**Z 智谱**

# Knowledge Atlas Technology Joint Stock Company Limited
# 北京智譜華章科技股份有限公司

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

**(Stock Code: 2513)**

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

The Board is pleased to present the audited consolidated results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025, together with the comparative figures for the corresponding period in 2024.

Certain amounts and percentage figures included in this announcement have been subject to rounding adjustments, or have been rounded to one or two decimal places. Any discrepancies between the total amounts listed in any tables, charts, or other data and the sum of the individual amounts listed therein are due to rounding.

**FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

| | **Year Ended 31 December** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2025** | 2024 | **Year-on-Year Changes** |
| | *RMB in thousands* | | *%* |
| Revenue | **724,334** | 312,414 | **131.9** |
| Gross profit | **296,656** | 175,889 | **68.7** |
| R&D expenses | **(3,180,443)** | (2,195,436) | **44.9** |
| loss for the year | **(4,718,167)** | (2,958,007) | **59.5** |
| Net adjusted loss for the year | **(3,181,972)** | (2,465,569) | **29.1** |

# MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

## Business Review

### *Business Overview*

In 2025, the Company's total revenue reached RMB724.3 million, a year-on-year increase of 131.9%. This is the best testament to the market for our long-standing strategic perseverance in the "foundational model + platform + ecosystem" approach. The GLM series has not only topped the global open-source rankings and ranked first in China, but we are also committed to transforming leading cognitive capabilities into tangible productivity, driving the industry towards industrial-grade Agentic Engineering. Currently, our programming, agent, and enterprise-level large model services have transcended geographical boundaries, covering 218 countries and regions worldwide, and collaborating with over 4 million small and medium-sized enterprises and developers to build an ecosystem. The journey towards AGI is long, and we will continue to stay grounded, exploring the unknown boundaries with ultimate foundational model capabilities.

### *Firm Strategic Positioning*

Since our establishment in 2019, we have set "enabling machines to think like humans" as our sole objective. On the journey towards AGI, we have always been convinced that "the breakthrough at the upper bound of intelligence" is the only physical first principle of this era. If the upper bound of intelligence determines the pricing power of technology, then the scale of token consumption determines the magnitude of commercial value. We have internally derived a concise formula:

AGI Commercial Value = Upper Bound of Intelligence × Token Consumption Scale

In 2025, Knowledge Atlas has demonstrated this formula through its actual position: on the "upper bound" side: with the high-frequency iteration from GLM-4.5 to GLM-5, we have consistently ranked first globally in open-source and first in China in international mainstream evaluations, firmly securing our place in the global top tier. This sustained generational leadership has granted Knowledge Atlas the core pricing power in cognitive intelligence. On the "scale" side: The consumption of paid tokens has achieved exponential growth with the deep penetration of GLM in meta-scenarios such as programming (coding) and agents. We have significantly reduced unit costs while achieving steady improvement in gross profit performance through extreme engineering optimization on the inference side.

Entering 2026, the computing paradigm is undergoing a radical transformation. The explosive application of OpenClaw has prematurely ignited a token consumption frenzy. Faced with the computing power shortage that has outstripped supply since February 2026, we will continue to increase our investments, particularly in the "Day 0" adaptation of domestic chips and the optimization of software-hardware integration. We push inference performance to its limits not for short-term profitability, but to support the continuously rising exponential curve of high-quality token consumption. We firmly believe that the key to victory always lies in the extreme execution of this formula in this marathon of computing power, data, and intelligence.

