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**Ganfeng Lithium Group Co., Ltd.**  
**江西赣锋锂业集团股份有限公司**

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

**(Stock Code: 1772)**

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

The board of directors of the Company is pleased to announce the audited consolidated annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2025.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Revenue	3	22,797,728	18,726,175
Cost of sales		<u>(19,187,238)</u>	<u>(16,599,050)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,610,490</b>	2,127,125
Other income and gains	3	2,858,932	909,934
Selling and distribution expenses		(171,558)	(146,850)
Administrative expenses		(2,399,684)	(1,897,622)
Other expenses	5	(1,155,989)	(2,296,891)
Finance costs	6	(1,474,383)	(1,090,748)
Share of profits and losses of:			
Associates		38,521	74,296
Joint ventures		<u>(117,876)</u>	<u>25,056</u>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>	4	<b><u>1,188,453</u></b>	<b><u>(2,295,700)</u></b>
Income tax credit/(expense)	7	<u>74,785</u>	<u>(329,061)</u>
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b><u>1,263,238</u></b>	<b><u>(2,624,761)</u></b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the parent		1,613,671	(2,068,512)
Non-controlling interests		<u>(350,433)</u>	<u>(556,249)</u>
		<b><u>1,263,238</u></b>	<b><u>(2,624,761)</u></b>
<b>EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE</b>			
<b>ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY</b>			
<b>HOLDERS OF THE PARENT</b>	9		
<b>Basic</b>			
– For profit/(loss) for the year		<b><u>RMB0.80</u></b>	<b><u>RMB(1.03)</u></b>
<b>Diluted</b>			
– For profit/(loss) for the year		<b><u>RMB0.80</u></b>	<b><u>RMB(1.03)</u></b>

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b><u>1,263,238</u></b>	<b><u>(2,624,761)</u></b>
<b>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</b>		
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Changes in fair value	(1,136)	2,116
Cash flow hedges:		
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments arising during the year	122,533	(26,194)
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	(46,938)	–
Income tax effect	(8,873)	3,929
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(773,639)	472,606
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	<u>(1,485)</u>	<u>(3,525)</u>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX</b>	<b><u>(709,538)</u></b>	<b><u>448,932</u></b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b><u>553,700</u></b>	<b><u>(2,175,829)</u></b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Owners of the parent	952,317	(1,648,675)
Non-controlling interests	<u>(398,617)</u>	<u>(527,154)</u>
	<b><u>553,700</u></b>	<b><u>(2,175,829)</u></b>

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2025</b> <b>RMB'000</b>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment		<b>36,867,781</b>	35,872,704
Investment properties		<b>5,332</b>	6,018
Right-of-use assets		<b>1,544,665</b>	1,610,727
Goodwill		<b>182,011</b>	182,011
Other intangible assets		<b>19,466,105</b>	20,215,779
Investments in joint ventures		<b>2,763,865</b>	2,816,762
Investments in associates		<b>8,809,848</b>	10,510,023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		<b>3,650,829</b>	2,567,746
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		<b>50,500</b>	50,500
Amounts due from related parties		<b>2,020,994</b>	1,198,644
Deferred tax assets		<b>1,154,861</b>	1,163,054
Pledged deposits		<b>62,134</b>	83,733
Other non-current assets		<b>1,520,802</b>	2,551,720
		<u><b>78,099,727</b></u>	<u>78,829,421</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Inventories		<b>13,001,739</b>	8,613,143
Trade and bills receivables	<i>10</i>	<b>7,143,998</b>	3,866,380
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	<i>11</i>	<b>1,548,922</b>	859,742
Amounts due from related parties		<b>1,365,911</b>	183,639
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets		<b>3,502,840</b>	2,448,131
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		<b>140,306</b>	15,494
Derivative financial instruments		<b>32,959</b>	354
Pledged deposits		<b>553,443</b>	374,755
Cash and cash equivalents		<b>7,868,247</b>	5,641,238
		<u><b>35,158,365</b></u>	<u>22,002,876</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>			

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2025</b> <b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and bills payables	<i>12</i>	<b>12,309,624</b>	8,115,855
Other payables and accruals		<b>7,293,151</b>	6,567,889
Bonds payables		<b>1,212,468</b>	749,049
Derivative financial instruments		<b>252,584</b>	32,385
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings		<b>15,824,253</b>	15,912,431
Amounts due to related parties		<b>1,080,222</b>	119,690
Provision		<b>60,745</b>	–
Income tax payable		<b>240,663</b>	172,618
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>38,273,710</u></b>	<u>31,669,917</u>
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b><u>(3,115,345)</u></b>	<u>(9,667,041)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b><u>74,984,382</u></b>	<u>69,162,380</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings		<b>16,921,462</b>	15,324,781
Bonds payables		<b>1,145,011</b>	354,499
Deferred income		<b>835,046</b>	700,270
Deferred tax liabilities		<b>895,480</b>	1,243,213
Amounts due to related parties		<b>2,167,210</b>	3,218,747
Provision		<b>290,949</b>	257,631
Other non-current liabilities		<b>891,648</b>	475,342
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b><u>23,146,806</u></b>	<u>21,574,483</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>61,420,516</u></b>	<u>53,244,400</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b><u>51,837,576</u></b>	<u>47,587,897</u>

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2025</b> <b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the parent</b>			
Share capital		<b>2,096,694</b>	2,017,168
Treasury shares		<b>(443,993)</b>	(560,840)
Reserves		<b>43,492,774</b>	40,326,060
		<b>45,145,475</b>	41,782,388
Non-controlling interests		<b>6,692,101</b>	5,805,509
Total equity		<b><u>51,837,576</u></b>	<b><u>47,587,897</u></b>

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Director

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Director

## 1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (which include all International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations) as issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial instruments and equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Renminbi (“**RMB**”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

### **Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) for the year ended 31 December 2025. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- (c) the Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same Reporting Period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, any non-controlling interest and the exchange fluctuation reserve; and recognises the fair value of any investment retained and any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

## **1.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES**

The Group has adopted amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability for the first time for the current year's financial statements. The Group has not early adopted any other standard or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Amendments to IAS 21 specify how an entity shall assess whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and how it shall estimate a spot exchange rate at a measurement date when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments require disclosures of information that enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. As the currencies that the Group had transacted in and the functional currencies of overseas subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates for translation into the Group's presentation currency were exchangeable, the amendments did not have any impact on the Group's financial statements.

### 1.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements. The Group intends to apply these new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 18	<i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements<sup>2</sup></i>
IFRS 19 and its amendments	<i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures<sup>2</sup></i>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	<i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments<sup>1</sup></i>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	<i>Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity<sup>1</sup></i>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture<sup>3</sup></i>
Amendments to IAS 21	<i>Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency<sup>2</sup></i>
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standard – Volume 11	<i>Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7<sup>1</sup></i>

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026

2 Effective for annual/reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027

3 No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

Further information about those IFRS Accounting Standards that are expected to be applicable to the Group is described below.

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. While a number of sections have been brought forward from IAS 1 with limited changes, IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of the five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations and to present two new defined subtotals. It also requires disclosures about management-defined performance measures in a single note and introduces enhanced requirements on the grouping (aggregation and disaggregation) and the location of information in both the primary financial statements and the notes. Some requirements previously included in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, which is renamed as IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements. As a consequence of the issuance of IFRS 18, limited, but widely applicable, amendments are made to

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, IAS 33 Earnings per Share and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. In addition, there are minor consequential amendments to other IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 18 and the consequential amendments to other IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. Retrospective application is required. The Group is currently analysing the new requirements and assessing the impact of IFRS 18 on the presentation and disclosure of the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 19 allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use which comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. Earlier application is permitted. As the Company is a listed company, it is not eligible to elect to apply IFRS 19 and its amendments. Some of the Company's subsidiaries are considering the application of IFRS 19 and its amendments in their specified financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised and introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise a financial liability that is settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. The amendments clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and governance and other similar contingent features. Moreover, the amendments clarify the requirements for classifying financial assets with non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments. The amendments also include additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features. The amendments shall be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained profits (or other component of equity) at the initial application date. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without the use of hindsight. Earlier application of either all the amendments at the same time or only the amendments related to the classification of financial assets is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* clarify the application of the “own-use” requirements for in-scope contracts and amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts. The amendments also include additional disclosures that enable users of financial statements to understand the effects these contracts have on an entity’s financial performance and future cash flows. The amendments relating to the own-use exception shall be applied retrospectively. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without the use of hindsight. The amendments relating to the hedge accounting shall be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 shall be applied at the same time. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact the Group’s financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require a full recognition of a gain or loss resulting from a downstream transaction when the sale or contribution of assets constitutes a business. For a transaction involving assets that do not constitute a business, a gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognised in the investor’s profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investor’s interest in that associate or joint venture. The amendments are to be applied prospectively. The previous mandatory effective date of amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 was removed by the IASB. However, the amendments are available for adoption now. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency* require the translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate. The amendments also require an entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to restate the comparative amounts of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*, to the foreign operation’s comparative figures. The amendments introduce certain additional disclosures. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 set out amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7 (and the accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7), IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7. Details of the amendments that are expected to be applicable to the Group are as follows:

- **IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures:** The amendments have updated certain wording in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 and paragraphs IG1, IG14 and IG20B of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 for the purpose of simplification or achieving consistency with other paragraphs in the standard and/or with the concepts and terminology used in other standards. In addition, the amendments clarify that the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7 nor does it create additional requirements. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.
- **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:** The amendments clarify that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 of IFRS 9 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendments do not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in IFRS 16 and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with IFRS 9. In addition, the amendments have updated certain wording in paragraph 5.1.3 of IFRS 9 and Appendix A of IFRS 9 to remove potential confusion. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.
- **IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements:** The amendments clarify that the relationship described in paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor, which removes the inconsistency with the requirement in paragraph B73 of IFRS 10. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.
- **IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows:** The amendments replace the term “cost method” with “at cost” in paragraph 37 of IAS 7 following the prior deletion of the definition of “cost method”. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group’s financial statements.

## **2. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION**

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has three reportable operating segments as follows:

- (a) Lithium metal and compound segment: manufacture and sale of lithium products, and rendering of processing services;
- (b) Lithium battery segment: manufacture and sale of lithium batteries, and rendering of storage at users' end services;
- (c) Lithium ore resource and others segment: exploration and sale of lithium ore, phosphate ore and other lithium products.

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit/loss, which is a measure of adjusted profit/loss before tax. The adjusted profit/loss before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax except that interest income and non-lease related finance costs are excluded from such measurement.

Intersegment sales and transfers are transacted with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties at the then prevailing market prices.

Year ended 31 December 2025	Lithium metal and compound <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium battery <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium ore resource and others <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Segment revenue (note 3):</b>				
Sales to external customers	13,547,723	8,535,987	714,018	22,797,728
Intersegment sales	<u>200,470</u>	<u>12,219</u>	<u>3,680,900</u>	<u>3,893,589</u>
	13,748,193	8,548,206	4,394,918	26,691,317
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment sales				<u>(3,893,589)</u>
				<u><u>22,797,728</u></u>
<b>Segment results</b>	2,934,472	575,336	(729,996)	2,779,812
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment results				(378,784)
Interest income				252,085
Finance costs (other than interest on lease liabilities)				<u>(1,464,660)</u>
Profit before tax				<u><u>1,188,453</u></u>
<b>Segment assets</b>	53,021,693	30,230,076	39,792,653	123,044,422
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment receivables				<u>(9,786,330)</u>
Total assets				<u><u>113,258,092</u></u>
<b>Segment liabilities</b>	30,587,022	21,395,603	18,926,873	70,909,498
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment payables				<u>(9,488,982)</u>
Total liabilities				<u><u>61,420,516</u></u>

<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>	<b>Lithium metal and compound <i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b>Lithium battery <i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b>Lithium ore resource and others <i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b>Total <i>RMB'000</i></b>
<b>Other segment information</b>				
Share of profits and losses of:				
Associates	(143,400)	2,664	179,257	38,521
Joint ventures	(994)	–	(116,882)	(117,876)
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss, net	125,706	257,470	204,565	587,741
Depreciation and amortisation	475,240	859,369	1,147,748	2,482,357
Investments in associates	3,048,253	1,004,152	4,757,443	8,809,848
Investments in joint ventures	–	–	2,763,865	2,763,865
Capital expenditure*	1,005,585	6,898,559	1,782,099	9,686,216

\* Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment, investment properties, and intangible assets.

Year ended 31 December 2024	Lithium metal and compound <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium battery <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium ore resource and others <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Segment revenue (note 3):</b>				
Sales to external customers	12,350,839	5,946,203	429,133	18,726,175
Intersegment sales	<u>767,196</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>1,307,798</u>	<u>2,075,983</u>
	13,118,035	5,947,192	1,736,931	20,802,158
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment sales				<u>(2,075,983)</u>
Revenue				<u><u>18,726,175</u></u>
<b>Segment results</b>	(1,351,498)	(136,591)	(43,061)	(1,531,150)
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Interest income				315,304
Finance costs (other than interest on lease liabilities)				<u>(1,079,854)</u>
Profit before tax				<u><u>(2,295,700)</u></u>
<b>Segment assets</b>	37,242,896	21,690,384	47,559,397	106,492,677
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment receivables				<u>(5,660,380)</u>
Total assets				<u><u>100,832,297</u></u>
<b>Segment liabilities</b>	28,623,275	14,480,009	15,801,496	58,904,780
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment payables				<u>(5,660,380)</u>
Total liabilities				<u><u>53,244,400</u></u>

Year ended 31 December 2024	Lithium metal and compound <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium battery <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium ore resource and others <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Other segment information</b>				
Share of profits and losses of:				
Associates	(61,289)	–	135,585	74,296
Joint ventures	146,475	–	(121,419)	25,056
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss, net	307,507	171,461	118	479,086
Depreciation and amortisation	369,628	574,078	404,217	1,347,923
Investments in associates	3,130,056	–	7,379,967	10,510,023
Investments in joint ventures	11,297	–	2,805,465	2,816,762
Capital expenditure	2,895,543	3,273,406	11,299,028	17,467,977

### Geographical information

#### (a) Revenue from external customers

	2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>
Chinese mainland	21,314,634	14,485,930
South Korea	285,430	2,551,192
Other countries/regions	1,197,664	1,689,053
Total revenue	<u>22,797,728</u>	<u>18,726,175</u>

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

**(b) Non-current assets**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>RMB'000</b>	RMB'000
Chinese mainland	<b>35,972,053</b>	31,965,608
Argentina	<b>23,939,713</b>	25,665,253
Other countries/regions	<b>9,982,731</b>	13,934,911
Total non-current assets	<b><u>69,894,497</u></b>	<u>71,565,772</u>

The non-current asset information above is based on the locations of the assets and excludes financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

**Information about major customers**

Revenue of approximately RMB989,995,000 (2024: RMB2,263,497,000) was derived from sales by the lithium metal and compound segment to a single customer, including sales to a group of entities which are known to be under common control with that customer.

**3. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS**

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>RMB'000</b>	RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	<b>22,796,991</b>	18,725,583
Revenue from other sources		
Gross rental income from investment property operating leases:	<b>737</b>	592
Total revenue	<b><u>22,797,728</u></b>	<u>18,726,175</u>

## Revenue from contracts with customers

### (a) Disaggregated revenue information

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Segments	Lithium metal and compound <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium battery <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium ore resource and others <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Types of goods or services</b>				
Sale of industrial products	13,341,443	8,301,131	713,287	22,355,861
Processing services	205,627	–	647	206,274
Storage at users' end services	–	234,856	–	234,856
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>13,547,070</u>	<u>8,535,987</u>	<u>713,934</u>	<u>22,796,991</u>
<b>Geographical markets</b>				
Chinese mainland	12,833,836	7,868,720	611,342	21,313,898
South Korea	285,029	401	–	285,430
Other countries/regions	428,205	666,866	102,592	1,197,663
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>13,547,070</u>	<u>8,535,987</u>	<u>713,934</u>	<u>22,796,991</u>
<b>Types of products</b>				
Lithium compounds and lithium metals	12,736,154	–	102,592	12,838,746
Lithium batteries	–	8,136,395	–	8,136,395
Others	810,916	399,592	611,342	1,821,850
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>13,547,070</u>	<u>8,535,987</u>	<u>713,934</u>	<u>22,796,991</u>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>				
Revenue recognised at a point in time	13,547,070	8,301,131	713,934	22,562,135
Revenue recognised over time	–	234,856	–	234,856
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>13,547,070</u>	<u>8,535,987</u>	<u>713,934</u>	<u>22,796,991</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Segments	Lithium metal and compound <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium battery <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium ore resource and others <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Types of goods or services</b>				
Sale of industrial products	12,243,609	5,917,684	427,512	18,588,805
Processing services	106,638	–	1,621	108,259
Storage at users' end services	–	28,519	–	28,519
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>12,350,247</u>	<u>5,946,203</u>	<u>429,133</u>	<u>18,725,583</u>
<b>Geographical markets</b>				
Chinese mainland	8,737,775	5,421,221	326,342	14,485,338
South Korea	2,550,995	197	–	2,551,192
Other countries/regions	1,061,477	524,785	102,791	1,689,053
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>12,350,247</u>	<u>5,946,203</u>	<u>429,133</u>	<u>18,725,583</u>
<b>Types of products</b>				
Lithium compounds and lithium metals	11,830,760	–	105,300	11,936,060
Lithium batteries	–	5,835,752	–	5,835,752
Others	519,487	110,451	323,833	953,771
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>12,350,247</u>	<u>5,946,203</u>	<u>429,133</u>	<u>18,725,583</u>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>				
Revenue recognised at a point in time	12,350,247	5,917,684	429,133	18,697,064
Revenue recognised over time	–	28,519	–	28,519
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>12,350,247</u>	<u>5,946,203</u>	<u>429,133</u>	<u>18,725,583</u>

Set out below is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers to the amounts disclosed in the segment information:

**For the year ended 31 December 2025**

Segments	Lithium metal and compound <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium battery <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium ore resource and others <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>				
External customers	13,547,070	8,535,987	713,934	22,796,991
Intersegment sales	<u>200,470</u>	<u>12,219</u>	<u>3,680,900</u>	<u>3,893,589</u>
Subtotal	13,747,540	8,548,206	4,394,834	26,690,580
Intersegment adjustments and eliminations	<u>(200,470)</u>	<u>(12,219)</u>	<u>(3,680,900)</u>	<u>(3,893,589)</u>
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u><u>13,547,070</u></u>	<u><u>8,535,987</u></u>	<u><u>713,934</u></u>	<u><u>22,796,991</u></u>

**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

Segments	Lithium metal and compound <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium battery <i>RMB'000</i>	Lithium ore resource and others <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>				
External customers	12,350,247	5,946,203	429,133	18,725,583
Intersegment sales	<u>767,196</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>1,307,798</u>	<u>2,075,983</u>
Subtotal	13,117,443	5,947,192	1,736,931	20,801,566
Intersegment adjustments and eliminations	<u>(767,196)</u>	<u>(989)</u>	<u>(1,307,798)</u>	<u>(2,075,983)</u>
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u><u>12,350,247</u></u>	<u><u>5,946,203</u></u>	<u><u>429,133</u></u>	<u><u>18,725,583</u></u>

The following table shows the amounts of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that were included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period and recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:</b>		
Sale of industrial products	<b><u>100,883</u></b>	<u>235,723</u>

**(b) *Performance obligations***

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

*Sale of industrial products*

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the industrial products and payment is generally due within 30 to 180 days from delivery, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. Some contracts provide customers with a right of return which gives rise to variable consideration subject to constraint.

*Rendering processing services*

The performance obligation is satisfied upon the completion of the processing services and short-term advances are normally required before rendering the services. Processing service contracts are for periods within one year, and the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

*Storage at users' end services*

The performance obligation is satisfied over time as services are rendered and payment is generally due upon completion of the services and customer acceptance.

(c) *Other income and gains*

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
<b>Other income</b>		
Government grants	358,789	438,596
Sales of raw materials	189,059	112,974
Bank interest income	158,563	239,122
Interest income from other non-current assets	15,609	40,083
Interest income from associates and a joint venture	77,913	36,099
Dividends and interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,578	589
Others	40,608	34,143
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other income	<b>845,119</b>	901,606
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Gains</b>		
Fair value gains, net:		
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments	112,815	–
Gain on disposal of investments in associates	272,046	4,931
Gain on remeasurement of previously held interests in step acquisition of a subsidiary	–	3,397
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	1,351,913	–
Net gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	277,039	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total gains	<b>2,013,813</b>	8,328
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Total other income and gains	<b>2,858,932</b>	909,934

#### 4. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>
Cost of inventories sold	<b>18,930,864</b>	16,517,461
Cost of providing processing services and other services	<b>256,374</b>	81,589
Cost of raw materials sold	<b>153,647</b>	92,777
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<b>1,801,868</b>	1,134,438
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	<b>76,432</b>	62,898
Amortisation of intangible assets	<b>603,371</b>	150,587
Depreciation of investment properties	<b>686</b>	673
Research and development Current year expenditure	<b>1,042,098</b>	910,700
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	<b>30,757</b>	30,367
Auditor's remuneration	<b>5,407</b>	5,400
Employee benefit expense (excluding directors' and chief executive's remuneration):		
Wages and salaries	<b>2,031,552</b>	1,472,501
Pension scheme contributions	<b>416,114</b>	346,770
Equity-settled share-based expense	<b>86,417</b>	36,889
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<b>2,534,083</b>	1,856,160
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Foreign exchange differences, net	<b>253,778</b>	53,234
Impairment of financial assets, net:		
Impairment of trade receivables, net	<b>118,183</b>	56,204
Impairment of investment in a joint venture and an associate	<b>10,303</b>	83,564
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Impairment of intangible assets	<b>167,710</b>	–
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	<b>36,585</b>	–
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	<b>254,960</b>	339,318
Fair value (gains)/losses, net:		
Fair value (gains)/losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments	<b>(112,815)</b>	1,482,414
Bank interest income	<b>(158,563)</b>	(239,122)
Net loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	<b>4,950</b>	10,339

## 5 OTHER EXPENSES

The detailed breakdown of other expenses is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Cost of raw materials sold	<b>153,647</b>	92,777
Impairment of trade receivables, net	<b>118,183</b>	56,204
Net loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	<b>4,950</b>	10,339
Impairment of intangible assets	<b>167,710</b>	–
Impairment of investment in a joint venture and an associate	<b>10,303</b>	83,564
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	<b>36,585</b>	–
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	<b>254,960</b>	339,318
Transaction fee of convertible bonds	<b>21,237</b>	–
Net loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	6,844
Exploration expenditure	<b>111,314</b>	163,697
Foreign exchange differences, net	<b>253,778</b>	53,234
Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments	–	1,482,414
Others	<b>23,322</b>	8,500
Total	<b><u>1,155,989</u></b>	<b><u>2,296,891</u></b>

## 6. FINANCE COSTS

An analysis of finance costs is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Interest on bank loans	<b>1,131,503</b>	775,590
Interest on other borrowings	<b>307,796</b>	343,424
Interest on lease liabilities	<b>13,191</b>	10,894
Interest on discounted bank notes	<b>39,569</b>	34,694
Interest expense on bonds payables	<b>63,412</b>	4,780
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	<b>1,555,471</b>	1,169,382
Interest capitalised	<b>(81,088)</b>	(78,634)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<b>1,474,383</b>	1,090,748
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

## 7. INCOME TAX

The Group is subject to income tax on an entity basis on profits arising in or derived from the jurisdictions in which members of the Group are domiciled and operate.

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Current corporate income tax	<b>260,004</b>	31,790
Pillar Two income taxes – current tax	<b>62,829</b>	–
Deferred tax	<b>(397,618)</b>	297,271
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<b>(74,785)</b>	329,061
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The provision for Chinese mainland current income tax was based on the statutory rate of 25% of the assessable profits for the reporting period of the Group as determined in accordance with the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, which was approved and became effective on 1 January 2008, except for the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Group in Chinese mainland, which were taxed at a preferential rate of 15%. Overseas subsidiaries of the Group accrued and paid the corporate income tax in accordance with local tax regulations.

The Company has been recognised as a High and New Technology Enterprise (“HNTTE”), and such status will expire on 27 October 2027. Based on the Enterprise Income Tax Law and related regulations, the applicable tax rate of the Company is 15% provided that the Company complies with the conditions set out in the relevant requirements. Certain subsidiaries are also recognised as HNTTEs and the effective periods are as follows:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Effective period</b>
Fengxin Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd.	2025/10/29-2028/10/28
Yichun Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd.	2024/10/28-2027/10/27
Ganfeng LiEnergy Technology Co., Ltd.	2024/10/28-2027/10/27
Xinyu Ganfeng Electronics Co., Ltd.	2023/12/8-2026/12/7
Jiangsu Ganfeng Power Technology Co., Ltd.	2023/12/13-2026/12/12
Ganfeng LiEnergy (Dongguan) Technology Co., Ltd.	2025/12/19-2028/12/18
HuiZhou GanFeng LiEnergy Battery Technology Co., Ltd.	2024/11/19-2027/11/18
Guangdong Huichuang New Energy Co., Ltd.	2025/12/19-2028/12/18
Zhejiang FunLithium New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	2023/12/8-2026/12/7
Chongqing Ganfeng Power Technology Co., Ltd.	2025/12/19-2028/12/18
Xinyu Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd.	2025/10/29-2028/10/28
Jiangxi Ganfeng Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	2024/10/28-2027/10/27
Fengcheng Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd.	2024/11/19-2027/11/18
Yunnan Hongfu Fertilizer Co. Ltd.	2024/11/1-2027/10/31
Xinyu Ganfeng New Lithium Source Battery Co., Ltd.	2025/10/29-2028/10/28

Also, according to the tax regulations related to the Western Region Development Policy, the applicable income tax rate for Ningdu Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd., Western Resource Co., Ltd., Sichuan Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd., Qinghai Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd., Ganzhou Ganfeng Renewable Resources Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Ganfeng Lithium Industry Co., Ltd., Qinghai China Aviation Resources Co., Ltd., Xianghuang Banner Meng Gold Mine Industry Development Co., Ltd. and Chongqing Ganfeng Lithium Battery Technology Co., Ltd. is 15%, and such tax concession will expire on 31 December 2030.

