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Hainan Drinda New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

海南鈞達新能源科技股份有限公司

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 02865)

**ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

The Board is pleased to announce the audited consolidated annual results of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2025, together with the comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2024, which have been reviewed by the Audit Committee.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

| | <i>NOTES</i> | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Revenue | 3 | 7,597,846 | 9,923,894 |
| Cost of sales | | <u>(8,115,292)</u> | <u>(10,008,952)</u> |
| Gross loss | | (517,446) | (85,058) |
| Other income | | 112,305 | 172,909 |
| Other gains and losses | 5 | (162,930) | 24,123 |
| Selling and marketing expenses | | (50,988) | (63,006) |
| Administrative expenses | | (352,162) | (337,562) |
| Listing expenses | | (9,555) | (5,236) |
| Research and development expenses | | (110,590) | (206,953) |
| Impairment losses (including reversals of impairment losses or impairment gains) on financial assets | | (1,403) | (6,748) |
| Other expenses | | (4,888) | (3,331) |
| Finance costs | | <u>(272,671)</u> | <u>(220,557)</u> |
| Loss before tax | | (1,370,328) | (731,419) |
| Income tax (charge) credit | 6 | <u>(45,460)</u> | <u>140,306</u> |
| Loss for the year | | <u>(1,415,788)</u> | <u>(591,113)</u> |
| Other comprehensive (expense) income | | | |
| <i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i> | | | |
| Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations | | <u>(352)</u> | <u>23</u> |
| Total comprehensive expense for the year | | <u>(1,416,140)</u> | <u>(591,090)</u> |
| Loss per share | 8 | | |
| – Basic (<i>RMB</i>) | | <u>(5.27)</u> | <u>(2.60)</u> |
| – Diluted (<i>RMB</i>) | | <u>(5.27)</u> | <u>(2.60)</u> |

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>NOTES</i> | <i>RMB'000</i> | <i>RMB'000</i> |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 7,503,935 | 8,483,140 |
| Right-of-use assets | | 162,173 | 167,256 |
| Intangible assets | | 124,739 | 160,818 |
| Goodwill | | 802,215 | 854,842 |
| Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) | | 93,154 | – |
| Deferred tax assets | | 278,660 | 368,112 |
| Prepayment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment | | 30,341 | 78,380 |
| | | <u>8,995,217</u> | <u>10,112,548</u> |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Inventories | | 637,982 | 552,077 |
| Trade, bills and other receivables | 9 | 823,292 | 824,799 |
| Receivables at FVTOCI | | 138,796 | 187,790 |
| Value-added tax recoverable | | 685,807 | 752,116 |
| Income tax recoverable | | 37,654 | 49,064 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) | | 629,857 | 430,183 |
| Restricted bank deposits | | 1,460,901 | 919,356 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 2,992,960 | 2,616,276 |
| | | <u>7,407,249</u> | <u>6,331,661</u> |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Trade, bills and other payables | 10 | 3,990,582 | 3,800,785 |
| Contract liabilities | | 63,531 | 82,549 |
| Bank and other borrowings | | 3,105,326 | 2,491,935 |
| Lease liabilities | | 1,622 | 2,170 |
| Financial liabilities at FVTPL | | 2,915 | – |
| | | <u>7,163,976</u> | <u>6,377,439</u> |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES) | | <u>243,273</u> | <u>(45,778)</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES | | <u>9,238,490</u> | <u>10,066,770</u> |

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | <i>NOTES</i> | <i>RMB'000</i> | <i>RMB'000</i> |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Other payables | 10 | 2,845,936 | 3,148,068 |
| Bank and other borrowings | | 2,655,707 | 2,886,001 |
| Lease liabilities | | 3,904 | 5,136 |
| Deferred income | | 21,074 | 28,385 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | 52,041 | 112,183 |
| | | <u>5,578,662</u> | <u>6,179,773</u> |
| NET ASSETS | | <u>3,659,828</u> | <u>3,886,997</u> |
| CAPITAL AND RESERVES | | | |
| Share capital | | 292,584 | 229,152 |
| Treasury shares | | (100,956) | (100,956) |
| Reserves | | 3,468,200 | 3,758,801 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | <u>3,659,828</u> | <u>3,886,997</u> |

SELECTED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Hainan Drinda New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (the “**Company**”) was incorporated and registered in the People’s Republic of China (the “**PRC**”) on April 3, 2003 as a limited liability company. In August 2012, the Company was converted into a joint stock company with limited liability under the Company Laws of the PRC. In April 2017 and May 2025, the Company was listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”), respectively. The addresses of the registered office and the principal place of business of the Company is Hainan Drinda Building, Haikou Free Trade Zone, No. 168 Nanhai Avenue, Haikou, the PRC.

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) is principally engaged in the research and development, manufacturing and sales of photovoltaic cells.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi (“**RMB**”), which is the same as the functional currency of the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “**IASB**”). For the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, information is considered material if such information is reasonably expected to influence decisions made by primary users. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Listing Rules**”) and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The directors of the Company have, at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to an IFRS Accounting Standard that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the following amendments to an IFRS Accounting Standard as issued by the IASB for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the Group’s annual period beginning on January 1, 2025 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability

The application of the amendments to an IFRS Accounting Standard in the current year has had no material impact on the Group’s financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in the consolidated financial statements.

3. REVENUE

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | <i>RMB’000</i> | <i>RMB’000</i> |
| Sale of photovoltaic cell products and related services | <u>7,597,846</u> | <u>9,923,894</u> |

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance, the executive directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision makers, focus on and review the overall results and financial position of the Group as a whole which are prepared based on the same accounting policies of the Group. Accordingly, the Group has only one single operating segment and no further analysis of the single segment is presented.

Entity-wide disclosures

Geographical information

Substantially all of the Group's operation and non-current assets (excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets) are located in the PRC. The geographical information of the Group's revenue, determined based on geographical locations of the registered office of the immediate customers, is as follows:

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Chinese Mainland | 3,736,458 | 7,550,690 |
| Outside Chinese Mainland | 3,861,388 | 2,373,204 |
| | <u>7,597,846</u> | <u>9,923,894</u> |

Information about major customers

Revenue from customers of the corresponding years contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group is as follows:

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Customer A | N/A* | 1,892,069 |

* The corresponding revenue contributed to the total revenue of the Group is less than 10%.

5. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Impairment loss recognised on goodwill | (50,006) | – |
| Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | (2,281) | (523) |
| Gain on disposal of a subsidiary | 7,314 | – |
| Net gain on termination of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities | 336 | 643 |
| Net foreign exchange (loss) gain | (35,761) | 21,492 |
| Net fair value (loss) gain on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL | (63,701) | 5,206 |
| Others | (18,831) | (2,695) |
| | <u>(162,930)</u> | <u>24,123</u> |

6. INCOME TAX CHARGE (CREDIT)

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| PRC Enterprise Income Tax | 32 | 29,996 |
| Underprovision in prior years | 16,118 | – |
| Deferred tax charge (credit) | 29,310 | (170,302) |
| | <u>45,460</u> | <u>(140,306)</u> |

7. DIVIDENDS

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Dividend for ordinary shareholders of the Company recognized as distribution during the year | – | 170,015 |

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company did not declare and pay cash dividend (2024: RMB0.75 per ordinary A share with an aggregate amount of RMB170,015,000) to ordinary shareholders of the Company.

8. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Loss (<i>RMB'000</i>): | | |
| Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of basic and diluted loss per share | <u>(1,415,788)</u> | <u>(591,113)</u> |
| Number of shares ('000): | | |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted loss per share | <u>268,777</u> | <u>227,106</u> |

The weighted average number of ordinary shares is arrived at after deducting the treasury shares of 1,736,176 ordinary A shares held by the Company for the Group's equity-settled share option scheme.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the computation of diluted loss per share does not assume the exercise of share options since their assumed exercise would be anti-dilutive.

9. TRADE, BILLS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Trade and bills receivables | | |
| Trade receivables | 72,504 | 32,519 |
| Bills receivables | <u>571,442</u> | <u>623,804</u> |
| | 643,946 | 656,323 |
| Less: Impairment loss allowance for trade and bills receivables | <u>(11,462)</u> | <u>(10,735)</u> |
| | <u>632,484</u> | <u>645,588</u> |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 200,024 | 187,941 |
| Less: Impairment loss allowance for other receivables | <u>(9,216)</u> | <u>(8,730)</u> |
| | <u>190,808</u> | <u>179,211</u> |
| | <u>823,292</u> | <u>824,799</u> |

The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables, net of impairment loss allowance, presented based on revenue recognition date at the end of the reporting period.

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Within 1 year | 66,044 | 26,782 |
| 1 year to 2 years | 101 | 1,231 |
| Over 2 years | <u>611</u> | <u>9</u> |
| | <u>66,756</u> | <u>28,022</u> |

The following is an aged analysis of bills receivables, net of impairment loss allowance, presented based on the issue dates of bills receivables.

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 0 to 180 days | <u>565,728</u> | <u>617,566</u> |

10. TRADE, BILLS AND OTHER PAYABLES

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Trade payables | 746,059 | 961,347 |
| Bills payables | 1,714,316 | 725,543 |
| Other payables and accruals | 4,376,143 | 5,261,963 |
| | <u>6,836,518</u> | <u>6,948,853</u> |
| Analysed as: | | |
| Current | 3,990,582 | 3,800,785 |
| Non-current | 2,845,936 | 3,148,068 |
| | <u>6,836,518</u> | <u>6,948,853</u> |

The following is an aged analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice dates at the end of the reporting period:

| | 2025 <i>RMB'000</i> | 2024 <i>RMB'000</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Within 1 year | 720,171 | 947,543 |
| 1 year to 2 years | 20,354 | 10,995 |
| Over 2 years | 5,534 | 2,809 |
| | <u>746,059</u> | <u>961,347</u> |

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

BUSINESS REVIEW

I. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS THE COMPANY ENGAGED IN DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company is principally engaged in the R&D, production and sales of PV cells, with a focus on the new-generation N-type solar cells, the product performance of which has reached internationally advanced standards. As a leading enterprise in the PV cell industry, the Company has built solid market competitiveness by leveraging its core strengths, including continuous R&D innovation capabilities, large-scale production capacity and a well-established overseas market presence. With over a decade of intensive industry cultivation, the Company has consistently focused on the R&D of core PV cell technologies. Adhering to its corporate mission of “Focusing on Solar Energy, Leading the Energy Revolution, and Building a World-class Photovoltaic Technology Company”, the Company constantly increases its R&D investments to maintain technological leadership and persistently facilitates the development and application of solar clean energy globally.