***Innovative Core Technologies***

Knowledge Atlas has consistently adhered to the GLM self-developed architecture. In 2025, we took the lead in completing the leap from Vibe Coding to Agentic Engineering. AI is no longer just a simple code generator but a "digital engineer" capable of autonomous planning, testing, and iteration. At the foundational architecture level, we achieved stable model training through the Muon Split optimization strategies and MLA-256 enhancements, significantly reducing KVCache usage while delivering performance equivalent to GQA-8. Furthermore, by employing a dynamic sparse attention mechanism, we overcame the computational challenge of long-sequence reasoning, cutting deployment costs by 50% with zero performance degradation. We have also introduced the Slime framework to achieve an efficiency revolution in asynchronous reinforcement learning, addressing the idle-time pain point in long-sequential tasks for agents and achieving complete decoupling of generation and training. Slime maximizes GPU utilization and ensures robustness in large model training through the Prefill-Decode (PD) separation and heartbeat fault tolerance mechanisms. Combined with our proprietary direct two-sided importance sampling algorithm, we have overcome the action-reward alignment challenge in asynchronous training, enabling the model to efficiently learn from over 10,000 real software engineering environments. This system supported the birth of GLM-5-Turbo as the world's first OpenClaw foundational model, enabling secure execution of long-chain enterprise-level tasks.

We recognize the importance of computing power autonomy, and the domestic adaptation of GLM-5 has gone beyond simple operator transplantation, entering the Co-design (software-hardware collaborative design) phase. At the underlying kernel level, we have maximally hidden memory access and communication latency through customized fused kernels like Lightning Indexer and FlashComm communication optimization. This deep tuning has enabled GLM series models to achieve inference efficiency on domestic chips comparable to that of international top-tier chips, realizing a perfect closed loop between the "upper bound of intelligence" and the "computing foundation".

***Remarkable Business Progress***

We firmly believe that AGI Commercial Value = Upper Bound of Intelligence $\times$ Token Consumption Scale. Over the past year, leveraging the generational leadership of the GLM series on the "upper bound" side and extreme cost optimization on the inference side, Knowledge Atlas has achieved a comprehensive breakthrough, spanning from the developer ecosystem to a global MaaS (Model-as-a-Service) platform.

*Developer Ecosystem and Coding Plan: Returning from "Features" to "Engineering Value"*

Developers are the most sensitive group in perceiving the upper bound of intelligence. The GLM Coding Plan, launched in 2025, rapidly expanded globally by virtue of its native high-quality engineering reasoning capabilities, reaching over 242,000 paying developers. Bolstered by our technological leadership, we proactively raised prices by 30% and eliminated first-purchase discounts in February 2026. This trend of "rising volume and price" demonstrates that the market is shifting from a blind price war to genuine recognition of "technological value", namely, trading higher-order intelligence for more certain productivity.

*MaaS Platform Expanding Horizontally: Building the Digital Infrastructure for the Intelligent*

Era Relying on BigModel.cn, our MaaS platform has become the hub connecting foundational models with industrial applications. Within 24 hours of its release, GLM-5 was officially integrated by leading companies such as ByteDance, Alibaba, and Tencent, and 9 of the top 10 Internet companies in China have now deeply integrated GLM. The platform has surpassed 4 million registered users as of March 2026, and despite an 83% increase in API call pricing compared to the end of last year, the market still exhibits "computing power panic" with demand outstripping supply. This confirms that high-order intelligence is a scarce resource today, and whoever controls the upper bound holds the pricing power.

*Agent Matrix and Global Expansion: Defining a New Paradigm for "Going Global"*

From AutoGLM, the world's first mobile phone agent, to AutoClaw, China's first one-click installation agent, we are defining the implementation standards for Agentic AI. The Claw Plan, launched in March 2026, surpassed 100,000 subscribers within just two days and 400,000 subscribers within 20 days of going live. This validates the immense commercial potential of long-chain agent tasks. On the global front, we are no longer merely "exporting software" but are outputting national-level large model infrastructure through a "sovereign AI" model and exploring partnerships with overseas computing power platforms through revenue sharing. Currently, Knowledge Atlas's business footprint has spanned 218 countries and regions, truly realizing the global monetization of technological capabilities through token value.

**Future Outlook**

Knowledge Atlas is not a traditional software company. We are a native intelligent laboratory driven by the faith in AGI. Our moat lies not in the accumulation of computing power but in the foundational deconstruction of the essence of intelligence and the perseverance to translate this understanding into social productivity. Looking ahead to 2026, the intelligence paradigm will evolve from lightweight Vibe Coding to industrial-grade Agentic Engineering, then evolve into digital engineers with autonomous planning, environmental perception and self-iteration capabilities, and finally achieve the closed-loop execution of Long-horizon Task with logical consistency spanning multiple iterations, which will further bring about breakthroughs in the upper bound of intelligence and exponential growth in Token calls.