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the applicable rate for the jurisdiction in which the operations of the Group are substantially based to the tax expense at the effective tax rate is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Profit/(loss) before tax	<b>1,188,453</b>	(2,295,700)
Tax at the applicable tax rate (15%)	<b>178,268</b>	(344,355)
Effect of different tax rates for specific provinces or enacted by local authority	<b>(328,471)</b>	(82,253)
Pillar Two income taxes	<b>62,829</b>	–
Expenses not deductible for tax	<b>216,781</b>	180,407
Income not subject to tax	<b>(87,583)</b>	(22,329)
Profits or losses attributable to joint ventures and associates	<b>(21,358)</b>	3,060
Tax losses and temporary differences not recognised	<b>83,950</b>	57,071
Tax losses utilised and temporary difference recognised	<b>(23,529)</b>	(756)
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	<b>(23,215)</b>	(9,395)
Effect of additional tax deduction for research and development expenditure	<b>(136,405)</b>	(103,287)
Exchange rate and inflation adjustment for overseas subsidiaries*	<b>3,948</b>	650,898
Tax charge at the effective rate	<b><u>(74,785)</u></b>	<b><u>329,061</u></b>

\* The exchange rate and inflation adjustment for overseas subsidiaries impact mainly relates to the subsidiaries in Argentina which experienced hyperinflation as well as the significant devaluation of the exchange rate of the Argentina peso against the US dollar in 2025.

### ***Pillar Two income taxes***

The Group is within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted and in effect as at 31 December 2025 in certain jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The Group has applied the mandatory exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from Pillar Two income taxes, and will account for the Pillar Two income taxes as current tax when incurred.

The Group has assessed its potential exposure based on the information available regarding the financial performance of the Group in the current year. As such, it may not be entirely representative of future circumstances. Based on the assessment, for the year 2025, among the various jurisdictions in which the Group operates, Hong Kong did not pass the transitional safe harbour test. The Group has identified potential exposure in respect of profits of the Hong Kong entities as the Pillar Two effective tax rate in Hong Kong jurisdiction is below 15%. The Group has recognized and accounted for the Pillar Two income taxes triggered in Hong Kong jurisdiction as current tax. Aside from the Hong Kong jurisdiction, all other jurisdictions could benefit from the safe harbour tests for year 2025. The Group continues to follow Pillar Two legislative developments, as more countries prepare to enact the Pillar Two model rules, to evaluate the potential future impact on its financial statements.

## 8. DIVIDENDS

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Proposed final – RMB 0.15 (2024: RMB0.15) per ordinary share	<b><u>314,504</u></b>	<u>302,575</u>

The proposed final dividend for the year is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

## 9. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

The calculation of the basic earnings per share amount is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 2,023,928,359 (2024: 2,004,768,649) outstanding during the year, as adjusted to reflect the rights issue during the year.

The calculation of the diluted earnings per share amount is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation is the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, as used in the basic earnings per share calculation, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares assumed to have been issued at no consideration on the deemed exercise or conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share are based on:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Earnings		
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, used in the basic earnings per share calculation:		
From continuing operations	<b><u>1,613,671</u></b>	<u>(2,068,512)</u>
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	<b><u>1,613,671</u></b>	<u>(2,068,512)</u>
Attributable to:		
Continuing operations	<b><u>1,613,671</u></b>	<u>(2,068,512)</u>

	<b>Number of shares</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	2024
<b>Shares</b>		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the calculation of basic earnings per share calculation	<b>2,023,928,359</b>	2,004,768,649
Effect of dilution – weighted average number of ordinary shares:		
– Share option scheme	<u>5,629,704</u>	–
Total	<u><b>2,029,558,063</b></u>	<u>2,004,768,649</u>

## 10. TRADE AND BILL RECEIVABLES

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Trade receivables	<b>6,938,195</b>	4,069,927
Bills receivables	<b>501,146</b>	–
Impairment	<u>(295,343)</u>	<u>(203,547)</u>
Total	<u><b>7,143,998</b></u>	<u>3,866,380</u>

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. The credit period is generally one month to six months for major customers. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has a credit control department to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Within 6 months	<b>6,208,814</b>	3,645,752
More than 6 months but less than 1 year	<b>224,360</b>	137,785
1 to 2 years	<b>202,465</b>	54,324
2 to 3 years	<b>3,334</b>	24,994
Over 3 years	<b>3,879</b>	3,525
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<b><u>6,642,852</u></b>	<u>3,866,380</u>

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
At beginning of year	<b>203,547</b>	148,860
Impairment losses, net ( <i>note 4</i> )	<b>118,183</b>	56,204
Amount written off as uncollectible	<b>(26,387)</b>	(1,517)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	<b><u>295,343</u></b>	<u>203,547</u>

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for various customers with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

**As at 31 December 2025**

	Current	Past due			Assessed individually	Total
		Less than one year	One year to two years	Over two years		
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0.48	8.09	31.17	85.02	60.14	
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	6,016,899	525,069	65,527	19,533	311,167	6,938,195
Expected credit losses (RMB'000)	28,695	42,476	20,428	16,607	187,137	295,343

**As at 31 December 2024**

	Current	Past due			Assessed individually	Total
		Less than one year	One year to two years	Over two years		
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0.28	14.31	38.12	97.29	88.97	
Gross carrying amount (RMB'000)	3,336,371	586,377	47,866	45,858	53,455	4,069,927
Expected credit losses (RMB'000)	9,219	83,906	18,248	44,615	47,559	203,547

**11. DEBT INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>RMB'000</b>	RMB'000
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Bills receivable	<b><u>1,548,922</u></b>	<u>859,742</u>

The Group's business model for the management of certain bills receivable is aimed at both receiving contractual cash flows and selling. As a result, they were classified and presented as debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income with a carrying amount of RMB191,830,000 (2024: RMB112,633,000) were pledged to secure bank borrowings and issue letters of credit.

## 12. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Trade payables	<b>9,069,127</b>	4,685,064
Bills payable	<b>3,240,497</b>	3,430,791
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<b><u>12,309,624</u></b>	<b><u>8,115,855</u></b>

An ageing analysis of the trade payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Within 3 months	<b>4,499,763</b>	3,361,928
3 to 6 months	<b>2,389,605</b>	1,010,208
6 to 12 months	<b>1,912,308</b>	187,142
1 to 2 years	<b>211,019</b>	68,450
2 to 3 years	<b>56,432</b>	57,336
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<b><u>9,069,127</u></b>	<b><u>4,685,064</u></b>

The trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on terms within 0 to 360 days.

The financial liabilities that are part of the Group's supplier finance arrangements included in trade payables are normally settled on 360-day terms.

Based on collaborative arrangements with some suppliers, the Group has changed the payment method to letter of credit settlement while maintaining the original payment period. The supplier shall negotiate immediately upon receipt of the letter of credit, and the relevant interest shall be borne by the Group. The relevant letter of credit business of the Group is processed through multiple banks such as Postal Savings Bank of China Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. According to the agreement between the Group and the bank, the relevant letter of credit will be paid to the bank on the expiration date of the original letter of credit to settle the payment. The payment terms of the supplier have not been changed due to the arrangement of the letter of credit, and the Group has not provided guarantees to the bank. Compared with the original payment due date, the supplier financing arrangement has extended the payment period of the Group.

**2025**  
**RMB'000**

Carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of  
the supplier finance arrangements included in:

Trade and bills payables	<b>627,499</b>
Of which suppliers have received payments	<b>627,499</b>

627,499

### **13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

In 2023, General Directorate of Mines of Mexico (“**DGM**”) initiated a review of nine lithium mine concessions held by three controlled subsidiaries of the Company registered in Mexico (“**Mexican Subsidiaries**”). According to DGM, if the Mexican Subsidiaries fail to submit on time sufficient evidence within the specified time limit to prove that they have fulfilled the minimum investment obligation of lithium mine concession development from 2017 to 2021, they shall face the risk of the above-mentioned lithium mine concessions being cancelled. The Mexican Subsidiaries have submitted a large amount of evidence in time to prove that they have fulfilled the minimum investment obligation of the above-mentioned lithium mine concessions. However, in August 2023, DGM issued a notice to the Mexican Subsidiaries to duly cancel the above nine lithium mine concessions. The land use rights related to above nine lithium mine concessions have not been affected and still owned by the Mexican Subsidiaries.

The Company believes that, according to the requirements of Mexican law, the Mexican Subsidiaries have fulfilled their minimum investment obligation and the investment in mine development of Mexican Subsidiaries was far greater than the minimum investment obligation stipulated by Mexican laws. The Mexican Subsidiaries had regularly submitted their annual reports for the period from 2017 to 2021 to DGM every year within the prescribed time limit, detailing the operation situation, and the Mexican government had not raise any objection until 2023 when the Mexican government informed the Mexican Subsidiaries of the cancellation of the lithium mine concessions with the claim that the Mexican Subsidiaries did not meet the minimum investment obligation. The Company believes that these resolutions to cancel the concessions violate both Mexican law and international law as they are arbitrary without factual and legal basis, and violate the basic rights of the Company and its subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company engaged the lawyers to file administrative review recourses with the Secretary of Economy of Mexico (the “**SEC**”) against the aforementioned resolutions.

In November 2023, the SEC made a decision to uphold the cancellation of the lithium mine concessions by DGM. In January 2024, the Company filed the annulment claims with the Mexico's Federal Court of Administrative Justice against the cancellation of nine lithium mine concessions.

In May 2024, the Company filed a request for international arbitration before the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“ICSID”) in respect of the aforesaid matter. In June 2024, the Company received an email from ICSID confirming that the arbitration has been officially registered.

In January 2025, the tribunal was formally constituted. In April 2025, the Company submitted their memorial on the merits, witness statements and expert reports to the ICSID tribunal. In the ICSID arbitration, the Company are asking the tribunal to order Mexico to fully repair the effects of its treaty violations in the form of: (i) the restitution of the concessions and associated rights to develop the Project in Mexico, as well as compensation for the Project's delays; or (ii) compensation for the entire fair market value of the Project. In July 2025, the Company withdrew the constitutional and administrative lawsuits filed in Mexico.

As of the approval date of these financial statements, the above-mentioned arbitration is still in progress. Based on the status of the above arbitration, the Company's legal counsels are of the opinion that it is more likely than not that the Company will prevail in the arbitration. However, the legal counsels are unable to predict the outcome of arbitration. As there are still many uncertainties in the trial of arbitration, the Company is unable to reliably estimate the possible outcome and impact of the proceedings. Therefore, as at 31 December 2025, with reference to the relevant provisions of IAS 37 Provisions, *Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, *Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, the Company does not make any provision for the pending legal cases. The Company had performed an impairment test and RMB202,002,000 impairment charge was recognised on the Sonora mining project.

#### **14. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

- (1) At the meeting of the board of directors of the Company held on 30 March 2026, the Profit Distribution Plan for the Year of 2025 was proposed to distribute the cash dividend of RMB1.5 (tax inclusive) for every 10 shares with undistributed profits to all shareholders based on the number of shares they hold on the record date determined by the implementation of annual profit distribution.

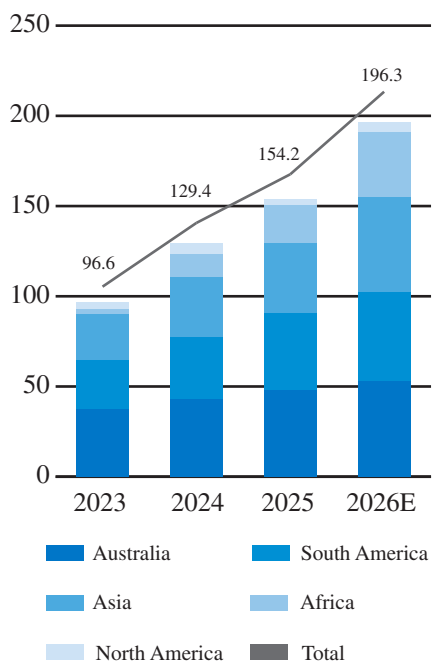
## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### INDUSTRY REVIEW

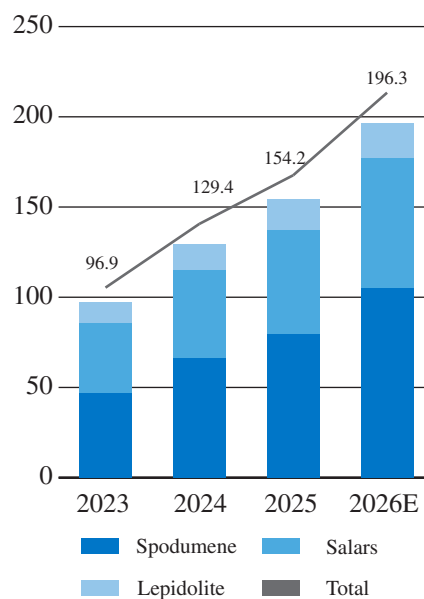
#### *1. Analysis of lithium resource market*

The majority of global lithium resources are sourced from salars and hard rock lithium mines. Well-developed salars are mainly found in the lithium delta of South America and in China, while the majority of lithium mines are concentrated in Australia. In recent years, stimulated by demand in the end-user market, there has been an increased investment and development in lithium resources, leading to a diversification of supply. According to the data from Yangtze Securities Research Institute, the global supply of lithium resource was expected to reach 1.542 million tons of LCE (lithium carbonate equivalent) in 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 19%, among which 796,000 tons of LCE, 574,000 tons of LCE and 172,000 tons of LCE are sourced from spodumene, salars and lepidolite, accounting for 52%, 37% and 11%, respectively; in terms of regions, Australia, South America and Asia supplied 481,000 tons of LCE, 422,000 tons of LCE and 393,000 tons of LCE, respectively, accounting for 84% of the global supply in aggregate, with an estimated supply of 207,000 tons of LCE from Africa. In 2026, the global supply of lithium resource is expected to reach 1.963 million tons of LCE, representing a year-on-year increase of 27%, of which 1.048 million tons of LCE, 724,000 tons of LCE and 191,000 tons of LCE are sourced from spodumene, salars and lepidolite, accounting for 53%, 37% and 10% of the global supply, respectively. In terms of regions, Australia, South America, Asia and Africa will supply 530,000 tons of LCE, 489,000 tons of LCE, 530,000 tons of LCE and 360,000 tons of LCE, respectively. In terms of structure, there will be an increase in the proportion of Asia and Africa, while the proportion of Australia and South America will decline slightly.

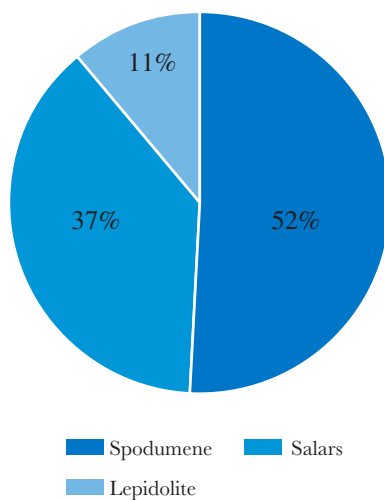
**Global supply of lithium resource by regions (unit: 0'000 tons of LCE)**



**Global supply of lithium resource by sources (unit: 0'000 tons of LCE)**



**2025 distribution of global supply of lithium resource**



Source: Yangtze Securities Research Institute  
 (Note: excluding supply of recycling)

(1) *Market of spodumene concentrate*

As one of the world's largest producers of lithium ore, Australia continues to consolidate its core position in the global spodumene supply chain by virtue of its mature mining foundation, comprehensive laws and regulations, and sound supporting facilities. According to the data from Fastmarkets, as of December 2025, the domestic CIF price of 5%–6% spodumene concentrate was around USD1,560–1,590 per ton, representing an increase of 25%–31% from the price of USD850–900 per ton at the beginning of 2025, reflecting an overall upward trend in lithium prices throughout the year. In Australia, being an important source of global lithium resources, the supply of lithium ore from major producers is relatively stable. In 2025, Australian mines actively promoted cost optimization efforts to adapt to the current market environment. Although overall production remained stable, there was still some pressure on production and operations under current market conditions. It is expected that the release of spodumene supply in Australia in 2026 will still face certain uncertainties. At the same time, African lithium resources are rising at an accelerated pace, gradually becoming an important pole in the global supply landscape. Lithium resources in the African continent are primarily distributed across countries such as Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Zimbabwe. Small and medium-sized miners account for a relatively high proportion of existing production capacity, in contrast to the market structure in Australia, which is dominated by large-scale miners. Although its total resources are not yet comparable to Australia's, the African region possesses multiple world-class lithium projects with superior ore grades and strong resource endowments. However, due to factors such as fragmented development entities, complex geopolitics and lagging development of supporting infrastructure, the degree of exploration for lithium resources is relatively low and project progress is relatively slow. However, benefiting from the relatively low cost of raw ore, the export performance of African spodumene remained relatively active throughout 2025, demonstrating good trade resilience against the backdrop of sluggish global lithium prices and reflecting enterprises' confidence in the medium-to-long-term market prospects. The first phase of the Company's Goulamina spodumene project officially commenced production in 2025 and is currently in the capacity ramp-up stage, which is an important manifestation of the accelerated entry of African lithium resources into the global market. Currently, the African lithium market is gradually becoming an important part of the global lithium resources supply. With the continuous growth of global demand for lithium resources and the further release of lithium production capacity in Africa, Africa is expected to occupy an even more important position in the global lithium resource supply system.

## *(2) Market of salar brines*

As the type of lithium resource with the lowest extraction cost globally, salar brine-type lithium ore remains the focus of current development. Although their construction cycles are generally longer than those of mining projects, the South American “Lithium Triangle” region (Chile, Argentina and Bolivia) continued to consolidate its strategic position on the supply side in 2025 by virtue of its world-class salar resources. Although the salar resources in the region possess superior endowments, their development is constrained by multiple factors such as environmental impact assessment approvals, high altitude, freshwater resource shortages and insufficient infrastructure, which places high demands on capital strength, technical expertise and project management capabilities. In 2025, the leading parties in the Argentine salar projects were mostly large enterprises with abundant capital and high execution efficiency. However, in actual implementation, the overall development progress remained slow, constrained by multiple challenges such as harsh development environments (high altitude, remote locations and underdeveloped infrastructure), difficulties in sustainable water resource utilization, technical process bottlenecks and the maintenance of community relations. Against the backdrop of continuous pressure on global lithium prices, the aforementioned constraints have been further amplified. Enterprises with breakthrough capabilities in lithium extraction processes and advantages in resource endowment will be the first to break through. The Company’s Cauchari-Olaroz Salar Project is already in the process of ramping up to a steady production capacity, and it is expected that battery-grade products will be gradually produced with subsequent ramp-up of production capacity and optimization of production line. The first phase of the Company’s Mariana project has also officially commenced production in early 2025.

## *(3) Market of lepidolite*

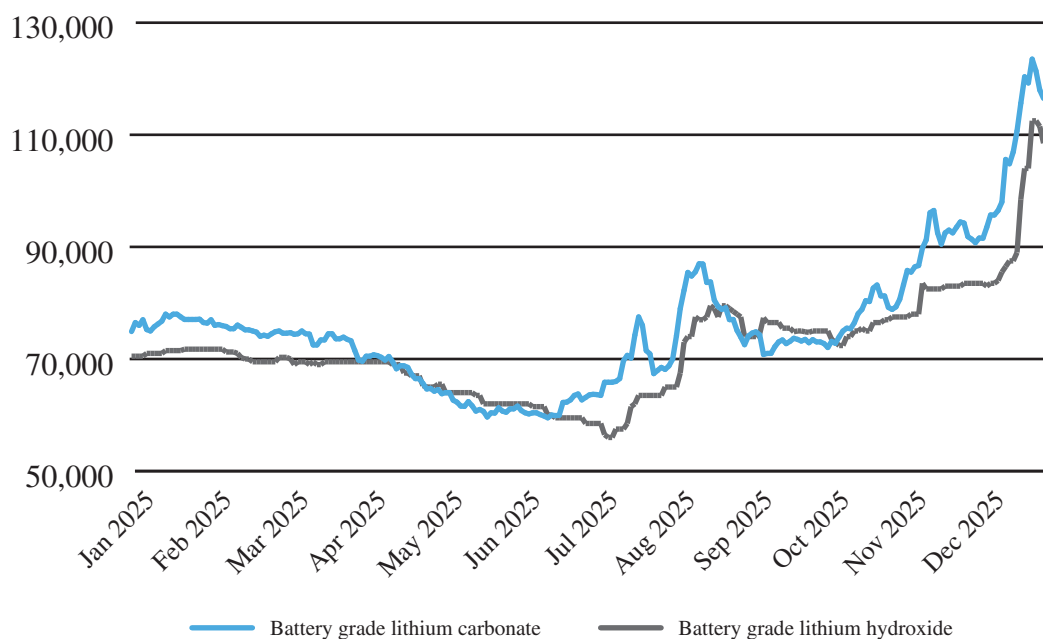
China possesses the world’s largest proven reserves of lepidolite resources, which are primarily concentrated in Jiangxi, showing a significant industrial agglomeration effect. Compared with extracting lithium from spodumene concentrate, extracting lithium from lepidolite has certain advantages in terms of resource self-sufficiency and transportation cost, and is of great significance for ensuring the security of the domestic lithium resource supply chain. However, due to factors such as the complex composition of lepidolite, high impurity content and the difficulty of continuous production, the mining and extracting costs of lepidolite are relatively high compared to spodumene concentrate and salar. In 2025, China’s lepidolite-to-lithium industry experienced significant supply and demand fluctuations. In the first half of the year, driven by continuous technological breakthroughs, production capacity gradually ramped up. However,

significant disturbances occurred on the supply side in the second half of the year, with the suspension of production at certain mines leading to a quarter-on-quarter decline in lepidolite output. Although some enterprises maintained production using ore inventories, the overall output reduction was significant. In recent years, several breakthroughs have been achieved in the field of lithium extraction technology from lepidolite. However, capacity building for lithium extraction from lepidolite also faces challenges such as the low grade of lithium ore, the large amount of waste residues from smelting, and the difficulty in comprehensive utilization of other rare and precious resources contained in lithium ore.

## **2. *Analysis of the lithium compound market***

In recent years, prices of major lithium compounds have been fluctuating to a larger extent in the Chinese market. For the full year of 2025, lithium prices exhibited a trend of declining initially before rising subsequently. In the first half of the year, prices of lithium compounds continued to decline. Affected by factors such as insufficient supply clearance and adjustments to external tariff policies, the price of battery-grade lithium carbonate fell below RMB60,000 per ton in late June, hitting a new low since 2021 and also the lowest point since the lithium price peaked and retreated in November 2022. In the second half of the year, the market experienced a strong rebound. Starting from July, as lepidolite-to-lithium enterprises in Jiangxi experienced a significant decline in production due to disturbances from mining permit issues, coupled with the catalytic effect of production cuts at certain lithium mines, market sentiment began to reverse. Entering the fourth quarter of 2025, market demand for lithium compounds exceeded expectations during the traditional low season, with downstream orders for new energy vehicles and energy storage showing stable performance and extending the peak season trend. The stronger-than-expected growth in energy storage battery shipments became the biggest demand highlight of the year, driving rapid destocking of lithium salts. From mid-October to the end of the year, the price of lithium carbonate rose by over 60%. Throughout the year, the core conflict in lithium price trends consistently revolved around the interplay between oversupply and demand expectations. On the one hand, continuous losses have forced the exit of inefficient production capacity, leading to a significant reduction in capital expenditure; on the other hand, energy storage has become a new engine for the lithium market, and the market is gradually moving from overcapacity towards a “weak balance”, laying the foundation for a potential “tight balance” in 2026.

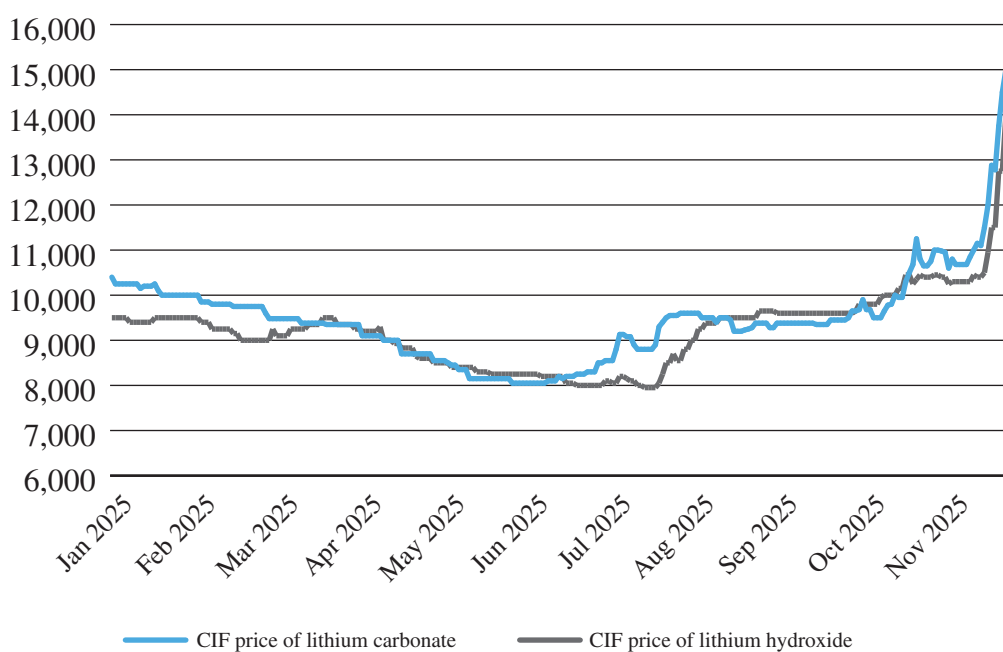
**Spot prices of lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide in China  
(Unit: RMB per ton)**



Source: Fastmarkets

Meanwhile, the price fluctuations of major lithium compounds in the international market were shown in the following graph:

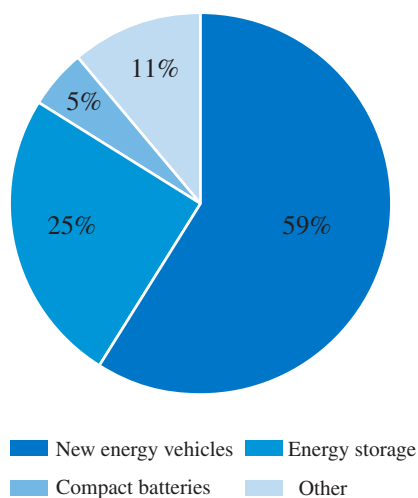
**CIF prices of lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide in Asia  
(Unit: USD per ton)**



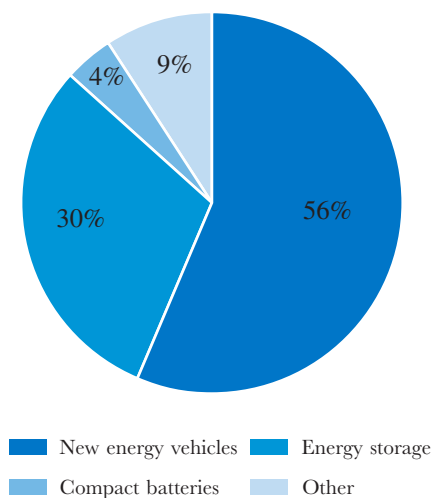
Source: Fastmarkets

The demand for the global lithium industry is primarily influenced by the demand for new energy vehicles and energy storage. In 2025, driven by the wave of the global energy revolution and the carbon neutrality goals of various countries, the new energy industry continued to maintain strong growth, lithium application scenarios continued to be enriched, and the demand structure also exhibited new characteristics. The power battery sector remains the fundamental driver of lithium demand, while the energy storage sector became the greatest highlight of lithium demand in 2025. Continuous innovation and breakthroughs in new energy technologies and the sustained decline in production costs have further enhanced the market competitiveness of new energy. Against the backdrop of the increasing global emphasis on environmental protection and sustainable development, major economies have been advancing their carbon neutral targets, providing long-term support for the continuous growth of new energy vehicles and energy storage technologies. The Company, as a leading enterprise in the lithium compound deep-processing business, capitalizing on its first-mover advantages, will continue to enhance its competitiveness within the demand landscape driven by the dual engines of power and energy storage to further cement and improve its industrial position. According to the statistics of the China Non-Ferrous Metals Industry Association, Lithium Branch (中國有色金屬工業協會鋰業分會), the lithium carbonate production capacity in China reached 1.78 million tons, with an output of 976,000 tons, representing a year-on-year increase of 39.3%; lithium hydroxide production capacity was 720,000 tons, with an output of 356,000 tons, a year-on-year decrease of 13.9%; and lithium chloride production capacity was 54,000 tons, with an output of 30,000 tons, a year-on-year increase of 25% in 2025. According to the data from Yangtze Securities Research Institute, the global demand for lithium resources is expected to reach 1.66 million tons of LCE in 2025, among which demand from new energy vehicles account for 59%, and demand from energy storage is expected to account for 25%; the global demand for lithium resources in 2026 will be 2.11 million tons of LCE, of which demand from new energy vehicles is expected to drop to 56%, and demand from energy storage is expected to rise to 30%.

