from RMB9.64 per GB to RMB14.05 per GB, primarily due to the launch of our new DDR5 product, which has a higher average selling price.

- ***Mobile storage***: Revenue generated from our mobile storage decreased by 29.1% from RMB321.0 million in 2023 to RMB227.5 million in 2024, primarily because we allocated more resources to prioritize the development of our embedded storage business.

- ***Memory IC***: Revenue generated from our memory IC decreased by 66.8% from RMB2,360.5 million in 2023 to RMB784.2 million in 2024, primarily because of a 83.0% decrease in the sales volume of our memory IC from 14,058.8 million GB to 2,387.5 million GB. The decrease in the sales volume was primarily because we used more memory IC to satisfy our internal production needs. The decrease in the sales volume was partially offset by a 94.1% increase in the average selling price of our memory IC from RMB0.17 per GB to RMB0.33 per GB. The increase in the average selling price was primarily due to an increase in the market price of memory IC, according to Frost and Sullivan.

- ***Others***: Revenue generated from others decreased by 44.2% from RMB322.7 million in 2023 to RMB180.2 million in 2024, primarily because of (i) a decrease in revenue generated from our technical services as we allocated more resources to the research and development of our own products and reduced the amount of such services provided to other parties, and (ii) a decrease in the revenue generated from our controller chips, primarily because we used more controller chips as the components for our own memory products.

Revenue by Geographical Region

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our revenue by geographic region based on the place of registration of counter-parties to our sales contracts during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*
							(Unaudited)			
Chinese Mainland	**1,824,779**	**20.8**	**1,264,609**	**14.5**	**4,125,496**	**36.7**	**891,622**	**31.8**	**2,675,665**	**33.4**
Overseas	**6,955,920**	**79.2**	**7,453,803**	**85.5**	**7,112,080**	**63.3**	**1,912,888**	**68.2**	**5,336,610**	**66.6**
Hong Kong(1)	6,334,055	72.1	6,717,361	77.0	5,493,413	48.9	1,682,048	60.0	3,601,823	45.0
U.K.	307,775	3.5	358,163	4.1	118,407	1.1	14,065	0.5	63,443	0.8
Taiwan	167,853	1.9	213,586	2.4	454,487	4.0	163,452	5.8	237,075	3.0
Singapore	10,796	0.1	14,023	0.2	753,368	6.7	7,552	0.3	1,259,573	15.7
Others	135,441	1.6	150,670	1.8	292,405	2.6	45,771	1.6	174,696	2.1
Total	**8,780,699**	**100.0**	**8,718,412**	**100.0**	**11,237,576**	**100.0**	**2,804,510**	**100.0**	**8,012,275**	**100.0**

(1) During the Track Record Period, the majority of our revenue was derived from overseas markets. Within our overseas markets, the majority of our revenue was generated from Hong Kong. See "Business — Sales and Marketing" for details.

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: The revenue proportion of overseas markets remained stable in the four months ended April 30, 2025 and 2026.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: The revenue proportion of overseas markets decreased from 85.5% in 2024 to 63.3% in 2025, primarily due to (i) the increase in the revenue proportion of DRAM, as the majority of our new DRAM's customers are located in Chinese Mainland; and (ii) the increase in the revenue proportion of Chinese Mainland for our embedded storage.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: The revenue proportion of overseas markets increased from 79.2% in 2023 to 85.5% in 2024, primarily due to (i) the increase in the revenue proportion of overseas markets for our embedded storage; and (ii) the decrease in the revenue proportion of SSDs, as the majority of our SSDs' customers are domestic customers.

Cost of Sales

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our cost of sales during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*
							(Unaudited)			
Raw materials	7,556,231	90.3	6,502,860	88.9	7,321,858	83.3	2,107,928	87.2	2,439,993	80.2
Outsourced services	660,515	7.9	688,895	9.4	1,316,663	15.0	267,509	11.1	553,465	18.2
Others	146,801	1.8	127,050	1.7	152,667	1.7	42,481	1.7	50,009	1.6
Total	**8,363,547**	**100.0**	**7,318,805**	**100.0**	**8,791,188**	**100.0**	**2,417,918**	**100.0**	**3,043,467**	**100.0**

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our cost of sales increased by 25.9% from RMB2,417.9 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB3,043.5 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026. However, our cost of sales as a percentage of revenue decreased from 86.2% to 38.0% during the same periods, primarily because the increase in cost of sales was lower than the increase in revenue. The increase in the absolute amount of cost of sales was primarily due to an increase in raw material costs as a result of the increase in market prices, partially offset by (1) the increase in raw material and outsourced services, as a result of the significant increase in sales volume under the Customer Supply Arrangement and (2) the decrease in sales volume of certain products, including DRAM and SSDs.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our cost of sales increased by 20.1% from RMB7,318.8 million in 2024 to RMB8,791.2 million in 2025, primarily attributable to (i) an increase in raw material costs, in particular wafers, which was in line with our business growth and (ii) an increase in our outsourced services, which was in line with the increase in the sales volume of our memory products, particularly embedded storage.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our cost of sales decreased by 12.5% from RMB8,363.5 million in 2023 to RMB7,318.8 million in 2024, primarily attributed to a decrease in raw material costs. Such decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in the quantity of wafers we used, in particular those used for producing SSDs.

Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our gross profit and gross profit margin by product during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	Gross profit RMB'000	*Gross profit margin %*	*Gross profit RMB'000*	*Gross profit margin %*	*Gross profit RMB'000*	*Gross profit margin %*	*Gross profit RMB'000*	*Gross profit margin %*	*Gross profit RMB'000*	*Gross profit margin %*
							(Unaudited)			
Embedded storage	25,724	0.7	1,175,670	20.7	821,431	15.3	147,234	11.0	3,346,545	61.6
SSDs	122,792	6.4	79,116	10.2	320,796	33.3	43,266	14.9	248,556	74.1
DRAM	(22,480)	(20.1)	(93,623)	(8.8)	614,909	22.1	105,419	13.9	619,214	56.9
Mobile storage	47,786	14.9	75,690	33.3	176,232	51.0	50,461	50.2	165,842	77.7
Memory IC	130,093	5.5	145,200	18.5	497,737	28.9	30,750	10.3	583,552	62.9
Others[1]	113,237	35.1	17,554	9.7	15,283	28.0	9,462	36.6	5,099	34.9
Total	**417,152**	**4.8**	**1,399,607**	**16.1**	**2,446,388**	**21.8**	**386,592**	**13.8**	**4,968,808**	**62.0**

(1) Primarily include (i) controller chips, (ii) technical services and (iii) servers.

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our gross profit margin increased from 13.8% in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to 62.0% in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to increases in the gross profit margins of our major products, which were mainly driven by the substantial increase in market prices of memory products.

- ***Embedded storage:*** The gross profit margin of our embedded storage increased from 11.0% in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to 61.6% in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in market price of embedded storage, partially offset by the lower gross profit margin of embedded storage sold under the Customer Supply Arrangement. See "Business — Customer Supply Arrangement" for details.

- ***SSDs:*** The gross profit margin of our SSDs increased from 14.9% in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to 74.1% in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in market price of SSDs.

- ***DRAM:*** The gross profit margin of our DRAM increased from 13.9% in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to 56.9% in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in market price of DRAM, partially offset by an increase in unit cost of sales.

- ***Mobile storage:*** The gross profit margin of our mobile storage increased from 50.2% in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to 77.7% in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in market price of mobile storage.

- ***Memory IC:*** The gross profit margin of our memory IC increased from 10.3% in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to 62.9% in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in market price of memory IC.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our gross profit margin increased from 16.1% in 2024 to 21.8% in 2025, primarily due to (i) the turnaround of gross loss margin into gross profit margin of DRAM and (ii) an increase in the gross profit margin of SSDs. Specifically:

- ***Embedded storage***: The gross profit margin of our embedded storage decreased from 20.7% in 2024 to 15.3% in 2025, primarily due to (1) the reduction in the gross profit margin of embedded storage under the Customer Supply Arrangement as a result of our negotiations with the relevant customer and (2) our strategic pricing strategy of offering more competitive prices to key customers to strengthen customer relationships. See "Business — Customer Supply Arrangement" for details.