*Entering the TAC Era: Everyone as a "Token Architect"*

In the era of large models, when large models possess the closed-loop capability for Long-Horizon Task execution, core competitiveness will be reshaped as TAC (Token Architecture Capability). TAC = volume of intelligence calls × quality of intelligence × economic transformation efficiency. In the future, the standard for measuring the value of an individual or organization will no longer be how much information is mastered, but its role as a Token Architect in constructing complex Agent systems under a given budget and driving large models to complete the autonomous operation of complex Agent systems. Knowledge Atlas aims to become the infrastructure for enhancing the TAC of the whole society, allowing every drop of Token to be converted into deliverable economic increments.

*From "Conversational Interfaces" to "Large Language Model-Operating Systems" (LLM-OS)*

The traditional OS is a scheduler of hardware resources, whereas LLM-OS is a scheduler of intelligence. Large models are consuming software; future computing platforms will no longer be stacks of apps but collaborations between API stores and agent matrices. Under the LLM-OS architecture, models directly understand ambiguous intentions, decompose long-term tasks, and schedule full-stack resources. Whoever integrates their model into the system kernel will control the definition of next-generation computing. We are committed to making GLM the core engine of this autonomous system, achieving a leap from cloud-based APIs to device-level native intelligence.

*Intelligence Output Revolution: A "Global Factory" for High-Quality Tokens*

As token consumption, driven by applications like OpenClaw, enters an exponential trajectory, an intelligence output revolution is underway. First, inference re-centralization: leveraging the economies of scale of ultra-large-scale clusters and ultimate inference optimization, the efficiency of cloud-based large-parameter foundation models will be further improved. Second, high-quality token exports: relying on China's full industrial chain advantages in energy, chip-algorithm (Co-Design) adaptation, and IDC operations, we are achieving a leap

from "Made in China" to "Intelligence in China". Token exports are not about low-price competition but about "high quality at competitive prices" based on top-tier intelligence levels like GLM-5. What we aim to supply globally are production factors representing the upper bound of cognitive intelligence with ultimate cost-effectiveness.

**Financial Review**

The following discussion is based on the financial data and their accompanying notes set out in other sections of this year's performance announcement and should be read in conjunction therewith.

**ANALYSIS OF KEY OPERATING PERFORMANCE ITEMS**

**Revenue**

As we commercialize our technologies to seize the immense market opportunities presented by advanced artificial intelligence, we provide intelligent services to enterprise customers, developers, and end-users in the most suitable, reasonable, and scalable manner. We offer flexible deployment options to meet the diverse needs of enterprises while ensuring efficiency, scalability, and data security. We primarily provide two service models: cloud-based deployment services and on-premises deployment services. During the Reporting Period, we achieved substantial revenue growth. Our revenues were RMB312.4 million and RMB724.3 million respectively for the full years of 2024 and 2025.

**By deployment method:**

***Cloud-based Deployment***

Revenue from cloud-based deployment increased from RMB48.5 million in 2024 to RMB190.4 million in 2025, representing a surge of 292.6%. This robust growth was primarily attributable to the Group's continuous iterations, which significantly elevated the upper bound of model intelligence. The enhanced model intelligence performance further drove an increase in model invocations.

***On-premise Deployment***

Our revenue from on-premises deployment rose from RMB263.9 million in 2024 to RMB534.0 million in 2025, marking a significant increase of 102.3%. This notable growth was mainly driven by the Group's continuous iterations that significantly elevated the upper bound of model intelligence, coupled with enhanced model versatility and sustained strong market demand.

|  | **2025** | | 2024 | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **RMB'000** | **% of Total** | RMB'000 | % of Total |
| Cloud-based deployment | **190,379** | **26.3** | 48,484 | 15.5 |
| On-premises deployment | **533,955** | **73.7** | 263,930 | 84.5 |
| Total | **724,334** | **100.0** | 312,414 | 100.0 |

To more accurately reflect the Company's strategic layout and the substance of its business development, and to provide investors with more insightful analytical perspectives on our business, we have optimized the method of revenue classification disclosure starting this year. We believe that the original classification, primarily based on deployment methods, can no longer comprehensively cover the Company's increasingly diverse product forms and business scenarios. Therefore, we have introduced a new classification that breaks down revenues by business form and core product lines.