The production and operation models of the Company are as follows:

1. Production Model

The Company’s production model is primarily based on independent R&D and in-house production. Guided by market demand, it has established a comprehensive production management mechanism. The specific implementation process is as follows: based on orders provided by the sales department or market demand forecasts, the Planning and Material Control Department formulates annual and monthly production plans, taking into account the Company’s production capacity and workforce conditions. The Manufacturing Department then formulates and implements specific production tasks based on the approved production plans, order status and inventory levels. The Quality Control Department is responsible for supervising and inspecting product quality, as well as handling related quality after-sales matters.

2. Procurement Model

The Company's procurement model mainly involves procurement based on customer orders, supplemented by selective advance procurement and stockpiling based on thorough market research. The Company's Procurement Department is responsible for coordinating and managing the Company's procurement activities, including the preparation of procurement plans, supplier development and management, procurement execution, contract/order management, order fulfillment, logistics transportation, and payment management. The specific implementation process is as follows: the Planning and Material Control Department prepares a procurement requisition list based on order status and raw material inventory levels, and submits it to the Procurement Department. Based on this requisition list and market conditions, the Procurement Department selects suppliers and signs procurement contracts. After contracts are signed, the Procurement Department is responsible for real-time follow-up on procurement information, tracking order delivery, and handling payment settlements. Through years of business accumulation, the Company has established a qualified supplier list for various types of raw materials.

3. Sales, Pricing and Settlement Models

(1) Sales Model

The Company primarily adopts a self-production and self-sales model. Under this model, the Company procures raw materials and produces and sells PV cells according to the requirements of contract orders. The Company has a dedicated sales department responsible for sales activities, placing high importance on deepening customer service and conveying the value of its PV cell products. The sales department is also responsible for collecting, analyzing and providing feedback on market information, customer development and evaluation, sales contract execution and management, control of sales collection risks, customer relationship maintenance, and customer satisfaction surveys.

(2) Settlement Model

The Company's settlement method with its sales customers is payment before delivery. The Company enjoys healthy operating cash flow, and settlements are primarily in the form of bills.

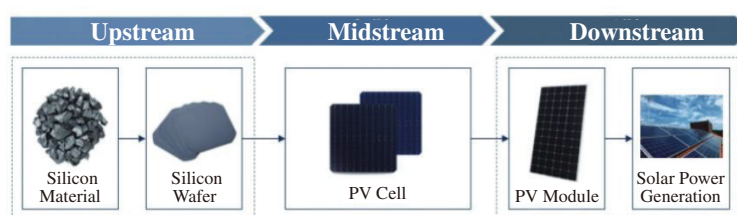
(3) Pricing Model

Market prices in the PV cell industry are transparent, with prices for products of similar performance being relatively close. Product prices are generally set with reference to the prevailing market sales prices of mainstream manufacturers for the month.

II. INDUSTRY ENVIRONMENT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

(I) Our Industry

The PV industry chain encompasses the core aspects in silicon material, ingot casting (crystal pulling), wafer slicing, PV cell, cell components, and application system to name a few. The Company focuses its business on the R&D, production, and sale of PV cells. It sources silicon wafers from upstream suppliers, processes them into PV cells, and sells them to downstream module manufacturers. These manufacturers interconnect and encapsulate the cells into PV modules for end-user applications.



PV cells are the core technological component of the PV industry chain. This is primarily due to the fact that PV cells conversion efficiency determines the conversion efficiency of PV modules, thereby affecting the electricity output from solar power generation and hence investment returns. In recent years, the constant advancements in PV technology have continuously elevated cell conversion efficiency, driving down the costs of PV electricity. Globally speaking, solar power generation has become among the lowest-cost sources of electricity generation. Against the backdrop of global energy transition, the technological upgrading of PV cells constitutes not only the core driver for PV industry development but also the key for sustained reduction in PV electricity costs. As such, the PV cell segment is gaining increasing significance.

(II) Industry Developments

In recent years, the continuous improvements in solar power generation efficiency and sustained reductions in generation costs have stimulated the persistent high growth in PV demand globally. As a representative competitive industry in China, the PV industry has long been maintaining a positive development trajectory. Leveraging comprehensive strengths in technologies, talents, and industry chain integration, the PRC PV companies continue to maintain their leading position in the global PV competition. Simultaneously, constrained by the continuous expansion across the industry chain driven by previous high global PV demand growth, the PV industry has experienced periodic structural mismatching, intensified competition across the chain, and accelerated elimination of outdated production capacity. In 2025, escalating international trade barriers and the push for overseas module localization have widened the gap in cell production capacity, prompting domestic enterprises to adjust their development strategies and accelerating the pace of high-quality transformation of the global PV industry. Specifically:

1. *Solar power generation costs continue to decline, while solar demand maintains sustained robust growth*

Solar power generation has become one of the most cost-competitive electricity generation sources globally. In 2025, continuous technological iteration in PV technology drove steady efficiency improvements, and the scaling effects across the industry chain became more pronounced, leading to further declines in solar power generation costs and directly fueling the rapid growth in global PV installation demand. Concurrently, the rising penetration of new energy vehicles, the accelerated construction of AI computing infrastructure, and the large-scale emergence of the energy storage industry collectively generated substantial new electricity demand, positioning PV as a core supply source in the clean energy system. Furthermore, profound adjustments in the international energy landscape and fluctuating upward trends in traditional fossil fuel prices have reinforced the global strategic dependence on green and low-carbon energy, providing solid support for PV demand. The domestic market demonstrated strong performance with steadily increasing installation scale. According to data from the National Energy Administration, newly installed PV capacity in China reached 316.57 GW in 2025, a year-on-year increase of 14%, and cumulative installed capacity reached 1.2 billion kW by year-end, a year-on-year increase of 35%. Overseas markets also continued to have parallel expand, with key regions showing healthy installation growth. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) forecast, to meet the 1.5°C temperature control target under The Paris Agreement, a global clean energy capacity gap of 5,500 GW needs to be bridged by 2030, with approximately 80% of this shortage projected to derive from solar energy. Globally, maintaining annual additions in PV installations of 500 GW to 700 GW remains essential, underpinning strong certainty for sustained demand growth.

2. *China's global leadership in PV technologies is facilitating high-quality development through continuous innovation*

As a major nation in new energy, China has positioned her commitment in meeting the “dual carbon” strategic objectives and practicing green development initiatives over the years, cultivating the world’s largest PV market. China has sustained its position as the global leader in annual PV installations additions for 13 consecutive years, with cumulative installed capacity excelling the world, becoming the core driving force for global PV industry development. Relying on long-term talent accumulation, technological expertise and a comprehensive industry chain support system, domestic PV companies possess significant global competitiveness, and the PV industry has become one of China’s most internationally competitive industries. China’s PV industry has transitioned from an extensive growth development stage fully into an innovation-driven development phase centered on high-quality advancement. In the new round of industry

competition, Chinese PV companies are focusing more on core technology advancement and product quality enhancement, continuing to lead global technological upgrades across the PV industry. In 2025, the pace of industry technology upgrades accelerated further, with the synergistic effect between core technological breakthroughs and industrial implementation becoming prominent. Multiple domestic research institutions repeatedly broke cell efficiency records, the penetration rate of N-type technology in mass production exceeded 90%, and TOPCon cells became mainstream, further consolidating the global technology leadership position of China's PV industry.

3. *Localization initiatives for overseas PV modules are catalysing the surging demand for PV cells*

PV electricity has become a significant source of energy in major global economies, with sustained growth momentum in overseas PV demand. Apart from the established new energy markets such as Europe and North America, emerging economies including the Middle East, Africa, and India are developing self-sustaining value chains with continuous robust expansion momentum, injecting new impetus into global PV industry growth. Simultaneously, countries worldwide, driven by considerations of energy security and economic development, are accelerating the construction of domestic PV industry chains and expanding module production capacity. However, constrained by significant technological barriers and demanding requirements for R&D capabilities and specialized talents, overseas PV cell manufacturing capacity remains insufficient. This constitutes a primary inhibiting factor in establishing and scaling localized PV industry chains internationally, also creating a significant gap in overseas cell production capacity. In 2025, China's PV cell exports reached 113 GW, with export growth rates far exceeding those of PV modules. Domestic cell manufacturers can seize this opportunity. On one hand, they can serve global module customers by exporting cell products, driving sustained growth in overseas sales. On the other hand, by establishing advanced overseas cell production capacity, they can integrate into local industrial chains.

4. *Industry overcapacity rationalization cycle is entering its latter stage, with policy guidance driving high-quality industry transformation*

Constrained by the industry chain expansion driven by previous high global PV demand growth, China's PV industry entered an overcapacity rationalization cycle starting from the second half of 2023. After nearly two years of market-driven consolidation, numerous small and medium-sized enterprises with sub-optimal competitiveness have ceased operations and withdrawn from the market. Over 40 companies have undergone either withdrawal, bankruptcy, or merger and reorganization. The capacity rationalization is now entering its final stage, with supply-demand relationships gradually moving towards equilibrium. In 2025, the supply-side reform in the PV industry deepened continuously. Multiple government departments introduced policies to curb disruptive low-price competition through market-based and law-based means, promote the exit of outdated production capacities, and guide the industry towards high-quality development. Against this backdrop, prices across the PV industrial chain achieved rational recovery, and profit margins gradually improved. Following this adjustment, industry concentration is poised to accelerate, thereby refining the competitive landscape. Mainstream enterprises in the PV industry are positioned to benefit from technological edge and industry-wide consolidation, achieving profit recovery and sustained growth.