**Global demand for lithium resources in 2025**



**Global demand for lithium resources in 2026**



Source: announcements from companies,  
Yangtze Securities Research Institute

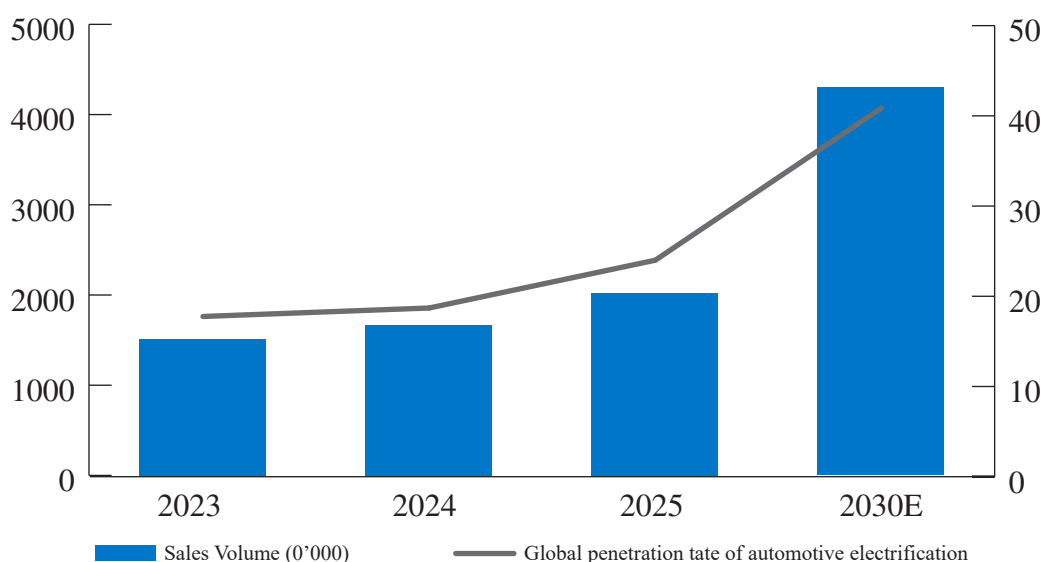
### 3. *Analysis of the lithium battery market*

In 2025, the rapid development of the new energy vehicle industry drove the rapid growth of the production and sales for motive power batteries in China. According to statistical data from the China Automotive Battery Innovation Alliance, from January to December 2025, the cumulative output of motive power and energy storage batteries in China was 1,755.6 GWh, representing a year-on-year increase of 60.1%. During the same period, the cumulative sales volume of motive power and energy storage batteries in China was 1,700.5 GWh, representing a year-on-year increase of 63.6%. Among this, the cumulative sales volume of motive power batteries was 1,200.9 GWh, accounting for 70.6% of the total sales volume, representing a year-on-year increase of 51.8%; the cumulative sales volume of energy storage batteries was 499.6 GWh, accounting for 29.4% of the total sales volume, representing a year-on-year increase of 101.3%. According to the data from Gaogong Industry Research Institute (GGII), global installed capacity of motive power batteries in 2025 was approximately 1,107.7 GWh, representing a year-on-year increase of 32%. Of which the installed capacity of motive power batteries in China accounted for a 64.8% share of the global total, with six of the top ten companies and four of the top five companies.

#### 4. Analysis of the electric vehicle market

According to the data from Gaogong Industry Research Institute (GGII), global sales of new energy vehicles reached 20.191 million units in 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 18.7%, with a penetration rate of 24%, continuously setting new historical records. However, affected by the slowdown in economic growth and policy adjustments in major markets, the overall growth rate slowed compared to 2024. The global new energy vehicle industry as a whole is maintaining a high growth rate. Faced with an increasingly differentiated regional market landscape, mainstream automobile manufacturers are deepening their localisation strategies and intensively launching new energy vehicle models tailored to regional consumer preferences. Meanwhile, the accelerated rollout of charging infrastructure and the creation of deeply integrated smart cockpits and advanced autonomous driving ecosystems have become the core engines of market growth. However, the new energy vehicle industry still faces numerous challenges: the comprehensive cost-performance advantage of new energy vehicle models in some markets has yet to be consolidated, and supply chain cost volatility risks persist. Looking ahead, driven by the combined influence of continuously optimized industrial policies, ongoing advancements in battery and intelligent technologies, significant improvements in the coverage and convenience of global charging networks, and a general increase in consumer acceptance of electrification and intelligence, global sales of new energy vehicles are expected to continue on a steady and high-quality growth trajectory.

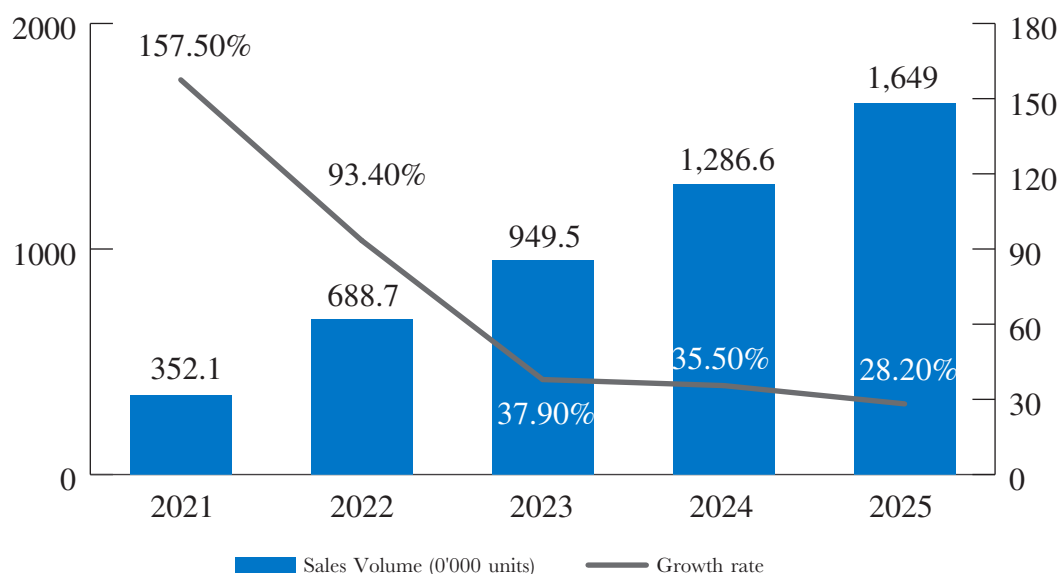
**Global sales volume of new energy vehicles**



Source: Gaogong Industry Research Institute (GGII)

According to the latest data released by the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, China’s new energy vehicle industry continued to maintain a strong growth momentum in 2025, with both annual production and sales exceeding the 16-million-unit mark, ranking first globally for the 11th consecutive year. While the domestic market penetration rate continued to increase, the export scale doubled, and industrial development reached a new level. In 2025, the production and sales volumes of new energy vehicles in China reached 16.626 million units and 16.49 million units respectively, representing year-on-year growth of 29% and 28.2% respectively. The sales of new energy vehicles as a proportion of total new vehicle sales reached 47.9%, representing an increase of 7% from the same period last year, demonstrating a strong market substitution effect. In terms of power source types, pure electric vehicles remain the mainstay of the market. For the full year, the cumulative production and sales of pure electric vehicles both exceeded 10.6 million units, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 38%; the cumulative production and sales of plug-in hybrid vehicles both approached 5.9 million units, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 14%. Although the base of fuel cell vehicles is small, the growth rate is significant.

**Sales volume of new energy vehicles in China**



Source: China Association of Automobile Manufacturers

During the Reporting Period, the important domestic policies relating to the new energy industry are as follows:

Issuing authority	Industrial policy	Descriptions
The National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and other departments	Notice on Expanding the Implementation of Large-scale Equipment Renewal and Consumer Goods Trade-in Policy by 2025 (《關於2025年加力擴圍實施大規模設備更新和消費品以舊換新政策的通知》)	<p>Individual consumers transferring old passenger vehicles and purchasing new energy passenger vehicles are eligible for a subsidy of up to RMB15,000 per vehicle.</p> <p>The subsidy standard for upgrading new energy city buses and power batteries has been increased from RMB60,000 per vehicle to RMB80,000 per vehicle.</p> <p>Regulations on subsidy fund oversight have been strengthened to combat fraudulent subsidy claims.</p>
The Ministry of Finance and other ministries	Announcement on the Continuation and Optimization of Tax Reduction and Exemption Policies for Purchase of New Energy Vehicles (《關於延續和優化新能源汽車車輛購置稅減免政策的公告》)	<p>The announcement stipulates that new energy vehicles purchased between 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2025 are exempt from vehicle purchase tax, with a maximum exemption of RMB30,000 per new energy passenger vehicle. When selling new energy vehicles with “battery swapping model”, if the sales of new energy vehicles without power batteries and power batteries are separately accounted and invoiced, the tax-exclusive price stated on the unified invoice for motor vehicle sales obtained by the buyer for the purchase of new energy vehicles without power batteries shall be used as the taxable price for vehicle purchase tax.</p>

Issuing authority	Industrial policy	Descriptions
The State Council	Action Plan for Improving the Recycling System of Power Batteries for New Energy Vehicles (《健全新能源汽車動力電池回收利用體系行動方案》)	On 21 February 2025, the action plan was considered and approved by the State Council’s Standing Committee. The plan proposes to strengthen full-chain management, focus on removing bottlenecks and obstacles, establish a standardized, safe and efficient recycling system, and enhance monitoring of the entire life cycle of power batteries through digital technology, enabling traceability throughout the entire process of production, sales, dismantling and utilization. Legal means shall be utilized to regulate recycling, and relevant administrative regulations shall be formulated and improved to boost supervision and management.
The Ministry of Industry and the Information Technology (MIIT)	Safety Requirements for Power Batteries Used in Electric Vehicles (《電動汽車用動力蓄電池安全要求》)	The new regulations upgrade the “no fire and no explosion” of power batteries from technical suggestions to mandatory requirements, and add a large number of test items such as bottom impact test and safety test after fast charging cycle. The standard will take effect on 1 July 2026.
The MIIT, the MOF, and the State Taxation Administration of the People’s Republic	Announcement on Adjusting the Technical Requirements for Energy-saving Vehicles and New Energy Vehicles Eligible for Preferential Vehicle and Vessel Tax (《關於調整享受車船稅優惠的節能新能源汽車產品技術要求的公告》)	Raise the technical thresholds for energy-efficient and new energy vehicles eligible for vehicle and vessel tax reductions. The new standards, effective 1 January 2026, require relevant vehicle models to meet stricter fuel consumption limits or new product technical requirements to drive industrial technological upgrades.

Source: public information, websites of governments

During the Reporting Period, the important policies relating to the new energy industry in Europe are as follows:

<b>Issuing authority</b>	<b>Industrial policy</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
European Commission	Carbon Emissions Assessment System Amendment	In April 2025, the European Commission proposed amendments to the carbon emissions assessment system. The new regulations will change the annual carbon emissions assessment for automakers to an average assessment of carbon emissions over a three-year assessment period (2025–2027), and will resume annual carbon emissions assessments after 2027. On 8 May 2025, the European Parliament and member negotiated and reached an agreement on the proposed changes. The amendments officially took effect by the end of 2025. The carbon emissions legislation imposes significant compliance pressures on the supply side in the long term.
	Postponement of due diligence obligations for economic operators in the battery supply chain under the EU Batteries and Waste Batteries Regulation	In May 2025, the European Commission formally submitted a proposal to postpone the implementation of the due diligence obligations for economic operators in the battery supply chain under the EU Batteries and Waste Batteries Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/1542) by two years, with the new effective date set for 18 August 2027. The due diligence requirements for the battery supply chain in the EU’s battery legislation, which were originally scheduled to take effect in August, have been postponed by two years. The deadline for companies to submit carbon footprint reports has also been extended, which means that Chinese lithium battery companies will continue to have unimpeded access to the European market for at least the next two years.

Issuing authority	Industrial policy	Descriptions
German Government	Electric Company Vehicle Tax Reform	<p>In April 2025, Germany’s new government will implement tax reforms to expand the tax advantages of electric company vehicles, including (1) increasing tax preference for company vehicles, raising the upper limit of vehicle prices from €70,000 to €100,000; (2) establishing a special depreciation policy for electric vehicles to provide additional tax preference for purchasers; and (3) extending the tax exemption for electric vehicles to 2035.</p>
Italian Government	New policy for electric vehicle “trade-ins”	<p>In June 2025, the Italian government announced the launch of a new green incentive program to encourage the replacement of gasoline-powered vehicles with electric vehicles. The program has been approved by the European Union and included in the fifth revision of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR). The goal of this new policy is to replace approximately 39,000 gasoline-powered vehicles with electric vehicles. The government has allocated a budget of €600 million originally intended for the installation of charging stations. The funds must be fully utilized by 30 June 2026.</p> <p>Subsidy criteria: ISEE (annual household income)</p> <p>Subsidy amount: Taxpayers with an ISEE of €30,000 or less are eligible for a subsidy of €11,000 for an electric vehicle; taxpayers with an ISEE between €30,000 and €40,000 receive a subsidy of €9,000.</p>

During the Reporting Period, the existing policies relating to new energy vehicles in Southeast Asia are as follows:

<b>Issuing authority</b>	<b>Industrial policy</b>	<b>New energy vehicle policy</b>	<b>Two-wheeled vehicle policy</b>
Indonesia	Renewable energy will account for 44% of total energy consumption by 2030, with a planned investment of USD20 billion to drive the transition, focusing on the development of photovoltaic and hydropower.	Goals: At least 2.2 million electric vehicles by 2030 Only electric vehicles sold by 2050	<p>The goal is to have more than 80% of the components needed to manufacture electric motorcycles produced domestically in Indonesia by 2026.</p> <p>The goal is to produce 400,000 electric vehicles and 1.76 million electric motorcycles by 2025.</p> <p>By 2050, the sale of gasoline-powered vehicles will be completely phased out, and only electric vehicles and electric motorcycles will be allowed to be registered and driven on the roads.</p> <p>In 2023, subsidies of IDR7 million (approximately RMB3,200) per vehicle will be distributed to purchasers of 250,000 electric motorcycles. Of these, 200,000 will be newly purchased electric motorcycles, and 50,000 will be traditional fuel-powered motorcycles converted to electric motorcycles. Electric motorcycles eligible for government subsidies must be produced in Indonesia, with a domestic parts content of over 40%. Qualified electric motorcycle manufacturers must not increase sales prices due to government subsidies.</p>

<b>Issuing authority</b>	<b>Industrial policy</b>	<b>New energy vehicle policy</b>	<b>Two-wheeled vehicle policy</b>
Thailand	The share of renewable energy will increase to 51% by 2037, corresponding to 20% in 2023. Zero tariffs will be imposed on imported photovoltaic modules, and a tax reduction plan for households will be introduced.	<p>By 2030, 30% of vehicles produced will be zero-emission vehicles;</p> <p>Sales tax will be reduced from 8% to 2%, and Complete Build-Up (CBU) will be eligible for a 40% tariff reduction. This policy will be phased out by 2026;</p> <p>The EV3.5 plan will be implemented from 2024 to 2027. Electric vehicles priced below THB2 million with a battery capacity of 50 kilowatt-hours or more will receive a subsidy of THB50,000 to THB100,000 per vehicle. Electric vehicles with a battery capacity below 50 kilowatt-hours will receive a subsidy of 20,000 to 50,000 Thai baht per vehicle.</p>	From 2022 to 2025, a subsidy of THB18,000 (approximately RMB3,800) will be provided for electric motorcycles with a retail price of no more than THB150,000

<b>Issuing authority</b>	<b>Industrial policy</b>	<b>New energy vehicle policy</b>	<b>Two-wheeled vehicle policy</b>
Malaysia	Provide a cash subsidy of up to RM4,000 for households installing solar photovoltaic panels. Remove capacity restrictions on rooftop solar panels.	The goal is to increase the share of electric vehicle sales to 15% by 2030, 38% by 2040, and 80% by 2050, while achieving a 90% local electric vehicle manufacturing rate.	Individuals with an annual income of RM120,000 or less are eligible for a government subsidy of RM2,400 (approximately RMB4,000) when purchasing an electric motorcycle.
Singapore	By 2025, solar power capacity will increase by 4 times, reaching at least 2GW peak by 2030, enough to power more than 350,000 households for a year.	Phase out internal combustion engine vehicles and ensure that all newly registered vehicles are clean energy models by 2030. Increase the number of charging stations and raise the original target of 28,000 charging stations to 60,000 by 2030 at the latest.	

During the Reporting Period, the existing policies relating to new energy vehicles in Latin America are as follows:

<b>Issuing authority</b>	<b>Industrial policy</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
Brazil	Normative Resolution No. 1000/2021	Three exemptions are provided for grid connection reviews of distributed power generation: 1) fast-track mechanism: small-scale photovoltaic systems that generate and consume their own electricity, with an installed capacity of $\leq 7.5$ kW, may apply to use the fast-track procedure; 2) grid zero project exemption: micro-generation and small-scale distributed power generation that does not inject electricity into the power distribution grid (grid zero) are exempt from grid connection reviews; 3) micro-distributed power generation systems that meet free standards may be exempted from grid connection review if their power generation capacity matches the electricity consumption of the user unit during power generation.
	Law No. 14300	1) New and existing micro and small-scale photovoltaic systems will gradually introduce grid fees starting in 2023. This will be achieved by increasing the proportion of additional costs such as asset depreciation and maintenance costs, thereby phasing out photovoltaic subsidies. The proportion will increase by 15% annually starting in 2023, until it is fully applicable by 2029. 2) Photovoltaic projects below 5MW will enjoy net measurement mechanisms until 2045.
	Accelerated Growth Program	USD12.5 billion will be used to fund new renewable energy projects, including 196 solar power plants. Individual users can sell surplus electricity to the national grid.

Issuing authority	Industrial policy	Descriptions
	2050 National Energy Plan	The necessity of vigorously developing renewable energy sources such as wind power, solar power, hydropower, and biomass energy, and increasing the proportion of renewable energy in the energy structure by 2050.
	Import of new energy vehicles	Partial tariff exemptions, with full exemptions in 2024 and plans to restore 35% tariffs in 2027.
Chile	Supreme Decree No. 70	Energy storage systems and hybrid power plants equipped with energy storage systems are now eligible for capacity compensation mechanisms, with storage capacities of $\geq 5$ hours recognized at 100%.
	Energy Transition Act	Energy storage projects will be compensated based on their capacity to provide power. If the storage duration is 5 hours or more, the full capacity of the energy storage system can be fed into the grid. Energy storage devices will be permitted to charge from the grid. The new round of energy tenders will provide additional nighttime feed-in incentives for energy storage systems with a duration of 4 hours or more. Independent energy storage systems can directly generate revenue in Chile's national electricity market without relying on renewable energy systems.

<b>Issuing authority</b>	<b>Industrial policy</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
	Large-scale Energy Storage System Procurement and Investment Act	The large-scale energy storage system, scheduled to be put into production in 2026, will have a total investment of USD2 billion, which will be used to construct and install advanced energy storage facilities to better integrate renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power. Tax preference and other economic incentives will be provided to companies participating in the construction and operation of the energy storage system.
	Act No. 21505	Higher renewable energy targets have been set, with renewable energy generation expected to account for 70% of total power generation by 2030. Tax preference and other economic incentives are being offered for renewable energy projects to encourage more investment.
Argentina	Act No. 27191	Propose that by 2025, 20% of total energy consumption will be replaced by new energy sources.
	Executive Order No. 331/17	Introduce tariff exemptions for imported electric and hybrid vehicles, and promise zero tariffs and other preferential policies for electric vehicles produced locally or using domestic parts. Within the next six months, 50,000 electric and hybrid vehicles will enter the Argentine market tariff-free.

Source: public information, websites of governments

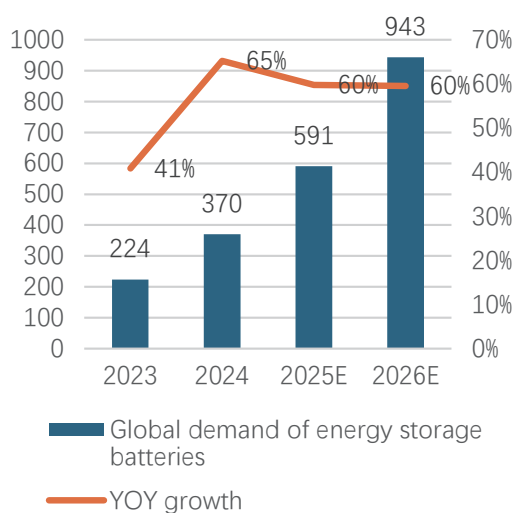
Overall, 2025 is a year of pivotal significance for the new energy vehicle industry in China and globally. The driving force for new energy vehicles in the Chinese market has gradually shifted from being policy-oriented to product-oriented. The economic subsidy incentives relied upon in the past are gradually weakening, and market growth is primarily driven by consumer demand and technological innovation. Overseas, the policy environment has shown significant divergence: markets represented by the United States are substantially tightening direct vehicle purchase subsidies through measures such as enacting legislation, shifting instead to supporting local industries via tax incentives and manufacturing reshoring subsidies; meanwhile, Europe and other markets are placing greater emphasis on providing indirect support for development by constructing charging facilities and improving the industrial ecosystem. At present, while policy support from various countries and technological innovation remain the foundation of industrial development, the uncertainty in the diplomatic environment brought about by geopolitics and the risks in the raw material supply chain have become normalized challenges that the industry must face directly. According to the forecast of Gaogong Industry Research Institute (GGII), the global sales volume of new energy vehicles is expected to reach 43 million units in 2030. Looking ahead, with the accelerated advancement of the global expansion of Chinese enterprises, continuous breakthroughs in intelligent technologies (such as the commercialization of L3 autonomous driving) and the emergence of new vehicle models such as flying cars, the new energy vehicle market is embracing greater development opportunities. At the same time, market competition has entered a white-hot stage, with industry divergence intensifying. Major automakers need to continuously innovate in technology integration, cost control and systemic capabilities in order to maintain a leading position in this survival race.

## **5. *Analysis of the energy storage market***

With the advancement of the global carbon neutrality process and the implementation of mandatory constraints such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the traditional fossil energy system is accelerating its transformation towards a renewable energy structure with clean and low-carbon features at its core. Against this macro background, the energy storage industry has leaped from a supporting role to become a core hub of the new power system, exhibiting an explosive growth trend. From an application scenario perspective, energy storage demand has deeply penetrated diverse fields such as the power generation side (mandatory storage requirements), the power grid side (frequency regulation and peak shaving), the user side (peak-to-valley arbitrage), and communication and computing power infrastructure (backup power for base stations and data centers). Focusing on the Chinese market, the energy storage industry in 2025 has moved beyond the policy-oriented period and entered a new stage where marketization and large-scale development proceed in parallel. Although policy frameworks (such as mandatory energy storage allocation and capacity compensation) still provide fundamental support, the core momentum for

growth is gradually giving way to established business models. Particularly in the industrial and commercial sectors, with the refined implementation of time-of-use electricity pricing mechanisms nationwide and the cost pressures brought by the market-oriented floating of electricity prices for high energy-consuming enterprises, energy storage has transformed from an “optional configuration” into a “rigid demand for cost reduction”. As an economically efficient means of energy management, it is entering a golden period of large-scale popularization. According to the forecast of CSC Research Institute, global demand of energy storage batteries in 2025 was approximately 591 GWh and is expected to be approximately 943 GWh in 2026, representing a year-on-year increase of 60%.