### *Open Platform and API*

The Open Platform and API represent the standardized and platform-based cloud online services provided by the Company to developers and enterprise customers based on general-purpose large model capabilities. The product transforms the complex algorithmic capabilities of underlying large models into convenient cloud services through Application Programming Interface (API), Software Development Kit (SDK), and Model-as-a-Service (MaaS) platform services. Its revenue increased from RMB48.5 million in 2024 to RMB190.4 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 292.6%. This robust growth was primarily attributed to the elevation of the Group's model intelligence upper bound and the increase in model invocations.

### *Enterprise-level Agents*

Enterprise-level agents refer to autonomous intelligent systems built for complex enterprise scenarios, with general-purpose large models as the core control unit, combined with enterprise knowledge bases and tool invocation capabilities. These products integrate memory storage, task planning, and execution feedback mechanisms, enabling them to simulate the thought patterns of human experts. They autonomously understand instructions, break down tasks, and invoke external tools (APIs) to complete business loops, aiming to address the needs for automation execution and auxiliary decision-making in enterprise business processes, thereby comprehensively improving enterprise operational efficiency and digital management levels. Revenue from enterprise-level agents increased from RMB47.5 million in 2024 to RMB165.7 million in 2025, marking a growth rate of 248.8%. This robust growth was primarily attributable to the elevation of the Group's model intelligence upper bound and the surge in market demand for enterprise-level intelligent agent products.

*Enterprise-level General-purpose Large Models*

Enterprise-level general-purpose large models refer to a matrix of pre-trained models independently developed by the Company, featuring large-scale parameters and strong generalization capabilities, serving as the foundation for the Company's core technological innovations and business development. These products are primarily delivered through private on-premises deployment, where the models and related software environments are directly deployed on the customer's own local computing infrastructure or private cloud environments. Based on self-developed pre-trained foundation models with large-scale parameter sizes and deep learning capabilities, the Company has constructed a core model system encompassing language large models, code large models, multimodal large models, and contemplation and reflection models. Through pre-training and instruction fine-tuning with massive amounts of multi-source data, these models meet the AI application needs in various vertical scenarios. Its revenue increased from RMB214.5 million in 2024 to RMB365.7 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 70.5%. This growth was primarily attributable to the elevation of the Group's model intelligence upper bound, coupled with sustained strong market demand.

*Technical Services and Others*

Technical Services and Others refer to the specialised technical services provided by the Company to developers and enterprise clients in the AI field, based on the underlying technologies of general-purpose large models. This business focuses on the commercialisation and application of the latest technological achievements in the large model domain. Through in-depth technical enablement, the Company offers professional technical consultancy on large models, as well as certain resource matching, technical exchange and collaborative innovation support. Revenue increased from RMB1.9 million in 2024 to RMB2.5 million in 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 31.6%, primarily driven by increased customer demand.

| | **2025** | | 2024 | |
| --- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| | **RMB'000** | **% of Total** | *RMB'000* | *% of Total* |
| Open platform and API | **190,379** | **26.3** | 48,484 | 15.5 |
| Enterprise-level agents | **165,687** | **22.9** | 47,492 | 15.2 |
| Enterprise-level general-purpose large models | **365,724** | **50.4** | 214,502 | 68.7 |
| Technical service and others | **2,544** | **0.4** | 1,936 | 0.6 |
| Total | **724,334** | **100.0** | 312,414 | 100.0 |

**Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin**

The Group's gross profit increased from RMB175.9 million in 2024 to RMB296.7 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 68.7%. The Group's gross profit margin decreased from 56.3% in 2024 to 41.0% in 2025, primarily due to an increase in the proportion of cloud deployment business and a temporary decline in the gross profit margin of on-premise deployment business.