5. *High-quality development as the core driver, with application scenarios continuously expanding*

The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology has explicitly stated that the "15th Five-Year Plan" period will promote the intelligent, green, and integrated development of the manufacturing industry, charting the course for the PV sector. Against the backdrop of deepening global energy transition, PV, as the most economical form of clean energy power generation, will see its future growth momentum focused on the expansion of application scenarios and cross-industry integration. Going forward, the PV industry will take integrated development as its core, deepening synergy with various industries and broadening application boundaries. Key focus areas include integrated development with emerging fields, exploring high-end application scenarios for PV technology. It will also link up with green industries like hydrogen production, ammonia, and methanol, enriching non-electricity application scenarios. Simultaneously, leveraging the platforms such as "desert, Gobi, and barren" bases, direct green power connection, and zero-carbon industrial parks, the industry will deepen integration with the power system, explore integrated solar-storage models, participate in electricity market trading, stimulate industrial vibrancy, and promote high-quality development through cross-industry integration.

III. ANALYSIS OF CORE COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

As a specialized PV cell manufacturer, the Company has focused its efforts on the R&D, production, and sales of PV cells. Through years of dedicated development, it has evolved into a globally recognized PV industry leader. Specifically, its core competitive strengths are as follows:

(I) A rare specialized PV cell manufacturer in the industry, focusing on the core PV cell segment

The PV industry has transitioned from an extensive growth development stage focused on capacity expansion to an innovation-driven, intensive development phase. Coupled with the trend towards localization of overseas module production capacity, the core value of specialized cell manufacturers is becoming increasingly prominent. As a rare specialized PV cell manufacturer in the industry, the Company concentrates on the core segments of PV cell R&D, production and sales. It has consistently adhered to a specialized development trajectory, concentrating its core resources on technological breakthroughs and manufacturing efficiency enhancements, thereby highlighting the value of its specialized field and forming a unique specialized competitive barrier.

Through years of specialized dedication, the Company has maintained industry leadership across multiple technological iteration cycles. By the end of 2022, it took the industry lead in achieving mass production capacity for N-type cells and had completed their full technological upgrade iteration. At the current stage, the Company focuses on improving the quality and efficiency of its existing production capacity, adhering to rational development and avoiding unwarranted expansion of capacity scale. Simultaneously, leveraging its specialization advantages, it can engage in in-depth joint venture cooperation with overseas module customers, steadily establish overseas production capacity, fill the gap in overseas cell production capacity, and precisely seize overseas market development opportunities in 2025, further strengthening its industry position.

(II) Innovation-led development, driven by the dual engines of technology and talent

The Company adheres to innovation-driven development, possesses strong technological capabilities, and has formed a leading N-type technology advantage. It has efficient capabilities for improving efficiency and reducing costs, effectively alleviating operational pressures from downward industry price trends and strengthening the Company's risk resistance and profitability resilience to cope with the common operational challenges in 2025 arising from supply-demand imbalance and hindered cost transmission in the PV industry. The Company adheres to the R&D philosophy of "researching one generation, piloting one generation, mass-producing one generation". Relying on its professional technical management team and core talent pipeline, it continuously optimizes TOPCon cell production processes. The mass production efficiency of its main N-type cells remains firmly in the industry's first tier, with technological barriers continuously consolidated.

The Company has cultivated a technically-oriented management team guided by the philosophy of “technology leadership, specialized expertise empowerment, and efficient cross-functional collaboration”, offering critical support for its technological innovation and sustainable development. During the Reporting Period, through means such as metal recombination reduction, passivation performance improvement, optical optimization, and grid line refinement, the Company continuously enhanced cell mass production efficiency and reduced non-silicon costs per watt, effectively mitigating the impact of industry price fluctuations. This has not only consolidated its current technological advantages but also laid a solid foundation for long-term cost reduction, efficiency enhancement, and profitability improvement. Simultaneously, the Company closely monitors cutting-edge technology development trends, accelerating the R&D and preparation of next-generation high-efficiency cell technologies such as xBC cells and perovskite tandem cells. It deepens industry-academia-research collaborative cooperation and actively explores new application scenarios for PV technology, promoting the industrialization of cutting-edge technologies to rapidly adapt to the iterative changes in PV cell technology and continuously maintain its industry-leading position.

(III) Leading production capacity scale, continuously consolidating the foundation for global expansion

With a view towards the rapidly developing overseas PV demand, the Company adheres to its globalization development strategy, fully leveraging its technological and product advantages. It constantly builds and improves its global sales and service network, possessing global customer service capabilities, and its market share for cell products is at an industry-leading level. The Company has established a global production capacity synergy layout of “stable domestic production + overseas expansion”, solidifying the foundation for its global market presence and deeply cultivating the global PV market. The two major production bases in Chuzhou and Huai’an have a combined production capacity exceeding 40 GW, which can fully meet the demands for rapid delivery to global customers. Simultaneously, the Company is continuously exploring and planning the establishment of overseas high-efficiency cell production capacity through diversified models such as technical cooperation, capacity construction, and investment cooperation. Currently, overseas production capacity projects in Turkey and elsewhere are progressing steadily. In future, it aims to achieve “local production, local delivery”, which will help circumvent international trade barriers, reduce logistics costs, further enhance global supply efficiency, and promote the Company’s deep integration into local overseas industrial chains, meeting the growing development needs of overseas PV markets.

In terms of customer cooperation, the Company maintains long-term and stable cooperative relationships with the world’s leading PV module enterprises. In 2025, its overseas sales proportion exceeded 50%, and its market share in key markets such as India and Turkey ranks among the top in the industry. By providing stable and reliable products, customized solutions, and localized services, the Company’s customer loyalty continues to deepen. Simultaneously, leveraging its overseas production capacity presence, it further expands into high-value overseas markets, forming a global synergistic development advantage of “capacity-customer-market”.

(IV) Empowerment by dual capital platform, continuously demonstrating global competitiveness

The Company has successfully established an A+H dual capital platform. While leveraging capital strength to consolidate its global development advantages and support the implementation of its global strategy, it also relies on capital empowerment to explore and cultivate a second growth curve, broadening paths and injecting impetus for long-term, high-quality development. As the first company in the industry to achieve an A+H share listing, the dual capital platform has thoroughly opened up domestic and international financing channels, effectively reduced financing costs, and provided solid financial support for overseas capacity construction, R&D investment, industrial chain integration, and new business development, becoming one of the Company's core competitive advantages.

At the same time, the A+H dual capital platform has significantly enhanced the Company's international brand influence, helping it better integrate global shareholder resources and high-quality industry resources, and deepen its overseas market presence and international cooperation. With the empowerment of capital, the Company can accelerate the implementation of overseas production capacity and the progress of cutting-edge technology R&D, further amplifying its advantages in specialization and global synergistic development, providing a powerful platform guarantee for the advancement of its globalization strategy.

IV. PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

1. Overview

In 2025, the global PV market maintained its growth trajectory, with particularly strong demand in overseas markets. However, the industry remained in a cycle of capacity rationalization and declining product prices, putting pressure on overall profitability across the industrial chain, and the Company's operating results were also under periodic pressure. During the Reporting Period, the Company recorded operating revenue of RMB7,597.8 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of 23.4%; and net loss of RMB1,415.8 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 139.5%. In response to the industry situation, the Company focused on cell technology upgrades, its globalization strategy, and refined management. During the Reporting Period, the proportion of overseas sales revenue significantly increased from 23.9% in 2024 to 50.8%. The Company successfully listed on the Hong Kong capital market platform and actively explored new application scenarios for PV technology. The details are as follows:

(I) Maintaining its competitive position in cost optimization through R&D with continuous upgrading in N-type technology

In 2025, the Company continued to delve into the core technologies of PV cells, focusing on promoting the iterative upgrade of N-type TOPCon cell processes. It carried out technological innovations in multiple directions, including metal recombination reduction, passivation performance improvement, optical performance optimization, and grid line refinement, driving steady improvements in mass production conversion efficiency and continuous declines in non-silicon costs per watt. Currently, the Company's average mass production conversion efficiency for cells exceeds 26%. Through the development and optimization of new processes, the Company meets market demand for high-conversion-efficiency cells and is committed to creating cost-effective cell products to enhance power generation and economic returns for end-user power stations.

In terms of technology readiness, the Company has proactively positioned itself for next-generation high-efficiency cell technologies, continuously consolidating its technological leadership advantage. Since initiating the R&D and pilot testing of TBC cells in 2023, cell efficiency has continuously improved from approximately 25% to currently around 26.6%. At this stage, preparations for mass production are progressing steadily, laying a solid foundation for subsequent capacity release and product iteration. The small-area conversion efficiency of perovskite tandem cells has reached 33.53%, which is at an industry-leading level. Key technology verification has been completed, accumulating valuable experience for future commercial applications. Concurrently, the Company maintains in-depth cooperation with multiple well-known domestic and international research institutions, establishing a multi-level, comprehensive R&D system that effectively integrates external technological resources, helping the Company continuously enhance its independent R&D capabilities. In future, the Company will continue to increase R&D investment, constantly improve its R&D organization and mechanisms, and strengthen technological innovation and the transformation of achievements, ensuring the Company always remains at the forefront of the PV cell technology field and providing core technological support for its long-term and high-quality development.