- ***SSDs***: The gross profit margin of our SSDs increased from 10.2% in 2024 to 33.3% in 2025, primarily due to a decrease in the unit cost of sales as a result of our improved technology, leading to better utilization of raw materials.

- ***DRAM***: Our DRAM recorded gross loss margin of 8.8% in 2024 and gross profit margin of 22.1% in 2025, primarily due to our enhanced economies of scale as an increasing number of our customers started to purchase our DRAM in bulk after completing their evaluation process.

- ***Mobile storage***: The gross profit margin of our mobile storage increased from 33.3% in 2024 to 51.0% in 2025, primarily due to the decrease in unit cost of sales of our mobile storage, as a result of our improved technology, leading to better utilization of raw materials.

- ***Memory IC***: The gross profit margin of our memory IC increased from 18.5% in 2024 to 28.9% in 2025, primarily due to the increase in average selling price, as a result of (1) strong demand from enterprise customers, which tightened overall supply and resulted in industry-wide price increases, particularly in the fourth quarter and (2) the increase in revenue proportion of low-capacity memory IC, which generally carries higher average selling price per GB than that of high-capacity memory IC.

- ***Others***: The gross profit margin of others increased from 9.7% in 2024 to 28.0% in 2025, primarily due to (i) an increase in gross profit margin of our controller chips and (ii) an increase in the revenue proportion of servers which had relatively high gross profit margin.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our gross profit margin increased from 4.8% in 2023 to 16.1% in 2024, primarily due to (i) an increase in the gross profit margin of embedded storage, (ii) an increase in the gross profit margin of SSDs and (iii) a decrease in the gross loss margin of DRAM. Specifically:

- ***Embedded storage***: The gross profit margin of our embedded storage increased from 0.7% in 2023 to 20.7% in 2024, primarily due to a 23.3% increase in the average selling price of our embedded storage from RMB0.30 per GB to RMB0.37 per GB. Such increase was primarily due to an increase in the market price of embedded storage, according to Frost and Sullivan.

- ***SSDs***: The gross profit margin of our SSDs increased from 6.4% in 2023 to 10.2% in 2024, primarily due to a 65.0% increase in the average selling price of our SSDs from RMB0.20 per GB to RMB0.33 per GB, primarily due to the increased revenue contribution from our advanced SSD products, which generally carry higher average selling price than our other SSD products. The increase in the average selling price of our SSDs was partially offset by an increase in the unit cost of sales of our SSDs. Such increase was primarily due to an increase in the procurement price of wafers, which was in line with the industry trend, according to Frost & Sullivan.

- ***DRAM***: The gross loss margin of our DRAM decreased from 20.1% in 2023 to 8.8% in 2024, primarily due to a 45.7% increase in the average selling price of our DRAM from RMB9.64 per GB to RMB14.05 per GB, as a result of the launch of our new DDR5 product, which has a higher average selling price and lower gross loss margin. The increase in average selling price of our DRAM was partially offset by an increase in the unit cost of sales of our DRAM. Such increase was primarily due to an increase in our procurement price of wafers, which was in line with the industry trend, according to Frost & Sullivan. We recorded gross loss margin for DRAM in 2023 and 2024 primarily because we did not achieve economies of scale in the beginning of our DRAM business.

- ***Mobile storage***: The gross profit margin of our mobile storage increased from 14.9% in 2023 to 33.3% in 2024, primarily due to: (i) a 16.0% increase in the average selling price of our mobile storage from RMB0.25 per GB to RMB0.29 per GB, as a result of an increase in average selling price of our high-capacity mobile storage, driven by rapid growth in data volume demand and the expansion of application scenarios; and (ii) a decrease in the unit cost of sales of our mobile storage as a result of our improved technology, leading to better better utilization of raw materials.

- ***Memory IC***: The gross profit margin of our memory IC increased from 5.5% in 2023 to 18.5% in 2024, primarily due to a 94.1% increase in the average selling price of our memory IC from RMB0.17 per GB to RMB0.33 per GB, as a result of an increase in the market price of memory IC, according to Frost and Sullivan.

- ***Others***: The gross profit margin of others decreased from 35.1% in 2023 to 9.7% in 2024, primarily due to a decrease in the gross profit margin of our controller chips, as a result of a decrease in the average selling price of our controller chips as we adopted a competitive pricing strategy to facilitate our market expansion when developing our controller chips business.

Other Income and Gains

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our other income and gains during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*
							(Unaudited)			
Other Income										
Bank interest income	851	1.6	560	1.4	653	1.5	133	0.7	2,865	45.7
Investment income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	241	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government grants	25,258	49.0	14,294	36.8	21,707	48.6	7,457	38.4	2,361	37.7
Total other income	26,350	51.1	14,854	38.2	22,360	50.1	7,590	39.0	5,226	83.4
Other gains										
Foreign exchange gains, net	5,405	10.5	22,725	58.4	—	—	11,374	58.5	—	—
Gain on deemed disposal of investment in an associate	19,359	37.5	—	—	10,865	24.4	—	—	—	—
Gain on partial disposal of investment in an associate	—	—	—	—	10,665	23.9	—	—	—	—
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	—	447	1.1	106	0.2	—	—	478	7.6
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	153	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others(1)	318	0.6	900	2.3	619	1.4	477	2.5	563	9.0
Total gains	25,235	48.9	24,072	61.8	22,255	49.9	11,851	61.0	1,041	16.6
Total other income and gains	**51,585**	**100.0**	**38,926**	**100.0**	**44,615**	**100.0**	**19,441**	**100.0**	**6,267**	**100.0**

(1) Primarily include (i) gain on disposal of assets, (ii) refund of handling fees for withholding individual income tax, and (iii) non-operating income.

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our other income and gains decreased by 67.8% from RMB19.4 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB6.3 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to (1) a decrease in foreign exchange gains caused by fluctuations of foreign exchange rates; and (2) a decrease in government grants in connection with the IC industry and import and export activities.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our other income and gains increased by 14.6% from RMB38.9 million in 2024 to RMB44.6 million in 2025, primarily due to (1) an increase in gain on the deemed and partial disposal of investment in an associate, resulting from equity interest transfers, capital reduction and dilution of shareholding following capital injections by other investors; and (2) an increase in government grants relating to the IC industry and import and export activities. Such increase was partially offset by the decrease of foreign exchange gains, as a result of the fluctuations of foreign exchange rate.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our other income and gains decreased by 24.5% from RMB51.6 million in 2023 to RMB38.9 million in 2024, primarily due to (i) a decrease in government grant, as a result of a decrease in government subsidies on the integrated circuit industry and (ii) a decrease in gain on deemed disposal of investment in an associate as a result of its issuance of new equity interests. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in foreign exchange gains as a result of changes in exchange rate.

Selling and Distribution Expenses

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our selling and distribution expenses during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*
							(Unaudited)			
Employee compensation	28,992	69.2	36,381	68.8	44,203	67.0	12,834	64.1	17,195	60.5
Insurance expenses	3,597	8.6	4,014	7.6	6,499	9.9	1,451	7.3	3,329	11.7
Share-based payment compensation	3,482	8.3	3,513	6.6	6,234	9.5	1,781	8.9	3,036	10.7
Advertising and promotion fees	2,048	4.9	3,477	6.6	3,780	5.7	2,045	10.2	1,780	6.3
Travel and hospitality fees	2,569	6.1	3,484	6.6	3,377	5.1	1,330	6.6	837	2.9
Others[1]	1,236	2.9	2,047	3.8	1,840	2.8	570	2.9	2,259	7.9
Total	**41,924**	**100.0**	**52,916**	**100.0**	**65,934**	**100.0**	**20,011**	**100.0**	**28,436**	**100.0**

(1) Primarily include (i) depreciation and amortization and (ii) consumable used.