**Global demand of energy storage batteries  
(Unit: GWh)**



Source: CSC Research Institute

## **6. *Analysis of the power battery recycling market***

As the core component of electric vehicles, power batteries have achieved large-scale application along with the continuous and rapid development of the new energy vehicle industry. As the power batteries initially introduced to the market enter a period of large-scale decommissioning, the establishment of a standardized and efficient recycling and utilization system has become an urgent task concerning resource security and environmental protection, attracting high levels of attention from the State and society. From a policy perspective, the top-level design for power battery recycling and utilization has transitioned from macro-level planning to systematic implementation. In February 2025, the State Council considered and approved the Action Plan for Improving the New Energy Vehicle Power Battery Recycling and Utilization System, which explicitly proposed improving the standard system and utilizing digital technology to strengthen the monitoring of the full life-cycle flow, achieving full-process traceability across production, sales, dismantling and utilization. As of now, the State Administration for Market Regulation, in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, has issued 22 national standards for the recycling and utilization of power batteries, covering all stages including dismantling specifications, residual energy testing, recycling and utilization, and lithium-ion waste recovery. Through the implementation of these standards, certain enterprises have achieved a lithium recovery rate of 96.5% and a nickel-cobalt-manganese recovery rate of 99.6%. At the end of 2025, the Action Plan for Promoting the Application of Recycled Materials jointly issued by seven government departments further encouraged power battery producers to use recycled metal raw materials and promoted the construction of an integrated international and domestic resource recycling system. In terms of industry landscape, the power battery recycling industry had formed a pattern of synergistic efforts between upstream and downstream sectors in 2025. The MIIT has continuously announced compliant recycling enterprises (“white list” enterprises), preliminarily establishing a recycling and utilization system. In terms of application areas, the cascade utilization of decommissioned power batteries is accelerating its penetration into diversified scenarios. According to Guosen Securities, it is estimated that the total lithium recovery of decommissioned power batteries will reach approximately 50,000 tons of LCE in 2025.

## **7. *Analysis of the low-altitude economy market***

Since 2024, the low-altitude economy has been included in the Government Work Report for two consecutive years. As a strategic emerging industry, it is embracing unprecedented development opportunities. Relying on low-altitude airspace resources and covering diverse application scenarios such as manned flight, logistics distribution, urban management and emergency rescue, the low-altitude economy is rising rapidly under the core support of aviation technology and smart air traffic control, injecting new momentum into regional economic growth and becoming deeply integrated into people's daily lives. In 2025, the low-altitude economy accelerated its transition from a conceptual blueprint to systematic implementation. The National Development and Reform Commission officially established the Department of Low-Altitude Economy Development at the beginning of the year, which is responsible for drafting and organizing the implementation of development strategies and plans. In the same year, ten government departments including the State Administration for Market Regulation jointly issued the Guidelines for the Construction of the Low-Altitude Economy Standard System (2025 Edition), which, centering on core requirements, constructs a standardized framework covering aircraft, infrastructure, airspace management, safety supervision and application scenarios, marking the transition of the industry from free exploration to a new stage of standardized development. The Implementation Plan for Innovative Application of General Aviation Equipment (2024–2030) continues to advance, proposing the target of creating a trillion-yuan market by 2030. According to the forecast of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), the market size of China's low-altitude economy is expected to reach RMB1.5 trillion by 2025 and RMB3.5 trillion by 2035, highlighting the immense development potential.

In 2025, the development of the low-altitude economy in foreign markets also progressed rapidly. The U.S. Department of Transportation has issued the first National Strategy for Advanced Air Mobility (2026–2036), focusing on the safe integration of eVTOLs into the national airspace, clearly identifying “airspace, infrastructure and automation” as the core pillars, with plans to achieve routine operations in certain cities by 2030 and to foster autonomous operation models by 2035. The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) implemented new regulations allowing eVTOLs to conduct commercial passenger transport under IFR, while New York and other cities accelerated the construction of vertiports, and European financial institutions supported the development of hydrogen-powered airports, while the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand promoted mutual recognition of airworthiness standards. Emerging markets such as Brazil, Chile, and the Middle East accelerated differentiated deployments in areas such as agricultural crop protection, medical delivery and urban air mobility. Meanwhile, breakthroughs in core technologies such as batteries and air traffic control are driving the low-altitude economy toward a new phase.

Overall, driven by policy support, technological breakthroughs and capital investment, the global low-altitude economy market has transitioned from the stage of technical verification to a new phase of large-scale application. With the acceleration of refined airspace management and infrastructure networking, as well as the deep integration of artificial intelligence and the low-altitude economy, the global low-altitude economy is accelerating the formation of a large-scale and diversified industrial ecosystem, injecting new momentum into economic growth.

## **8. *Analysis of the solid-state battery market***

Solid-state batteries are a new type of energy storage technology, with operating principles similar to liquid lithium-ion batteries. The main materials of solid-state lithium-ion batteries include cathode materials, anode materials and solid electrolytes. The core of this technology lies in replacing the electrolyte solutions and diaphragms of liquid batteries with solid electrolytes, reducing or eliminating the need for diaphragms and electrolyte solutions. Compared to traditional lithium-ion batteries, solid-state batteries offer higher energy density (storing more electric energy per unit volume/weight), faster charging speeds, longer service life, and increased safety (mitigating risks of liquid electrolyte leakage and combustion). However, this technology currently faces challenges such as high costs of electrolyte materials, high interface impedance, and immature large-scale production processes. Solid-state batteries are considered a crucial direction for the development of the next generation of battery technology.

## BUSINESS REVIEW

### 1. Products and capacity

In order to satisfy fast growing demands for lithium products in the market, the Company further expanded its production capacity by conducting technical transformation of the existing production lines and building new production lines. The expansion of production capacity will help expand the Company's global market share to meet the growing demand of customers for the Company's products. Major production bases of the Company are set forth below:

#### Lithium Compound and Lithium Metal

Production Base/ Subsidiary	Location	Primary Products	Year of Production Commencement
Fengxin Ganfeng	Fengxin, Jiangxi	Lithium metal	2011
Yichun Ganfeng	Yichun, Jiangxi	Lithium metal	2013
10,000-ton Lithium Salt	Xinyu, Jiangxi	Lithium carbonate, lithium hydroxide, lithium chloride and butyl lithium	2014
Ningdu Ganfeng	Ningdu, Jiangxi	Lithium carbonate	2018
Xinyu Ganfeng Lithium	Xinyu, Jiangxi	High-purity lithium carbonate, lithium fluoride and lithium perchlorate	2020
Fengcheng Ganfeng	Fengcheng, Jiangxi	Lithium hydroxide	2024
Sichuan Ganfeng	Dazhou, Sichuan	Lithium carbonate, lithium hydroxide	2025
Qinghai Ganfeng	Haixi Prefecture, Qinghai	Lithium metal	Trial production

## Lithium Batteries

Production Base/ Subsidiary	Location	Primary Products	Year of Production Commencement
Ganfeng LiEnergy	Xinyu, Jiangxi	Lithium-ion motive power batteries, energy storage batteries	2016–2023
Ganfeng Electronics, Ganfeng New Lithium-ion	Xinyu, Jiangxi	Polymer lithium batteries for smart wearable products, tws wireless bluetooth headset batteries	2018
Jiangsu Ganfeng	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Power and energy storage battery packs, battery management system	2019
Huichuang New Energy	Dongguan, Guangdong	Pack systems for two-wheeled vehicles, outdoor energy storage and household energy storage	2017
Huizhou Ganfeng	Huizhou, Guangdong	Polymer lithium batteries, TWS wireless Bluetooth headset batteries	2022
Chongqing Ganfeng Lithium Battery	Chongqing	Power battery PACK systems	2023
Nanchang Ganfeng	Nanchang, Jiangxi	Energy storage PACK systems	2025

## Lithium Battery Recycling

Production Base/ Subsidiary	Location	Primary Products	Year of Production Commencement
Ganfeng Recycling	Xinyu, Jiangxi	Lithium recycling solution, NCM precursor	2017
Ganzhou Renewable Resources	Ganzhou, Jiangxi	Metal waste, cathode material powder	2022
Sichuan Ganfeng	Dazhou, Sichuan	Metal waste, cathode material powder	2023

## 2. Lithium Resources

The Company continuously monitored high-quality resources and supporting projects worldwide, ensuring the capacity matching between resource projects and production projects. Its commissioned resource locations covered Mali, Australia, Argentina, and China, with resource types including spodumene, salars, and lepidolite. This diversified resource supply system gradually enhanced the resilience of the Company's raw material supply chain.

As of the date of this announcement, the Company's direct or indirect interests in lithium resources globally were as follows:

No.	Resource type	Project name	Ownership interest	Resources
1	Spodumene	Mount Marion Spodumene Project, Australia	50%	2.19 million tons of LCE
2		Pilgangoora Spodumene Project, Australia	4.36%	11.59 million tons of LCE
3		Goulamina Spodumene Project, Mali	65%	7.14 million tons of LCE
4		Avalonia Spodumene Project, Ireland	100%	Under Exploration
5		Heyuan Spodumene Project in Ningdu, China	100%	0.10 million tons of LCE
6	Lithium salar	Cauchari-Olaroz Lithium Salar Project, Argentina	46.67%	37.70 million tons of LCE
7		Mariana Lithium Salar Project, Argentina	100%	8.121 million tons of LCE
8		PPGS Lithium Salar Project, Argentina	67%	21.79 million tons of LCE
9		Yiliping Salar Project, Qinghai, China	49%	1.65 million tons of LCE
10		Dezongmahai Lake Project, China	100%	Under Exploration
11	Lepidolite	Songshugang Tantalum-Niobium Mine Project, Shangrao, China	90%	1.49 million tons of LCE
12		Vilasto Lithium Ore Project, Inner Mongolia, China	12.5%	1.42 million tons of LCE
13		Chenzhou Xianghuapu Lepidolite Mine Project, Hunan, China	20%	Under Exploration
14		Inner Mongolia Gabus Niobium Tantalum Mine Project, China	70%	0.881 million tons of LCE
15	Lithium clay	Sonora Lithium Clay Project, Mexico	100%	8.82 million tons of LCE

*Notes:*

- 1) The resources are calculated as lithium carbonate equivalent at the lithium oxide content based on 100% interest held, with the relevant data from the public information of respective projects;
- 2) The calculation results of resource are the sum of proved resource, controlled resource and inferred resource, among which the calculation results of resource of spodumene and lepidolite project are the sum of proved resource and controlled resource, and the LCE data for the salt lake project are converted from the lithium chloride data contained in the total porosity resource reserve;
- 3) The ownership interest is converted to the project shareholding based on the shareholding ratio;
- 4) The Company's ownership interest in Australia-based PLS Group Limited includes shares pledged following the Company's collar option transaction;
- 5) In accordance with the announced integration plan, after the integration of the PPGS lithium salar project, the Company holds a 67% interest in the project.

As of the date of this announcement, the development progress of some of the Company's major mineral projects was as follows:

- (1) The Mount Marion spodumene project, located approximately 40 kilometers from Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, is currently one of the Company's key sources of lithium spodumene raw materials, in which the Company holds a 50% equity interest. In the first half of 2025, to adapt to the current relatively low lithium price environment, the Mount Marion spodumene project adjusted and optimized its operating objectives. While ensuring the supply of spodumene concentrate to the Company, it reduced actual output to lower the project's capital expenditure and production and operation costs. With the recovery of lithium prices in the second half of 2025, the ore mining volume of the Mount Marion spodumene project returned to normal, and production operated at full capacity. The project plans to upgrade its mineral processing technology in 2026, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2027. After the upgrade, the capacity of the Mount Marion spodumene project is expected to increase to 600,000 tons, equivalent to 6% high-quality concentrate.
- (2) Cauchari-Olaroz is a lithium salar located in Jujuy Province in Northwest Argentina. As of the date of this announcement, the Company holds 46.67% equity interests in Cauchari-Olaroz project and has the right of control over the project. According to the latest resource report, the total lithium resources of the Cauchari-Olaroz project are approximately 37.70 million tons of LCE, making it one of the world's largest lithium extraction projects from salars. The designed capacity of Phase I of the project is 40,000 tons of LCE per annum. The Company entered into an offtake agreement to obtain the offtake

right for 76% of the planned annual output of 40,000 tons of LCE from the Cauchari-Olaroz project. Currently, Phase I of the project is operating and producing well, with continuously improving capacity utilization. In 2025, a total of 34,100 tons of lithium carbonate were produced and it is expected that 35,000 to 40,000 tons of lithium carbonate will be produced in 2026. Phase II of the Cauchari-Olaroz project targets an annual capacity of 45,000 tons of LCE, and the application for environmental permits for Phase II was submitted to the local government in December 2025.

- (3) Mariana is a lithium-potassium salar located in Salta Province, Argentina. According to a technical report issued by Golder Associates Consulting Ltd., the total lithium resources at the Mariana lithium salar project amounted to approximately 8,120,000 tons of LCE. In February 2025, the Phase I production line of the Mariana lithium salar project, with a planned annual capacity of 20,000 tons of lithium chloride, was officially commissioned and gradually released capacity.
- (4) The Qinghai Yiliping lithium salar project is located in the Lenghu Administrative Committee of Haixi Mongol and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province, with a mine area of 422.72 square kilometers and a total porosity resource reserve of 843,516,000 cubic meters of brine, containing 1,799,400 tons of lithium chloride and 16,805,000 tons of potassium chloride. The total feedwater resource reserve is 422,674,000 cubic meters of brine, containing 934,400 tons of lithium chloride and 10,823,000 tons of potassium chloride. The Company indirectly holds a 49% interest in the project through a subsidiary, and the project currently has an annual production capacity of 15,000 tons of lithium carbonate.
- (5) The Goulamina spodumene ore project is located in southern Mali, Africa and covers an area of 100 square kilometers. The mine has a total ore quantity of 299.32 million tons (measured + indicated + inferred resources), a metal oxide ( $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ ) quantity of 3.99 million tons, and an average lithium oxide grade of 1.33%. The project currently plans a Phase I capacity of 506,000 tons of lithium concentrate. Currently, the Company holds a 65% equity interest in the Goulamina project. Phase I of the Goulamina spodumene project has been completed and commissioned, and capacity is gradually being released. In June 2025, the Goulamina spodumene mine project in Mali completed the loading and shipment of the first batch of lithium concentrate to China. During the full year of 2025, the project produced 336,600 tons of concentrate (dry basis), providing the Company with high-quality, stable, and low-cost lithium concentrate.

- (6) PPGS Lithium salar project is located in western Salta Province, Argentina, in the center of multiple salar projects, including three lithium salar assets: Pozuelos Lithium Salar, Pastos Grandes Lithium Salar, and Sal de la Puna Lithium Salar. In 2025, the Company and Lithium Americas (Argentina) Corp. (LAR) planed to hold the PPGS Lithium salar project in undivided shares through asset integration. After the completion of the integration in accordance with the announced plan, the Company will hold a 67% equity interest in the PPGS Lithium salar project. According to the estimate of Wsp Golder, the total resources of the PPGS project is 21.79 million tons of LCE. The Company will gradually advance the capacity construction of the PPGS project, with a designed long-term production capacity of approximately 150,000 tons of LCE.
- (7) Songshugang tantalum-niobium mine project is located in Hengfeng County, Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province. According to the relevant exploration report filing, the total ore volume of the project is 298.604 million tons, accompanied by 603,800 tons of lithium oxide, with an average grade of 0.2022%. Currently, the project is in the phase of construction design and refinement of related reports. The procedures for converting exploration right to the mining right have been completed, and a mining license was obtained. The mining license was updated in 2025, and a new mining license as well as property ownership certificate were obtained.
- (8) Gabus niobium tantalum mine project of Mengjin Mining is located in Xianghuangqi, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. According to the relevant exploration report filing, the average grade of upper dolomite containing lithium of the project is 0.67%, with a total ore volume of 72,443,000 tons, and the Company holds 70% interest in the project. Currently, the acceptance and certification of the Phase I 600,000 tons per annum mining and beneficiation project have been completed, and trial production started in 2025 with monthly full production achieved. Full production is expected to be reached in 2026, with leading beneficiation indicators in the industry.

- (9) The Mboukoumassi potassic salt ore project of Congo (Brazzaville) is located in Luango District, Kwilu Province, the Republic of the Congo. It is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean to the west and about 35km away from Pointe Noire, the economic capital, to the south. The mining rights cover an area of 242 square kilometers, and are divided into the north and south mining zones, with the Kwilu River as the boundary. The main ore type of the mine is carnallite, accompanied by bromine and other resources, and the current estimated KCL resources within the scope of the mining rights are approximately 1.01 billion tons, with an average grade of more than 21%, while the lithium resources are still under exploration. It is scheduled to have a production capacity of 2 million tons of KCL products and 40,000 tons of bromine for the project. The construction of the project is in continuous progress, and the overall project is expected to be completed and put into production by 2027.
- (10) Bailongtan phosphorus mine and Daaози phosphorus mine are located in Kunming, Yunnan Province. Bailongtan phosphate mine primarily contains collophane, followed by a minor amount of filamentous and fibrous apatite. The total identified resource ore quantity is 32.526 million tons, with an average  $P_2O_5$  content of 23.82%. As of 31 December 2025, the cumulative consumed resource quantity of the Bailongtan phosphorus mine was 7.2513 million tons, with an average  $P_2O_5$  content of 29.17%. The remaining resource quantity is 25.2747 million tons, with an average  $P_2O_5$  content of 22.29%. The designed annual capacity is 400,000 tons, and the total output of raw ore in 2025 was 402,000 tons; the total identified resource ore quantity of the Da'aozi Phosphorite Mine is 33.761 million tons, with an average  $P_2O_5$  content of 24.60%. As of 31 December 2025, the cumulative consumed resource quantity was 2.4517 million tons, with an average  $P_2O_5$  content of 25.14%. The remaining resource quantity is 31.322 million tons, with an average  $P_2O_5$  content of 24.46%. The designed annual capacity is 600,000 tons, and the total output of raw ore in 2025 was 601,000 tons.
- (11) The Bombali lithium mine project is located in the Bombali Region, Northern Province, Sierra Leone, covering a mining area of 80.43 square kilometers and features a greisenized pegmatite vein-type lithium deposit. The main lithium-bearing minerals are spodumene, lepidolite, and associated tantalum, and has obtained local mining licenses and environmental impact assessment approvals. As of the end of 2025, the estimated resource quantity covers an area of 1.31 square kilometers. Within the mining right, the controlled + inferred ore quantity of lithium ore is 39.1536 million tons, the metal oxide ( $Li_2O$ ) quantity is 483,600 tons, and the average grade of  $Li_2O$  is 1.24%. The initial construction target of the project is a mining and beneficiation production scale of 2 million tons per annum, adopting open-pit mining. As of the date of this announcement, the project is in the infrastructure construction stage.

### 3. Lithium Chemical Business

As the world's largest metal lithium producer and the largest lithium compounds supplier in the PRC, the Company owns the industrialized technology of "lithium extracted from brine", "lithium extracted from ore" and "lithium extracted from decommissioned battery" at the same time. During the Reporting Period, the commissioning of the production line of Sichuan Ganfeng's 50,000 tons per annum lithium salt project was completed in the first half of the year, and capacity was gradually released. The lithium carbonate capacity operated at full capacity; Phase I of Qinghai Ganfeng's 1,000 tons per annum lithium metal project was in the trial production stage, and the production line was ramped up to the optimal state; the Company's battery-grade lithium sulfide production line gradually released capacity. Ganfeng's lithium sulfide products have a main content of  $\geq 99.9\%$  and  $D50 \leq 5 \mu\text{m}$ . With high purity, low impurity content, and excellent consistency, they can meet the technical requirements of high-conductivity solid-state electrolyte materials. Currently, they have passed customer quality certification and have been supplied to multiple downstream customers. The Company will further implement lean production, energy conservation, and consumption reduction, proactively reduce costs in details, improve the digital and intelligent level of factories, and accelerate the cultivation of new quality productive forces.

As of the date of this announcement, the distribution of the Company's existing lithium salt product capacity was as follows:

No.	Production Base	Location	Main Products	Designed production capacity
1	10,000-ton Lithium Salt	Xinyu, Jiangxi	Lithium hydroxide	81,000 tons/year
			Lithium carbonate	15,000 tons/year
			Lithium chloride	12,000 tons/year
			Butyl lithium	2,000 tons/year
2	Xinyu Ganfeng Lithium	Xinyu, Jiangxi	High-purity lithium carbonate	10,000 tons/year
			Lithium fluoride	10,000 tons/year
3	Ningdu Ganfeng	Ningdu, Jiangxi	Lithium carbonate	20,000 tons/year
4	Yichun Ganfeng	Yichun, Jiangxi	Lithium metal	1,500 tons/year
5	Fengxin Ganfeng	Fengxin, Jiangxi	Lithium metal	650 tons/year
6	Qinghai Ganfeng (Phase I)	Haixi Prefecture, Qinghai	Lithium metal	1,000 tons/year

No.	Production Base	Location	Main Products	Designed production capacity
7	Fengcheng Ganfeng (Phase I)	Fengcheng, Jiangxi	Lithium hydroxide	25,000 tons/year
8	Argentina Cauchari-Olaroz,	Jujuy, Argentina	Lithium carbonate	40,000 tons/year
9	Argentina Mariana	Salta, Argentina	Lithium chloride	20,000 tons/year
10	Sichuan Ganfeng	Dazhou, Sichuan	Lithium carbonate	25,000 tons/year
11	Recycling Technology (Phase I)	Xinyu, Jiangxi	Lithium hydroxide	25,000 tons/year
			Battery-grade lithium carbonate	20,000 tons/year
			Battery-grade lithium iron phosphate	40,000 tons/year

*Note:* The designed production capacity of Argentina Cauchari-Olaroz is calculated based on 100% interest held.

#### 4. Lithium battery business

Based on the advantages in upstream lithium resources supply and full industrial chain of the Company, the Company's lithium battery business has covered five categories of solid-state lithium battery, motive power batteries, consumer batteries, lithium polymer batteries, energy storage batteries and energy storage systems, covering more than 20 kinds of products, including levels from milliampere-hours to 100 ampere-hours, and the application of solid-state technology to help automobile companies, battery manufacturers, consumer brands complete their energy iterations. At present, the Company's lithium battery business has set up production bases in Dongguan, Ningbo, Suzhou, Xinyu, Huizhou and Chongqing.

1. Consumer batteries and polymer lithium batteries: The two major bases of Xinyu Ganfeng Electronics and Huizhou Ganfeng LiEnergy operate in synergy, with consumer lithium-ion batteries at the core, achieving a production capacity of 1.5 million pieces per day. The Company supports the customized demands of high-end customers and has built a diversified, full-scenario product matrix, forming a dual service model of "standardized products + customized solutions" to meet the differentiated needs of various customers. Batteries for mobile phones, laptops and portable power banks, as the core products prioritized by the Company, are aligned with

the development trend of consumer electronics featuring “miniaturization, high performance, long endurance and high safety”, and continuously empower the upgrading of terminal products. With the core advantages of miniaturization, high endurance and low power consumption, the Company has become a core supplier of TWS button batteries to renowned brands.

2. Power batteries: in terms of large power batteries: The Company has built commercial vehicle power battery and system solutions covering all scenarios, and its lithium iron phosphate commercial vehicle battery matrix has been fully implemented. Among them, the high-energy-density version of the high-safety products has exceeded 193Wh/kg, enabling rapid energy replenishment in a short period of time. The Company features customised solutions for various application scenarios such as heavy-duty trucks, light-duty trucks and mini-vans. The Company has also completed upgrades to its high-rate, long-cycle batteries. The battery systems of high-performance battery cells of the Company have capacities covering 10kWh-1,000kWh and can be widely applied to various commercial vehicle models such as heavy-duty trucks, mining trucks, light-duty trucks, light buses, public buses and sanitation vehicles, offering advantages such as low cost, high reliability, high integration and platform-based design. In terms of energy replenishment systems, the Company’s supercharging battery technology and battery swapping technology have established an efficient, dual-driven energy replenishment ecosystem of “fast charging + battery swapping”, fully satisfying the high-intensity, high-efficiency and long-cycle operational requirements of commercial vehicles.

Through market analysis of domestic and foreign application scenarios for two-wheeled vehicles, the Company conducts precise design and research and development in the field of power batteries for two-wheeled vehicles to meet various market demands. Among them, B-end commercial battery swap products, featuring comprehensive high power, high energy density, high safety and long service life, are widely used in tower battery swap projects and hold a leading position in the segmented battery swap market; C-end civil battery cells have the advantages of low-temperature charging, low cost and high safety, quickly opening up the market; 255Wh/Kg high energy density C3 continuous rate discharge battery cells are delivered in batches to meet the high-power, high-safety and high-energy density demands of the electric motorcycle market.

3. Energy storage cells: Based on the core demands of the energy storage market, the Company carries out product development centered on the technical directions of high safety, long cycle life, high energy efficiency and large capacity for energy storage cells, continuously reducing the levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) throughout the entire life cycle of energy storage. In 2025, 314Ah cells continued to be shipped in volume, and the Company completed the development of 392Ah and 588Ah large-capacity cell products and long-cycle cell products. The Company's battery cell material system is stable and maintains a high energy efficiency retention rate during the cycling process, meeting the usage requirements for different energy storage application scenarios.

As of the date of this announcement, the Company's existing production bases for consumer lithium batteries, motive power batteries, energy storage batteries, and PACK systems were as follows:

No.	Production Base	Location	Primary Products	Designed production capacity
1	Huizhou Ganfeng	Huizhou, Guangdong	TWS battery production line, 3C digital polymer lithium battery production line	100 million polymer lithium batteries per year
2	Ganfeng Electronics, Gangfeng New Lithiumion Battery	Xinyu, Jiangxi	Polymer lithium battery specially designed for smart wearable products, TWS wireless Bluetooth headset battery, electronic cigarette lithium battery	Small polymer lithium battery project with 390 million units annual capacity
3	Ganfeng LiEnergy	Xinyu, Jiangxi	Lithium motive power battery, energy storage battery, battery module and PACK system	40GWh/year of motive power, energy storage, and semi-solid-state battery cells; 18GWh/year of energy storage PACK systems
	Nanchang Ganfeng	Nanchang, Jiangxi	Battery modules and PACK systems	12GWh/year of energy storage PACK systems
4	Jiangsu Ganfeng	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Power PACK systems	3.3GWh/year
5	Huichuang New Energy	Dongguan, Guangdong	PACK Systems for two-wheeled vehicles, outdoor energy storage and household energy storage	2GWh/year of battery PACK systems
6	Chongqing Ganfeng Lithium Battery	Chongqing	Power battery PACK system	4.5GWh of motive power battery systems per year

## 5. Upstream and downstream integration of solid-state batteries

With forward-looking technological layout and full-link synergy advantages, the Company focuses on technological research in core links of solid-state batteries, becoming the only enterprise in the industry with integrated upstream and downstream capabilities for solid-state batteries. It has achieved dual development of technological breakthroughs and product matrices, accelerating the commercialization process of multi-scenario applications.