**By deployment method:**

*Cloud-based Deployment*

The gross profit of the cloud-based deployment business increased from RMB1.6 million in 2024 to RMB36.0 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 2,150.0%, mainly due to diversification and expansion of cloud-based deployment business. The gross profit margin of the cloud-based deployment business increased from 3.3% in 2024 to 18.9% in 2025, primarily due to improved model inference efficiency, economies of scale from expanded computing capacity leading to declining marginal costs, and price increases.

*On-premise Deployment*

The gross profit of the on-premises deployment business increased from RMB174.3 million in 2024 to RMB260.7 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 49.6%, mainly driven by revenue growth resulting from market demand expansion. The gross profit margin of the on-premises deployment business decreased from 66.0% in 2024 to 48.8% in 2025, primarily due to the investment of more delivery resources to meet customer needs.

**By business form and core product lines:**

*Open Platform and API*

Our gross profit of the open platform and API business increased from RMB1.6 million in 2024 to RMB36.0 million in 2025, representing a year-on-year growth of 2,150.0%. The gross profit margin increased from 3.3% in 2024 to 18.9% in 2025. Such increases in both gross profit and gross profit margin are primarily driven by expansion of cloud-based deployment business, the launch of programming subscription packages, and enhanced inference efficiency.

*Enterprise-level Agents*

Our gross profit of the enterprise-level agent business increased from RMB23.4 million in 2024 to RMB86.7 million in 2025, representing a year-on-year growth of 270.5%. The gross profit margin slightly increased from 49.3% in 2024 to 52.3% in 2025, primarily due to the increase in revenue from relevant businesses, which resulted in relatively stable gross profit margins.

*Enterprise-level General-purpose Large Models*

Our gross profit of the enterprise-level general-purpose large model business increased from RMB149.2 million in 2024 to RMB171.7 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 15.1% year on year, primarily driven by the amplification of gross profit alongside significant growth in overall revenue for the business. The gross profit margin decreased from 69.6% in 2024 to 47.0% in 2025, primarily due to a phased increase in delivery costs in line with the diversification of customer demands.

*Technical Services and Others*

Gross profit from the technical Services and others increased from RMB1.7 million in 2024 to RMB2.3 million in 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 35.3%, while gross profit margin rose from 89.5% in 2024 to 92.0% in 2025, primarily attributable to the stable high gross profit generated by technical enablement services.

**Cost of Sales**

The Group's cost of sales increased from RMB136.5 million in 2024 to RMB427.7 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 213.3%. This growth is consistent with the Group's business expansion and revenue growth. Specifically, the increase in costs was primarily attributable to the rise in computing service fees resulting from business expansion and revenue growth.

**Capital Expenditure**

The Group's capital expenditure in 2025 was approximately RMB74.7 million, representing a decrease of approximately 83.8% compared to RMB462.3 million in 2024. This significant change was mainly due to adjustments in the computing power leasing strategy: We primarily used leases to acquire computing power equipment in 2024, with related expenditures included in capital expenditure; with the expansion of business scale and rapid growth in computing power demand, we flexibly adjusted our computing power procurement model in 2025, primarily relying on service procurement supplemented by partial equipment leasing to meet demand, resulting in a corresponding decrease in capital expenditure.

**Other Income**

The Group's other income decreased from RMB19.3 million in 2024 to RMB14.8 million in 2025.

**Research and Development Expenses**

The Group's research and development expenses increased from RMB2,195.4 million in 2024 to RMB3,180.4 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 44.9%. This growth was primarily attributable to (i) an increase in staff costs, mainly due to the expansion of the Group's R&D team and an increase in share-based payment expenses; and (ii) an increase in computing service fees paid to third-party computing power suppliers, mainly due to the Group's significant efforts in iterating foundational models and investing in more advanced model training infrastructure.

**Sales and Distribution Expenses**

The Group's selling and marketing expenses increased from RMB387.5 million in 2024 to RMB390.9 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 0.9%. This growth was primarily attributable to (i) an increase in staff costs, mainly due to the expansion of the Group's sales and marketing team and an increase in share-based payment expenses; and (ii) a decrease in advertising and marketing expenses as well as technical service and consulting fees, mainly due to the Company's adjustment of market promotion strategies and optimization of resource allocation.