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our selling and distribution expenses increased by 42.1% from RMB20.0 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB28.4 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in employee compensation, as a result of the increase in employee salaries and an expansion of our selling and distribution team.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our selling and distribution expenses increased by 24.6% from RMB52.9 million in 2024 to RMB65.9 million in 2025 primarily due to an increase in employee compensation, as a result of the increase in employee salaries.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our selling and distribution expenses increased by 26.2% from RMB41.9 million in 2023 to RMB52.9 million in 2024, primarily due to an increase in employee compensation, as a result of the expansion of our sales and marketing team.

Administrative Expenses

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our administrative expenses during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000 (Unaudited)	%	RMB'000	%
Employee compensation	54,056	33.4	69,089	46.7	80,167	42.0	24,738	46.7	26,119	32.3
Share-based payment compensation	66,219	40.9	33,019	22.3	43,547	22.8	13,158	24.8	32,165	39.8
Depreciation and amortization	13,635	8.4	14,391	9.7	14,509	7.6	4,659	8.8	5,736	7.1
Taxes and surcharges	5,551	3.4	7,828	5.3	11,178	5.8	2,317	4.4	7,557	9.4
[REDACTED]	—	—	—	—	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	—	—	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Lease payment and utilities	5,428	3.4	6,500	4.4	6,095	3.2	1,987	3.7	1,930	2.4
Consulting and professional service fees	3,105	1.9	3,354	2.3	5,532	2.9	1,706	3.2	1,568	1.9
Others[(1)]	13,966	8.6	13,882	9.3	16,534	8.6	4,427	8.4	4,092	5.1
Total	**161,960**	**100.0**	**148,063**	**100.0**	**191,085**	**100.0**	**52,992**	**100.0**	**80,785**	**100.0**

(1) Primarily include (i) travel and hospitality fees and (ii) office expenses.

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our administrative expenses increased by 52.4% from RMB53.0 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB80.8 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in share based payment compensation.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our administrative expenses increased by 29.1% from RMB148.1 million in 2024 to RMB191.1 million in 2025, primarily due to (i) an increase in employee compensation, primarily due to the expansion of our administrative team in line with our business growth, and (ii) an increase in share-based payment compensation and (iii) an increase in **[REDACTED]**.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our administrative expenses decreased by 8.6% from RMB162.0 million in 2023 to RMB148.1 million in 2024, primarily due to a decrease in our share-based payment compensation as a result of share-based payments to management team in 2023.

Research and Development Expenses

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our research and development expenses during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000 (Unaudited)	%	RMB'000	%
Employee compensation	173,372	61.4	241,699	61.6	308,890	62.6	100,839	66.6	109,275	54.7
Depreciation and amortization	40,147	14.2	72,208	18.4	80,276	16.3	25,112	16.6	27,108	13.6
Technical service fees	41,940	14.8	23,536	6.0	41,409	8.4	4,689	3.1	31,614	15.8
Share-based payment compensation	15,171	5.4	29,756	7.6	30,392	6.2	13,128	8.7	19,353	9.7
Others[(1)]	11,933	4.2	24,983	6.4	32,213	6.5	7,632	5.0	12,282	6.2
Total	**282,563**	**100.0**	**392,182**	**100.0**	**493,180**	**100.0**	**151,400**	**100.0**	**199,632**	**100.0**

(1) Primarily include (i) office and travel expenses and (ii) consumable used.

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our research and development expenses increased by 31.9% from RMB151.4 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB199.6 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily as a result of an increase in technical service fees relating to the development of controller chips.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our research and development expenses increased by 25.8% from RMB392.2 million in 2024 to RMB493.2 million in 2025 primarily due to (i) an increase in our employee compensation as a result of the expansion of our R&D team; and (ii) an increase in technical service fees mainly in relation to the R&D of our controller chips.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our research and development expenses increased by 38.8% from RMB282.6 million in 2023 to RMB392.2 million in 2024, primarily due to (i) an increase in employee compensation as a result of the expansion of our R&D team and (ii) an increase in depreciation and amortization as a result of an increase in our equipment driven by the expansion of our R&D activities.

Other Expenses

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our other expenses during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*
							(Unaudited)			
Impairment of goodwill	—	—	55,551	57.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment of other intangible assets	—	—	40,883	42.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange losses	—	—	—	—	35,071	93.1	—	—	90,730	100.0
Others	8,480	100.0	224	0.2	2,614	6.9	6	100.0	4	0.0
Total	**8,480**	**100.0**	**96,658**	**100.0**	**37,685**	**100.0**	**6**	**100.0**	**90,734**	**100.0**

We assess whether goodwill is impaired at least annually. This requires us to estimate the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. Estimating value in use requires us to estimate the future cash flows expected to be generated by the relevant cash-generating units and to select an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. For further details, see Note 16 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this document. At the end of each period during the Track Record Period, we assess whether there are any indications that any of our non-current assets (other than inventories, contract assets, deferred tax assets and financial assets) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, we estimate the recoverable amount of the relevant assets. We identified indicators of impairment for patents at the end of each of the Track Record Period and accordingly performed impairment tests on the non-financial assets of the relevant cash-generating units to which such patents belong. The recoverable amount was determined based on fair value less costs of disposal, with reference to a valuation performed by an independent qualified professional valuer. For further details, see Note 17 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this document.

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our other expenses increased from less than RMB0.1 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB90.7 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in foreign exchange losses.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our other expenses decreased by 61.0% from RMB96.7 million in 2024 to RMB37.7 million in 2025, as we recorded large amount of impairment losses recognized on goodwill and other intangible assets in 2024.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our other expenses increased significantly from RMB8.5 million in 2023 to RMB96.7 million in 2024, primarily due to impairment losses recognized on goodwill and other intangible assets, as a result of our estimation of the recoverable amount of one of our subsidiaries.

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations is allocated to the following cash-generating units for impairment testing:

- Anhui Memory Solution cash-generating unit (the "**Anhui Memory Solution CGU**"); and
- Intelligent JBOF cash-generating unit (the "**Intelligent JBOF CGU**").

The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each of the cash-generating units is as follows:

	At 31 December 2023	
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	Anhui Memory Solution	**Intelligent JBOF**
Carrying amount of goodwill	406,137	55,551
Accumulated impairment provision recognised	(120,213)	—
Net carrying amount	285,924	55,551

	At 31 December 2024, 2025 and 30 April 2026	
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	Anhui Memory Solution	**Intelligent JBOF**
Carrying amount of goodwill	406,137	55,551
Accumulated impairment provision recognised	(120,213)	(55,551)
Net carrying amount	285,924	—

Anhui Memory Solution CGU

The recoverable amount of the Anhui Memory Solution CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a five-year period approved by the senior management. Due to the expected decrease in revenue, the recoverable amount of the Anhui Memory Solution CGU was less than the carrying value as at 31 December 2022 and an impairment provision of RMB120,213,000 was recognised in 2022.

As at 31 December 2023, 2024, 2025 and 30 April 2026, the recoverable amount of the Anhui Memory Solution CGU to which goodwill was allocated has exceeded the carrying value by RMB71,720,000, RMB40,719,000, RMB253,570,000 and RMB397,640,000 respectively. Therefore, no additional impairment was recognised during the Relevant Periods. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections, the revenue growth rate, profit margin and the terminal growth rate used to extrapolate the cash flows of the Anhui Memory Solution CGU beyond the five-year period are as follows:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 April
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
Revenue growth rate	18.8%	11.3%	5.2%	6.7%
Profit margin	12.0%	15.7%	16.1%	24.9%
Pre-tax discount rate	13.8%	14.5%	14.7%	14.9%
Terminal growth rate	0%	0%	0%	0%

The values assigned to the key assumptions on gross profit margin, discount rates and growth rates are consistent with management's past experience and external information sources.