(II) Achieving significant growth in overseas sales proportion while continuously enhancing global service capabilities

In 2025, the Company's globalization development strategy achieved remarkable results, with breakthrough progress in overseas market expansion. The proportion of overseas sales revenue significantly increased from 23.9% in 2024 to 50.8%, with its market share in key regional markets such as India, Turkey, and Europe ranking among the top in the industry. During the Reporting Period, the Company actively participated in international exhibitions such as the Solarex Istanbul and the Renewable Energy India Expo, strengthening overseas product promotion and international industry exchanges, and continuously enhancing the Company's brand awareness and influence in the global PV industry. Simultaneously, it constantly improved its global product certification system, successfully obtaining multiple certifications related to energy management and quality management, further broadening overseas market access channels and effectively enhancing the Company's competitiveness in overseas markets.

Apart from expanding its cell export business, the Company conducts research and exploration through diversified models such as technical cooperation and capacity construction, methodically establishing overseas high-efficiency cell production capacity. By advancing localized production capacity construction and getting closer to core overseas markets, it further integrates into local overseas industrial chains on the basis of effectively enhancing the stability of global product supply and delivery efficiency. Leveraging its own cell technology advantages, the Company engages in strategic cooperation with overseas customers to jointly promote the construction of high-efficiency cell projects, meeting the demand in overseas markets for high-performance, high-reliability PV cells while simultaneously filling structural gaps in regional cell production capacity, strengthening the Company's international capacity deployment capabilities, and improving the responsiveness of global customer service. During the Reporting Period, relevant projects were progressing steadily. Affected by the complex and volatile international trade situation and tariff policies, coupled with turmoil in the Middle East region and a significant rise in geopolitical uncertainty, the implementation of the Company's originally planned 5GW annual capacity high-efficiency cell production base project in Oman was impacted to a certain extent. The Company will fully assess project benefits and potential risks, prudently advance project implementation, and dynamically optimize project plans based on actual conditions, taking into account the international trade environment, tariff policies, regional security situation, and domestic and overseas market dynamics.

(III) Expanding PV Technology Application Scenarios and Actively Exploring the Space PV Market

In 2025, the global commercial aerospace industry entered a stage of large-scale development, characterized by the dense constellation networking of low-earth orbit satellites and the continuous expansion of space application scenarios. To align with national strategic needs, support the goal of becoming an aerospace power, and seize the opportunities arising from the global technological reformation in space energy and the development of the commercial aerospace industry, the Company entered into a strategic cooperation framework agreement with Hangzhou Shangyi Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd. (杭州尚翼光電科技有限公司) (“**Shangyi Photoelectric**”) on December 21, 2025. This agreement aims to explore collaborative R&D and industrial implementation in the cutting-edge application sectors of PV technology. Originating from the technology ecosystem of the Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shangyi Photoelectric has completed first-principles verification of perovskite materials under the space environment. It focuses on the R&D of flexible perovskite PV technology for space applications and possesses exclusive technological advantages in formulating materials for extreme space conditions and designing radiation-resistant structures. Leveraging its own accumulated technological foundation and industrialization capabilities in fields such as perovskite tandem cells, and combining them with the partner’s strengths in adapting PV technology for space scenarios, the Company is conducting joint R&D around new application directions for PV technology to promote the implementation and transformation of related technologies. This collaboration represents the Company’s prudent positioning based on industry technology development trends. It possesses significant technological synergy with its existing PV main business, helps broadening the Company’s product application scenarios, accumulates momentum for the Company’s long-term and high-quality development, and contributes to sustainable development, solidifying the industrial foundation for China’s goal of becoming an aerospace power.

(IV) Successful listing on Hong Kong equity capital market has facilitated its global expansion initiatives

On May 8, 2025, the Company completed its listing on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (stock code: 2865.HK), establishing itself as the first PV company to achieve dual listings on both A-share and H-share markets. This milestone event provides solid financial support and a broad platform security for the Company’s global financing, overseas capacity construction, technology R&D investment, and industrial chain integration, also marking a new stage in the Company’s globalization development strategy. This successful listing in Hong Kong has not only significantly enhanced the Company’s financing capabilities and financial strength, broadened its financing channels, and optimized its capital structure, but

also by leveraging the unique advantages of the A+H dual capital operation platform, the Company will effectively integrate various domestic and international shareholder resources, fully connect with high-quality resources in the international capital market, further enhance its international brand influence and global market recognition, and provide comprehensive, multi-layered important security for its global expansion and long-term development.

(V) *Deepening lean management and practicing ESG governance concepts*

In 2025, facing industry competitive pressures, the Company continuously propelled organizational structure optimization and streamlined management processes to improve operational efficiency. Simultaneously, it increased investments in informatization, digitalization, automation, and intelligent construction, empowering smart manufacturing and business development with technology, effectively reducing production and operating costs. The Company's Huai'an base was successfully rated as a "Jiangsu Provincial Advanced Smart Factory". The Company's "AI Project for Battery Manufacturing Process Optimization Based on MoE (Mixture-of-Experts) Algorithm" was successfully selected for the "2025 Anhui Province Artificial Intelligence Scenario Innovation Project List".

During the Reporting Period, the Company actively practiced ESG development concepts, published its "2024 Sustainability Report", and was successfully selected for the "Global New Energy ESG Top 100 List", with its Wind ESG rating maintained at A. Its subsidiaries, Jietai Technology's Chuzhou and Huai'an bases, successfully passed the international certifications for the ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System and the SA8000:2014 Social Responsibility Management System, achieving internationally advanced standards in green operations and social responsibility management.

In 2025, the Company's brand influence and comprehensive strengths continued to improve. It was successfully selected for the "2025 Global New Energy Enterprise Top 500" and "Global PV Brand Top 100", and won multiple accolades such as the "Most Innovative Enterprise in the Solar & Storage Industry", the "2025 Most Influential Solar Cell Enterprise", the "PV Cell Innovation Pioneer Award", and the "Top Ten PV Cell Brands".

V. PROSPECTS FOR THE COMPANY'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

(I) The Company's Future Development Strategy

In future, the Company will adhere to its overall strategic development direction of taking the ground-based PV principal business as the core, continuing to delve deeply into technological innovation and global expansion, and promoting the synergistic development of new businesses such as space PV and commercial satellites. Relying on its profound accumulation of PV technology, industrial chain integration capabilities, and the advantages of its listed company platform, the Company will steadily advance technology R&D, product verification, and business implementation in space PV, and methodically expand its commercial satellite business, aspiring to become a leader in space PV.

(II) The Company's Key Priorities for 2026

1. *Deeply developing the PV business, consolidating the foundation for operations and development*

The Company will continue to focus on technological iteration and cost reduction and efficiency enhancement for high-efficiency PV cells, facilitate the technological optimization of core products such as TOPCon and xBC, improve mass production conversion efficiency, further reduce production and manufacturing costs, and consolidate the technological and capacity advantages of N-type cells. Simultaneously, the Company will deepen its global market and production capacity presence, promote the implementation and operation of overseas joint venture production bases, continuously expand high-quality customer resources both domestically and abroad, steadily increase the proportion of overseas sales, rely on matured supply chains and production mechanisms, drive improvement in the operating performance of its principal business, and ensure stable cash flow and profit sources for the enterprise.

2. *Increasing R&D investments in space PV business, steadily promoting industrialization implementation*

In 2026, the Company will focus on advancing the R&D and industrial implementation of its space PV business. On January 23, 2026, the Company established Shangrao Jietai Aerospace Space Technology Co., Ltd. (上饒捷泰航太空間科技有限公司) as the core implementation vehicle for its space PV business. Its core tasks are to conduct technology R&D and build a pilot line centered around CPI film and products combining CPI film with perovskite/crystalline silicon tandem cells, thereby laying the foundation for subsequent industrialization. Its operations will synergize with the Company's existing PV technology R&D and industrial chain resources, facilitating the technology transfer and production capacity layout for core space PV products. Addressing the specific technical requirements of space

scenarios, the Company will focus on optimizing core technologies, including material formulations suitable for extreme space environments, cell structure design, packaging, and temperature control technologies. It will accelerate the construction of the pilot line and improve the supporting systems for R&D and trial production. Simultaneously, it will advance the preparation and implementation of in-orbit verification for related products such as space CPI film and CPI film combined with perovskite/crystalline silicon tandem cells. It will conduct preliminary work with relevant partners such as technical exchanges and sample testing. Relying on its R&D and production capabilities, along with the Company's overall technological accumulation, it will gradually advance the commercialization process of space PV products, expand the application boundaries of PV technology, and cultivate new drivers for enterprise development.

3. *Expanding commercial satellite-related businesses, promoting coordinated business development*

On February 4, 2026, the Company completed the acquisition and industrial and commercial registration change of Shanghai Xuntian Qianhe Space Technology Co., Ltd. (上海巡天千河空間技術有限公司) (“**Xuntian Qianhe**”), thereby formally entering the commercial satellite sector. By leveraging space PV technology as an energy source, this move aims to promote the synergistic development of commercial satellite and space PV businesses, and perfect the Company's overall aerospace business presence. At the technical level, the Company will utilize the commercial satellite platform to provide hosted payload verification and supporting services for related products such as space CPI film and perovskite/crystalline silicon tandem cells. At the business level, the Company will integrate existing product mechanisms and advance the coordinated development of the industrial chain related to satellites and satellite energy systems. Subsequently, leveraging the resources of its listed company platform, the Company will facilitate Xuntian Qianhe to steadily cultivate the remote sensing satellite market, methodically advance the development and industrial presence of communication satellites, explore business opportunities in computing power satellites, and simultaneously actively expand into overseas markets.

4. *Enhancing corporate governance standards, contributing to the Company's high-quality development*

The Company will promote lean management throughout the entire production and operation process, build a digital operation control regime, deeply integrate ESG development concepts into all aspects of its business operations and development, promote the greening of production and manufacturing and the intelligent upgrade of operation management, and continuously improve production efficiency and quality control capabilities. The Company will stringently fulfill its information disclosure obligations,

optimize information disclosure processes, improve the quality of information disclosure, strengthen investor relationship management and routine market communication. Simultaneously, it will improve its internal control and risk prevention mechanisms, perfect management systems and processes for every business segment, and strengthen post-investment management and compliance supervision throughout the entire business process. Standardized operations will provide a solid guarantee for the steady development of the Company's principal businesses and the orderly advancement of its emerging businesses.