**General and Administrative Expenses**

Our general and administrative expenses increased from RMB133.6 million in 2024 to RMB505.4 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 278.3%. This growth was primarily attributable to an increase in staff costs, mainly due to the recruitment of additional administrative personnel and an increase in share-based payment expenses.

**Impairment Loss on Financial Assets**

The Group's impairment loss on financial assets increased from RMB17.0 million in 2024 to RMB21.6 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 27.1%. This increase was primarily due to the increase in the original value of financial assets resulting from business expansion.

**Finance Costs**

The Group's finance costs increased from RMB38.3 million in 2024 to RMB74.3 million in 2025, primarily due to a shift from net exchange gains in 2024 to net exchange losses in 2025.

**Share of Profit or Loss of Associates**

The Group's share of profit or loss of associates increased from RMB21.3 million in 2024 to RMB55.0 million in 2025, representing a growth rate of 158.2%. This increase was primarily due to improvements in the operating and financial performance of the associates during the Reporting Period.

**Changes in Fair Value of Financial Instruments Measured at FVPL**

The changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss decreased from RMB66.3 million in 2024 to RMB25.3 million in 2025. This decrease was primarily due to adjustments in our investment portfolio allocation in 2025, resulting in a decrease in recognized fair value gains.

**Changes in the Carrying Amount of Financial Instruments Issued to Investors**

The carrying amount of financial instruments issued to investors increased from RMB468.9 million in 2024 to RMB937.4 million in 2025. This increase was primarily due to new equity financing with redemption rights in 2025.

**Net Loss**

The Group recorded a net loss of RMB4,718.2 million in 2025, representing an increase from RMB2,958.0 million in 2024, mainly affected by the continuous increase in research and development investment.

**Non-IFRS Measure**

|  | **2025** | 2024 |
| --- | ---: | ---: |
|  | **RMB'000** | *RMB'000* |
| Loss for the Year | **(4,718,167)** | (2,958,007) |
| Add: | | |
| – Equity-settled share-based compensation expenses | **558,265** | 23,579 |
| – Changes in the carrying amount of financial instruments issued to investors | **937,362** | 468,859 |
| – Listing expense | **40,568** | – |
| Adjusted net loss for the year (non-IFRS measure) | **(3,181,972)** | (2,465,569) |

**ANALYSIS OF KEY ITEMS IN FINANCIAL POSITION**

**Financial Position**

Shareholders' equity decreased from RMB-3,955.1 million as of 31 December 2024, to RMB-8,111.0 million as of 31 December 2025, primarily due to the expansion of net losses resulting from increased research and development investment.

**Liquidity and Financial Resources**

We closely monitor and maintain adequate liquidity levels to meet working capital requirements and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. As of 31 December 2025, the Group held cash and cash equivalents of RMB2,259.1 million, a decrease of RMB10.1 million from RMB2,269.2 million as of 31 December 2024. This fluctuation was mainly attributable to consumption in daily operations.

**Debt/Borrowings**

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's total borrowings amounted to RMB689.5 million, an increase of RMB552.2 million from RMB137.2 million as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the borrowing of working capital to meet operational needs. All relevant borrowings are interest-bearing, denominated primarily in RMB, and unsecured.

**Lease Liabilities**

As of 31 December 2025, the total lease liabilities recognized by the Group (including both current and non-current portions) amounted to RMB545.1 million, a decrease of RMB126.1 million from RMB671.3 million as of 31 December 2024. This fluctuation was influenced by the payment of lease obligations during the year and changes in office and data center lease arrangements.

**Gearing Ratio**

The Group's gearing ratio (Gearing ratio is calculated by dividing total interest-bearing bank and other borrowings and lease liabilities divided by total equity as of the end of the period multiplied by 100%) was 15.2% as of 31 December 2025, compared to 20.4% as of 31 December 2024. This change was primarily attributable to the impact of the Group's continued strategic research and development investment on total equity.

**Asset Pledges**

The Group had no pledged assets for the year ended 31 December 2025.

**Capital Commitments**

The Group had no outstanding capital commitment for the year ended 31 December 2025.

**Contingent Liabilities**

The Group had no significant contingent liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2025.