In terms of technological R&D, the Company has simultaneously advanced the industrialization threshold breakthrough of dual routes: silicon-carbon and lithium metal anodes. With lithium metal anode technology as the core, it has promoted the mass production process of high-specific-energy batteries. The cycle life of 400Wh/kg batteries has exceeded 1,100 cycles and completed engineering verification, with large-scale application potential; the world's first 500Wh/kg class 10Ah product has achieved small-batch mass production, establishing a benchmark for the industrialization of lithium metal batteries. At the same time, silicon-based anodes are being advanced, with the silicon-based system achieving a gradient layout of 320-480Wh/kg products. Among them, the cycle life of 320Wh/kg battery cells has exceeded 1,000 cycles, and the 480Wh/kg technology reserve has reached the industry's top level, meeting the differentiated needs of different scenarios for energy density and cycle performance. In terms of standard leadership, the world's first industry standard "Lithium Sulfide for Battery Grade" was led and formulated by the Company, filling the gap in the existing standard system, and Ganfeng's technology has begun to define global quality standards.

In terms of commercial applications, the Company has gradually improved the integrated layout of solid-state batteries and actively promoted the commercialization process of solid-state batteries. In the low-altitude economy field, the Company has launched a solid-state battery solution adapted to low-altitude flight scenarios and established cooperation with well-known drone and eVTOL enterprises. Zhejiang FunLithium has developed high-specific-energy and high-power eVTOL batteries, which have been officially installed on the Volocopter AE200-100 model and successfully completed the first phase of manned test flight in December 2025, laying the foundation for the commercial operation of the low-altitude economy.

As the core direction of the next generation of battery technology, solid-state batteries are a key support for promoting the development of new energy vehicles, energy storage systems, and low-altitude transportation. The Company will give full play to the synergistic advantages of integrated upstream and downstream industries, continue to increase R&D investment, promote the iteration of motive power technology, and contribute to energy transformation and industrial upgrading.

## **6. Energy Storage Business**

In response to China's new energy development strategy and seizing the opportunity of emerging energy storage development, the Company has focused on developing the energy storage business with the dual-drive core of "user-side distributed energy storage + grid-side centralized energy storage", building an ecosystem covering the entire energy storage industry chain.

In 2025, the Company actively participated in dozens of large-scale energy storage power station projects, contributing a high-quality new growth point to the Company. It entered into a cooperation on energy storage power station projects with Électricité de France, a global power leader, and its energy storage business has gained high recognition in the mainstream European market; mass production of 5MWh standard energy storage containers has been achieved, with products distributed across various regions nationwide, including Inner Mongolia, Guangdong, Xinjiang, Shanxi, Yunnan and Ningxia, adapting to diverse regional environments. In 2025, the Company launched a 6.25MWh containerized energy storage system, providing strong support for stabilising regional power grids and promoting the energy transition.

In the future, the Company will rely on the "dual-wheel" drivers of technology R&D and large-scale deployment to continuously promote the transformation and upgrading of energy storage structures, actively expand its investment in and operation of energy storage power stations both domestically and internationally, constantly expand its business layout, and make significant contributions to global energy transition and sustainable development, positioning itself as a leader in the energy storage sector.

## **7. Integrated Energy Business**

With green and low-carbon as its core strategy, the Company has built a green energy system covering the entire production chain to drive the high-quality development of the lithium battery industrial chain.

Green power direct connection projects: Through the in-depth integration of wind power + photovoltaic + energy storage, it provides traceable green electricity for production bases in Xinyu, Nanchang and other places, achieves ultra-low emissions in the industrial chain from the source, and significantly enhances the overseas green competitiveness of products.

Zero-carbon park construction: In 2025, the Company assisted the projects in Yichun Economic Development Zone of Jiangxi, Liangjiang New Area of Chongqing and Fengcheng of Jiangxi to be selected as national/provincial zero-carbon parks. Through carbon reduction at the source via process optimization, replacement of thermal power and coal-fired steam with green power/green steam, and replacement of traditional fuel vehicles with electric heavy trucks, the Company has greened all links of production, operation and logistics, and built a zero-carbon benchmark in the lithium battery industry.

## **8. Battery Recycling Business**

The Company further enhanced its industrialization technology and competitive advantages by developing new processes and technologies for the comprehensive recycling of the decommissioned batteries and expanding the capacity of its decommissioned lithium battery recycling business. At present, the Company has built multiple dismantling and regeneration bases in Xinyu, Ganzhou, Jiangxi, Dazhou, Sichuan and other places, achieving an organic combination of resource recycling and business growth. At the technical level, the Company employs internationally leading processes for the recycling and treatment of used batteries, achieving harmless exhaust gas treatment and zero discharge of wastewater; with advanced lithium extraction techniques, valuable metals and lithium compounds are recovered from recycled materials, forming a sustainable development loop for batteries and realizing the circular utilization of resources. In 2025, the Company accelerated the layout of the recycling network, established standardized comprehensive recycling and utilization bases for decommissioned batteries in eight major cities nationwide, and invested in the construction of green recycling factories. It has closely cooperated with local governments and public transportation systems to ensure the stable supply of raw materials from used batteries. Currently, the Company leads the industry in China in terms of market share in lithium iron phosphate recycling, with a comprehensive lithium recovery rate as high as 94% and a nickel-cobalt metal recovery rate of 99%. During the reporting period, the Recycling Technology (Phase I) project has been completed and gradually released capacity, realizing the efficient recovery of all components of waste lithium phosphate batteries.

## 9. Ganfeng Technology Strategy

Committed to the “technology and innovation driven” high-quality development, the Company possesses national-level research and innovation platforms including “National Enterprise Technology Center”, “National and Local Engineering Research Center for Lithium-based New Materials”, and “National Post-doctoral Research Station” and builds a professional team for promoting scientific and technological innovation and a mature industry-academy-research cooperation mechanism. With technological innovation as its strategic engine, the Company establishes a high-quality development model encompassing the entire chain from “R&D leadership – transformation of results – industrial upgrading”. During the Reporting Period, the Company completed the evaluations of the National Enterprise Technology Center, Provincial Enterprise Technology Center, and Jiangxi Key Laboratory of Lithium Battery Materials and Applications. Jiangsu Ganfeng and Chongqing Ganfeng were approved as Provincial Enterprise Technology Centers, and Zhejiang FunLithium was approved as a Zhejiang Provincial Enterprise Research Institute. All three 2025 Jiangxi Provincial Industrial Development Special Projects declared by the Company were approved; the “Ganfeng Lithium Comprehensive Empowerment Platform” project was approved as a national digital transformation special project; the Company’s “Development of High-performance Solid Electrolyte Materials”, “Preparation and Modification Technology of High-performance Lithium (Alloy) Anode Materials”, and “Manufacturing Technology of High-specific-energy Solid-state Lithium Batteries” projects were all approved as Jiangxi Provincial Major Science and Technology Special Projects; Ganfeng LiEnergy was approved for 2 provincial key R&D plan projects in 2025. The Company was awarded the Jiangxi Digital Leadership Enterprise, Fengcheng Ganfeng was awarded the Jiangxi Digital Intelligent Factory Enterprise, and both the Company and Fengcheng Ganfeng were awarded the Jiangxi Advanced Intelligent Factory. Xinyu Ganfeng, Fengxin Ganfeng, Dongguan Ganfeng, Huichuang New Energy, Chongqing Ganfeng, and Ganfeng New Lithium have been recognized as National High and New Technology Enterprises. During the Reporting Period, the Company undertook 2 provincial-level major science and technology special projects and participated in 1 national key R&D initiative. The Company led/participated in the formulation of national standards for six lithium salt products including “Lithium-rich Lithium Ferrite”, “High-Purity Lithium Borate”, and “Recycled Black Mass for Lithium-ion Batteries”; it led or participated in the formulation of a total of 83 national, industry and group standards, of which 16 have received awards. The “Lithium Sulfide for Battery Grade” standard led by the Company was awarded the first prize of the National Non-ferrous Metal Standard.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has been granted a total of 1,367 national patents, including 262 national invention patents in China, 1,021 utility model patents, 65 design patents and 19 international patents, as well as 27 software copyrights.

## OUTLOOK

### **1. Consolidate Advantages and Continuously Secure Global Upstream Lithium Resources**

Securing high-quality and stable lithium resources is crucial for the long-term steady development of the Company's business. Adhering to the tenet of global resource layout, the Company will further expand its existing lithium resource portfolio through continuous exploration, actively raise the Company's resource self-sufficiency rate, prioritize the development of low-cost lithium resources, and further optimize the Company's lithium resource cost structure. In terms of brine resources, the Company will actively advance the development of the PPGS Salar Project and the construction of Phase II of the Cauchari-Olaroz Lithium Salar Project. In terms of spodumene resources, the Company will keep an eye on high-quality spodumene projects worldwide, and actively cooperate with partners to ensure the capacity supply of the Mt Marion Spodumene Project in Australia, the Pilgangoora Spodumene Project in Australia and the Goulamina Spodumene Project in Mali, Africa, so as to increase the Company's spodumene self-sufficiency ratio. In terms of lepidolite resources, the Inner Mongolia Gabus Niobium-Tantalum Mine Project under Mengjin Mining will become an important part of the Company's development of lepidolite-type resources, and the Company will focus on the development of high-quality and low-cost lepidolite projects in the future. Leveraging its experience in the industrial value chain and insight into market trends, the Company will continue to actively explore the possibility of further securing lithium resources, enrich the core portfolio of high-quality lithium resources, and provide reliable and high-quality lithium resource support for the further development of midstream and downstream businesses.

### **2. Improve the planned capacity of lithium products**

To meet the sustained growth in lithium demand, the Company has systematically expanded its lithium production facilities. Leveraging global resource development, capacity upgrade, technological innovation and industrial chain synergy, the Company has further strengthened its leading industry position. The Company has accelerated the construction and ramp-up of key lithium salt and lithium metal projects in Sichuan, Qinghai, Jiangxi and Inner Mongolia, and advanced capacity optimization and technical improvement at its salt lake projects in Argentina, establishing a diversified and integrated production system encompassing lithium extraction from ore, brine and recycling, enabling efficient capacity to match downstream new energy demand. The Company will formulate capacity plans based on evolving market demand for lithium products, and intends to achieve an aggregate annual designed production capacity of not less than 600,000 tonnes of lithium products by 2030 or earlier.

### **3. Develop the Lithium Battery Business Segment**

The Company actively participates in the research and development of cutting-edge solid-state battery technology worldwide and has achieved a series of technological achievements. It has independently developed a high-safety and high-specific energy solid-liquid hybrid lithium motive power battery for long-duration pure electric vehicles. The Company collaborates with upstream battery material and production equipment suppliers, downstream new energy vehicle manufacturers as well as colleges and universities to carry out joint technical research and development, aiming to achieve the development, vehicle installation application and industrialization of high-specific energy solid-liquid hybrid lithium motive power batteries. Meanwhile, the Company maintains a technological leading position in the technologies of high-safety and long-cycle new lithium iron phosphate battery system, actively equalises BMS module technology, high-voltage platform polymer fast charging technology, high-capacity button batteries dedicated to TWS Bluetooth headsets, solid electrolyte diaphragm and all-solid battery system development, etc. The Company strives to provide customers with high-safety, long-life and cost-effective system solutions and high-quality services, commits to building the most creative lithium intelligent new energy, and endeavors to rank among the first tier of the global lithium battery industry and lead a new era of lithium battery technological innovation.

### **4. Develop the Lithium Battery Recycling Business**

With the increasing demand for the disposal of decommissioned batteries due to the use of automobiles and consumer electronics, the Company's lithium battery recycling business has huge growth potential and further enriches the sources of lithium raw materials. The Company's lithium battery recycling capacity provides sustainable value-added solutions for battery manufacturers and electric vehicle manufacturers, which helps strengthen close ties with customers, expand the scale of battery recycling and improve the technology of the battery recycling business. To promote sustainable development and create additional revenue sources, the Company aims to leverage the growing number of decommissioned lithium batteries to become one of the leading enterprises in the global lithium battery recycling field.

## **5. Further Enhance Research and Development and Innovation Capabilities**

The Company is committed to technological research and development, gives play to the advantages of its professional and sophisticated scientific and technological innovation team and mature industry-academia-research cooperation platform, strengthens long-term cooperative relationships with domestic and overseas colleges and universities as well as scientific academies, and jointly develops new products, new technologies and new processes to further enhance innovation capabilities through cooperation with research institutions. The Company will further improve lithium extraction methods and high-purity lithium processing techniques to maintain its technological leading position in the global lithium industry, including:

- Develop and produce solid electrolytes and anode materials for solid-state lithium batteries, and conduct research and development on solid-state lithium batteries;
- Realize the secondary utilization and recycling of lithium batteries;
- Improve production processes and raise the automation level of existing products;
- Formulate processes and extraction methods for lithium raw materials from different types of salar brines and lithium clays;
- Produce lithium motive power batteries and energy storage batteries;
- Conduct research and development and market application of lithium dihydrogen phosphate.

## **6. Deepen Customer Relationships by Becoming an Integrated Solutions Provider**

The Company positions itself in the market as an integrated solutions provider, highlights its role in the development and production process, forms strategic alliances with customers, promotes more frequent communication and provides more comprehensive services to strengthen cooperative relationships with customers. As a vertically integrated supplier, the Company aims to leverage the synergies among different business segments and provide customers with integrated solutions through the industrial value chain, including ensuring the stable supply of lithium raw materials, providing high-quality lithium compounds, supplying advanced lithium batteries and offering lithium battery recycling services. This helps customers optimize production costs, shorten production cycles, accelerate production and promote sustainable development. The Company will deepen relationships with blue-chip customers, integrate its products and services into the core businesses of customers, and increase the revenue contributed to customers.

## **7. Strengthen Capabilities in Business Operation and Management**

- Optimize comprehensive quality monitoring measures, strengthen on-site management and promote compliance with working safety rules;
- Cultivate management personnel, enrich the talent reserve of technologically-adept and veteran employees and strengthen technical training for employees;
- Consolidate the marketing, logistics and sales service systems to coordinate production, warehousing and distribution, optimize logistics, reduce transportation costs, improve the ability to respond to customer requests and raise efficiency and service standards;
- Protect resources and reduce carbon emissions to achieve sustainable growth.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

### 1. Overview

During the Reporting Period, the revenue of the Group amounted to RMB22,797,728 thousand, representing an increase of RMB4,071,553 thousand as compared to RMB18,726,175 thousand in 2024; its gross profit amounted to RMB3,610,490 thousand, representing an increase of RMB1,483,365 thousand as compared to RMB2,127,125 thousand in 2024. The basic earnings per share of the Group amounted to RMB0.80. Major financial indicators of the Group are set out as below:

	2025	2024	Change (percentage)
Profitability indicator			
Net profit margin on sales	5.5%	-14.0%	19.5%
Return on investment indicator			
Return on weighted average net assets	-0.9%	-2.0%	1.1%

During the Reporting Period, the profit attributable to the owners of the parent for the year amounted to RMB1,613,671 thousand, representing an increase of RMB3,682,183 thousand or 178.0% as compared to the loss attributable to the owners of the parent amounted to RMB2,068,512 thousand in 2024, which was due to the significant increase in gross profit driven by a substantial rise in the Company operating revenue during the Reporting Period, as well as a considerable increase in gains from the disposal of subsidiaries, equity in associates and financial assets.

### 2. Analysis of revenue and cost

During the Reporting Period, the revenue of the Group was generated from the sales of lithium compounds, lithium metals, lithium battery and other products. Total revenue increased by RMB4,071,553 thousand from RMB18,726,175 thousand in 2024 to RMB22,797,728 thousand in 2025, which was mainly due to the recovery in sales prices and the rise in sales volume of lithium salts and lithium battery products during the Reporting Period, driven by shifts in the supply and demand landscape and volatility in the lithium product market.

**1) Analysis of principal businesses by products and regions**

The following table sets forth analysis of revenue by products and by sale regions, expressed in absolute amounts and as percentages of total revenue, for the years indicated.

By products:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		For the year ended 31 December 2024	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%
Lithium compound and lithium metal	12,838,747	56.3	11,896,976	63.5
Lithium battery	8,136,395	35.7	5,835,752	31.2
Others <sup>(Note)</sup>	1,822,586	8.0	993,447	5.3
Total	<u>22,797,728</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>18,726,175</u>	<u>100</u>

*Note:* Including phosphorus and potassium segments, NMC precursors, and other products

By sales regions:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		For the year ended 31 December 2024	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%
Chinese mainland	21,314,634	93.5	14,485,930	77.4
Other countries/regions	1,483,094	6.5	4,240,245	22.6
Total	<u>22,797,728</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>18,726,175</u>	<u>100</u>

## 2) Analysis of operating cost by products

By products:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		For the year ended 31 December 2024	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%
Lithium compound and lithium metal	10,877,725	56.7	10,688,387	64.4
Lithium battery	7,031,906	36.6	5,166,831	31.1
Others <sup>(Note)</sup>	1,277,607	6.7	743,832	4.5
Total	<u>19,187,238</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>16,599,050</u>	<u>100</u>

*Note:* Including phosphorus and potassium segments, NMC precursors, and other products

By sale regions:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		For the year ended 31 December 2024	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%
Chinese mainland	17,933,709	93.5	12,866,433	77.5
Other countries/regions	1,253,529	6.5	3,732,617	22.5
Total	<u>19,187,238</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>16,599,050</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Cost by nature:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		For the year ended 31 December 2024	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%
Raw materials consumed and sold	14,815,447	77.2	13,155,618	79.3
Payroll	1,352,471	7.0	1,090,116	6.6
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1,070,837	5.6	891,232	5.4
Fuel and power	1,545,837	8.1	1,186,324	7.1
Other expenses	402,646	2.1	275,760	1.6
Total	<u>19,187,238</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>16,599,050</u>	<u>100.0</u>

### 3. Gross profit and gross profit margin

During the Reporting Period, the gross profit margin of the Group was 15.8%, representing an increase of 4.4% as compared with 11.4% in 2024, mainly due to the recovery in sales prices and the rise in sales volume of lithium salts and lithium battery products during the Reporting Period, driven by shifts in the supply demand landscape and volatility in the lithium product market.

Gross profit and gross profit margin by products:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		For the year ended 31 December 2024	
	Gross profit RMB'000	Gross profit margin %	Gross profit RMB'000	Gross profit margin %
Lithium compound and lithium metal	1,961,022	15.3	1,208,589	10.2
Lithium battery	1,104,489	13.6	668,921	11.5
Others <sup>Note</sup>	544,979	29.9	249,615	25.1
Total	<u>3,610,490</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>2,127,125</u>	<u>11.4</u>

*Note:* Including phosphorus and potassium segments, NMC precursors, and other products

Gross profit and gross profit margin by regions:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		For the year ended 31 December 2024	
	Gross profit RMB'000	Gross profit margin %	Gross profit RMB'000	Gross profit margin %
Chinese mainland	3,380,926	15.9	1,619,497	11.2
Other countries/regions	229,564	15.5	507,628	11.9
Total	<u>3,610,490</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>2,127,125</u>	<u>11.4</u>

#### 4. Major customers and suppliers

During the Reporting Period, total sales to the top 5 customers of the Group was RMB3,523,099 thousand (2024: RMB4,459,802 thousand), which accounted for 15.5% of the total sales for the Reporting Period (2024: 23.8%). During the Reporting Period, total purchases from the top 5 suppliers of the Group was RMB5,987,341 thousand (2024: RMB5,105,108 thousand), which accounted for 25.9% of the total purchases for the Reporting Period (2024: 25.1%).

#### 5. Other income and gains

The other income and gains of the Group were mainly composed of gain on disposal of subsidiaries, gain on disposal of investments in associates, gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, government grants, income from selling raw materials, interest income from banks and other non-current assets, interest income from a joint venture and associates, and dividends and interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. During the Reporting Period, other income and gains of the Group amounted to RMB2,858,932 thousand, representing an increase of RMB1,948,998 thousand as compared with RMB909,934 thousand in 2024, which was mainly due to the increase in gain on disposal of subsidiaries, gain on disposal of investments in associates and gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss during the Reporting Period.

#### 6. Expenses

	For the year ended 31 December 2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the year ended 31 December 2024 <i>RMB'000</i>	Changes %	Explanations on material changes
Selling and distribution expenses	171,558	146,850	16.8	Selling and distribution expenses mainly includes employee welfare expenses, warehousing and port expenses, sales commissions, business entertainment expenses, advertising and promotion expenses, travel and office expenses, and other expenses. The increase in the Reporting Period is mainly due to the Company's continued efforts to expand its market and expand into the lithium battery market, resulting in an increase in employee welfare expenses, office travel, business entertainment expenses and sales commissions.

	<b>For the year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000</b>	For the year ended 31 December 2024 RMB'000	Changes %	Explanations on material changes
Administrative expenses	<b>2,399,684</b>	1,897,622	26.5	Administrative expenses mainly including employee welfare expenses, office expenses, travel expenses, consultancy and agency fees, research and development expenses, taxes and surcharges, asset depreciation and amortization, and other expenses. The increase in the Reporting Period is mainly due to the rise in employee welfare expenses, research and development expenses, consultancy and agency fees and taxes and surcharges.
Other expenses	<b>1,155,989</b>	2,296,891	-49.7	Other expenses mainly includes costs of raw material sales, Impairment of trade receivables, net, exploration expenses, Foreign exchange differences, net, Write-down of inventories to net realizable, Impairment of impairment of intangible assets others. The decrease in the Reporting Period is mainly due to the decrease in fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments.
Finance costs	<b>1,474,383</b>	1,090,748	35.2	Finance costs mainly includes interest expenses on bank loans and other borrowings, interest expenses on discounted bank notes, interest expenses on payable bonds, and lease liability expenses. The increase in the Reporting Period is mainly due to the increase in bank loan interest expenses.

## 7. Other expenses

For each of the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group recorded other expenses of RMB1,155,989 thousand and RMB2,296,891 thousand, respectively. A detailed breakdown of other expenses is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost of raw materials sold	153,647	92,777
Impairment of trade receivables, net	118,183	56,204
Impairment of investment in a joint venture and an associate	10,303	83,564
Net loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	4,950	10,339
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	254,960	339,318
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	36,585	–
Impairment of intangible assets	167,710	–
Net loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	6,844
Exploration expenditure	111,314	163,697
Foreign exchange differences, net	253,778	53,234
Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments	–	1,482,414
Transaction fee of convertible bonds	21,237	–
Others	23,322	8,500
Total	<u>1,155,989</u>	<u>2,296,891</u>

The decrease of other expenses during the Reporting Period was mainly due to the reduction in fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments.

## 8. Research and development expenses

The research and development expenses of the Group for the Reporting Period amounted to RMB1,042,098 thousand, representing an increase of 14.4% as compared to RMB910,700 thousand in 2024, and accounting for 4.6% of the Group's revenue, which was mainly due to the significant increase in employee compensation resulting from the expansion of the R&D team during the Reporting Period, as well as the heightened raw material investment to advance cutting-edge technology research and development.

## 9. Cash flows

	For the year ended 31 December 2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the year ended 31 December 2024 <i>RMB'000</i>	Change %	Reason of material change
Net cash flows from operating activities	<b>2,944,845</b>	5,161,272	(42.90%)	Primarily due to the increase in cash paid for purchasing goods and receiving services during the Reporting Period.
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<b>(4,407,009)</b>	(12,241,868)	(64.0%)	Primarily due to the reduction in capital expenditures during the Reporting Period and the receipt of dividends from the joint venture companies.
Net cash flows from financing activities	<b>3,719,517</b>	3,446,966	7.9%	There were no significant changes during the current Reporting Period.

## 10. Financial position

Non-current assets decreased by RMB729,694 thousand from RMB78,829,421 thousand as at 31 December 2024 to RMB78,099,727 thousand as at 31 December 2025, there were no significant changes during the Reporting Period.

Current assets increased by RMB13,155,489 thousand from RMB22,002,876 thousand as at 31 December 2024 to RMB35,158,365 thousand as at 31 December 2025, which was mainly due to an increase in Inventories, trade and bill receivables, cash and cash equivalents and amounts due from related parties during the Reporting Period.

Current liabilities increased by RMB6,603,793 thousand from RMB31,669,917 thousand as at 31 December 2024 to RMB38,273,710 thousand as at 31 December 2025, which was mainly due to an increase in accounts payable and other payable balances during the Reporting Period.

Non-current liabilities increased by RMB1,572,323 thousand from RMB21,574,483 thousand as at 31 December 2024 to RMB23,146,806 thousand as at 31 December 2025, which was mainly due to an increase in Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings and bonds payables.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, net current liabilities of the Group amounted to RMB3,115,345 thousand and RMB9,667,041 thousand, respectively, and net assets amounted to RMB51,837,576 thousand and RMB47,587,897 thousand, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, cash and cash equivalents of the Group amounted to RMB7,868,247 thousand and RMB5,641,238 thousand, respectively.

## **11. Income tax expenses**

During the Reporting Period, income tax credit of the Group amounted to RMB74,785 thousand, representing an increase of RMB403,846 thousand as compared to RMB329,061 thousand (income tax expense) in 2024, which was mainly due to an increase in the deferred tax income during the Reporting Period.

## **12. Capital expenditure**

During the Reporting Period, capital expenditure of the Group was RMB9,686,216 thousand, representing a decrease of RMB7,781,761 thousand as compared to RMB17,467,977 thousand in 2024. The Group's capital expenditures mainly consist of additions to property, plant and equipment, investment properties, prepaid land lease payments and intangible assets including those arising from acquisition of a subsidiary.