The Group performed the sensitivity analysis based on the assumption that the growth rate, pre-tax discount rate and the income distribution rates have been changed. Had the estimated key assumptions during the forecast period been changed as below, the headroom would have decreased by the following:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 April
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Revenue growth rate decreased by 0.5%	25,412	26,484	30,486	41,300
Profit margin decreased by 0.5%	32,535	26,352	28,691	31,276
Pre-tax discount rates increased by 0.2%	16,573	15,066	18,261	22,599

Decreases in the revenue growth rate or profit margin as follows (with other assumptions remaining unchanged) would result in the Anhui Memory Solution CGU's recoverable amount equal to its carrying amount as at 31 December 2023 and 2024:

	As at 31 December	As at 31 December
	2023	**2024**
	Increase/(decrease)	**Increase/(decrease)**
Revenue growth rate	(6.9%)	(5.3%)
Profit margin	(3.3%)	(1.9%)

In the opinion of the directors, no reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause the cash-generating unit's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount as at 31 December 2025 and 30 April 2026.

Intelligent JBOF CGU

The recoverable amount of the Intelligent JBOF CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a five-year period approved by the senior management.

As at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of the Intelligent JBOF CGU to which goodwill was allocated has exceeded the carrying value by RMB30,884,000. As at 31 December 2024, due to the decrease in revenue and the changes in business plan, the recoverable amount of the Intelligent JBOF CGU to which goodwill was allocated was less than the carrying value and an impairment provision of RMB55,551,000 was recognised in 2024.

The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections, the revenue growth rate, profit margin and the terminal growth rate used to extrapolate the cash flows of the Intelligent JBOF CGU beyond the five-year period are as follows:

	As at 31 December	As at 31 December
	2023	2024
Revenue growth rate	16.7%	33.0%
Profit margin	42.9%	32.1%
Pre-tax discount rate	14.5%	14.5%
Terminal growth rate	0%	0%

The values assigned to the key assumptions on gross profit margin, discount rates and growth rates are consistent with management's past experience and external information sources.

Decreases in the revenue growth rate or profit margin as follows (with other assumptions remaining unchanged) would result in Intelligent JBOF CGU's recoverable amount equal to its carrying amount:

	As at 31 December
	2023
	Increase/(decrease)
Revenue growth rate	(12.6%)
Profit margin	(5.6%)

In the opinion of the directors, except for the above, any reasonably possible change in the other key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause the cash-generating unit's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount as at 31 December 2023.

Finance Costs

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our finance costs during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,						Four months ended April 30,			
	2023		2024		2025		2025		2026	
	RMB'000	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*	*RMB'000*	*%*
							(Unaudited)			
Interest on bank and other borrowings	68,556	94.8	151,423	97.9	133,825	97.1	42,980	96.5	41,470	97.4
Interest on other payables	—	—	315	0.2	150	0.1	150	0.3	—	—
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	1,508	2.1	1,552	1.0	1,601	1.2	527	1.2	497	1.2
Interest on redemption liabilities on ordinary shares	—	—	1,317	0.9	1,800	1.3	591	1.3	591	1.4
Other finance cost	2,278	3.1	—	—	468	0.3	297	0.7	—	—
Total	**72,342**	**100.0**	**154,607**	**100.0**	**137,844**	**100.0**	**44,545**	**100.0**	**42,558**	**100.0**

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our finance costs decreased by 4.5% from RMB44.5 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB42.6 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to a decrease in the interest on bank and other borrowings, mainly attributable to a decrease in the outstanding amount of certain high-interest foreign currency borrowings.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our finance costs decreased by 10.8% from RMB154.6 million in 2024 to RMB137.8 million in 2025, primarily due to a decrease in the interest on bank and other borrowings, as a result of our improved financial conditions.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our finance costs increased significantly from RMB72.3 million in 2023 to RMB154.6 million in 2024, primarily attributable to an increase in our interest on bank loans as a result of an increase in our current interest-bearing bank borrowings.

Income Tax Expenses

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our income tax expenses during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended 31 December			Four months ended 30 April	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*	*RMB'000*
Current tax	13,081	75,199	135,597	25	782,053
Deferred tax *(note 28)*	(27,880)	10,513	75,432	17,497	(94,195)
Tax (credit)/expense for the year/period	(14,079)	85,712	211,029	17,522	687,858

Comparison between the four months ended April 30, 2026 and 2025: Our income tax expenses increased significantly from RMB17.5 million in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to RMB687.9 million in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in current tax as a result of the significant increase in our profit before tax.

Comparison between 2025 and 2024: Our income tax expenses increased significantly from RMB85.7 million in 2024 to RMB211.0 million in 2025, primarily due to (1) increase in our current tax as a result of a significant increase in our profit before tax, and (2) an increase in deferred tax assets arising from inventory write-downs and tax losses available for carryforward.

Comparison between 2024 and 2023: Our income tax credit of RMB14.1 million in 2023 turned into income tax expenses of RMB85.7 million in 2024, primarily due to an increase in our current tax, as a result of the turnaround from our loss before tax in 2023 to profit before tax in 2024.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

We have historically funded our cash requirements mainly from cash generated from our business operations and our fundraising activities. After the **[REDACTED]**, we intend to finance our future capital requirements through cash generated from our business operations, the net **[REDACTED]** from the **[REDACTED]** and other future equity or debt financings. We currently do not anticipate any changes to the availability of financing to fund our operations in the near future.

Cash Flows Analysis

The following table sets forth selected cash flow statement information during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,			Four months ended April 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*	*RMB'000*
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities.	(1,048,244)	(1,122,025)	716,701	(430,187)	(2,691,062)
Net cash flows used in investing activities.	(8,370)	(127,643)	(120,875)	(31,704)	(28,779)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities.	1,245,558	1,269,111	(247,600)	401,055	2,846,459
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**188,944**	**19,443**	**348,226**	**(60,836)**	**126,618**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period . . .	91,148	254,714	275,790	275,790	562,614
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	**254,714**	**275,790**	**562,614**	**211,751**	**624,593**

Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operating activities reflect our profit before tax adjusted for: (i) non-cash or non-operating items such as depreciation of items of property, plant and equipment, amortization of other intangible assets, write-down of inventories to net realizable value, finance costs and foreign exchange losses; (ii) the effects of movement in working capital such as inventories, trade payables, trade receivables, prepayments, deposits and other receivables, other payables and accruals, and contract liabilities; and (iii) other cash items such as tax paid. We will continue to monitor our cash flows from operations closely, including (i) managing our trade receivables by monitoring the credit profile of our customers and enhancing our payment collection system, (ii) increasing our inventory turnover rate to increase our cash flows from operating activities, and (iii) increase our bargaining power and extend our credit period with our suppliers. We have also implemented, and will continue to implement, measures to improve our operating cash flow, including: (1) strengthening our trade receivables management through tighter credit control, enhanced monitoring of outstanding balances and shortened collection cycles; (2) improving our inventory management through refined inventory controls, accelerated turnover, strategic stock planning and timely disposal of aged inventory; and (3) strengthening our internal controls to enhance cost and expense discipline.

In the four months ended April 30, 2026, we had net cash flows used in operating activities of RMB2,691.1 million, which primarily consisted of profit before tax of RMB4,528.5 million, adjusted for (i) non-cash and non-operating items such as equity-settled share-based payments of RMB55.0 million, write down of inventories to net realizable value of RMB45.1 million and finance costs of RMB42.6 million, and (ii) the effects of movement in working capital such as increase in inventories of RMB3,759.6 million, increase in prepayments, other receivables and other assets of RMB3,128.5 million and increase in trade receivables of RMB1,279.4 million.