**Significant Investments and Major Acquisitions and Disposals of Subsidiaries, Associates, and Joint Ventures**

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group did not make any significant investments or engage in any major acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures.

**Future Plans for Significant Investments or Capital Assets**

The Group had not made any significant investments or have any other future plans for significant investments or the purchase of capital assets for the year ended 31 December 2025.

**Employees and Remuneration Policy**

As of 31 December 2025, the Company had 1,094 permanent employees. The Company incurred total remuneration costs (including share-based payments) of RMB1,363.4 million during the Reporting Period. The Company regards talent as its core asset and is committed to building a market-leading, incentive-oriented, and comprehensive talent development system to support the Company's continuous innovation and business growth in the field of artificial intelligence.

We adhere to the principles of value orientation and market competition in constructing a competitive remuneration structure. The remuneration package consists of fixed salary, performance bonuses, and medium- to long-term incentives, ensuring that employee rewards are closely linked to company performance and individual contributions. We adopted the employee incentive scheme and established an employee shareholding platform to incentivize eligible middle and senior management, core technical and business personnel and other employees, consultants and other persons who are vital to the development of the Group, to align the interests of the Group with those of the participants of the incentive scheme, so as to promote the long-term growth of the Group. We regularly conduct market salary surveys to ensure that our salary levels remain competitive within the industry, attracting and retaining top technical and management talent and stimulating organizational vitality.

The Company is committed to enhancing employee well-being and establishing a comprehensive welfare protection network. In addition to strictly complying with national regulations in paying social insurance and housing provident funds, the Company provides supplementary commercial insurance, annual health check-ups, work meal subsidies, and various festival bonuses, among other diversified benefits. Meanwhile, the Company supports the establishment of various interest clubs, regularly organizes cultural and sports activities, pays attention to employees' physical and mental health, creates a harmonious and positive work atmosphere, and has established a comprehensive internal training system and knowledge-sharing mechanism to encourage cross-departmental communication and technical sharing and focus on employees' personal growth.

As a leading LLM company, we actively promote AI-native work methods and encourage all employees to deeply integrate the use of AutoClaw into their daily work and life scenarios. We encourage employees to shift from seeking suggestions from large models to using them to complete tasks, such as having AutoClaw take over most standardized execution work, allowing individuals to focus their energy on defining key problems, exploring cutting-edge technologies, and unlocking innovative thinking.

**Exposure to Exchange Rate Fluctuation**

The Group's foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the relevant Group entities. Our business is primarily conducted in RMB. Most non-RMB assets and liabilities are cash and cash equivalents denominated in US dollars.

We are primarily exposed to changes in RMB/USD exchange rates in our domestic subsidiaries whose functional currency is RMB. We currently do not engage in hedging activities aimed at or intended for managing foreign exchange rate risks. However, we continuously monitor currency exchange rate movements and will take necessary measures to mitigate the impact of exchange rates.

**Principal Risks and Uncertainties**

Our operations and Global Offering involve certain risks and uncertainties, including (i) risks related to our research and development; (ii) risks related to our commercialization; (iii) risks related to our operations; (iv) risks related to our intellectual property; (v) risks related to our financial position and additional funding requirements; and (vi) risks related to the jurisdictions in which we conduct business, including but not limited to:

- The AI industry is characterized by constant changes. If we are not able to upgrade, enhance or innovate our technologies and services, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects could be adversely affected.

- We have made and expect to continue to make substantial investments in R&D. If we cannot continuously invest in our R&D activities while achieving technological innovation, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

- The development of AGI is still at an early stage and there are substantial uncertainties in the future realization of AGI.

- We are exposed to risks relating to our R&D team and our senior management.

- We rely on third parties to provide computing resources to us, and any disruption of their services or fluctuation of prices could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

- Our commercial success depends on the performance of our models. Any failure in research and development efforts to offer high-quality models and solutions could harm our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

- China's AI industry is subject to an evolving and increasingly stringent regulatory environment. Future laws and regulations may impose additional requirements and other obligations that could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

- We may not be able to obtain or maintain adequate intellectual property rights protection for our business, or the scope of such intellectual property rights protection may not be sufficiently broad.

- We may not be able to compete effectively against current or future competitors.