## **13. Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings**

As at 31 December 2025, bank and other borrowings of the Group amounted to RMB32,745,715 thousand. Bank and other borrowings of the Group that would be due within one year, and due within two to five years amounted to RMB15,824,253 thousand and RMB15,620,110 thousand, respectively, five years or more amounted to RMB1,301,352 thousand. As at 31 December 2025, the Group's outstanding loans included RMB loans and foreign currency loans and approximately 40.89% (31 December 2024: 53.03%) of such outstanding loans were charged at fixed interest rates, with the remaining charged at floating interest rates.

In order to ensure the sustainable operation of the Group as a whole, support the healthy development of business and finally achieve the purpose of maximizing shareholder value, the Group takes appropriate financial control measures to reduce financing risks and control the gearing ratio within a reasonable range.

#### **14. Restricted assets**

As at 31 December 2025, assets with a total carrying value of RMB7,666,483 thousand of the Group were used as collateral for bank borrowings and other bank facilities, and such assets included pledged deposits of RMB553,443 thousand, debt investment of RMB339,500 thousand, accounts receivable financing of RMB191,830 thousand, non-current assets due within one year of RMB115,000 thousand, other non-current assets of RMB62,134 thousand, other non-current financial assets of RMB2,085,739 thousand, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) of RMB74,426 thousand, other current assets of RMB426,826 thousand, intangible assets of RMB1,749,626 thousand and long-term equity investments of RMB 2,067,959 thousand. In addition, as of 31 December 2025, fixed assets amounting to RMB276,880 thousand were pledged for finance lease arrangements, the ownership of intangible assets amounting to RMB1,179,585 thousand was restricted.

#### **15. Gearing ratio**

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's gearing ratio, defined as total liabilities divided by total assets, was 54%, increased by 1% from 31 December 2024.

#### **16. Exposures to risks of exchange rate fluctuation and corresponding hedging measures**

The Group business is located in Chinese mainland and most transactions are denominated in Renminbi. Most of our assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB, except for certain bank balances which were denominated in U. S. dollars and other foreign currencies. Our assets and liabilities denominated in U. S. dollars were mainly held by certain subsidiaries which were incorporated outside Chinese mainland and adopted U. S. dollars as their functional currency, and the Group did not conduct any material foreign exchange transactions in Chinese mainland during the Reporting Period. In view of the foregoing, the Group had no material foreign exchange risks during the Reporting Period.

To deal with the operational risks, the Company has prepared the Foreign Exchange Hedging Management System (《外匯套期保值管理制度》), prescribing that transactions on financial derivatives shall not be conducted purely for profit and shall be carried out with the Group's self-owned funds only. The Board has set an annual cap for the scale of such foreign exchange hedging business and some concrete transactions are made for the moment involving ordinary forward business. The Group will closely monitor our foreign exchange risks and will utilize appropriate financial instruments for hedging purposes when necessary to help reduce foreign exchange risks.

## 17. Contingent liabilities

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has no significant contingent liabilities other than those disclosed in the updated section on the Sonora project in Mexico during the Reporting Period.

## 18. Employees and remuneration system

As of 31 December 2025, the Group had a total of 19,257 employees. We have adopted a remuneration structure and incentive scheme which is linked to our Group's performance in order to further motivate our employees.

The remuneration package of the Group's employees includes salaries, allowances, benefit in kind and performance-related bonuses. The Group has established a Remuneration Committee to review the policy and structure of the remuneration for the Directors and senior management and make recommendations on the remuneration packages of individual executive Directors and senior management. In general, the Group determines the emolument payable to its Directors based on each Director's qualifications, experience, time commitment and responsibilities, salaries paid by comparable companies as well as the performance of the Group.

## 19. Capital commitments

The Group had the following capital commitments as at 31 December 2025:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Contracted but not produced equipment and machinery	<u>2,574,449</u>	<u>6,836,908</u>

## 20. Share capital

As at 31 December 2025, share capital of the Company is set out as follows:

	<b>Number of issued shares</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
A Shares	<b>1,613,593,699</b>	77.0%
H Shares	<b>483,100,705</b>	23.0%
Total	<b><u>2,096,694,404</u></b>	<b><u>100%</u></b>

## 21. Trade and bill receivables

Trade and bill receivables increased by RMB3,277,618 thousand from RMB3,866,380 thousand as at 31 December 2024 to RMB7,143,998 thousand as at 31 December 2025, which was primarily due to the rebound in the selling prices of lithium salts and lithium battery products during the Reporting Period.

## 22. Significant Investments

As at 31 December 2025, the Group did not have any significant investment which exceeded 5% of the Group's total assets as at 31 December 2025.

For details of other investments of the Group during the Reporting Period, please refer to the section headed "Other Matters – Significant Equity Acquisitions during the Reporting Period" below.

## OTHER MATTERS

### Significant Equity Acquisitions During the Reporting Period

#### *Acquisition of 40% equity interest in Mali Lithium B.V.*

On 7 May 2024 (after trading hours), GFL International Co., Limited (“**GFL International**”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, Leo Lithium Limited (“**Leo Lithium**”), the Company and Mali Lithium B.V. (“**Mali Lithium**”) entered into a sale and purchase agreement (the “**40% Acquisition Agreement**”), pursuant to which GFL International agreed to buy and Leo Lithium agreed to sell 40% of the entire issued shares of Mali Lithium by its own working capital at a consideration of no more than USD342.7 million (the “**40% Acquisition**”).

Upon completion of the 40% Acquisition, GFL International would hold the entire issued shares of Mali Lithium, and Mali Lithium would be accounted as an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and its financial results would be consolidated into the consolidated financial statement of the Company.

The consideration for the 40% Acquisition was determined with reference to the valuation of the Goulamina Project conducted by the Company (the “**Valuation**”). The Company made reference to (i) the comparison of the then recent market valuation of comparable projects/comparable listed companies and private companies involved in spodumene projects (the “**Comparable(s)**”) and (ii) a discount, being the price difference between the consideration for the 40% Acquisition and the Valuation, due to the fact that the Goulamina Project had not yet been put into operation while the Comparables were well-developed spodumene projects. For the details of the Valuation, please refer to the section headed “BASIS OF CONSIDERATION – The Valuation” of the announcement of the Company dated 7 May 2024.

Taking into account that (i) the Goulamina Project had not yet been put into operation at the time of entering into the 40% Acquisition Agreement, (ii) the fall in the price of lithium related materials during 2023, (iii) the risk arising from the rights of Mali government to hold 10% to 35% of the equity interest in Lithium du Mali SA, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mali Lithium which owns the entire share of the Goulamina Project, and (iv) the envisaged difficulty in the development of the Goulamina Project, the Company considered that the price difference between the consideration for the 40% Acquisition and the Valuation would be sufficient to accommodate the risk arising from the Goulamina Project.

Further, the terms of the 40% Acquisition Agreement were determined based on arm's length negotiation between GFL International, Leo Lithium, Mali Lithium, Mali LMSA and the Company. The Company was of the view that the terms of the 40% Acquisition Agreement were fair and reasonable and the 40% Acquisition was in the interest of the Company and its Shareholders as a whole given the price difference between the consideration for the 40% Acquisition and the Valuation.

For further details in relation to the 40% Acquisition, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 7 May 2024.

On 2 July 2025, the transactions contemplated under the 40% Acquisition Agreement have been completed (the "**Completion**"). After the Completion, the Company holds 100% equity interest in Mali Lithium. For further details in relation to the Completion, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 2 July 2025.

### **Profit distribution**

The Board proposed to distribute cash dividend of RMB1.5 (tax inclusive) for every 10 Shares to all Shareholders based on the total share capital of the Company as at the record date of shareholding, and without conversion of capital reserve into share capital. If the total share capital of the Company changes during the period from the promulgation to implementation of the annual profit distribution plan, the aggregate distribution will be adjusted based on the total share capital as at the record date of shareholding as determined by the implementation of the annual profit distribution plan, with the distribution ratio unchanged. This cash dividend distribution plan is subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the annual general meeting (the "**AGM**"), the Company shall distribute the dividend within two months after the date of the AGM. A circular of H Shares containing, among others, further information in respect of the AGM and the cash dividend will be dispatched to the Shareholders as soon as practicable. Eligibility for receiving the cash dividend will be specified in the circular.

Dividends for the holders of A Shares and the holders of H Shares through the Southbound Trading Link (the "**Southbound Shareholders**") will be paid in RMB, and dividends for our holders of H Shares other than the Southbound Shareholders will be paid in Hong Kong dollars. The relevant exchange rate will be the average of the midpoint rates of RMB to Hong Kong dollars as announced by the People's Bank of China for the week prior to the date of approval of declaration of dividends by the AGM. The arrangements concerning the record date for entitlement to the Shareholders' rights for Southbound Shareholders are the same as those for the holders of H Shares.

## Tax on dividends

According to the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC 《(中華人民共和國企業所得稅法)》 and its implementation regulations (the “EIT Law”), the tax rate of the enterprise income tax applicable to the income of a non-resident enterprise deriving from the PRC is 10%. For this purpose, any H Shares registered under the name of non-individual enterprise, including the H Shares registered under the name of HKSCC Nominees Limited, other nominees or trustees, or other organisations or entities, shall be deemed as shares held by non-resident enterprise shareholders (as defined under the EIT Law). The Company will distribute the dividend to those non-resident enterprise shareholders subject to a deduction of 10% enterprise income tax withheld and paid by the Company on their behalf.

Any resident enterprise (as defined under the EIT Law) which has been legally incorporated in the PRC or which was established pursuant to the laws of foreign countries (regions) but has established effective administrative entities in the PRC, and whose name appears on the Company’s H Shares register should deliver a legal opinion ascertaining its status as a resident enterprise furnished by a qualified PRC lawyer (with the official chop of the law firm issuing the opinion affixed thereon) and relevant documents to Company’s H Shares register, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, in due course, if they do not wish to have the 10% enterprise income tax withheld and paid on their behalf by the Company.

Pursuant to the Notice on the Issues on Levy of Individual Income Tax after the Abolishment of Guoshuifa (1993) No. 045 Document 《關於國稅發(1993) 045號文件廢止後有關個人所得稅徵管問題的通知》 (the “Notice”) issued by the State Administration of Taxation on 28 June 2011, the dividend to be distributed by the PRC non-foreign invested enterprise which has issued shares in Hong Kong to the overseas resident individual shareholders, is subject to the individual income tax with a tax rate of 10% in general. However, the tax rates for respective overseas resident individual shareholders may vary depending on the relevant tax agreements between the countries of their residence and the PRC. Thus, 10% individual income tax will be withheld from the dividend payable to any individual Shareholders of H Shares whose names appear on the H Share register of members of the Company on the record date, unless otherwise stated in the relevant taxation regulations, tax treaties or the Notice.

The Company assumes no responsibilities whatsoever in respect of and will not entertain for any claim arising from any delay in, or inaccurate determination of the status of the Shareholders or any disputes over the mechanism of withholding.

## **Profit distribution to investors of northbound trading**

For investors of the Stock Exchange (including enterprises and individuals) investing in the A shares of the Company listed on the SZSE (the “**Northbound Trading**”), their dividends will be distributed in RMB by the Company through the Shenzhen Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited to the account of the nominee holding such shares. The Company will withhold and pay income taxes at the rate of 10% on behalf of those investors and will report to the tax authorities for the withholding. For investors of Northbound Trading who are tax residents of other countries and whose country of domicile is a country which has entered into a tax treaty with the PRC stipulating a dividend tax rate of lower than 10%, those enterprises and individuals may, or may entrust a withholding agent to, apply to the competent tax authorities for the entitlement of the rate under such tax treaty. Upon approval by the tax authorities, the paid amount in excess of the tax payable based on the tax rate according to such tax treaty will be refunded.

The record date and the date of distribution of cash dividends and other arrangements for the investors of Northbound Trading will be the same as those for the holders of A shares of the Company.

## **Profit distribution to investors of southbound trading**

For investors of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and SZSE (including enterprises and individuals) investing in the H shares of the Company listed on the Stock Exchange (the “**Southbound Trading**”), the cash dividends for the investors of H Share of Southbound Trading will be paid in RMB. The record date and the date of distribution of cash dividends and other arrangements for the investors of Southbound Trading will be the same as those for the holders of H shares of the Company. As for the relevant taxation policies, pursuant to the relevant requirements under the Notice on the Tax Policies Related to the Pilot Program of the Shanghai Stock Connect (Caishui [2014] No. 81) (《關於滬港股票市場交易互聯互通機制試點有關稅收政策的通知(財稅[2014]81號)》) and the Notice on the Tax Policies Related to the Pilot Program of the Shenzhen- Hong Kong Stock Connect (Caishui [2016] No. 127) (《關於深港股票市場交易互聯互通機制試點有關稅收政策的通知(財稅[2016]127號)》), for dividends received by domestic individual investors from investing in the H shares of the Company listed on the Stock Exchange through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the Company shall withhold and pay individual income tax at the rate of 20% on behalf of the investors. For dividends received by domestic securities investment funds from investing in the H shares of the Company listed on the Stock Exchange through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the tax payable shall be the same as that for individual investors. The Company will not withhold and pay the income tax of dividends for domestic enterprise investors and those domestic enterprise investors shall report and pay the relevant tax themselves.

Shareholders are advised to consult their tax consultants regarding the tax impacts in the PRC, Hong Kong and other countries (regions) for holding and selling the Company's shares.

### **Changes to Information on Directors, Supervisors, Chief Executive and Senior Management**

During the Reporting Period, the changes of information of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the Company are as follows:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position held</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
Deng Zhaonan	Executive Director	Retirement	28 April 2025
Yu Jianguo	Non-executive Director	Retirement	28 April 2025
Li Chenglin	Vice President	Retirement	29 April 2025
Ouyang Ming	Vice President	Retirement	29 April 2025
Huang Ting	Executive Director	Appointment	28 April 2025
Li Chenglin	Executive Director	Appointment	28 April 2025
Xiang Weidong	Vice President	Appointment	29 April 2025
He Jiayan	Vice President	Appointment	29 April 2025
Liao Cui	Employee Director	Appointment	14 October 2025
Huang Huaan	Supervisor	Retirement	14 October 2025
Guo Huaping	Supervisor	Retirement	14 October 2025
Zou Jian	Supervisor	Retirement	14 October 2025
Xu Jianhua	Vice President	Resignation	28 October 2025
Luo Guanghua	Vice President	Resignation	28 October 2025
Wang Bin	Vice President	Resignation	28 October 2025

Save as disclosed above, as far as known to the Company, during the Reporting Period, there were no changes to information that were required to be disclosed by the Directors, Supervisors and chief executives pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules.

## Connected Transactions

### *Formation of Joint Venture and Acquisition Through Assets Injection by Joint Venture Partner And Provision of Financial Assistance*

References are made to the announcement of the Company dated 12 August 2025 (the “**Announcement**”). On 12 August 2025, GFL International and Lithium Argentina entered into the Framework Agreement, pursuant to which the parties have determined to consolidate their interests and investments in the Project Companies and the Consolidated Project as a joint enterprise through holdings in Millennial, consolidating GFL International’s wholly owned PPG Project with Lithium Argentina’s majority-owned and GFL International’s minority-owned PG Project and Puna Project. As a result of the Assets Consolidation, Millennial will be owned as to 67% by GFL International and 33% by Lithium Argentina.

At or prior to the Closing, the Parties shall enter into the New Debt Facility pursuant to which the Company or its subsidiary will make available to Lithium Argentina an aggregate amount of US\$130 million as financial assistance to support Lithium Argentina’s funding needs, including the development of the Consolidated Project or other purposes agreed upon by both parties. Lithium Argentina will grant to the Company or its subsidiary a first-priority pledge over Lithium Argentina’s direct equity interests in Millennial (the “**Millennial Security**”) pursuant to a pledge agreement in form and substance satisfactory to the Company or its subsidiary. Such security will be subordinated to, or partially released in favor of, secured financing provided by third-party creditors of Lithium Argentina, in proportion to the principal amount of such financing, upon satisfaction of certain conditions.

The basis of assets contribution by the parties was determined with reference to the due diligence on the mineral resources of the PPG Project, the PG Project and the Puna Project performed by Golder Associates, an independent consultant engaged by the Company. The ratio of the measured and indicated amount between (a) the combined LCE reserves of the PPG Project, the PG Project and the Puna Project, multiplied by GFL International’s respective percentage ownership in each of these three projects and (b) the combined LCE reserves of the PG Project and the Puna Project, multiplied by Lithium Argentina’s respective percentage ownership in these two projects, is approximately equal to GFL International’s and Lithium Argentina’s respective equity interest in Millennial.

In arriving its conclusion, Golder Associates has relied on GFL International, Lithium Argentina, and their independent consultants for matters referring to site topography, site environmental information, exploration, drilling, and general project information. The mineral resource estimate of the three lithium brine projects was prepared by Golder Associates in accordance with the guidelines of the National Instrument 43-101 and best practices methods specific to brine resources were used.

Golder Associates believes that a relatively complete and reliable resource estimation has been completed previously by the above projects. At the same time, as the exploration work of projects continues and the resource model improves, it is judged that the above resource estimation results can be achieved within a reasonable range.

The contribution of GFL International to Millennial was determined through arm's length negotiation, with reference to the above quantitative model and a number of factors including the Development Plan, future production capacity, lithium price forecasts, local policy risks in Argentina, and the cost of capital, and after considering GFL International's contribution of proprietary technology through the technology license agreement, it was agreed that GFL International will own 67% of interest and Lithium Argentina will own 33% of interest in Millennial.

Given that the three lithium brine development projects are all located in Salta, Argentina and are adjacent to one another, and that the LCE extracted from these three projects are of similar quality, the Directors consider it appropriate to adopt a quantitative comparison primarily based on the total LCE reserves of the three projects. Additionally, since GFL International will be responsible for all liabilities and expenses associated with PPG ProjectCo, and Lithium Argentina will be responsible for all liabilities and expenses associated with PG ProjectCo and Puna ProjectCo prior to completion of the Restructuring, and that the Consolidated Project will form the sole asset of Millennial after the Restructuring, the Directors believe that the basis of assets contribution by the parties with reference to the parties' respective allocation in the LCE reserves of the three projects before the Assets Consolidation is fair and reasonable.

The principal amount under the New Debt Facility was determined based on Lithium Argentina's funding needs, including potential development costs for the Consolidated Project shared by Lithium Argentina, and the Group's medium-to-long term capital requirement. The Company has conducted a credit assessment on Lithium Argentina with reference to its latest audited financial statements published on the websites of the TSX and the NYSE. In addition, it is noted that the book value of the Millennial Security after the completion of the Assets Consolidation will be significantly higher than the principal amount. Based on the foregoing, the Company is satisfied that the risk exposure of the Group under the New Debt Facility is acceptable and the New Debt Facility is adequately secured. When setting the interest rate of the New Debt Facility, the Company has considered, among other factors, the Secured Overnight Finance Rate set by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, applicable local regulations and funding costs, prevailing bank deposit interests rates, and recent interest rate trends. The interest rate was finally determined after arm's length negotiation between GFL International and Lithium Argentina. The Group will finance the New Debt Facility by self-owned fund.

For further details in relation to the transaction, please refer to the Announcement.

Save as disclosed above, during the Reporting Period, the Group did not have any connected transactions required to be disclosed under the Hong Kong Listing Rules and were in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 14A of the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

## **Other Significant Events During the Reporting Period**

### ***Updates on Sonora Project in Mexico***

In May 2024, Ganfeng International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Bacanora Lithium Limited and Sonora Lithium Ltd. (“**Claimants**”), the controlled subsidiaries of the Company, initiated an arbitration proceeding against Mexico before the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“**ICSID**”) to challenge various measures that violated their rights under investment treaties. These measures included a series of laws, regulations, and related measures issued by Mexico, which effectively nationalized lithium resources, impacted the operation of the Sonora Lithium Project (“**Project**”) and culminated with the cancellation of the mineral concessions held by the Company’s Mexican subsidiaries on pretextual grounds.

During the Reporting Period, the Secretary General of ICSID has registered the arbitration, and the tribunal was formally constituted in January 2025. In April 2025, the Claimants submitted their memorial on the merits, witness statements and expert reports to the ICSID tribunal. In the ICSID arbitration, Claimants are asking the tribunal to order Mexico to fully repair the effects of its treaty violations in the form of: (i) the restitution of the concessions and associated rights to develop the Project in Mexico, as well as compensation for the Project’s delays; or (ii) compensation for the entire fair market value of the Project. In July 2025, the Company’s subsidiaries in Mexico withdrew the constitutional and administrative lawsuits filed in Mexico. The withdrawal of these proceedings in Mexico coincides with Claimants’ pursuit of the restitution remedy in the ongoing ICSID arbitration and will not cause a significant adverse impact to the Company and its subsidiaries. The final decision of arbitration has not yet been issued. There is uncertainty in the amount of compensation. The final compensation amount shall be subject to the decision of arbitration. The Board will actively pay attention to the progress of the matter and fulfil its information disclosure obligations in a timely manner.

## Share Schemes

### *2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme*

On 4 June 2021, the adoption of a share option incentive scheme (the “**2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme**”) was approved at the annual general meeting of the Company. Further particulars of the adoption of the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme are included in the circular of the Company dated 28 April 2021. On 7 June 2021, the Board approved the resolution on the adjustments to the matters relating to the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme and the resolution on the grant of share options to the participants of the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme. The Company adjusted the number of participants of the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme from 407 to 404 persons and granted share options to the participants. The total number of share options granted was adjusted from 15.794 million to 15.754 million.

1. The purpose of the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme: in order to further establish and improve the Company’s long-term incentive mechanism, attract and retain outstanding employees, fully motivate the mid-level and senior management and core technical or business personnel of the Company, effectively align the interests of Shareholders, the Company and the key individuals, and bring their attention to the Company’s long-term development.
2. Date of grant: 7 June 2021.
3. Number of grant: 15.7540 million.
4. Number of participants of grant: 404.
5. The maximum entitlement of each participant under the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme: no more than 11,492,116 A Shares, representing 1% of the relevant class of securities in issue when the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme was approved in the relevant annual general meeting and the class meetings.

6. The arrangement of validity period, vesting period and exercise period of the share option incentive scheme:
- (1) The validity period of the share option incentive scheme shall commence from the date of the grant of the share options and end on the date on which all the share options granted to the participants have been exercised or repurchased and cancelled, which shall not be longer than 60 months.
  - (2) The vesting period for the share options under the share option incentive scheme shall commence from the date of grant of the share options and end on the first exercisable date of the share options. The vesting periods of the share options are 12 months, 24 months, 36 months and 48 months, respectively. During the vesting periods, the share options which are granted to the participants shall not be transferred, pledged for guarantees or used for repayment of debt.
  - (3) The share options granted to the participants can be exercised after expiry of 12 months commencing from the date of the grant, subject to the consideration and approval of the share option incentive scheme at the 2020 annual general meeting and the class general meetings. The exercisable date must be a trading day and shall not fall within any of the following periods:
    - (i) the period commencing on 30 days prior to the announcements of periodic reports of the Company, or in the event of postponement in publishing the periodic reports for special reasons, 30 days prior to the original announcement date and ending on one day prior to the actual announcement date;
    - (ii) the period commencing on 10 days prior to the announcements of results forecast and preliminary results of the Company;
    - (iii) the period commencing on the date of the occurrence of material events that may have significant impacts on trading price of Shares and derivatives of the Company, or the date of entering into the decision-making process, and ending on two trading days after such events have been lawfully disclosed; and
    - (iv) other periods prescribed by the China Securities Regulatory Commission and SZSE.

During the exercise period, the participants are able to exercise the share options according to the following exercising arrangement upon the fulfillment of the exercise conditions for the share options granted under the share option incentive scheme.

The exercise periods of the share options granted under the share option incentive scheme and timetable for each exercise are set out below:

<b>Exercise arrangement</b>	<b>Exercise time</b>	<b>Exercise proportion</b>
First exercise period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 12 months from the grant date to the last trading day upon the expiry of 24 months from the grant date	25%
Second exercise period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 24 months from the grant date to the last trading day upon the expiry of 36 months from the grant date	25%
Third exercise period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 36 months from the grant date to the last trading day upon the expiry of 48 months from the grant date	25%
Fourth exercise period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 48 months from the grant date to the last trading day upon the expiry of 60 months from the grant date	25%

Share options for which exercise conditions are not fulfilled during the above agreed period shall not be exercised or deferred to be exercised during the next exercise period, and the Company shall cancel the underlying share options of the participants according to the principle stipulated in the share option incentive scheme. After the end of each exercise period of the share options, the share options of the participants for the current period that have not been exercised shall be terminated and cancelled by the Company.

7. No payment is required on application or acceptance of the share options under the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme.
8. The basis of determining the exercise price of the share options is as follows:
  - (1) The exercise price of the share options is RMB96.28 per A Share for the grant (i.e. upon the fulfillment of the exercise conditions of the share options, the participants are able to purchase the A Shares issued by the Company to the participants at the price of RMB96.28 per A Share).
  - (2) The exercise price of the share options for the grant shall not be lower than the nominal value of the Shares, and not lower than the higher of:
    - (i) the average trading price of A Shares of the Company on the last trading day preceding the date of the announcement of the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme (the total transaction value of A Shares on the last trading day/the total trading volume of A Shares on the last trading day), being RMB94.73 per A Share; and
    - (ii) the average trading price of A Shares of the Company for the last 20 trading days preceding the date of announcement of 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme (the total transaction value of A Shares for the last 20 trading days/the total trading volume of A Shares for the last 20 trading days), being RMB96.28 per A Share.
9. Cancellation of share options

According to the relevant regulations of the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme, the third exercise period has expired, and unexercised share options during the third exercise period need to be cancelled. During the fourth exercise period, the Company did not meet the performance requirement, the share options during the fourth period cannot be exercised and must be cancelled. 5,162.15 thousand units of 2021 Share Options that have not been exercised during the third exercise period were cancelled by the Company; 5,162.15 thousand units of 2021 Share Options that cannot be exercised in the fourth period have been cancelled by the Company. After the completion of the cancellation on 16 June 2025, there are no remaining share options under the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme. Please refer to the overseas regulatory announcement of the Company dated 11 June 2025 and 16 June 2025 for further details.

Save as disclosed information above, no share options granted under the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme had lapsed or been cancelled during the Reporting Period.

