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## **CHINA RUIFENG RENEWABLE ENERGY HOLDINGS LIMITED**

### **中國瑞風新能源控股有限公司**

*(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)*

**(Stock Code: 00527)**

## **VOLUNTARY ANNOUNCEMENT LATEST BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT — XUANHUA ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COMPUTING POWER CENTRE PROJECT**

This announcement is made by China Ruifeng Renewable Energy Holdings Limited (the “**Company**”, together with its subsidiaries, the “**Group**”) on a voluntary basis to update shareholders and potential investors regarding the Group’s latest business development of the Xuanhua artificial intelligence (“**AI**”) computing power centre project.

### **AI COMPUTING POWER CENTRE**

The Board of Directors of the Company (the “**Board**”) is pleased to announce that on 9 February 2026 (after trading hours), the Company has entered into an investment framework agreement (the “**Investment Framework Agreement**”) with the Management Committee of Xuanhua Economic Development Zone, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province, People’s Republic of China (the “**Xuanhua EDZ Management Committee**”). Pursuant to the Investment Framework Agreement, the Company shall invest a total of approximately RMB24 billion to initiate the construction of the Xuanhua AI computing centre project (the “**Project**”) in Xuanhua District, becoming the largest inference computing cluster park in North China. The Project aims to establish a core park for the Zhangjiakou national hub node of the national integrated computing network.

Pursuant to the Investment Framework Agreement and subject to entering into definitive agreements, the main construction components of the Project are “AI computing centre + green electricity + energy storage,” to be implemented in five phases. For the first phase, the AI computing centre is planned to have a capacity of not less than 3,000 racks, with a class A construction standard, a plot ratio of not less than 1.2 and a rack power output of not less than 12 kilowatt. The projected Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) for the AI computing

centre will not exceed 1.2, while the Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) will not exceed 1.1. The servers are designed to adopt water-saving or non-water-consuming cooling methods, occupying approximately 200 acres (requisition and transfer approved). Concurrently, a grid-side independent energy storage power station with a capacity of 200 megawatt (“MW”)/800 megawatt hours (“MWh”) will be constructed. The power station will utilise the lithium iron phosphate electrochemical energy storage technology, covering an area of about 55 acres. The AI computing centre is expected to commence operation by February 2028.

The Investment Framework Agreement sets out the framework for the strategic cooperation between the Company and the Xuanhua EDZ Management Committee and was not intended to be legally binding on the relevant parties. Specific investments and/or business cooperation between the parties shall be subject to definitive agreements to be entered into between parties, whereupon announcement(s) shall be published by the Company in accordance with the Rules Governing the Listing Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as appropriate.

## **REASONS FOR AND BENEFITS OF THE INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT**

### **1. National strategy and market explosion giving birth to the golden age of computing power**

Currently, global competition in AI is becoming increasingly fierce, and computing power has become the core productivity driving the digital economy and a key indicator for measuring national competitiveness. According to the data from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People’s Republic of China, as of the end of June 2025, the total scale of intelligent computing power in China reached 78.8 trillion floating point operations per second (EFLOPS), with a storage capacity of over 1,680 exabytes and 1,509 large models have been released, ranking among the top in the world. At the same time, the application of intelligent computing power is deepening, and its coupling with various industries is constantly increasing, becoming a new foundation for the digital economy. In this context, the Project is not only an enterprise level strategic layout, but also a landmark initiative of the Company to actively respond to the national “Eastern Data and Western Computing” (東數西算), “Digital China” (數字中國) and “Dual Carbon” (雙碳) strategies, and promoting the construction of green computing infrastructure.

From a strategic perspective, “Eastern Data and Western Computing” project has been fully implemented. China has established computing power hubs in eight major regions including Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao and Chengdu-Chongqing, with the goal of directing over 80% of its incremental computing power to regions rich in renewable energy in the western region.

Zhangjiakou Xuanhua is the core starting area of the national “Eastern Data and Western Computing” project and the node of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. It is an important computing power support and industrial growth pole for the high-quality development of the digital economy in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Xuanhua District enjoys unique geographical and transportation advantages, located in the core circle of coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, adjacent to the two major computing power demand core areas of Beijing and Tianjin, and can efficiently undertake the overflow demand of digital industries in Beijing and Tianjin. With the backbone routing network directly connecting Zhangjiakou to Beijing, it can achieve millisecond level data transmission with the core area of Beijing, laying a solid network foundation for cross regional scheduling of computing power and efficient operation of digital services.