(III) Risks We May Face in the Future

1. Risks relating to market competition

As a global leading specialized PV cell manufacturer, the Company possesses strong advantages in product performance, customers, brand, and team. If industry competition intensifies further in the future, and the Company fails to fully leverage its own technological, cost, and brand advantages to consolidate and enhance its existing market position, it may face competitive risks such as declining market share, weakened product competitiveness, and compressed profit margins.

Countermeasures: As a frontrunner in N-type cell technology, the Company enjoys a first-mover advantage in N-type technology. Moving forward, the Company will continue to increase its R&D investment, constantly carry out cost reduction and efficiency enhancement efforts, maintain technological and cost leadership, and enhance the market competitiveness of its products. At the same time, the Company will continue to strengthen communication and collaboration with customers, adhere to a market-oriented and customer-centric approach, constantly improve product quality and service quality, and maintain the Company's core market competitiveness.

2. Risks relating to product price fluctuation

The PV cell segment is affected by upstream raw material prices, downstream module manufacturer demand, and policy changes, which could lead to significant fluctuations in its prices. If product selling prices experience significant fluctuations in the short term in the future, and the Company is unable to adjust the costs synchronously through cost pass-through, technology upgrades, efficiency improvements, or other means, it will adversely affect the Company's operating results and profitability.

Countermeasures: The cell segment bears the price pressure from both the wafer and module segments. The Company continuously strengthens R&D and technological innovation, optimizes production processes and technologies, reduces costs and increases efficiency, focuses on improving product technology and processes, recalibrates industry product demand, plans the development direction of technology routes, continuously builds technological leadership advantages, enhances product cost-effectiveness, and maintains the core competitive advantage of the Company's products in the market.

3. *Risks relating to significant fluctuation in raw material prices*

The cell segment is affected by factors such as changes in market demand, macroeconomic fluctuations, changes in industrial policies, and uneven development across various segments of the industrial chain, which can easily lead to significant fluctuations in the prices of related raw materials. The Company's main upstream raw materials are silicon wafers, silver paste, and other chemicals. Silicon wafers are the most important raw material, and silver paste, as a core auxiliary material, has price fluctuations that significantly affect the Company's production costs. If procurement prices for silicon wafers and silver paste experience significant fluctuations in the future, they will affect the Company's raw material procurement costs and procurement stability, posing certain risks to the Company's production and operations.

Countermeasures: The Company will continuously facilitate an efficient "production-supply-sales" supply chain control mechanism, improve the production plan management system, strengthen implementation, and shorten production cycles. Simultaneously, it will pay real-time attention to raw material market price fluctuations, improve intelligent inventory management levels, control the quantity of raw materials and finished goods inventory, and guard against the risks of raw material price fluctuations.

4. *Risks relating to rapid technological changes and product iteration*

In 2022, the Company took the industry lead in achieving mass production of N-type TOPCon cells, becoming a frontrunner in N-type technology. Currently, the Company's main products are N-type TOPCon cells. Although the Company's current product performance has industry-leading technological advantages, the development of various types of technologies in the PV industry is uncertain. If other high-efficiency cell technology routes achieve major breakthroughs in the future, significantly surpassing existing technologies in mass production efficiency and cost control, it may lead to the iteration of the Company's existing products, adversely affecting the Company's business and development.

Countermeasures: As a leading cell manufacturer, the Company adheres to the principles of technology leadership and actively positions itself through capacity expansion to seize market opportunities. It adheres to the R&D management model of “researching one generation, piloting one generation, mass-producing one generation”. On the basis of continuously optimizing TOPCon cell process technology, improving product conversion efficiency, and reducing production costs, the Company will also study and anticipate the development direction of new product technology directions in the market, actively strengthen the R&D on new product technology routes, make advance preparations and strategic plans for technology reserves, continuously promote in-depth industry-academia-research cooperation at its R&D centers, strengthen the cultivation and introduction of technical talents, expand the core innovation capabilities of its R&D team, and maintain the leading advantages of the Company’s technology and products.

5. *Risks relating to overseas business*

In 2025, the Company’s proportion of overseas sales revenue increased significantly, and it is steadily advancing the construction of overseas production capacity projects such as the one in Turkey. Overseas business has become one of the Company’s core development segments. However, overseas business faces multiple uncertainties, including international trade frictions, adjustments in tariff policies, changes in local laws, regulations and business environments, and geopolitical conflicts. If related risks materialize, they may affect the Company’s overseas market expansion, product exports, and the progress of overseas production capacity projects, thereby adversely affecting the Company’s operating results.

Countermeasures: The Company will closely monitor the global international trade situation, tariff policies, and geopolitical dynamics, establish an overseas risk early warning mechanism, and promptly adjust overseas business strategies and presence. It will strengthen communication and collaboration with local partners and industry institutions, stringently comply with local laws, regulations, and business rules, and reduce compliance risks. It will optimize the regional landscape of overseas markets, reduce dependence on any single market, while steadily advancing the construction of localized overseas production capacity to enhance its responsiveness and risk resistance in overseas markets.

6. *Risks relating to uncertainties in new business expansion*

The Company’s expansion into new businesses such as space PV and commercial satellites represents a strategic exploration based on industry development trends. These related businesses face significant operational and development uncertainties. Space PV is still in the technology R&D and preliminary verification stage. The long-term reliability and mass production consistency of perovskite PV technology in extreme space environments have

yet been fully verified. Related products still require in-orbit verification, and there is significant uncertainty in technology R&D progress and verification results. Although there is an initial business presence in the commercial satellite field, the industry is significantly affected by external factors such as launch windows, policy supervision, and geopolitics. Moreover, products are highly customized and delivery processes are complex, leading to significant variables in the pace of subsequent market expansion and industrialization promotion. There is significant uncertainty as to whether these two types of new businesses can form stable operational capabilities and achieve expected returns in the future. If technology R&D falls short of expectations, project verification fails, or business promotion is hindered, it will adversely affect the implementation of the Company's related strategic plans.

Countermeasures: The Company will propel new businesses in coordination with the development of its PV main business, continuously strengthen technology R&D and reserves related to new businesses, and consolidate the foundation for technological development. It will conduct investments in new businesses adhering to the principle of prudence, stringently control the investment scale and development pace, and guard against investment risks. Simultaneously, it will actively explore market resources and customer resources for new businesses, steadily advance business cooperation and industrialization implementation. It will establish and improve risk control mechanisms for new businesses, closely track industry dynamics, and promptly optimize and adjust business strategies to ensure that the development of new businesses and the operation of the principal business are in healthy synergy.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

REVENUE

The Group primarily derives revenue from the sale of PV cell products and related service. The Group recorded revenue of RMB7,597.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, representing a decrease of approximately 23.4% as compared to RMB9,923.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily due to a decrease in revenue generated from Chinese Mainland which is mainly attributable to the decrease in sales volume of the PV cells as well as the decreased prevailing market price. Such decrease was partially offset by a significant increase in revenue generated outside Chinese Mainland, reflecting the Group's strategic shift focusing on its globalization strategy, including overseas market expansion, international sales network development, and enhanced global customer service capabilities.

The table below sets out the breakdown of the Group's revenue by region for the periods indicated:

| Region | For the year ended December 31, | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
| | <i>RMB'000</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>RMB'000</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Chinese Mainland | 3,736,458 | 49.2 | 7,550,690 | 76.1 |
| Outside Chinese Mainland | 3,861,388 | 50.8 | 2,373,204 | 23.9 |
| Total | <u>7,597,846</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>9,923,894</u> | <u>100.0</u> |

COST OF SALES

The cost of sales primarily consists of raw materials, overhead, direct labor costs, allowances for inventories and impairment on PPE. Cost of sales of the Group decreased by approximately 18.9% from RMB10,009.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 to RMB8,115.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily due to the decreased sales volume of PV cells.

GROSS LOSS AND GROSS LOSS MARGIN

The Group recorded a gross loss of RMB517.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, representing a gross loss margin of 6.8%, as compared to a gross loss of RMB85.1 million and a gross loss margin of 0.9% for the year ended December 31, 2024 respectively. Such increase in gross loss and gross loss margin was primarily due to the increase in cost of sales resulting from the impairment of PPE.

OTHER INCOME

Other income of the Group primarily consists of (i) bank interest income, (ii) extra deduction of input VAT, (iii) government grants, and (iv) sales of materials. Other income of the Group decreased by approximately 35.0% from RMB172.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 to RMB112.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025. Such decrease was primarily attributable to the decrease in extra deduction of input VAT for the Reporting Period.

OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

Other gains and losses of the Group primarily consist of (i) impairment loss recognised on goodwill, (ii) net loss on disposal of PPE, (iii) net gain on termination of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, (iv) net foreign exchange (loss)/gain, (v) net fair value (loss)/gain on financial assets at FVTPL; and (vi) others.

The Group recorded net other losses of RMB162.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to net other gains of the Group of RMB24.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily attributable to (i) impairment loss recognized on goodwill; (ii) the net fair value loss on financial assets at FVTPL; and (iii) increase in net foreign exchange loss due to the decline in the USD exchange rate.

FINANCE COSTS

The finance costs include (i) interest on bank and other borrowings, (ii) expense on discounting bills receivables and receivables at FVTOCI, (iii) interest on lease liabilities, (iv) interest on payables for acquisition of PPE, and (v) interest on payables for acquisition of intangible assets. Finance costs of the Group increased by approximately 23.6% from RMB220.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 to RMB272.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily attributable to an increase in interest on bank and other borrowings as the Group obtained new bank and other borrowings.