In 2025, we had net cash flows generated from operating activities of RMB716.7 million, which primarily consisted of profit before tax of RMB1,574.9 million, adjusted for (i) non-cash and non-operating items such as finance cost of RMB137.8 million, amortization of other intangible assets of RMB98.2 million and equity-settled share-based payments of RMB81.6 million, and (ii) the effects of movement in working capital such as increase in inventories of RMB3,214.2 million, increase in trade payables of RMB1,268.1 million and decrease in trade receivables of RMB1,058.2 million.

In 2024, we had net cash flows used in operating activities of RMB1,122.0 million, which primarily consisted of profit before tax of RMB568.6 million, adjusted for (i) non-cash and non-operating items such as write-down of inventories to net realizable value of RMB499.0 million, finance costs of RMB154.6 million and amortization of other intangible assets of RMB104.9 million, and (ii) the effects of movement in working capital such as increase in inventories of RMB1,900.6 million, increase in trade receivables of RMB326.1 million and decrease in trade payables of RMB279.4 million.

In 2023, we had net cash flows used in operating activities of RMB1,048.2 million, which primarily consisted of loss before tax of RMB131.5 million, adjusted for (i) non-cash and non-operating items such as write-down of inventories to net realizable value of RMB93.9 million, equity-settled share-based payments of RMB85.8 million, amortization of intangible assets of RMB79.9 million and finance costs of RMB72.3 million, and (ii) the effects of movement in working capital such as increase in trade receivables of RMB1,375.3 million, increase in trade payables of RMB589.8 million and increase in inventories of RMB547.5 million.

Investing Activities

In the four months ended April 30, 2026, we had net cash flows used in investing activities of RMB28.8 million, which primarily resulted from purchase of items of property, plant and equipment of RMB20.0 million and purchases of items of intangible assets of RMB10.0 million. In 2025, we had net cash flows used in investing activities of RMB120.9 million, which primarily resulted from purchase of items of property, plant and equipment of RMB93.2 million and purchases of items of intangible assets of RMB37.0 million. In 2024, we had net cash flows used in investing activities of RMB127.6 million, which primarily resulted from purchase of items of property, plant and equipment of RMB76.5 million and purchases of items of intangible assets of RMB53.5 million. In 2023, we had net cash flows used in investing activities of RMB8.4 million, which primarily resulted from purchase of items of property, plant and equipment of RMB38.6 million and purchases of items of intangible assets of RMB39.2 million, partially offset by proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB67.0 million.

Financing Activities

In the four months ended April 30, 2026, we had net cash flows from financing activities of RMB2,846.5 million, which primarily resulted from new bank and other borrowings of RMB3,988.5 million, partially offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of RMB1,094.0 million. In 2025, we had net cash flows used in financing activities of RMB247.6 million, primarily due to (i) new bank and other borrowings of RMB4,397.5 million and (ii) capital injection from shareholders of RMB338.5 million, partially offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of RMB4,562.1 million. In 2024, we had net cash flows from financing activities of RMB1,269.1 million, which primarily resulted from new bank and other borrowings of RMB4,320.1 million, partially offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of RMB3,199.3 million. In 2023, we had net cash flows from financing activities of RMB1,245.6 million, primarily due to (i) new bank and other borrowings of RMB2,495.3 million and (ii) capital injection from shareholders of RMB476.7 million, partially offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of RMB1,687.5 million.

SELECTED BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

Current Assets/Liabilities

The following table sets out our current assets and current liabilities as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,	As of May 31,
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000* *(unaudited)*
Current assets					
Inventories	2,548,171	3,949,776	7,172,328	10,886,900	12,211,290
Trade receivables	1,704,906	2,017,104	982,632	2,252,542	2,174,744
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	260,070	397,128	823,427	3,952,658	4,333,523
Restricted bank deposits	—	15,000	49	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	254,714	275,790	562,614	624,593	561,967
Total current assets	**4,767,861**	**6,654,798**	**9,541,050**	**17,716,693**	**19,281,524**
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	1,342,195	1,062,787	2,330,866	2,860,851	3,006,300
Contract liabilities	45,075	17,531	85,584	653,606	314,141
Other payables and accruals	131,025	214,061	226,869	191,535	162,324
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	2,224,812	3,604,530	2,400,208	4,827,455	4,944,345
Lease liabilities	12,797	16,789	14,337	17,417	17,521
Tax payable	—	97	131,308	582,678	833,203
Total current liabilities	**3,755,904**	**4,915,795**	**5,189,172**	**9,133,542**	**9,277,834**
Net current assets	**1,011,957**	**1,739,003**	**4,351,878**	**8,583,151**	**10,003,690**

Inventories

The following table sets forth our inventories as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Raw material	1,415,250	2,429,753	4,830,806	6,751,863
Finished goods	760,818	1,014,567	1,721,322	3,039,161
Goods shipped in transit	2,915	23,077	—	—
Contract fulfilment cost	6,929	32,081	1,231	763
Materials consigned for processing	362,259	450,298	618,969	1,095,113
Total	**2,548,171**	**3,949,776**	**7,172,328**	**10,886,900**

Our inventories increased by 55.0% from RMB2,548.2 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB3,949.8 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to an increase in raw materials, as we maintained a relatively high inventory level at the end of 2024 to meet customer demand for embedded storage and DRAM. Our inventories increased by 81.6% from RMB3,949.8 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB7,172.3 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to (i) an increase in raw materials as we maintained a higher level of raw materials to meet the market demand for DRAM and (ii) an increase in finished goods. Our inventories increased by 51.8% from RMB7,172.3 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB10,886.9 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to (i) an increase in raw materials to meet the market demand for NAND Flash and (ii) an increase in finished goods.

The following table sets an aging analysis of our inventories as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Within 3 months	1,518,130	1,972,020	4,876,030	5,538,249
4-12 months	552,071	1,709,263	1,454,502	4,243,361
1-2 years	316,076	436,966	555,129	760,676
Over 2 years	256,001	335,082	344,884	418,251
Less: provision for impairment	(94,106)	(503,556)	(58,217)	(73,637)
Total	**2,548,171**	**3,949,776**	**7,172,328**	**10,886,900**

The following table sets forth our inventory turnover days for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,			Four months ended April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
Inventory turnover days(1)	101	162	231	356

(1) Average inventory turnover days were calculated based on the average of the opening and closing balances of inventories of a given period divided by the cost of sales for that corresponding period and multiplied by the number of days in that period.

Our inventory turnover days increased from 101 days in 2023 to 162 days in 2024, primarily due to our proactive inventory build-up to meet anticipated demand from key customers. Our inventory turnover days further increased from 162 days in 2024 to 231 days in 2025, as we strategically build up our inventory levels, in response to the significant increase in the average selling price of our memory products. Our inventory turnover days increased from 231 days in 2025 to 356 days in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily because we proactively accumulated inventories to meet the anticipated demand from our major customers.

As of May 31, 2026, RMB2,688.4 million, or 24.5%, of our inventories as of April 30, 2026 had been sold or utilized. As market prices of memory products increased and market demand strengthened, we strategically built up our inventory levels to support anticipated customer demand. As of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and April 30, 2026, our provision for impairment of inventories amounted to RMB94.1 million, RMB503.6 million, RMB58.2 million and RMB73.6 million, respectively. We have assessed the condition and realizable value of our inventories and have not identified material impairment issues. Our inventories, including those held for longer periods, remain in good condition and are expected to be sold or utilized in the normal course of business. For further information regarding our accounting policies for inventory impairment, please see Note 2.3 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this document.

Trade Receivables

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our trade receivables as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Trade receivables	1,728,972	2,055,171	996,438	2,275,660
Allowance for expected credit losses	(24,066)	(38,067)	(13,806)	(23,118)
Total	**1,704,906**	**2,017,104**	**982,632**	**2,252,542**

Our trade receivables increased by 18.3% from RMB1,704.9 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB2,017.1 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to the expansion of our customer base. Our trade receivables decreased by 51.3% from RMB2,017.1 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB982.6 million as of December 31. 2025, primarily due to our improved ability to collect trade receivables from our customers, driven by significant increase in market demand for memory products in the second half of 2025. Our trade receivables increased by 129.2% from RMB982.6 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB2,252.5 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to the increase in our revenue.