Green and low-carbon are the core colors of Xuanhua’s computing power industry. Relying on the advantages of Zhangjiakou National Renewable Energy Demonstration Zone, Xuanhua District has abundant wind and photovoltaic green power resources, which can achieve direct supply of green power to the computing power park. Combined with the suitable climate conditions of moderate annual average temperature, it can fully utilise natural cold resources to reduce data centre energy consumption, helping the park to maintain a leading national PUE value, and creating a benchmark base for green computing power in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region with a full chain green development model. Xuanhua District has become the core area of computing power pursued by domestic internet giants such as ByteDance and Alibaba Cloud.

At the market level, the demand for intelligent computing power is growing exponentially, with the Chinese market occupying a significant share of the global AI chip market. Emerging fields such as autonomous driving, biological computing and scientific simulation are creating unprecedented computing power demands. On the technical level, the amount of computation required for training large models far exceeds the speed of Moore’s Law. The revolution triggered by the iconic technology of AI has put unprecedented demands on computing infrastructure.

## **2. Collaborative evolution of national computing power network and industrial ecology**

China's computing power network is moving from decentralised construction to nationwide integrated layout. As of the end of June 2025, the total scale of standard racks in computing power centres in China has exceeded 10.85 million, but the uneven distribution of computing power resources and the mismatch between supply and demand remain prominent. The "Eastern Data and Western Computing" project is a systematic solution to solve this contradiction. By building a collaborative system of "data storage in the west, data calculation in the east, and data training in the east", it aims to optimise the allocation of computing power resources across the country.

This strategic layout has multiple meanings: alleviating energy pressure in the east, utilising green energy in the west, reducing overall operating costs and ensuring national data security. In this context, the Project located at the hub of Zhangjiakou enjoys unique geographical and political advantages. What is more noteworthy is the rise of the new model of "collaborative computing and energy storage". According to the data from the National Energy Administration, the electricity consumption of data centres in China has accounted for 2.5% of the total electricity consumption in the society in 2024, and the proportion continues to rise. Achieving a balance between computing power growth and the "dual carbon" goal has become a core issue in the renewable energy industry.

## **3. The "smart computing + green electricity + energy storage" model leads the development of green computing power**

The integrated model of "smart computing + green electricity + energy storage" of the Project has pioneering significance. The total planned investment for the Project is approximately RMB24 billion, covering an area of 900 acres, and will be constructed in stages to become the largest inference computing power cluster park in North China. The core innovation of the Project lies in achieving triple synergy of "computing power, green electricity and energy storage". Relying on the abundant green electricity resources, the Project plans to achieve 100% direct supply of green electricity and to build a zero carbon computing power base from the source. The 400MW/1600MWh independent energy storage power station supporting the Project can not only stabilise the fluctuations of renewable energy, but also optimise the economy by participating in the electricity market transactions.

The in-depth exploration of this model will provide a replicable model for China to build large-scale computing power centres in areas rich in renewable energy. Within the strategic framework of 'East Calculation and West Calculation' in particular, the Project explores a practical and feasible path to transform the energy advantage of the west into computing power advantage.

#### **4. Building an industrial ecosystem and empowering regional development**

The Project adopts a tripartite collaborative model of “government + enterprise + power grid” to form a closed loop of policy, energy and operation. Against the backdrop of coordinated development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Project is expected to become a computing hub connecting innovation in Beijing and transformation in Hebei, supporting the development of industries such as intelligent manufacturing, smart cities, and biomedicine.

This investment marks the strategic transformation of the Group towards a comprehensive service provider of “green energy + smart computing power + new energy storage”. The Group will continue to focus on innovation and green development, and work together with government, power grid, and industry chain partners to promote the Project as a benchmark for the national computing power network, providing clean and strong computing power support for the development of the digital economy.

By order of the Board of  
**China Ruifeng Renewable Energy Holdings Limited**  
**Zhang Zhixiang**  
*Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer*

Hong Kong, 9 February 2026

*As at the date of this announcement, the executive Directors are Mr. Yuan Wanyong (Chairman) and Mr. Zhang Zhixiang (Chief Executive Officer); and the independent non-executive Directors are Mr. Jiang Senlin, Mr. Qu Weidong and Ms. Hu Xiaolin.*