LOSS FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD

As a result of the foregoing, the Group recorded a loss of RMB1,415.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to a loss of RMB591.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Group's PPE primarily consists of buildings, plant, machinery, office equipment, motor vehicles, and construction in progress. PPE of the Group decreased by approximately 11.5% from RMB8,483.1 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB7,503.9 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to provision for impairment on PPE.

INVENTORIES

The Group's inventories consist of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods and goods in transit. The Group's inventories increased by approximately 15.6% from RMB552.1 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB638.0 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to an increase in the inventory value as a result of higher key raw materials prices and an increase in the quantity of safety stock.

TRADE, BILLS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade, bills and other receivables of the Group remained steady at RMB824.8 million as of December 31, 2024 and RMB823.3 million as of December 31, 2025.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

During the Reporting Period, in line with the liquidity management policies of the Group, the Group purchased (i) financial product investments which are unlisted and managed by licensed financial institutions in the PRC and principally allocated to bonds, trusts and cash funds pursuant to entrusted agreements entered into among the parties involved; and (ii) equity investments which represent investments in listed entities in Hong Kong. Financial assets at FVTPL of the Group increased by approximately 46.4% from RMB430.2 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB629.9 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to the increase in equity investments.

RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

The restricted bank deposits were deposited to banks for the issue of bank borrowings, bills payables and letter of credit by the Group. Restricted bank deposits of the Group increased by approximately 58.9% from RMB919.4 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB1,460.9 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to the increased use of bank acceptance bills catering to our business needs.

TRADE, BILLS AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade, bills and other payables of the Group decreased by approximately 1.6% from RMB6,948.9 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB6,836.5 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily due to the decrease in payables for acquisition of PPE.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The total assets of the Group remained steady at RMB16,444.2 million as of December 31, 2024 and RMB16,402.5 million as of December 31, 2025. The total liabilities of the Group increased by approximately 1.5% from RMB12,557.2 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB12,742.6 million as of December 31, 2025. Liabilities-to-assets ratio increased from approximately 76.4% as of December 31, 2024 to approximately 77.7% as of December 31, 2025.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group mainly used RMB to hold cash and cash equivalents. The cash and cash equivalents of the Group increased by approximately 14.4% from RMB2,616.3 million as of December 31, 2024 to RMB2,993.0 million as of December 31, 2025, primarily attributable to the receipt of proceeds from the Global Offering.

The Group adopts a prudent funding and treasury policy with a view to optimize its financial position. The Group regularly monitors its funding requirements to support its business operations and perform ongoing liquidity review. The primary uses of cash are to satisfy its working capital, capital expenditure and investment needs. For the Reporting Period, the Group financed its operations primarily through cash flows from operating activities, available bank loans and banking facilities, and net proceeds from the Global Offering of the H Shares, details of which were disclosed in the Prospectus.

The Group manages and monitors the exposure of liquidity risk to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner. The Group regularly monitors the liquidity requirements and compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that the Group maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet the liquidity requirements in the short and longer term. During the Reporting Period, apart from the foreign exchange hedging instruments to hedge against foreign currency exchange risks, the Group did not use any other financial instrument for hedging purposes, did not have any other outstanding hedging instruments and did not consider necessary to hedge in order to manage the liquidity and capital resources.

INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth a breakdown of indebtedness as of the dates indicated.

| | As of December 31, | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| | <i>RMB'000</i> | <i>RMB'000</i> |
| Bank and other borrowings | | |
| Non-current | 2,655,707 | 2,886,001 |
| Current | 3,105,326 | 2,491,935 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total bank and other borrowings | 5,761,033 | 5,377,936 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Lease liabilities | | |
| Non-current | 3,904 | 5,136 |
| Current | 1,622 | 2,170 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total lease liabilities | 5,526 | 7,306 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Payables for acquisition of property, plant and equipment | 3,934,129 | 4,714,360 |
| Payables for acquisition of intangible assets | 65,718 | 83,750 |
| Amount due to an Independent Third Party | – | 20,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 9,766,406 | 10,203,352 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

(a) Bank and other borrowings

The Group's borrowing requirements are not subject to significant seasonal fluctuations. As of December 31, 2025, the Group had total bank and other borrowings of RMB5,761.0 million, representing an increase of approximately 7.1% as compared to RMB5,377.9 million as of December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2025, approximately 31.3% of the Group's total bank and other borrowings were at fixed interest rates, while the remainder were at variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Group are made in either RMB or Yen.

The following table sets forth the maturity structure of bank and other borrowings of the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2025:

| | December 31, 2025 | | December 31, 2024 | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | Balance | Percentage | Balance | Percentage |
| | <i>RMB'000</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>RMB'000</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Within one year | 3,105,326 | 53.9 | 2,491,935 | 46.3 |
| 1 year to 2 years | 1,178,669 | 20.5 | 1,381,469 | 25.7 |
| 2 to 5 years | 1,477,038 | 25.6 | 1,504,532 | 28.0 |
| | <u>5,761,033</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>5,377,936</u> | <u>100.0</u> |

As of December 31, 2025, the Group had committed unutilized banking facilities of RMB4,050.3 million (as of December 31, 2024: RMB5,973.7 million).

(b) Lease Liabilities

As of December 31, 2025, the Group had total lease liabilities of RMB5.5 million, representing a decrease of approximately 24.7% as compared to RMB7.3 million as of December 31, 2024.

(c) Amount due to an Independent Third Party

As of December 31, 2025, the amount due to an Independent Third Party had been fully settled. The amount due to an Independent Third Party represents the loan provided by Jiangxi State-owned Assets Venture Investment Management Co., Ltd. (江西國資創業投資管理有限公司) to Shangrao Hongye New Energy Co., Ltd. (上饒市弘業新能源有限公司), with the principal amount of RMB20.0 million with a term of three years ended on February 14, 2025, to support the R&D of high-efficiency large-size PV cells.

Except as disclosed above, the Group did not have, as of December 31, 2025, any outstanding debt securities, mortgage, charges, debentures or other loan capital (issued or agreed to be issued), bank overdrafts, loans, liabilities under acceptance or acceptance credits, or other similar indebtedness, leasing and financial leasing commitments, hire purchase commitments, guarantee or other material contingent liabilities.

GEARING RATIO

Gearing ratio is calculated using total debt (including bank and other borrowings, and lease liabilities) divided by shareholders' equity as of the end of the year. The gearing ratio of the Group increased from approximately 138.5% as of December 31, 2024 to approximately 157.6% as of December 31, 2025, which was primarily due to the increase of bank borrowings.

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following table sets forth certain of our key financial ratios of the Group:

| | As of/for the year ended December 31, | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Profitability: | | |
| Gross Margin ⁽¹⁾ | (6.8)% | (0.9)% |
| Profit Margin ⁽²⁾ | (18.6)% | (6.0)% |
| Liquidity: | | |
| Current ratio ⁽³⁾ | 1.0 times | 1.0 times |

Notes:

- (1) Gross margin is calculated using gross profit divided by revenue for the year and multiplied by 100%.
- (2) Profit margin is calculated using profit for the year divided by revenue for the year and multiplied by 100%.
- (3) Current ratio is calculated using current assets divided by current liabilities as of the end of the year.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2025, the Group did not have any material contingent liabilities, guarantees, any litigations or claims of material importance, pending or threatened against any member of the Group that is likely to have a material and adverse effect on the business, financial condition or results of operations.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The Group's capital expenditures represent payment for purchases of and prepayment for acquisition of PPE. The Group finances its capital expenditures primarily through cash generated from operations, bank loans and the net proceeds from the Global Offering. The capital expenditures decreased by approximately 65.8% from RMB604.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 to RMB206.7 million for the year ended in December 31, 2025, primarily due to most of the production line investments having been completed in 2024, with only upgrades and renovations in 2025.

PLEDGE OF OR RESTRICTION OF ASSETS

As of December 31, 2025, the PPE of the Group with carrying amounts of RMB863.8 million were pledged as mortgage for sale and leaseback financing (as of December 31, 2024: RMB923.1 million).

As of December 31, 2025, the right-of-use assets with carrying amounts of RMB121.0 million were pledged for government agency construction-payment arrangement (as of December 31, 2024: RMB123.6 million).

As of December 31, 2025, the bills receivables of the Group in the amount of RMB1.1 million were pledged as collateral for bank acceptance bills endorsed but not yet matured (as of December 31, 2024: RMB9.0 million).

As of December 31, 2025, no receivables at FVTOCI of the Group was pledged as collateral for bill financing (as of December 31, 2024: RMB0.02 million).

As of December 31, 2025, the restricted bank deposits of the Group in the amount of RMB1,460.9 million were pledged as collateral for bank acceptance bills and letter of credit guarantees (as of December 31, 2024: RMB919.4 million).

As of December 31, 2025, the refundable deposits of the Group in the amount of RMB38.8 million were paid as margin of the financial investment products of the Group (as of December 31, 2024: nil).

Save as disclosed above, the Group had no other pledged or restricted assets as of December 31, 2025.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK AND HEDGING

The primary economic environment which the principal subsidiaries of the Company operate is the PRC and their functional currency is RMB. However, the Group derives a growing portion of the sales from international customers. Therefore, certain transactions of the principal subsidiaries including sales of goods are denominated in foreign currencies, particularly USD. As a result, the Group faces risks resulting from currency exchange rate fluctuations, particularly between RMB and USD. As of the date of this announcement, the Group uses currency forward contracts to hedge against its exposure to foreign currency exchange risks. The Group will closely monitor the foreign exchange risks and will utilize appropriate financial instruments for hedging purposes when necessary to help reduce foreign exchange risks.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The financial assets that the Group invested include investments in wealth management products (mainly structured deposits). All such wealth management products are short-term, open-ended and redeemable, and as of December 31, 2025, have been held by the Group for less than one year. As of December 31, 2025, the Group's wealth management products amounted to RMB629.9 million, constituting 3.8% of the Group's total assets. As of December 31, 2025, there were no outstanding wealth management products (in aggregate) subscribed from any single licensed bank that exceed 5% of the Group's total assets.

As disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated July 10, 2025, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Chuzhou Jietai and Huai'an Jietai, without using the proceeds from the Global Offering, used their idle fund to subscribe for a series of wealth management products issued by Industrial Bank. Given that certain subscriptions were made while previous subscriptions from the same bank remained outstanding, these transactions were aggregated in accordance with Rule 14.22 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules. On an aggregated basis, five relevant subscription transactions each exceeded 5% but were less than 25% under the applicable percentage ratio and thus constituted discloseable transactions of the Company. Save for the subscriptions of the wealth management products from Industrial Bank announced by the Company on July 10, 2025, the wealth management products subscribed by the Group during the Reporting Period did not constitute notifiable transactions under Chapter 14 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

The Directors are of the view that the subscriptions of wealth management products will enhance capital efficiency and maximize the return from the working capital of the Group. The Directors consider that (i) the risk associated with the wealth management products is relatively low; (ii) the subscriptions of wealth management products can offer a better return than the prevailing fixed-term deposit interest rates generally offered by commercial banks in the PRC; and (iii) the subscriptions of wealth management products have no material impact on the operations and working capital of the Group, the Board is of the view that the terms of the subscriptions of wealth management products are fair and reasonable and in the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders as a whole. The Group has implemented adequate measures to monitor and manage the performance of the wealth management products closely and effectively and will continue to review and assess the impact of the subscriptions of wealth management products to the operation and working capital of the Group.

Save as disclosed above, there was no significant investment, material acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures by the Group during the Reporting Period. In addition, save for the expansion plans as disclosed in the sections headed "Business" and "Future Plans and Use of Proceeds" in the Prospectus and business development plans by using the proceeds from Placing as disclosed in the announcements of the Company dated January 21, 2026 and February 2, 2026, there were no specific plan authorized by the Board for other material investments or acquisition of capital assets as of the date of this announcement. However, the Group will continue to identify new opportunities for business development.

OTHER INFORMATION

Use of Proceeds from the Global Offering

The Company was listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on May 8, 2025. The net proceeds from the Global Offering amounted to approximately HKD1,291.67 million. The issue price per H share and the net price per H Share offered under the Global Offering were HK\$22.15 and approximately HK\$20.36, respectively.

The Company intends to use the net proceeds in the same matter and proportion as set out in the section headed “Future Plans and Use of Proceeds” of the Prospectus and there has been no change in the intended use of the net proceeds and the expected timeline. The following table sets forth the status of the use of the net proceeds from the Global Offering as of December 31, 2025:

| Intended use of net proceeds | Percentage of intended use of net proceeds <i>(%)</i> | Net proceeds⁽¹⁾ from the Global Offering <i>(In HKD millions)</i> | Amount utilized as of December 31, 2025 <i>(In HKD millions)</i> | Amount unutilized as of December 31, 2025 <i>(In HKD millions)</i> | Expected timeline of full utilization of the net proceeds |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Construction of Overseas Plant | 75.0 | 968.75 | 5.88 | 962.87 | By December 31, 2026 |
| R&D of advanced technologies | 8.0 | 103.33 | 103.33 | – | – |
| Establishment and enhancement of overseas sales operation and distribution channels | 7.0 | 90.42 | 29.06 | 61.36 | By December 31, 2027 |
| Working capital and general corporate purposes | 10.0 | 129.17 | 129.17 | – | – |
| Total | 100.0 | 1,291.67 | 267.44 | 1,024.23 | |

Note:

(1) The figures in the table are approximate figures.

The current expected timeline for utilizing the remaining unused net proceeds in full are based on the best estimation by the Directors barring any unforeseen circumstances, and may be subject to change based on the Group's operating conditions and prevailing and future development of market conditions. The Directors will assess the plans for the use of the unutilized net proceeds on an ongoing basis and may revise or modify such plans where necessary to respond to the changing market conditions with a view to promoting a better growth and development of the Group. The Group will continue to evaluate the use of the unutilized net proceeds cautiously and monitor the market conditions closely to adjust the use of the unutilized net proceeds from the fund raising activities by the Group where necessary for the long-term development of the Group. The Company will make appropriate announcement(s) in due course in accordance with and if required under the Hong Kong Listing Rules should there be any material change in the intended use of the unutilized net proceeds.

Employee and Remuneration Policies

As of December 31, 2025, the Group had 2,712 employees, as compared with 3,163 employees as of December 31, 2024. Total staff costs (including Directors, chief executives and Supervisors), including but not limited to wages, salaries and bonuses, retirement benefit expense, social security costs, housing benefits and other employee benefits, were RMB539.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, representing a decrease of approximately 33.5% from RMB811.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. Such decrease was primarily due to reduced personnel.

The remuneration of employees was based on their performance, skills, knowledge, experience and market benchmark. The Group reviews the remuneration policies and packages on a regular basis and will make necessary adjustment commensurate with the pay level in the industry. In addition to basic salaries, employees may be offered with discretionary bonus, cash awards and share awards based on individual performance.

The Group provides training periodically and across operational functions, including introductory training for new employees, technical training, product training, management training and work safety training, with a view to fostering the basic skills of new employees to perform their duties and improving the relevant skills of the existing employees as well.

The Group believes it has maintained good relationships with its employees. As of the date of this announcement, the Group did not experience any strikes or any labour disputes with its employees which have had or are likely to have a material effect on its business.

The employees of the Group typically enter into standard employment contracts with the Group. In compliance with PRC regulations, the Group participates in various employee social insurance plans that are organized by applicable local municipal and provincial governments, including maternity, pension, medical, work-related injury and unemployment benefit plans, as well as housing provident funds. The Group is required under PRC laws to make contributions to employee benefit plans.

To improve the Group's incentive mechanism and incentivize the Group's management and key employees to achieve a sustained and healthy development of the Group, the Company's Employee Incentive Schemes, under which an aggregate of 14,030,500 A Shares were granted as awards to Eligible Participants (as defined in the Prospectus) at the determination of the Board. The Employee Incentive Schemes are implemented to align the interests of the Shareholders with the interests of the Group and employee which will benefit the sustained development of the Group.

As of December 31, 2025, the number of A Shares underlying the outstanding options granted under the Employee Incentive Schemes amounting to 1,240,939 A Shares (which are subject to potential cancellation upon approval by the Board and the Shareholders) was held by 160 grantees.

During the Reporting Period, the Company did not grant any options under the Employee Incentive Schemes and pursuant to the Employee Incentive Schemes, no other option would be granted. Hence, the number of options available for grant under the scheme mandate at the beginning and the end of the Reporting Period are both zero. As no options and awards were granted during the Reporting Period, thus, the number of Shares that may be issued in respect of options and awards granted under all schemes of the Company during the Reporting Period divided by the weighted average number of shares of the relevant class in issue (excluding treasury shares) for the Reporting Period is not available. Further details of the Employee Incentive Schemes are set out in the sections headed "Statutory and General Information – Employee Incentive Schemes" in Appendix VI in the Prospectus.

Changes in Directors' Information

Reference is made to the announcements of the Company dated June 30, 2025 and July 31, 2025 and the circular of the Company dated July 15, 2025, with effect from July 31, 2025, that (i) Ms. Lu Xiaohong voluntarily resigned as an executive Director and chairperson of the Board and Mr. Lu Xuyang was appointed as an executive Director and chairperson of the Board; (ii) Ms. Zheng Tong voluntarily resigned as an executive Director; (iii) Mr. Xu Xiaoping voluntarily resigned as an executive Director and was appointed as a non-executive Director; and (iv) Ms. Zheng Hong was appointed as an employee representative Director.

With effect from July 31, 2025, (i) Mr. Zhang Liang was appointed as a member and Dr. Mao Xiaoying ceased to be a member of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee; (ii) Dr. Mao Xiaoying was appointed as a member and Mr. Zhang Liang ceased to be a member of the Nomination Committee; (iii) Mr. Lu Xuyang was appointed as the chairperson and a member and Ms. Lu Xiaohong ceased to be the chairperson and a member of the Strategy Committee; and (iv) Ms. Zheng Hong was appointed as a member and Ms. Zheng Tong ceased to be a member of the ESG Committee.

Save as disclosed above, there has been no change in the information of Directors which is required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B (1) of the Hong Kong Listing Rules during the Relevant Period.

Purchase, Sale or Redemption of the Company's Listing Securities

During the Reporting Period, except for the Global Offering, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the listed securities (including sales of treasury shares) of the Company in both the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange. As of December 31, 2025 and up to the date of this announcement, the Company did not hold any H Shares as treasury shares (as defined in the Hong Kong Listing Rules).

Sufficiency of Public Float

Rule 19A.28B(2) of the Hong Kong Listing Rules requires that for a PRC issuer with other listed shares, 5% of the total number of issued shares in the class to which the listed H Shares belong (excluding treasury shares) must be held by the public. From the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of Directors, at the date of this announcement, the applicable public float requirement has been complied with.

Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code

The Company is committed to maintaining and promoting stringent corporate governance. The principle of the Company's corporate governance is to promote effective internal control measures, uphold a high standard of ethics, transparency, responsibility and integrity in all aspects of business, to ensure that its affairs are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to enhance the transparency and accountability of the Board to all Shareholders. The Company has applied the principles and has also adopted certain recommended best practices as set out in the CG Code.

During the Relevant Period and up to the date of this announcement, the Company has complied with the code provisions as set out in the CG Code. For the purposes of complying with the CG Code and maintaining a high standard of corporate governance of the Company, the Board will continue to review and monitor the corporate governance status of the Company.

Compliance with the Model Code for Securities Transactions

The Company has adopted the Model Code as the Group's code of conduct regarding the Directors' securities transactions. Having made specific enquiry of all the Directors, all the Directors confirmed that they have strictly complied with the Model Code throughout the Relevant Period.