Details of the movement in the 2021 Share Options of the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme during the Reporting Period are set out in the table below:

Name	Position(s)	As at 1 January 2025 (0'000 A Shares)	Granted during the Reporting Period (0'000 A Shares)	Exercised during the Reporting Period (0'000 A Shares) (Note 2)	Cancelled during the Reporting Period (0'000 A Shares)	Lapsed during the Reporting Period (0'000 A Shares)	As at 31 December 2025 (0'000 A Shares) (Note 4)
Directors and senior management of the Company							
Shen Haibo	Executive Director	14.00	-	-	14.00	-	-
Huang Ting	Executive Director, vice president and financial director	6.30	-	-	6.30	-	-
Liao Cui	Employee Director	6.30	-	-	6.30	-	-
Fu Lihua	Vice president	10.50	-	-	10.50	-	-
Xiong Xunman	Vice president	10.50	-	-	10.50	-	-
Ren Yuchen	Secretary of the Board	4.90	-	-	4.90	-	-
Deng Zhaonan	Executive Director (Retired on 28 April 2025)	14.00	-	-	14.00	-	-
Core management and core technical (business) personnel		965.93	-	-	965.93	-	-
Total		<u>1,032.43</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,032.43</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

*Notes:*

1. The 2021 Share Options were granted on 7 June 2021 at an exercise price of RMB96.28 per unit. The closing price of the A Shares immediately before the date of grant (being 4 June 2021) was RMB92.11. On 1 July 2022, the Company adjusted the number and exercise price of the 2021 Share Options granted but had not yet been exercised. The exercise price of the 2021 Share Options was adjusted from RMB96.28 per unit to RMB68.771 per unit.
2. No 2021 Share Options have been exercised during the Reporting Period.
3. The exercise price of the cancelled 2021 Share Options is RMB68.771 per unit.

4. As at 31 December 2025, the Company had 0 outstanding 2021 Share Options.
5. Pursuant to the rules of the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme, no further share options would be granted pursuant to the scheme mandate. 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 at the date of this announcement, the total number of A Shares available for issue under the 2021 Share Option Incentive Scheme was 0.
6. No 2021 Share Options have been granted during the Reporting Period.

### ***The 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme***

On 25 August 2022, a share option incentive scheme (the “**2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme**”) was approved at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company. Further details of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme are included in the circular of the Company dated 5 August 2022. On 5 September 2022, the Board approved the resolution on the adjustments to the matters relating to 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme of the Company and the resolution on the grant of share options to the participants of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme. The Company adjusted the number of participants of the share option incentive scheme from 113 to 110 persons and granted share options to the participants. The total number of share options granted was adjusted from 2.17 million to 2.065 million.

Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme, in the event of any capitalization issue, bonus issue or share subdivision prior to the exercise of the share options, the Company shall adjust the exercise price of the share options accordingly. Due to the issuance of the Bonus Issue, the exercise price and number of share options initially intended to be granted under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme were adjusted. The exercise price of the share options was adjusted from RMB118.86 per unit (A share) to RMB84.90 per unit (A share), while the number of share options was adjusted from 2.065 million to 2.891 million. On 5 September 2022, 2.891 million share options (representing 2.891 million A Shares which may be issued upon exercise of all such share options) were granted to 110 participants under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme at an exercise price of RMB84.90 per A Share. The summary of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme are as follows:

1. The purpose of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme: in order to further establish and improve the Company’s long-term incentive mechanism, attract and retain outstanding employees, fully motivate the core management and core technical or business personnel of the Company, effectively align the interests of Shareholders, the Company and the key individuals, and bring their attention to the Company’s long-term development.
2. Date of grant: 5 September 2022.

3. Number of grant: 2.891 million.
4. Number of participants of grant: 110.
5. The maximum entitlement of each participant under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme: no more than 16,131,456.89 A Shares, representing 1% of the relevant class of securities in issue when the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme was approved in the relevant extraordinary general meeting and the class meetings.
6. The arrangement of validity period, vesting period and exercise period of the the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme:
  - (1) The validity period of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme shall commence from the date of the grant of the Share Options and end on the date on which all the Share Options granted to the Participants have been exercised or repurchased and cancelled, which shall not be longer than 60 months.
  - (2) The Vesting Period for the Share Options under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme shall commence from the date of grant of the Share Options and end on the Exercisable Date of the Share Options. The Vesting Periods of the Share Options are 12 months, 24 months, 36 months and 48 months, respectively. During the Vesting Periods, the Share Options which are granted to the Participants shall not be transferred, pledged for guarantees or used for repayment of debt.
  - (3) The Share Options granted to the Participants can be exercised after expiry of 12 months commencing from the date of the grant, subject to the consideration and approval of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme at the EGM and the Class Meetings. The Exercisable Date must be a trading day and shall not fall within any of the following periods:
    - (i) the period commencing on 30 days prior to the announcements of periodic reports of the Company, or in the event of postponement in publishing the periodic reports for special reasons, 30 days prior to the original announcement date and ending on one day prior to the actual announcement date;
    - (ii) the period commencing on 10 days prior to the announcements of results forecast and preliminary results of the Company;

- (iii) the period commencing on the date of the occurrence of material events that may have significant impacts on trading price of Shares and derivatives of the Company, or the date of entering into the decision-making process, and ending on two trading days after such events have been lawfully disclosed; and
- (iv) other periods prescribed by the China Securities Regulatory Commission and SZSE.

During the Exercise Period, the Participants are able to exercise the Share Options according to the following exercising arrangement upon the fulfillment of the Exercise Conditions for the Share Options granted under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme.

The Exercise Period of the Share Options granted under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme and timetable for each Exercise are set out below:

<b>Exercise arrangement</b>	<b>Exercise time</b>	<b>Exercise proportion</b>
First exercise period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 12 months from the grant date to the last trading day upon the expiry of 24 months from the grant date	25%
Second exercise period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 24 months from the grant date to the last trading day upon the expiry of 36 months from the grant date	25%
Third exercise period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 36 months from the grant date to the last trading day upon the expiry of 48 months from the grant date	25%
Fourth exercise period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 48 months from the grant date to the last trading day upon the expiry of 60 months from the grant date	25%

Share Options for which Exercise Conditions are not fulfilled during the above agreed period shall not be exercised or deferred to be exercised during the next Exercise Period, and the Company shall cancel the underlying Share Options of the Participants according to the principle stipulated in the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme. After the end of each Exercise Period of the Share Options, the Share Options of the Participants for the current period that have not been exercised shall be terminated and cancelled by the Company.

7. No payment is required on application or acceptance of the share options under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme.
8. The basis of determining the exercise price of the share options is as follows:
  - (1) The exercise price of the share options is RMB118.86 per A Share for the grant (i.e. upon the fulfillment of the exercise conditions of the share options, the participants are able to purchase the A Shares issued by the Company to the participants at the price of RMB118.86 per A Share).
  - (2) The exercise price of the share options for the grant shall not be lower than the nominal value of the Shares, and not lower than the higher of:
    - (i) the average trading price of A Shares of the Company on the last trading day preceding the date of the announcement of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme (the total transaction value of A Shares on the last trading day/the total trading volume of A Shares on the last trading day), being RMB118.86 per A Share; and
    - (ii) the average trading price of A Shares of the Company for the last 20 trading days preceding the date of announcement of 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme (the total transaction value of A Shares for the last 20 trading days/the total trading volume of A Shares for the last 20 trading days), being RMB110.16 per A Share.

## 9. Cancellation of share options

Given that 7 participants under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme (“**2022 Participants**”) resigned due to personal reasons, the Company decided to cancel the qualification of the abovementioned 2022 Participants, representing 143.5 thousand units of 2022 Share Options in total. According to the relevant regulations of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme, the second exercise period has expired, and unexercised share options during the second exercise period need to be cancelled. During the third exercise period, the Company did not meet the performance requirement, and the share options during the third period cannot be exercised and must be cancelled. 623.0 thousand units of 2022 Share Options that have not been exercised during the second exercise period were cancelled by the Company; 551.25 thousand units of 2022 Share Options that cannot be exercised in the third period have been cancelled by the Company. Immediately following the completion of the cancellation of the aforesaid 1,317.75 thousand units of 2022 Share Options on 13 October 2025, 551.25 thousand units of 2022 Share Options remained outstanding under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme. Please refer to the overseas regulatory announcement of the Company dated 25 September 2025 and 14 October 2025 for further details.

During the Reporting Period, save as disclosed information above, no share options granted under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme had lapsed or been cancelled.

Details of the movement in the 2022 Share Options of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme during the Reporting Period are set out in the table below:

Position(s)	As at 1 January 2025 (0'000 A Shares)	Granted during the Reporting Period (0'000 A Shares)	Exercised during the Reporting Period (0'000 A Shares)	Cancelled during the Reporting Period (0'000 A Shares)	Lapsed during the Reporting Period (0'000 A Shares)	As at 31 December 2025 (0'000 A Shares)
Core management and core technical or business personnel	186.9	-	-	131.775	-	55.125
Total	186.9	-	-	131.775	-	55.125

*Notes:*

1. The 2022 Share Options were granted on 5 September 2022 at an exercise price of RMB84.90 per unit. The closing price of the A Shares immediately before the date of grant (being 2 September 2022) was RMB82.86.
2. No 2022 Share Options have been exercised during the Reporting Period.
3. The exercise price of the cancelled 2022 Share Options is RMB82.86 per unit.
4. As at 31 December 2025, the Company had a total of 551,250 outstanding 2022 Share Options, and it shall be vested and exercisable during the period commencing 5 September 2026 and ending on 4 September 2027.
5. Pursuant to the rules of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme, no further share options would be granted pursuant to the scheme mandate. 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 at the date of this announcement, the total number of Shares available for issue under the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme was 551,250 (options had been granted and were outstanding), representing approximately 0.0263% of the Shares (excluding treasury shares as defined in the Hong Kong Listing Rules) in issue as at the date of this announcement. The remaining life of the 2022 Share Option Incentive Scheme is approximately two years.

***Grant of Restricted Share Units (the “RSUs”) under the Restricted Share Unit Scheme (the “RSU Scheme”)***

References are made to the supplemental circular of the Company dated 26 May 2022 and the poll results announcement of the Company dated 15 June 2022 in relation to the adoption of the RSU Scheme, which was approved by the Shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 15 June 2022.

On 12 July 2023, RSUs with 3,470,000 underlying H Shares (the “**2023 Grant**”) were granted to 72 eligible persons of the RSU Scheme selected by the Board or its delegatee in accordance with the rules of the RSU Scheme (the “**2023 Selected Participants**”). The 2023 Selected Participants comprise 4 connected persons and 68 independent third parties of the Company and its connected persons (as defined under the Hong Kong Listing Rules) with 410,000 underlying H Shares and 3,060,000 underlying H Shares granted, respectively. The underlying H Shares under the 2023 Grant accounts for approximately 0.86% of the then total number of issued H Shares and approximately 0.17% of the then total issued share capital of the Company as of the date of the 2023 Grant. The closing price of the H Shares immediately before the day on which the 2023 Grant was made (i.e. 11 July 2023) was HKD51.50.

On 19 January 2024, RSUs with 1,500,000 underlying H Shares (the “**2024 First Grant**”) were granted to 4 eligible persons of the RSU Scheme selected by the Board or its delegatee in accordance with the rules of the RSU Scheme (the “**2024 First Selected Participants**”). The 2024 First Selected Participants are 4 connected persons of the Company with 1,500,000 underlying H Shares granted. The underlying H Shares under the 2024 First Grant accounts for approximately 0.37% of the then total number of issued H Shares and approximately 0.07% of the then total issued share capital of the Company as of the date of the 2024 First Grant. The closing price of the H Shares immediately before the day on which the 2024 First Grant was made (i.e. 18 January 2024) was HKD25.35.

On 10 July 2024, RSUs with 350,000 underlying H Shares (the “**2024 Second Grant**”) were granted to 2 eligible persons of the RSU Scheme selected by the Board or its delegatee in accordance with the rules of the RSU Scheme (the “**2024 Second Selected Participants**”). The 2024 Second Selected Participants are 2 independent third parties of the Company and its connected persons with 350,000 underlying H Shares granted. The underlying H Shares under the 2024 Second Grant accounts for approximately 0.09% of the then total number of issued H Shares and approximately 0.02% of the then total issued share capital of the Company as of the date of the 2024 Second Grant. The closing price of the H Shares immediately before the day on which the 2024 Second Grant was made (i.e. 9 July 2024) was HKD15.48.

On 16 December 2025, RSUs with 100,000 underlying H Shares (the “**2025 Grant**”) were granted to 2 eligible persons of the RSU Scheme selected by the Board or its delegatee in accordance with the rules of the RSU Scheme (the “**2025 Selected Participants**”). The 2025 Selected Participants comprise 1 connected person and 1 independent third party of the Company and its connected persons with 50,000 underlying H Shares granted, respectively. The underlying H Shares under the 2025 Grant accounts for approximately 0.02% of the then total number of issued H Shares and approximately 0.01% of the then total issued share capital of the Company as of the date of the 2025 Grant. The closing price of the H Shares immediately before the day on which the 2025 Grant was made (i.e. 15 December 2025) was HKD50.15.

The summarised rules of the RSU Scheme are as follows:

1. The purposes of the RSU Scheme are: (i) to stimulate the proactiveness of the Eligible Persons, encourage their innovation to create value, enhance profit, achieve competitive goals, and ultimately maximise return for the Shareholders; (ii) to promote the strategic development and realize the goals of the Company: to incentivise Eligible Persons to create value for customers and Shareholders, and increase the Company's competitiveness; to incentivise Eligible Persons to align the Company's development strategy with theirs and thus creating Shareholder's value as a whole; (iii) to optimise the remuneration structure of the Group's employees through RSUs and provide them with a mechanism to own equity interests in the Company for interests and risks sharing; and (iv) to attract, motivate and retain core capable talents of the Group for the future business development and expansion of the Group.
2. The eligible participants of the RSU Scheme (the "**Eligible Person(s)**") include any individual, being an employee or contractual staff of any members of the Group, director (excluding independent non-executive director), supervisor, senior management, key operating team member of any member of the Group who the Board or its delegatee considers, in their sole discretion, to have significantly contributed or will significantly contribute to the development of the Group.
3. The aggregate number of H Shares underlying the RSUs to be granted under the RSU Scheme shall not exceed 3% of the total number of entire issued H Shares as at the relevant grant date. Accordingly, the number of RSUs available for grant under the scheme limit of the RSU Scheme as at 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025 are 14,493,021 units, based on 3% of the number of the entire issued H Shares as at 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025.
4. There is no maximum entitlement of each participant under the RSU Scheme.
5. The arrangement of validity period, vesting period and exercise period of the RSU Scheme are as follows:
  - (1) Unless early termination of the RSU Scheme pursuant to the rules of the RSU Scheme, the RSU Scheme shall be valid and effective for the period commencing on the date on which the Shareholders approved the RSU Scheme, and ending on the business day immediately prior to the tenth (10th) anniversary of the date on which the Shareholders approved the RSU Scheme (after which no further RSUs will be granted or accepted). The Board or its delegatee may, from time to time, while the RSU Scheme and the relevant award letter are in force and subject to all applicable laws, rules and regulations, determine such vesting criteria and conditions or periods for the awards to be vested hereunder.

- (2) The vesting period of the Awards under the 2023 Grant, 2024 First Grant and 2024 Second Grant are as follows <sup>(Note)</sup>:

<b>Vesting Arrangement</b>	<b>Vesting Period</b>	<b>Vesting percentage</b>
First vesting period	From the grant date to the first vesting date (12 July 2024)	25%
Second vesting period	From the grant date to the second vesting date (12 July 2025)	25%
Third vesting period	From the grant date to the third vesting date (12 July 2026)	25%
Fourth vesting period	From the grant date to the fourth vesting date (12 July 2027)	25%

*Note:* If the vesting date is not a business day, the vesting date shall, subject to any trading halt or suspension in trading of the H Shares, be the business day immediately thereafter.

- (3) The vesting period of the Awards under the 2025 Grant are as follows (Note):

<b>Vesting Arrangement</b>	<b>Vesting Period</b>	<b>Vesting percentage</b>
First vesting period	From the grant date to 12 July 2026	50%
Second vesting period	From the grant date to 12 July 2027	50%

*Note:* If the vesting date is not a business day, the vesting date shall, subject to any trading halt or suspension in trading of the H Shares, be the business day immediately thereafter.

- (4) The vesting period of the Awards under the 2023 Grant, 2024 First Grant and 2024 Second Grant are as follows:

<b>Exercise Arrangement</b>	<b>Exercise Period</b>	<b>Exercise percentage</b>
First exercise period	Within four years from the date of expiration of the first anniversary of the grant date (the first vesting date)	25%
Second exercise period	Within three years from the date of expiration of the second anniversary of the grant date (the second vesting date)	25%
Third exercise period	Within two years from the date of expiration of the third anniversary of the grant date (the third vesting date)	25%
Fourth exercise period	Within one year from the date of expiration of the fourth anniversary of the grant date (the fourth vesting date)	25%

- (5) The vesting period of the Awards under the 2025 Grant are as follows:

<b>Exercise Arrangement</b>	<b>Exercise Period</b>	<b>Exercise percentage</b>
First exercise period	Within two years from 12 July 2026	50%
Second exercise period	Within one year from 12 July 2027	50%

The RSUs can be exercised after vesting. The RSUs shall be exercisable in accordance with the vesting schedule specified in the relevant award letter and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the RSU Scheme. In addition, the RSUs shall be subject to the provisions of section 19 of the RSU Scheme with respect to the termination of the RSU Scheme.

6. No payment is required on application or acceptance of the awards under the 2023 Grant, 2024 First Grant, 2024 Second Grant and 2025 Grant.
7. The exercise price of the RSUs under the 2023 Grant, 2024 First Grant, 2024 Second Grant and 2025 Grant is equivalent to 50% of the closing price of the H Shares on the 2023 grant date (i.e., the exercise price per unit of RSU under the 2023 Grant, 2024 First Grant, 2024 Second Grant and 2025 Grant is HKD25.95).
8. As at the date of this announcement, the remaining life of the RSU Scheme is approximately six years.
9. Lapse of RSUs : given that 7 selected participants under the RSU Scheme resigned due to personal reasons, the Company decided to cancel the qualification of the abovementioned selected participants, representing 320.0 thousand units of RSUs in total. After such adjustments, the number of selected participants is adjusted from 69 to 62. Given that during the vesting period of the RSU Scheme, some selected participants did not meet the conditions for full vesting, the 427,250 units of RSUs granted to selected participants but not approved for exercise shall not be exercised and shall be immediately forfeited by the Company.

The Directors (including the independent non-executive Directors) are of the view that the 2023 Grant, 2024 First Grant, 2024 Second Grant and 2025 Grant are conducted on normal commercial terms, and are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

### **Selected participants under the RSU Scheme**

As of 31 December 2025, there were a total of 62 selected participants (the “**RSU Selected Participants**”), which comprise 7 connected persons of the Company and 55 independent third parties of the Company and its connected person (as defined under the Hong Kong Listing Rules). Each grant of an award to a Director or connected person of the Company was approved by all independent non-executive Directors and subject to the Hong Kong Listing Rules and any applicable laws and regulations.

Details of the 2023 Grant, 2024 First Grant, 2024 Second Grant and 2025 Grant comprising both vested and unvested awards are set out as follows:

Name	Position	As at 1 January 2025	Granted during the Reporting Period	Exercised during the Reporting Period	Cancelled during the Reporting Period	Lapsed during the Reporting Period	As at 31 December 2025
<b>Director of the Company</b>							
Li Liangbin	Executive Director	600,000	-	-	-	45,000	555,000
Wang Xiaoshen	Executive Director	600,000	-	-	-	45,000	555,000
Li Chenglin	Executive Director	100,000	50,000	-	-	7,500	142,500
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97,500</b>	<b>1,252,500</b>
<b>Others</b>							
Senior management, mid-level managers, basic-level managers, backbone members of technicians and other technicians		3,550,000	50,000	850,500	-	649,750	2,099,750
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,850,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>850,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>747,250</b>	<b>3,352,250</b>

*Notes:*

1. During the Reporting Period, RSUs were granted on 16 December 2025 at an exercise price of HKD25.95 per unit. The closing price of the H Shares immediately before the date of grant (15 December 2025) was HKD50.15;
2. During the Reporting Period, the weighted average closing price of the H Shares immediately before the dates on which the RSUs were exercised was approximately HKD41.20 (for the RSUs exercised by senior management, mid-level managers, basic-level managers, backbone members of technicians and other technicians).
3. The exercise price of the lapsed RSUs is HKD25.95 per unit.
4. The number of the relevant H Shares underlying the unexercised RSUs as at the end of the Reporting Period was 3,352,250, of which:
  - a. 555,625 units of RSUs could be vested and exercisable during the period commencing 12 July 2024 and ending on 11 July 2028;

- b. 535,375 units of RSUs shall be vested and exercisable during the period commencing 12 July 2025 and ending on 11 July 2028;
  - c. 1,130,625 units of RSUs shall be vested and exercisable during the period commencing 12 July 2026 and ending on 11 July 2028; and
  - d. 1,130,625 units of RSUs shall be vested and exercisable during the period commencing 12 July 2027 and ending on 11 July 2028.
5. Since the adoption of the RSU Scheme, no RSUs have been granted to the five highest paid individuals during the Reporting Period (other than the directors).
6. No new Shares would be issued nor treasury shares would be transferred pursuant to the RSU Scheme.

### **Vesting conditions**

The vesting of the awards granted under the RSU Scheme is subject to the award letter, the following condition and any other applicable vesting conditions as set out in the RSU Scheme. If any selected participant fails to fulfil the vesting conditions applicable to the relevant awards, all the RSUs underlying the relevant awards which may otherwise be vesting during the respective vesting period shall not be vested and become immediately forfeited with respect to such selected participant. The Trustee shall be notified of such forfeiture and such forfeited shares shall be held by the Trustee as returned shares. The Board's or its delegatee's decision on whether the vesting conditions are fulfilled and satisfied shall be conclusive and final.

The vesting conditions for the 2023 Grant, 2024 First Grant, 2024 Second Grant and 2025 Grant are set out below:

According to the position(s) of a selected participant, select the completion status of the company level performance goal in the financial year or the completion status of the team/subsidiary level performance goal to which the selected participant belongs in the financial year as the basis for determining the actual vesting amount of the award of a selected participant in the corresponding vesting period. The actual vesting amount of the award vested to a selected participant for the respective vesting periods shall be equal to the standard coefficient multiplied by the planned vesting amount for the respective vesting periods. The calculation method of the standard coefficient of the company level performance goal is that if the completion ratio of the company level performance goal in the financial year reaches 70% or above, the standard coefficient is 1.0; if the completion ratio is 50%-69%, the standard coefficient is 0.8; and if the completion ratio does not reach 50%, the standard coefficient is 0. The calculation method of the standard coefficient of the performance goal of team/subsidiary level is that if the completion ratio of the team/subsidiary level performance goal in the financial year reaches 80% or above, the standard coefficient for that financial year is the corresponding completion ratio, and if the completion ratio does not reach 80%, the standard coefficient is 0.

If the 2023 Selected Participant of Chinese nationality working in Argentina returns to China during their office period (including but not limited to reasons such as changes in job position, resignation or cessation of employment), the 2023 Selected Participant will cease to be an Eligible Person, all vested RSUs and any outstanding RSUs not yet vested shall be immediately forfeited, unless the Board or its delegatee determines otherwise at their absolute discretion.

## **Calculation of the Fair Value of the Awards on 2025 Grant date**

### ***(1) Accounting Treatment***

In accordance with the requirements of the IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment, the Company shall, on each balance sheet date during the vesting period, adjust the estimated number of Shares as an award that may be exercised in accordance with the latest number of the RSU Selected Participants who have fulfilled the exercise conditions and the performance indicators, and recognize the services received during the period as the relevant costs or expenses and capital reserve in accordance with the fair value of the Shares as an award on the grant date.

### ***(2) Calculation of the Fair Value under RSU Scheme***

According to the relevant provisions on the determination of fair value in the IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment, an appropriate valuation model is required to be selected to calculate the fair value under RSU Scheme. The Company chooses Black-Scholes model (B-S model) to calculate the fair value, and then uses the model to calculate the total fair value to be HKD2,516,045 as at the grant date.

The specific parameters were selected as below:

- (i) Price of the Underlying Shares: HKD49.08 per Share (the closing price was HKD49.08 on the grant date)
- (ii) Exercise price: HKD25.95 per H Share
- (iii) Validity Period: 6 and 18 months, respectively (based on the period commencing from Grant Date and ending on the first Exercisable Date for each respective period)
- (iv) Historical volatility ratio: 61.0334%, 62.9812% (adopted the historical volatility ratio of the H Share of the Company in the latest one and two year)
- (v) Risk-free interest rate: 3.1140% (adopted the HKD Overnight Interest Settlement Rates on grant date)

(vi) Dividend yield: 0.71% (adopted the dividend rate of the Company in one year prior to the 2025 First Grant)

The fair value is only an estimate made by the Company under the Black-Scholes model and a number of assumptions. Therefore, the fair value estimated is subject to uncertainty and the limitation of the model.

### **(3) Impact on the operating performance of the Company**

The fair value of the Shares as an award on the grant date which is determined in accordance with the relevant valuation method, and the costs of payment of Shares under the RSU Scheme which is determined finally, will be amortized in accordance with the percentage of Shares exercised during the implementation of the RSU Scheme. The award costs incurred from the RSU Scheme will be charged to the recurring profit and loss.

The Company granted awards to the Selected Participants in December 2025, according to the requirements of the PRC accounting standards, the impact of the awards granted under the RSU Scheme on accounting costs of each period is shown in the following table:

<b>Number of awards granted</b> <i>(0'000)</i>	<b>Total costs to be amortized</b> <i>(HKD0'000)</i>	<b>2025</b> <i>(HKD0'000)</i>	<b>2026</b> <i>(HKD0'000)</i>	<b>2027</b> <i>(HKD0'000)</i>
10	251.60	12.99	197.50	41.11

*Note:* The above results do not represent the final accounting cost, in addition to the actual grant date, grant price and grant number, the actual accounting cost also relates to the number of equity which actually takes effect and lapses, and the final results of the impact of the above costs amortization on the operation results of the Company is subject to the annual audit report to be issued by the accountant firm.

According to the preliminary evaluation by the Company based on the information available, without taking into account the stimulus effects of the RSU Scheme on the results of the Company, the amortization of the costs of RSU Scheme shall affect the net profit of each year during the validity period, but the effect will not be substantial. Taking into consideration the positive impact of the RSU Scheme on the development of the Company, such as motivating the management team, increasing the operational efficiency, and reducing agent costs, the benefits generated from the improvement in the Company's results due to the RSU Scheme shall far exceed the increase in expenses.

## Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The adoption of the employee stock ownership plan of the Company (the “**Employee Stock Ownership Plan**”) was approved by the Shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 15 June 2022. The source of A Shares of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is the A Shares purchased through the secondary market (including but not limited to bidding transactions and block transactions) and other ways as permitted by the relevant laws (the “**Target Shares**”). No new Shares would be issued pursuant to the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The summarised rules of the 2023 Employee Stock Ownership Plan are as follows:

1. The purposes of the 2023 Employee Stock Ownership Plan are: to establish and improve the benefit sharing mechanism between employees and the Shareholders, improve the corporate governance of the Company, enhance the cohesion of employees and the overall competitiveness of the Company, and ensure the achievement of the Company’s future development strategy and business objectives.
2. The participants of the 2023 Employee Stock Ownership Plan are Directors, supervisors, senior management personnels, core management personnels and key employees of the Company who have been playing an important role in and having an influence on the overall performance and medium and long-term development of the Company. The total number of employees participating in the 2023 Employee Stock Ownership Plan shall not exceed 595 (excluding reserved shares), and the final distribution share and proportion of each participant is subject to the actual distribution.
3. The total number of A Shares held under all effective employee stock ownership plans shall not exceed 10% of the total share capital of the Company. Accordingly, The total number of A Shares held under all effective employee stock ownership plans shall not exceed 209,669,440, based on 10% of the number of the total share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2025.
4. The accumulated Shares held by any participant under all effective employee stock ownership plans shall not exceed 1% of the total share capital of the Company.

5. The arrangement of term, lock-up period and performance assessment of the 2023 Employee Stock Ownership Plan are as follows:

The term of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is 72 months, starting from the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of Employee Stock Ownership Plan. The Employee Stock Ownership Plan will be automatically terminated if not extended upon expiry. Within ten days before the expiry of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan, as agreed by the participants of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (the “ **Holders**”) present at the highest internal management authority of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (the “ **Holders’ Meeting**”) holding more than 2/3 of the total units and submitted to the Board for consideration and approval, the term of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan can be extended. Provided that the shares of the Company held by the Employee Stock Ownership Plan cannot be fully disposed of prior to the expiry of the term due to suspension of trading or short window period, the duration of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan may be extended, as agreed by the attending Holders with more than two-thirds of the total units at the Holders’ Meeting, and as considered and approved by the Board of the Company. The lock-up period of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is 12 months, calculated from the date of completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company. The first grant shall be vested in four batches as to 25% for each batch, provided that the performance results and personal performance results are achieved in the four fiscal years from 2023 to 2026. The reserved grant shall be vested in three batches as to 30%, 30%, and 40% respectively, provided that the performance results and personal performance results are achieved in the three fiscal years from 2024 to 2026.

- (1) The vesting time of first grant part are as follow:

The first batch vesting time: The number of vested shares shall be 25% of the total number of Target Shares held under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan from the first trading day after 12 months following the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan to the day of the last trading day within 24 months from the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The second batch vesting time: The number of vested shares shall be 25% of the total number of Target Shares held under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan from the first trading day after 24 months following the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan to the day of the last trading day within 36 months from the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The third batch vesting time: The number of vested shares shall be 25% of the total number of Target Shares held under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan from the first trading day after 36 months following the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the first grant of the Company under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan to the day of the last trading day within 48 months from the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The fourth batch vesting time: The number of vested shares shall be 25% of the total number of Target Shares held under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan from the first trading day after 48 months following the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan to the day of the last trading day within 60 months from the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The vesting time of reserved grant part are as follow:

The first batch vesting time: The number of vested shares shall be 30% of the total number of Target Shares held under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan from the first trading day after 12 months following the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the reserved grant part of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan to the day of the last trading day within 24 months from the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the reserved grant part of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The second batch vesting time: The number of vested shares shall be 30% of the total number of Target Shares held under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan from the first trading day after 24 months following the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the reserved grant part of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan to the day of the last trading day within 36 months from the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the reserved grant part of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The third batch vesting time: The number of vested shares shall be 40% of the total number of Target Shares held under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan from the first trading day after 36 months following the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the reserved grant part of the Company under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan to the day of the last trading day within 48 months from the date when the Company announces the completion of the purchase of the shares of the Company under the reserved grant part of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The Target Shares acquired by the Employee Stock Ownership Plan and the shares derived from the distribution of dividends by the listed Company and the conversion of capital reserves shall also comply with the above lock-up arrangement.

(2) Performance assessment of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan

a. Performance assessment at segment/subsidiary level

The Employee Stock Ownership Plan sets performance assessment targets at the sector/subsidiary level. The vesting assessment period of the first grant part covers four accounting years from 2023 to 2026, the vesting assessment period of the reserved grant part covers three accounting years from 2024 to 2026. The assessment shall be conducted once an accounting year. Vesting is subject to the fulfillment of the performance commitment to the Company made by the segment or subsidiary to which the Holders belong. Detailed arrangements for vesting are shown in the following table:

<b>Assessment results</b>	<b>Actual fulfillment of performance commitment</b>	<b>Method for vesting</b>
Fulfilled	$P \geq 100\%$	All the units which are to be vested by the Holders in the segment/subsidiary for the period can be vested
	$80\% \leq P < 100\%$	“80% of the units which are to be vested by the Holders in the segment/subsidiary for the period” can be vested and the remaining shall be recovered by the Management Committee
Not fulfilled	$P < 80\%$	None of the units which are to be vested by the Holders in the segment/subsidiary for the period can be vested and all of them shall be recovered by the Management Committee

The units which are to be vested by the Holders in the segment/subsidiary for the period can only be vested fully or partially when the performance commitment has been fulfilled in the assessment for the previous year; if the segment/subsidiary fails to fulfill its performance commitment, the portion out of the units which have been granted to and are to be vested by the Holders in the segment/subsidiary for the period shall be recovered by the Management Committee according to the requirements under the Stock Ownership Plan. After the expiration of the lock-up period, the Target Shares shall be sold, and the funds obtained from the sale of such shares shall belong to the Company.

b. Performance assessment at individual level

The performance assessment at the Holders level shall be implemented in accordance with the current internal performance assessment regulation of the Company, and the actual number of shares vested to the Holders shall be determined based on the assessment results of the Holders. If the Company achieves its performance target, the number of Stock Ownership Plan units a Holder actually shall be vested for a particular year = Number of units the Holders plan to be vested for the year × Personal vesting ratio (Referred to the table below):

Assessment results(S)	S≥80	80 > S≥70	70 > S≥60	S < 60
Personal vesting ratio	1.0	0.9	0.8	0

If the individual performance assessment at the Holders level during the vesting assessment period is “S≥80”, the Holder shall vest the corresponding equity interests of the Target Shares for that period in accordance with the above rules. If the performance assessment at the Holders level during the vesting assessment period is “80 > S≥70”, “70 > S≥60” and “S < 60”, the Holder shall not vest the corresponding proportion of the equity interests of the Target Shares for that period, and the Management Committee shall withdraw the shares that have not met the vesting conditions. The Management Committee has the right to decide to grant the shares to other employees again, who should meet the criteria for participating in the Employee Stock Ownership Plan, and the detail shall be determined by the Management Committee. If the grant of the shares is not completed during the term of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan, the Management Committee shall sell such portion of the Target Shares after the expiration of the lock-up period, the funds obtained from the sale of such portion of the shares shall be vested in the Company.

The lock-up period and vesting arrangement of the Stock Ownership Plan reflect the long-term nature of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan, and at the same time established strict segment/subsidiary performance assessment and individual performance assessment to prevent short-term interests and closely bundle the interests of shareholders with those of employees.

6. No payment is required on application or acceptance of the units under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.
7. There is no exercise price under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.
8. As at the date of this announcement, the remaining life of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is approximately four years.

### **The purchase of the shares of the Company under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan**

From 20 December 2023 to 15 January 2024, a total of 7,167,467 A Shares were purchased under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan via the SZSE trading system by way of trading through price bidding in the secondary market, representing approximately 0.36% of the total share capital of the Company, with the highest price being RMB45.60 per share, the lowest price being RMB38.22 per share, the average trading price being RMB41.42 per share, and the total transaction amount being approximately RMB296,850,700, which was financed by the special fund provided for the Employee Stock Ownership Plan, and the actual purchases made by employees were in line with the relevant contents of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan as considered and approved at the general meeting, thus the purchase of the shares of the Company under the first grant of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan was completed. The term of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan has formally come into force on 15 January 2024.

From 2 July 2024 to 18 July 2024, a total of 478,280 A Shares were purchased under the reserved part of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan via the SZSE trading system by way of trading through price bidding in the secondary market, representing approximately 0.02% of the total share capital of the Company, with the highest price being RMB29.65 per share, the lowest price being RMB28.20 per share, the average trading price being RMB28.90 per share, and the total transaction amount being approximately RMB13,821.4 thousand, which was financed by the special fund provided for the Employee Stock Ownership Plan, and the actual purchases made by employees were in line with the relevant contents of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan as considered and approved at the general meeting, thus the purchase of the shares of the Company under the reserved part of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan was completed.

The total amount of fund for the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is subscribed in “units”, each of which being RMB1.00. The units of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan shall not exceed 320 million units, among which the reserved part of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan shall not exceed 20 million units. All of participants in the reserved part are core management and core employees of the Company, with no directors, supervisors and senior management. The specific proportion of the grant part in the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is as follows:

Name	Position	Remaining units as at 1 January 2025 (10,000 units)	Vested during the Reporting Period (10,000 units)	Lapsed during the Reporting Period (10,000 units)	Remaining units as at 31 December 2025 (10,000 units)
<b>Directors and senior management of the Company</b>					
Shen Haibo	Director	285.9730	71.4932	–	214.4798
	Director, financial director, vice president				
Huang Ting		214.4798	53.6199	–	160.8599
Liao Cui	Director	128.6878	32.1719	–	96.5159
Sub-total		<u>629.1406</u>	<u>157.285</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>471.8556</u>
<b>Other employee participants</b>					
Core management, core employees		29,055.9294 1382.14 (actual allocated amount <sup>Note 9</sup> )	6,905.3717	356.674	21,793.8837
Reserved (core management, core employees)		<u>amount<sup>Note 9</sup></u>	<u>316.4983</u>	<u>98.1437</u>	<u>967.498</u>
Total		<u><u>31,067.21</u></u>	<u><u>7,379.155</u></u>	<u><u>454.8177</u></u>	<u><u>23,233.2373</u></u>

The final subscription unit of Employee Stock Ownership Plan shall be subject to the actual allocation of each participant. Where a Holder waives the entitlement to participate, the units proposed to be subscribed by him/her may be applied and subscribed by other eligible participants. The Human Resource Department of the Company may make adjustment to the list of participants and the number of units to be subscribed for according to the actual situation of the employees’ subscription. There is no circumstance where third parties provide incentives, grants and subsidies, and make up the balance to participants for participation of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

Notes:

1. The term of the first grant of Employee Stock Ownership Plan is formally effective on 15 January 2024 (grant date) with no exercise price. The closing price of the A Shares immediately before the effective date (being 14 January 2024) was RMB43.48. The term of the reserved part of Employee Stock Ownership Plan is formally effective on 18 July 2024 (grant date) with no exercise price. The closing price of the A Shares immediately before the effective date (being 17 July 2024) was RMB28.71.

2. During the Reporting Period, no units under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan have been cancelled.
3. Given that 47 participants resigned due to personal reasons and the performance assessment results of 5 participants at the individual level under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan could not meet the vesting conditions, the above-mentioned participants could not vest the corresponding proportion of the equity interests of the Target Shares for that period, and the Management Committee withdrew the shares that have not met the vesting conditions. The Company decided to lapse the qualification of the above-mentioned participants, representing 4,548.177 thousand units in total.
4. The weighted average closing price of the A Shares immediately before the vesting date under the first grant was approximately RMB31.19 (for units vested to Mr. Shen Haibo), approximately RMB31.19 (for share units vested to Ms. Huang Ting), approximately RMB31.19 (for share units vested to Ms. Liao Cui) and approximately RMB31.19 (for share units vested to core management and core employees); the weighted average closing price of the A Shares immediately before the vesting date under the reserved part was approximately RMB46.57 (for share units vested to core management and core employees).
5. The number of the relevant units underlying the unvested first grant part of Employee Stock Ownership Plan as at the end of the Reporting Period was 222,657,393, of which:
  - a. 74,219,131 units could be vested during the period commencing 15 January 2026 and ending on 14 January 2027;
  - b. 74,219,131 units could be vested during the period commencing 15 January 2027 and ending on 14 January 2028;
  - c. 74,219,131 units could be vested during the period commencing 15 January 2028 and ending on 14 January 2029;
6. The number of the relevant units underlying the unexercised reserved part of Employee Stock Ownership Plan as at the end of the Reporting Period was 9,674,980, of which:
  - a. 4,146,420 units could be vested during the period commencing 18 July 2026 and ending on 17 July 2027;
  - b. 5,528,560 units could be vested during the period commencing 18 July 2027 and ending on 17 July 2028;
7. Since the adoption of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan no units have been granted to the five highest paid individuals during the Reporting Period (other than the directors).
8. No new Shares would be issued nor treasury shares would be transferred pursuant to the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.
9. The actual allocation amount of the reserved part is determined based on the final amount of units vested, should be adjusted according to the initial description that it shall not exceed 20 million units

#### **Number of Shares that may be issued in respect of options and awards granted during the Reporting Period**

As no 2021 Share Options and 2022 Share Options have been granted during the Reporting Period, and the Restricted Share Unit Scheme and the Employee Stock Ownership Plan are satisfied by existing shares, 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 was nil.

## **Significant Events after the Reporting Period**

The Board is not aware of any significant event requiring disclosure that has taken place subsequent to 31 December 2025 and up to the date of this announcement.

## **Future plans and use of proceeds**

### **Proceeds from the issuance of H Share Convertible Bonds**

On 2 September 2025, the Company publicly issued HK\$1,370.00 million in aggregate principal amount of 1.50 per cent. convertible bonds due 2026 (the “**Bonds**”). The Bonds are issued in registered form in the specified denomination of HK\$2,000,000 each and integral multiples of HK\$2,000,000 in excess thereof. The total amount of the proceeds raised was HK\$1,370,000,000. The net amount of the proceeds raised was HK\$1,346.14 million (equivalent to approximately RMB1,227.9706 million) after deduction of various issuance cost. The proceeds from the issuance of the Bonds has been and will be used for (i) the restructure the Company’s existing overseas borrowings to achieve overall lower financing costs, optimize the Group’s capital structure, and reduce financial expenses, (ii) to support capacity expansion and construction activities primarily associated with the Company’s domestic and overseas lithium resources projects, the proceeds will be applied toward the capital expenditures necessary for the development and enhancement of these projects, enabling the Group to achieve its strategic growth objectives within the lithium production sector, and (iii) replenishment of working capital and general corporate purpose. For further details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 26 August 2025, 2 September 2025, 6 November 2025 and 9 December 2025. As at 31 December 2025, the Company has utilized proceeds of RMB1,095.9818 million in aggregate (the utilized proceeds in aggregate includes interest income generated from proceeds deposited with the designated proceeds account) for the capital expenditures necessary for the development and enhancement of the Company’s domestic and overseas lithium resources projects, restructure the Company’s existing overseas borrowings and replenishment of working capital, the balance of unutilized proceeds is RMB132.9418 million, and all outstanding convertible bonds which appear on the register of bonds have been redeemed by the Company. Details of the use of proceeds from the issuance of Bonds of the Company is as follows:

Items	Percentage allocated	Actual usage		Total utilized amount as at 31 December 2025 (RMB millions)	Total unutilized amount as of 31 December 2025 (RMB million)	Expected timeline of full utilization
		Intended use of proceeds (RMB millions)	during the year ended 31 December 2025 (RMB million)			
Restructure the Company's existing overseas borrowings to achieve overall lower financing costs, optimize the Group's capital structure, and reduce financial expenses	40%	491.1882	491.4304	491.4304	0	–
To support capacity expansion and construction activities primarily associated with the Company's domestic and overseas lithium resources projects, the proceeds will be applied toward the capital expenditures necessary for the development and enhancement of these projects, enabling the Group to achieve its strategic growth objectives within the lithium production sector	30%	368.3912	235.7135	235.7135	132.9418	31 December 2026
Replenishment of working capital and general corporate purpose	30%	368.3912	368.8379	368.8379	0	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,227.9706</b>	<b>1,095.9818</b>	<b>1,095.9818</b>	<b>132.9418</b>	

As disclosed in the table above, approximately RMB132.9418 million of the proceeds from the issuance of Bonds, which has been allocated under the use of “to support capacity expansion and construction activities primarily associated with the Company’s domestic and overseas lithium resources projects, the proceeds will be applied toward the capital expenditures necessary for the development and enhancement of these projects, enabling the Group to achieve its strategic growth objectives within the lithium production sector” was unutilized as of 31 December 2025 and is expected to be fully utilized by 31 December 2026 according to the purposes set out in the announcement dated 26 August 2025 as stated in the foregoing table.

## **Proceeds from the issuance of H Shares under general mandate**

The Company completed placing of 40,025,600 new H Shares under the general mandate on 2 September 2025 (the placee and its ultimate beneficial owner are third parties who are independent of and not connected with the Company) at the placing price of HK\$29.28 per H Share. The proceeds from the issuance of H Shares will be used to enhance flexibility in the potential cash repayment of the Company's existing borrowings, with the objective of optimizing the Company's capital structure and financing costs, thereby effectively supporting the Group's operational needs and strategic development plans, to support capacity expansion and construction activities primarily associated with the Company's domestic and overseas lithium resources projects, the proceeds will be applied toward the capital expenditures necessary for the development and enhancement of these projects, enabling the Group to achieve its strategic growth objectives within the lithium production sector, replenishment of working capital and general corporate purpose. The total proceeds raised amounted to HK\$1,171.95 million, and the actual proceeds raised amounted to HK\$1,168.51 million (approximately RMB1,065.9473 million) after deduction of the commissions and estimated expenses. For further details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 26 August 2025 and 2 September 2025. As of 31 December 2025, the Company had utilized proceeds of approximately RMB1,066,946,100 in aggregate, and the balance of unutilized proceeds is nil (the utilized proceeds in aggregate includes interest income generated from proceeds deposited with the designated proceeds account). The utilization was and is expected to be in line with the purposes set out in the announcement dated 26 August 2025 on the placing of new H shares under the general mandate. The balance of the proceeds from the issuance of H Share was fully utilized as at 31 December 2025. The breakdown of the use of proceeds from the issuance of H Shares under general mandate is as follows:

Items	Percentage allocated	Intended use of proceeds (RMB0'000)	Actual usage	Total utilized	Total unutilized	Expected timeline of full utilization
			during the year ended 31 December 2025 (RMB0'000)	amount as at 31 December 2025 (RMB0'000)	amount as of 31 December 2025 (RMB0'000)	
Enhance flexibility in the potential cash repayment of the Company's existing borrowings, with the objective of optimizing the Company's capital structure and financing costs, thereby effectively supporting the Group's operational needs and strategic development plans	40%	42,637.89	42,707.31	42,707.31	0	-
To support capacity expansion and construction activities primarily associated with the Company's domestic and overseas lithium resources projects, the proceeds will be applied toward the capital expenditures necessary for the development and enhancement of these projects, enabling the Group to achieve its strategic growth objectives within the lithium production sector	30%	31,978.42	31,978.42	31,978.42	0	-
Replenishment of working capital and general corporate purpose	30%	31,978.42	32,030.48	32,030.48	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>106,594.73</b>	<b>106,716.21</b>	<b>106,716.21</b>	<b>0</b>	

## **Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code**

The Company is firmly committed to achieving and maintaining high overall standards of corporate governance through continuous effort in improving its corporate governance practices and processes. Through the establishment of a sound and effective corporate governance framework, the Company strives to achieve completeness and transparency in its information disclosure and enhance stable operation, so as to safeguard the interests of the Company's Shareholders to the greatest extent. The Company has adopted the principles of all code provisions and code of corporate governance as set out in the Corporate Governance Code contained in Appendix C1 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules as the basis of its corporate governance practices.

The Company has complied with all the code provisions during the Reporting Period, except for the deviation from Code Provision B.2.2.

## **Deviation from Code Provision B.2.2 of Corporate Governance Code**

Pursuant to Code Provision B.2.2 of the Corporate Governance Code, every Director, including those appointed for a specific term, should be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years.

The three-year term of the fifth session of the Board and the supervisory committee (“**Supervisory Committee**”) of the Company expired on 24 March 2023. As the nomination of relevant candidates for the members of the new session of the Board and Supervisory Committee had not yet been completed, and the suitability of some of the candidates was still being assessed, the election and appointment of the members of the Board and the Supervisory Committee was postponed to maintain the continuity of the work of the Board and the Supervisory Committee. Meanwhile, the terms of the special committees under the fifth session of the Board and the senior management of the Company was extended correspondingly. The above-mentioned matters constitutes a deviation from Code Provision B.2.2 of the Corporate Governance Code.

The Board believe that the postponement of the election and appointment has not affected the daily operations of the Company for the following reasons:

- (1) the leadership of the Directors and Supervisors is particularly important to the continuity and stability of the Group’s business. Maintaining the original membership structure is conducive to the stability of the daily operation of the Company until suitable candidates are proposed to succeed the Directors and Supervisors;
- (2) the suitability of the candidates for the Directors and the Supervisors is a key issue in the process of election and appointment and is needed to be prudently considered. The incumbent Directors have extensive experience in the corporate governance and business of the Company, with different professional backgrounds and expertise in corporate management, technology development, financial management, strategic investment and human resources management, etc. Therefore, until the completion of the suitability assessment of the candidates, extending the terms of the incumbent Directors and Supervisors is to make business decisions in the best interest of the Company;
- (3) each of the independent non-executive Directors has provided the Company with a written statement confirming his/her independence in accordance with Rule 3.13 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules. Upon assessment, the Company is of the view that each of the independent non-executive Directors is an independent party in 2024. Therefore, the Board and Supervisory Committee prior to completion of the election and appointment still provide adequate balance of power and authority for corporate governance and internal control.

To address the deviation from code provision B.2.2 in part 2 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Company completed the election and appointment of members of the Board and the Supervisory Committee on 28 April 2025 and has fulfilled its corresponding information disclosure obligation in a timely manner.

## **MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS**

The Company has adopted the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors and supervisors of the Company on the required standard as set out in the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “**Model Code**”) set out in Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules. Having made specific enquiry to all Directors and supervisors of the Company, the Company confirms that the Directors and supervisors of the Company have complied with the standards regarding the securities transactions by Directors and supervisors of the Company as set out in the Model Code for the Reporting Period.

## **REPURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SECURITIES**

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries repurchased, sold or redeemed any listed securities of the Company (including treasury shares as defined in the Hong Kong Listing Rules) during the Reporting Period. As at 31 December 2025, the Company did not hold any treasury shares as defined in the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

## **REVIEW OF THE 2025 ANNUAL RESULTS**

The audit committee of the Company (the “**Audit Committee**”) has been established by the Board in compliance with Rules 3.21 and 3.22 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules and the terms of reference of code provision D.3.3 as set out in part 2 of the Corporate Governance Code. The Audit Committee consists of three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Wang Jinben, Mr. Wong Ho Kwan and Mr. Xu Guanghua. Mr. Wang Jinben serves as the chairman of the Audit Committee and possesses the appropriate professional qualifications as required under Rules 3.10(2) and 3.21 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules. The Audit Committee has reviewed the Group’s audited consolidated financial results for the year ended 31 December 2025 and is of a view that the preparation of such financial results has complied with the applicable accounting standards, the requirements under the Hong Kong Listing Rules and other applicable legal requirements, and that adequate disclosures have been made.

## **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

The 2025 AGM of the Company will be held on Wednesday, 20 May 2026. A circular containing further information in respect to the AGM will be dispatched to the holders of H Shares of the Company as soon as practicable. The relevant information about the closure of register of members for the AGM will be set out in the circular.

By order of the Board  
**GANFENG LITHIUM GROUP CO., LTD.**  
**Li Liangbin**  
*Chairman*

Jiangxi, PRC  
30 March 2026

*As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises Mr. LI Liangbin, Mr. WANG Xiaoshen, Mr. SHEN Haibo, Ms. HUANG Ting and Mr. LI Chenglin as executive directors of the Company; Ms. LUO Rong as non-executive director of the Company; Mr. WANG Jinben, Mr. WONG Ho Kwan, Mr. XU Jianzhang and Mr. XU Guanghua as independent non-executive directors of the Company; and Ms. LIAO Cui as employee director of the Company.*

## DEFINITIONS

A Share(s)	ordinary share(s) of the Company, with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which are subscribed for in RMB and listed on the SZSE (stock code: 002460)
Articles of Association	the articles of association of the Company, as amended from time to time
Board	the board of Directors
Corporate Governance Code	the Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report set out in Appendix C1 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules
Company	Ganfeng Lithium Group Co., Ltd. (江西贛鋒鋰業集團股份有限公司), a joint stock company established in the PRC with limited liability whose A Shares and H Shares are listed on the SZSE and on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange respectively
Director(s)	Director(s) of the Company
Eligible Person(s)	eligible participants of the RSU Scheme, including any individual, being an employee or contractual staff of any members of the Group, director (excluding independent non-executive director), supervisor, senior management, key operating team member of any member of the Group who the Board or its delegatee considers, in their sole discretion, to have significantly contributed or will significantly contribute to the development of the Group.
Ganfeng LiEnergy	Ganfeng LiEnergy Technology Co., Ltd., a controlled subsidiary of the Company
GFL International	GFL International Co., Limited, a private company limited by shares incorporated in Hong Kong on 29 March 2011 and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Group	the Company and its subsidiaries
H Share(s)	overseas listed foreign shares in the share capital of the Company, with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange and traded in Hong Kong dollars (stock code: 1772)

Hong Kong	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC
Listing Rules	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
Model Code	the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules
PRC	the People's Republic of China
Reporting Period	the period beginning from 1 January 2025 and ending on 31 December 2025
RMB	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
Share(s)	A Share(s) and/or H Share(s)
Shareholder(s)	holder(s) of Share(s)
Stock Exchange	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
SZSE	The Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Treasury Shares	has the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules
%	Per cent