The following table sets forth the aging analysis of the trade receivables as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Within 3 months	1,546,684	1,607,378	905,434	2,251,958
3 to 6 months	155,076	392,036	66,103	28
Over 6 months	3,146	17,690	11,095	556
Total	**1,704,906**	**2,017,104**	**982,632**	**2,252,542**

The following table sets forth our trade receivables turnover days during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,			Four months ended April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
Trade receivables turnover days[(1)]	43	78	49	24

(1) Trade receivables turnover days were calculated based on the average of opening and closing balance of trade receivables (less allowance for impairment) for a given period, divided by the revenue for the corresponding period and multiplied by the number of days in that period.

Our trade receivables turnover days increased from 43 days in 2023 to 78 days in 2024, primarily due to an increase in proportion of our large customers, to whom we granted relatively longer credit terms. Our trade receivable turnover days decreased from 78 days in 2024 to 49 days in 2025, primarily due to our improved ability to collect trade receivables from our customers, driven by significant increase in market demand for memory products in the second half of 2025. Our trade receivables turnover days decreased from 49 days in 2025 to 24 days in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to improved collection efficiency from customers as market demand for memory products grew.

As of May 31, 2026, RMB917.7 million, or 40.3%, of our trade receivables as of April 30, 2026, had been settled.

Prepayments, Deposits and Other Receivables

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our prepayments, deposits and other receivables as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Prepayments	180,969	77,589	621,526	3,681,819
Deposits and other receivables	1,465	2,177	1,206	2,983
VAT recoverable	77,636	317,362	196,843	263,565
Deferred **[REDACTED]**	—	—	**[REDACTED]**	**[REDACTED]**

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
	260,070	397,128	823,427	3,952,658
Less: Impairment of other receivables . .	—	—	—	—
Total	**260,070**	**397,128**	**823,427**	**3,952,658**

Our prepayments, deposits and other receivables increased by 52.7% from RMB260.1 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB397.1 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to an increase in our VAT recoverable, as a result of an increase in the raw material procured by our onshore entities. The increase in VAT recoverable was partially offset by a decrease in our prepayment primarily due to our enhanced bargaining power with our suppliers. Our prepayments, deposits and other receivables increased significantly from RMB397.1 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB823.4 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to an increase in the prepayment for raw material. Our prepayments, deposits and other receivables increased significantly from RMB823.4 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB3,952.7 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in the prepayments for raw materials.

As of May 31, 2026, RMB426.7 million, or 10.8%, of our prepayments, deposits and other receivables as of April 30, 2026, had been settled.

Trade Payables

Our trade payables decreased by 20.8% from RMB1,342.2 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB1,062.8 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to a decrease in our raw material cost, as a result of our strategic purchase of wafers in the fourth quarter of 2023 at relatively low prices, in anticipation of an increase in market price in the future.

Our trade payables increased significantly from RMB1,062.8 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB2,330.9 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to an increase in (i) procurement of raw materials and (ii) outsourced services to support our expanding production and business operations.

Our trade payables increased by 22.7% from RMB2,330.9 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB2,860.9 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in raw material procurement and outsourced services to support our expansion in production and business operations.

The following table sets forth an aging analysis of our trade payables as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Within one year	1,340,939	1,060,228	2,326,655	2,855,018
Over one year	1,256	2,559	4,211	5,833
Total	**1,342,195**	**1,062,787**	**2,330,866**	**2,860,851**

The following table sets forth our trade payables turnover days for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,			Four months ended April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
Trade payables turnover days[(1)]	46	60	70	102

(1) Trade payables turnover days are calculated based on the average of opening and closing balance of trade payables for a given period divided by the cost of sales for the corresponding period and multiplied by the number of days in that period.

Our trade payables turnover days increased from 46 days in 2023 to 60 days in 2024 and further to 70 days in 2025, primarily due to the longer credit term granted by our suppliers as a result of our enhanced bargaining power with our suppliers. Our trade payables turnover days increased from 70 days in 2025 to 102 days in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in trade payables for raw material procurement as a result of our business growth and the increase in raw material prices.

As of May 31, 2026, RMB1,805.5 million, or 63.1%, of total trade payables as of April 30, 2026, had been subsequently settled.

Other Payables and Accruals

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our other payables and accruals as of the dates indicated.

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Payments for long-term assets purchase	17,325	30,116	22,424	18,130
Payroll payables	56,798	81,222	98,389	56,256
Other payables and accruals	9,417	29,526	23,353	15,129
Investment received in advance	9,200	—	—	—
Advance payment from a customer	31,160	34,712	31,150	4,621
Redemption liabilities on ordinary shares	—	31,317	33,117	33,708
[REDACTED] payables	—	—	**[REDACTED]**	**[REDACTED]**
Other tax payables	7,125	7,168	9,720	61,674
Total	**131,025**	**214,061**	**226,869**	**191,535**

Our other payables and accruals increased by 63.4% from RMB131.0 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB214.1 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily because of (i) an increase in payroll payables attributable to an increase in the number of our employees and (ii) an increase in redemption liabilities on ordinary shares. The increase in redemption liabilities on ordinary shares was primarily due to our entering into a subscription agreement with one Pre-**[REDACTED]** investor in March 2024, pursuant to which we granted the Pre-**[REDACTED]** investor redemption rights to request us to repurchase part or all of the equity held by the Pre-**[REDACTED]** investor. For details, please see "History, Development and Corporate Structure — Pre-**[REDACTED]** Investments — Special Rights of the Pre-**[REDACTED]** Investors." Our other payables and accruals decreased by 15.6% from RMB226.9 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB191.5 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to (i) a decrease in payroll payables, as a large amount of year-end bonuses was accrued as of December 31, 2025; and (ii) a decrease in advances from customers as such advances were recognized as revenue. Such decrease was partially offset by an increase in other tax payables.

As of May 31, 2026, RMB79.5 million, or 41.5%, of our other payables and accruals as of April 30, 2026, had been settled.

Interest-Bearing Bank and Other Borrowings

Our interest-bearing bank and other borrowings consist of (i) bank loans and (ii) other loans. Our interest-bearing bank and other borrowings increased by 62.0% from RMB2,224.8 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB3,604.5 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to our business growth. Our interest-bearing bank and other borrowings decreased by 33.4% from RMB3,604.5 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB2,400.2 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to our improved financial condition in the second half of 2025, enabling us to make early repayments of our bank borrowings. Our interest-bearing bank and other borrowings increased by 101.1% from RMB2,400.2 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB4,827.5 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to additional financing obtained for raw material procurement, inventory stocking and daily working capital requirements in response to increases in raw material prices.

Lease Liabilities

Our lease liabilities increased by 31.2% from RMB12.8 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB16.8 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily because of an increase in the new office and warehouse leases to support our business expansion. Our lease liabilities decreased by 14.9% from RMB16.8 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB14.3 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to the expiration and the reclassification of certain leases to short-term leases as they approached maturity. Our lease liabilities increased by 21.5% from RMB14.3 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB17.4 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to additional leased properties and buildings used for research and development, office operations, warehousing and employee accommodation.

Contract Liabilities

Our contract liabilities arose from short-term advances received from customers. Our contract liabilities decreased by 61.1% from RMB45.1 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB17.5 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily because we received higher advances from our customers in 2023, due to the upward trend of the memory product market. Our contract liabilities increased significantly from RMB17.5 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB85.6 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to the increases in advances received from our customers, which generally aligns with our business expansion and the rebound of the memory product market. Our contract liabilities increased significantly from RMB85.6 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB653.6 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to the increase in advances from customers as our business continued to expand alongside the expansion of the memory product market.