The Board has also established written guidelines on terms no less exacting than the Model Code (the "**Guidelines**") for securities transactions by relevant employees who are likely to be in possession of unpublished inside information of the Company in respect of securities in the Company as referred to in code provision C.1.3 of the CG Code. No incident of non-compliance with the Guidelines by the Company's relevant employees has been noted during the Relevant Period after making reasonable enquiry.

Audit Committee and Review of Annual Results

As of the date of this announcement, the Audit Committee comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely Dr. Mao Xiaoying, Mr. Xu Yong and Mr. Ma Shuli. Dr. Mao Xiaoying is the chairperson of the Audit Committee who possesses appropriate professional qualifications as required by Rules 3.10(2) and 3.21 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules. The Audit Committee has reviewed the annual results of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2025 and has recommended for the Board's approval thereof.

The Audit Committee has reviewed, together with the Company's management, the accounting principles and policies adopted by the Group and discussed matters in relation to risk management, internal control and financial reporting, including a review of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Audit Committee considered that the annual results of the Group are in compliance with the applicable accounting standards, laws and regulations, and the Company has made appropriate disclosures thereof.

SCOPE OF WORK OF MESSRS. DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

The figures in respect of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the related notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2025 as set out in this preliminary announcement have been agreed by the Group's auditor, Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, to the amounts set out in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year as approved by the Board of Directors on March 30, 2026. The work performed by Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu in this respect did not constitute an assurance engagement and consequently no opinion or assurance conclusion has been expressed by Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu on this announcement.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE

Save as the business development plans of the Group to expand into the space-based photovoltaic and commercial satellite sectors disclosed in the announcements of the Company dated January 21, 2026 and February 2, 2026, during the Relevant Period and up to the date of this announcement, there has been no material change to the Group's business.

MATERIAL LITIGATION

The Company was not involved in any material litigation or arbitration during the Reporting Period. The Directors are also not aware of any material litigation or claims that were pending or threatened against the Group during the Reporting Period.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Reference is made to the announcements of the Company dated January 21, 2026 and February 2, 2026. On January 21, 2026, the Company entered into the placing agreement with GET NICE SECURITIES LIMITED (結好證券有限公司), VICTORY SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED (勝利證券有限公司) and PATRONS SECURITIES LIMITED (百惠證券有限公司) (collectively, the “**Placing Agents**”), pursuant to which, the Company has agreed to appoint the Placing Agents, and the Placing Agents have conditionally agreed to procure, on a best effort basis, not less than six placees who, together with their respective ultimate beneficial owners, are Independent Third Parties, to purchase up to an aggregate of 18,682,000 new H Shares at the placing price of HK\$22.00 per H Share (the “**Placing**”). The closing price as quoted on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on January 21, 2026, being the date of the placing agreement, is HK\$22.24 per H Share. The net placing price, after deducting all fees, costs and expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the Placing including the commission and levies, is therefore approximately HK\$21.29 per H Share. Completion of the Placing took place on February 2, 2026 in accordance with the terms and conditions of the placing agreement.

The Company plans to allocate the net proceeds of approximately HK\$397.70 million from the Placing for (i) approximately 45% for the R&D and production of space photovoltaic battery-related products; (ii) approximately 45% for equity investment and cooperation in the commercial aerospace sector; and (iii) approximately 10% for the replenishment of the working capital of the Company. As of the date of this announcement, the Company has no intention of changing its intended use and the expected timeline of full utilization of the net proceeds from the Placing.

Save for the above, there was no significant event which could have a material impact on the operating and financial performance of the Group from the end of the Reporting Period to the date of this announcement that is required to be disclosed by the Company.

ROUNDING

Certain amounts and percentage figures included in this announcement have been subject to rounding adjustments. Any discrepancies in any table between totals and sums of amounts listed therein are due to rounding.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

A notice convening the annual general meeting will be published on the HKEXnews website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) and the website of the Company (www.jietaisolar.com) and will be dispatched to the Shareholders in accordance with the requirement of the Hong Kong Listing Rules in due course.

FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board does not recommend payment of any final dividend for the year ended December 31, 2025.

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT AND ANNUAL REPORT

This announcement is published on the websites of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company (www.jietaisolar.com). The annual report of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2025 containing all the information required by the Hong Kong Listing Rules will be published on the aforesaid websites of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Company in due course.

DEFINITIONS

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| “AI” | artificial intelligence |
| “A Share(s)” | ordinary share(s) issued by the Company, with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which is/are subscribed for or credited as paid in RMB and is/are listed for trading on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange |
| “A Shareholder(s)” | holder(s) of the A Share(s) |
| “associates” | has the meaning ascribed thereto under the Hong Kong Listing Rules |
| “Audit Committee” | the audit committee of the Board |
| “Board” | the board of Directors of the Company |
| “CG Code” | the Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules |
| “China” or “PRC” | the People’s Republic of China, unless the context requires otherwise, excluding, for the purposes of this document only, the regions of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan of the People’s Republic of China |
| “Chuzhou Jietai” | Chuzhou Jietai New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (滁州捷泰新能源科技有限公司), a limited liability company established in the PRC on December 14, 2021 and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| “Company” | Hainan Drinda New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (海南鈞達新能源科技股份有限公司) (formerly known as Hainan Drinda Automotive Trim Co., Ltd. (海南鈞達汽車飾件股份有限公司)), a limited liability company incorporated in the PRC on April 3, 2003, which was converted into a joint stock company with limited liability on August 21, 2012, the A Shares of which are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (stock code: 002865.SZ) and the H Shares of which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (stock code: 2865.HK) |
| “CPI” | colorless polyimide |
| “Director(s)” | the director(s) of the Company |
| “Employee Incentive Schemes” | collectively, Employee Incentive Scheme 2021, Employee Incentive Scheme 2022, Employee Incentive Scheme 2023 – A and Employee Incentive Scheme 2023 – B, the principal terms of which are set out in “Statutory and General Information – Employee Incentive Schemes” in Appendix VI to the Prospectus |
| “ESG Committee” | the ESG committee of the Board |
| “Global Offering” | the global offering of H Shares, details of which were disclosed in the Prospectus |
| “Group” | the Company together with its subsidiaries |
| “GW” | gigawatt, a unit of power, one GW equals to 1,000,000,000 watt |
| “H Share(s)” | ordinary share(s) in the share capital of the Company with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which is/are subscribed for and traded in Hong Kong dollars and is/are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange |
| “HKD” or “HK\$” | Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong |
| “Hong Kong” | the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC |
| “Hong Kong Listing Rules” | the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| “Hong Kong Stock Exchange” | The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited |
| “Huai’an Jietai” | Huai’an Jietai New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (淮安捷泰新能源科技有限公司), a limited liability established in the PRC on October 13, 2022 and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company |
| “Independent Third Party(ies)” | any person(s) or entity(ies) who, to the best of the Directors’ knowledge, information and belief having made all reasonable enquiries, is/are not a connected person of the Company within the meaning of the Hong Kong Listing Rules |
| “Industrial Bank” | Industrial Bank Co., Ltd and its branches |
| “Jietai Technology” | Shangrao Jietai New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (上饒捷泰新能源科技有限公司), a limited liability company established in the PRC on December 6, 2019 and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company |
| “Listing” | the listing of the H Shares on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange |
| “Listing Date” | May 8, 2025, the date on which the H Shares are listed and on which dealings in the H Shares are first permitted to commence on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange |
| “Main Board” | the stock market (excluding the option market) operated by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange which is independent from and operated in parallel with the GEM of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange |
| “Model Code” | the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers contained in Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules |
| “Nomination Committee” | the nomination committee of the Board |
| “N-type cells” | a type of PV cell made from N-type semiconductor material, which has been doped with elements that provide an excess of electrons, including N-type TOPCon cell, N-type HJT cell, and N-type xBC cell |

| | |
|--|---|
| “N-type TOPCon cells” | tunnel oxide passivated contact cell, a type of N-type cell with a delicate tunnel oxide layer between the transparent conductive oxide layer and a p-doped crystalline silicon layer |
| “Overseas Plant” | the construction of an overseas PV cell production plant with an annualized production capacity of approximately 5 GW |
| “Placing” | the placing of a total of 18,682,000 new H Shares completed on February 2, 2026, pursuant to the placing agreement entered into by the Company on January 21, 2026 |
| “PPE” | property, plant and equipment |
| “Prospectus” | the prospectus of the Company published on April 28, 2025 |
| “PV” | photovoltaic |
| “R&D” | research and development |
| “Relevant Period” | from the Listing Date up to the end of the Reporting Period |
| “Remuneration and Appraisal Committee” | the remuneration and appraisal committee of the Board |
| “Reporting Period” | twelve months from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 |
| “RMB” | Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC |
| “Share(s)” | ordinary share(s) in the capital of the Company with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, including both A Shares and H Shares |
| “Shareholder(s)” | holder(s) of the Share(s) |
| “Strategy Committee” | the strategy committee of the Board |
| “subsidiary(ies)” | has the meaning ascribed thereto under section 15 of the Companies Ordinance |
| “Supervisor(s)” | the supervisor(s) of the Company, and the supervisory committee was abolished on July 31, 2025 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| “United States” or “U.S.” | the United States of America, its territories, its possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction |
| “USD” | U.S. dollar |
| “VAT” | value added tax |
| “Yen” | Japanese Yen, the lawful currency of Japan |
| “%” | per cent |

By order of the Board
Hainan Drinda New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
Mr. Lu Xuyang
Chairperson of the Board, Executive Director

Hong Kong, March 30, 2026

As of the date of this announcement, the Board comprises Mr. Lu Xuyang, Mr. Zhang Manliang and Mr. Zheng Hongwei as executive Directors; Mr. Xu Xiaoping and Mr. Xu Yong as non-executive Directors; Ms. Zheng Hong as employee representative Director; and Dr. Shen Wenzhong, Dr. Mao Xiaoying, Mr. Ma Shuli, and Mr. Zhang Liang as independent non-executive Directors.