As of May 31, 2026, RMB477.4 million, or 73.0%, of our contract liabilities as of April 30, 2026, had been recognized.

Non-Current Assets and Liabilities

The following table sets out our non-current assets and liabilities as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	59,677	100,365	134,811	124,251
Right-of-use assets	27,367	36,110	37,180	48,337
Other intangible assets	462,205	372,512	301,648	290,814
Investments in an associate	27,141	18,959	19,019	25,019
Goodwill	341,475	285,924	285,924	285,924
Deferred tax assets	179,216	154,431	69,143	166,752
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	3,892	7,071	14,867	8,766
Total non-current assets	**1,100,973**	**975,372**	**862,592**	**949,863**
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	50,000	65,140	816,500	1,286,370
Lease liabilities	15,985	21,532	23,736	32,916
Deferred income	950	313	—	—
Deferred tax liabilities	52,461	36,731	28,067	31,745
Total non-current liabilities	**119,396**	**123,716**	**868,303**	**1,351,031**
Net non-current assets	**981,577**	**851,656**	**(5,711)**	**(401,168)**

Property, Plant and Equipment

The following table sets forth our property, plant and equipment as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Construction in progress	33	33	9,374	1,997
Machine equipment	8,054	26,341	27,791	25,139
Electronic equipment	40,098	64,359	87,960	87,731
Furniture and fixtures	1,362	1,333	1,463	1,287
Transportation equipment	270	55	—	493
Leasehold improvement	9,860	8,244	8,223	7,604
Total	**59,677**	**100,365**	**134,811**	**124,251**

The carrying amount of our property, plant and equipment increased by 68.2% from RMB59.7 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB100.4 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily attributable to an increase in machine and electronic equipment due to our investments in testing equipment to conduct necessary functionality and performance evaluations. The carrying amount of our property, plant and equipment increased by 34.3% from RMB100.4 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB134.8 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to (1) an increase in electronic equipment, primarily relating to investments in non-testing equipment such as computers and test boards; and (2) an increase in construction in progress as a result of the arrival of additional electronic equipment that remained pending acceptance.

Right-of-Use Assets

Our right-of-use assets consist of leased properties and buildings. Our right-of-use assets increased by 31.9% from RMB27.4 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB36.1 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to the addition of leased properties and buildings for the purpose of research and development, office operations, warehousing, and employee accommodation. Our right-of-use assets remained stable at RMB36.1 million in 2024 and RMB37.2 million in 2025. The right-of-use assets increased by 30.0% from RMB37.2 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB48.3 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to additional leased properties and buildings used for research and development, office operations, warehousing and employee accommodation.

Other Intangible Assets

The following table sets forth our other intangible assets as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Software	6,083	22,685	18,803	17,088
Patents	421,246	320,786	265,794	247,463
IP licenses	34,876	29,041	17,051	26,263
Total	**462,205**	**372,512**	**301,648**	**290,814**

Our other intangible assets decreased by 19.4% from RMB462.2 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB372.5 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to impairment losses and amortization recognized on our patent assets. Our other intangible assets further decrease by 19.0% from RMB372.5 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB301.6 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to amortization of our patent assets. Other intangible assets remained stable at RMB301.6 million as of December 31, 2025 and RMB290.8 million as of April 30, 2026.

Interest-Bearing Bank and Other Borrowings

Our interest-bearing bank and other borrowings consist of secured bank loans. Our interest-bearing bank and other borrowings increased by 30.3% from RMB50.0 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB65.1 million as of December 31, 2024, and increased significantly from RMB65.1 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB816.5 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to the adjustment of our current and non-current interest-bearing bank and other borrowings structure. Our interest-bearing bank and other borrowings increased by 57.5% from RMB816.5 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB1,286.4 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to additional borrowings obtained to fund raw material procurement, inventory stocking and daily working capital requirements in response to increases in raw material prices.

Lease liabilities

Our lease liabilities consist of properties and buildings for research and development, office operations, warehousing, and employee accommodation. Our lease liabilities increased by 34.7% from RMB16.0 million as of December 31, 2023 to RMB21.5 million as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to the addition of properties and buildings for the purpose of research and development, office operations, warehousing and employee accommodation. Our lease liabilities further increased by 10.2% from RMB21.5 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB23.7 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to an increase in leases of office buildings. Our lease liabilities increased by 38.7% from RMB23.7 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB32.9 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to additional leased properties and buildings used for research and development, office operations, warehousing and employee accommodation.

INDEBTEDNESS

The table below sets out the details of our indebtedness as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,	As of May 31,
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*
Current					
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	2,224,812	3,604,530	2,400,208	4,827,455	4,944,345
Lease liabilities	12,797	16,789	14,337	17,417	17,521
Non-current					
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	50,000	65,140	816,500	1,286,370	1,392,570
Lease liabilities	15,985	21,532	23,736	32,916	34,824
Total	**2,303,594**	**3,707,991**	**3,254,781**	**6,164,158**	**6,389,260**

Interest-Bearing Bank and Other Borrowings

As of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and April 30, 2026, our bank borrowings, including current and non-current portion, were RMB2,274.8 million, RMB3,669.7 million, RMB3,216.7 million and RMB6,113.8 million, respectively, mainly representing bank loans primarily to general corporate purposes. See "— Selected Balance Sheet Items — Current Assets/Liabilities — Interest-Bearing Bank Borrowings", and "Selected Balance Sheet Items — Non-Current Assets and Liabilities — Interest-Bearing Bank Borrowings" for details. Our bank borrowings increased by 90.1% from RMB3,216.7 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB6,113.8 million as of April 30, 2026, primarily due to additional financing obtained to support raw material procurement, reflecting our business growth and increases in raw material prices.

During the Track Record Period, our bank borrowings are denominated in RMB, TWD and USD. As of May 31, 2026, our committed unutilized banking facilities were RMB2,721.4 million. For further information regarding our interest-bearing bank borrowings, please see Note 24 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this document. Our Directors confirm that there was no default in payments of our liabilities or breach of covenants during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

Lease Liabilities

As of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and April 30, 2026, our lease liabilities, including current and non-current portion, were RMB28.8 million, RMB38.3 million, RMB38.1 million and RMB50.3 million, respectively, mainly representing lease liabilities primarily to our leased office buildings and warehouses. See "— Selected Balance Sheet Items — Current Assets/Liabilities — Lease Liabilities" and "— Selected Balance Sheet Items — Non-Current Assets and Liabilities — Lease Liabilities" for details. Our lease liabilities increased slightly from RMB38.1 million as of December 31, 2025 to RMB50.3 million as of April 30, 2026.

No Other Outstanding Indebtedness

Except as disclosed above, as of May 31, 2026, we did not have any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures, other issued debt capital, bank overdrafts, borrowings, liabilities under acceptance or other similar indebtedness, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities. After due and careful consideration, our Directors confirm that, up to the Latest Practicable Date, there has been no material change in our indebtedness since May 31, 2026.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OR GUARANTEES

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we did not have any material contingent liabilities that would have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our capital expenditures for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,			Four months ended April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	38,636	76,466	93,220	19,982
Additions of intangible assets	39,192	53,512	36,970	9,992
Total	**77,828**	**129,978**	**130,190**	**29,974**

We funded our capital expenditure requirements during the Track Record Period mainly from cash flow generated from operating activities, equity and debt financing. We expect to fund these capital expenditures with a combination of cash flow generated from operating activities, equity and debt financing and net **[REDACTED]** from the **[REDACTED]**. Please see "Future Plans and Use of **[REDACTED]** — Use of **[REDACTED]**" for further details. We will continue to make capital expenditures to meet the expected growth of our business.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our capital commitments as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			As of April 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2026
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	4,723	9,430	5,034	24,143
Additions of intangible assets	5,004	3,450	9,648	5,236
Total	**9,727**	**12,880**	**14,682**	**29,379**

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following table sets out our key financial ratios for the periods indicated:

	As of or for the year ended December 31,			As of or for the four months ended April 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
				(Unaudited)	
Net (loss)/profit margin[1]	(1.3)%	5.5%	12.1%	4.4%	47.9%
Current ratio[2]	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.9
Adjusted EBITDA *('000)* (non-IFRS measures)	151,283	952,285	1,962,937	267,391	4,682,968
(Loss)/Return on equity[3]	(6.4)%	21.1%	39.3%	4.3%	61.3%

(1) Net profit margin equals net profit divided by revenue for the period multiplied by 100%.

(2) Current ratio equals current assets divided by current liabilities as of the end of the period.

(3) Return on equity equals profits for the period divided by average balance of total equity at the beginning and the end of that period multiplied by 100%.

Net Profit Margin

We recorded net loss margin of 1.3% in 2023 and net profit margin of 5.5% in 2024, primarily due to the significant increase in our gross profit margin from 4.8% in 2023 to 16.1% in 2024, as a result of the increase in the average selling price of our memory products. Our net profit margin increased from 5.5% in 2024 to 12.1% in 2025, primarily due to the increase of our gross profit margin from 16.1% in 2024 to 21.8% in 2025, as a result of (i) the turnaround of gross loss margin into gross profit margin of DRAM and (ii) an increase in the gross profit margin of memory IC. Our net profit margin increased from 4.4% in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to 47.9% in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to the significant increase of our gross profit margin from 13.8% to 62.0% for the respective periods, as a result of increase in gross profit margins of major products.

Current Ratio

Our current ratio remained relatively stable at 1.3 as of December 31, 2023 and 1.4 as of December 31, 2024. Our current ratio increased from 1.4 as of December 31, 2024 to 1.8 as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to an increase in our current assets because of the increase in our inventories as we maintained a higher level of inventories to meet the market demand. Our current ratio remained stable at 1.8 as of December 31, 2025 and 1.9 as of April 30, 2026.

Adjusted EBITDA (Non-IFRS Measures)

See "— Results of Operations — Non-IFRS Measures."

(Loss)/Return on Equity

We recorded loss on equity of 6.4% in 2023 and return on equity of 21.1% in 2024 primarily due to our turnaround from net loss of RMB117.5 million in 2023 to net profit of RMB482.9 million in 2024. Our return on equity increased from 21.1% in 2024 to 39.3% in 2025, primarily due to an increase in our net profit from RMB482.9 million in 2024 to RMB1,363.9 million in 2025. Our return on equity increased from 4.3% in the four months ended April 30, 2025 to 61.3% in the four months ended April 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in our net profit from RMB123.1 million to RMB3,840.6 million for the respective periods.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not entered into any off-balance sheet transactions.

MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are set out in Note 35 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this document. Our Directors confirm that these transactions were conducted in the ordinary and usual course of business and on an arm's length basis, and they did not distort our results of operations or make our historical results not reflective of our future performance.

FINANCIAL RISKS DISCLOSURE

Our principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, and redemption liabilities on ordinary shares. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for our operations. We have various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, other receivables and other payables, which arise directly from our operations. The main risks arising from the our financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Our Board reviewed and agreed the following risk management policies. Please see Note 38 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix I to this document for details.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Our exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the our interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Fluctuations in exchange rates between RMB and other currencies in which we conduct business may affect the our financial condition and results of operations.

Credit Risk

We trade only with recognized and creditworthy parties. It is our policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and our exposure to bad debts is not significant. The credit risk of our other financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, arises from default of the counter-party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments. For financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, our management makes periodic collective assessment as well as individual assessment on the recoverability of other receivables based on historical settlement records and past experience. Our Directors believe that there is no material credit risk inherent in our outstanding balance of other receivables. For details of our credit risk, please see Note 38 to the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix I to this document.

Liquidity Risk

We monitor our risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial instruments and financial assets and projected cash flows from operations. Our objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of interest-bearing bank borrowings and lease liabilities. For details of the remaining contractual maturity our financial liabilities, please see Note 38 to the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix I to this document.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of our capital management are to safeguard our ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support our business and maximize our shareholders' value. We manage our capital structure and make adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, we may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. We monitor capital using a gearing ratio, which is total liabilities divided by total assets. Our policy is to maintain the gearing ratio at a reasonable level. For more details of our credit risk, please see Note 38 to the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix I to this document.

DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid or declared by us during the Track Record Period. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we did not have a formal dividend policy or a fixed dividend distribution ratio. PRC laws require that dividends be paid only out of our distributable profits. Distributable profits refer to our after-tax profits, after making up for previous years' losses (if any) and appropriating statutory reserves (we are required to set aside 10% of the after-tax profits as statutory reserves, and the appropriation may be suspended when the accumulated amount of statutory reserves reaches 50% of the registered capital) and other reserves as required. Pursuant to our Articles of Association, our Board may formulate profit distribution proposals in the future after taking into account our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and availability, and other factors as it may deem relevant at such time. Any declaration and payment as well as the amount of dividends will be subject to our constitutional documents, applicable PRC laws and approval by our Shareholders at the general meeting of shareholders. As advised by our PRC Legal Advisor, no dividend shall be declared or payable, unless we have profits and reserves lawfully available for distribution.

WORKING CAPITAL

The Directors are of the opinion that, taking into account of the financial resources available to us, including (i) our future operating cash flows in respective periods; (ii) cash and cash equivalents; (iii) current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; (iv) available bank facilities; and (v) the estimated net **[REDACTED]** from the **[REDACTED]**, we have sufficient working capital for our requirements for at least the next 12 months from the date of this document.

[REDACTED]

Our **[REDACTED]** mainly include (i) **[REDACTED]** expenses, such as **[REDACTED]** fees and **[REDACTED]**, and (ii) non-**[REDACTED]**-related expenses, comprising professional fees paid to our legal advisors and Reporting Accountants for their services rendered in relation to the **[REDACTED]** and the **[REDACTED]**, and other fees and expenses. Assuming full payment of the discretionary incentive fee, the estimated total **[REDACTED]** (based on the mid-point of the **[REDACTED]** and assuming that the **[REDACTED]** is not exercised and no additional Shares are issued pursuant to the Pre-**[REDACTED]** Share Option Scheme) for the **[REDACTED]** are approximately HK$**[REDACTED]**, accounting for approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our gross **[REDACTED]**. Among such estimated total **[REDACTED]**, we expect to pay **[REDACTED]** expenses of HK$**[REDACTED]**, professional fees for our legal advisors and Reporting Accountants of HK$**[REDACTED]** and other fees and expenses of HK$**[REDACTED]**. An estimated amount of HK$**[REDACTED]** for our **[REDACTED]**, accounting for approximately **[REDACTED]**% of our gross **[REDACTED]**, was or is expected to be expensed through the statement of profit or loss and the remaining amount of HK$**[REDACTED]** is expected to be recognized directly as a deduction from equity upon the **[REDACTED]**. We did not recognize any **[REDACTED]** in 2023 and 2024. We recognized **[REDACTED]** of RMB**[REDACTED]** in 2025 and RMB**[REDACTED]** in the four months ended April 30, 2026 in our consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

UNAUDITED [REDACTED] ADJUSTED COMBINED NET TANGIBLE ASSETS

See "Appendix II — Unaudited **[REDACTED]** Financial Information."

NO MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE

Our Directors have confirmed that up to the date of this document there has been no material adverse change in our financial or trading position or prospects since April 30, 2026, being the date of our latest audited financial statements, and there has been no event since April 30, 2026 which would materially affect the information shown in the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix I to this document.

DISCLOSURE REQUIRED UNDER LISTING RULES

Except as otherwise disclosed in this document, our Directors confirm that, as of the Latest Practicable Date, they were not aware of any circumstances which would give rise to a disclosure requirement under Rule 13.13 to Rule 13.19 of the Listing Rules.