- The size of our addressable market and the demand for our solutions may not increase as rapidly as we anticipate due to a variety of factors, which would materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

- Any failure of our MaaS platform to perform as required could harm our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

- We have a limited track record in the commercialization of our business.

The above list is not exhaustive. For further details, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of our Prospectus.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

*For the year ended 31 December 2025*
*(Expressed in Renminbi ("RMB"))*

|  | Note | 2025 RMB'000 | 2024 RMB'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | 5 | **724,334** | 312,414 |
| Cost of revenue | | **(427,678)** | (136,525) |
| **Gross profit** | | **296,656** | 175,889 |
| Other income | | **14,839** | 19,281 |
| Selling and marketing expenses | | **(390,869)** | (387,475) |
| General and administration expenses | | **(505,357)** | (133,603) |
| Research and development expenses | | **(3,180,443)** | (2,195,436) |
| Impairment losses on financial assets | | **(21,576)** | (17,008) |
| **Loss from operations** | | **(3,786,750)** | (2,538,352) |
| Finance costs | | **(74,315)** | (38,321) |
| Share of profits less losses of associates | | **54,982** | 21,254 |
| Changes in fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss ("**FVPL**") | | **25,278** | 66,271 |
| Changes in the carrying amounts of financial instruments issued to investors | | **(937,362)** | (468,859) |
| **Loss before taxation** | | **(4,718,167)** | (2,958,007) |
| Income tax | 6 | **–** | – |
| **Loss for the year** | | **(4,718,167)** | (2,958,007) |

|  | Note | 2025<br>RMB'000 | 2024<br>RMB'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Other comprehensive income for the year (after tax):** | | | |
| Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss: | | | |
| – Exchange differences on translation of financial statements into presentation currency | | **278** | (79) |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | **(4,717,889)** | (2,958,086) |
| **Loss attributable to:** | | | |
| Equity shareholders of the Company | | **(4,698,203)** | (2,956,491) |
| Non-controlling interests | | **(19,964)** | (1,516) |
| | | **(4,718,167)** | (2,958,007) |
| **Total comprehensive income attributable to:** | | | |
| Equity shareholders of the Company | | **(4,697,925)** | (2,956,570) |
| Non-controlling interests | | **(19,964)** | (1,516) |
| | | **(4,717,889)** | (2,958,086) |
| **Loss per share** | | | |
| Basic and diluted *(RMB)* | 7 | **(12.03)** | (8.72) |

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

*At 31 December 2025*
*(Expressed in RMB)*

| | Note | 31 December 2025 RMB'000 | 31 December 2024 RMB'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property and equipment | | 655,825 | 866,363 |
| Intangible assets | | 50,963 | 50,359 |
| Goodwill | | 39,379 | 39,379 |
| Interests in associates | | 338,081 | 201,198 |
| Other non-current assets | | 198,202 | 97,260 |
| Time deposits | | – | 105,343 |
| | | 1,282,450 | 1,359,902 |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Short-term investments measured at FVPL | | 377,287 | 42,621 |
| Inventories and contract costs | | 125,817 | 32,465 |
| Trade and other receivables | 8 | 698,942 | 666,841 |
| Contract assets | | 1,625 | 4,718 |
| Time deposits | | 108,593 | – |
| Cash at bank and on hand | | 2,259,147 | 2,269,222 |
| | | 3,571,411 | 3,015,867 |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 9 | 1,328,631 | 603,488 |
| Contract liabilities | | 148,644 | 75,059 |
| Bank loans | | 604,836 | 137,246 |
| Lease liabilities | | 251,316 | 213,161 |
| Financial instruments issued to investors | | 10,072,827 | 6,676,943 |
| Convertible bonds | | – | 132,158 |
| | | 12,406,254 | 7,838,055 |
| **Net current liabilities** | | **(8,834,843)** | (4,822,188) |

|  | Note | **31 December 2025** **RMB'000** | 31 December 2024 RMB'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total assets less current liabilities** |  | **(7,552,393)** | (3,462,286) |
| | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Bank loans | | **84,616** | – |
| Lease liabilities | | **293,827** | 458,107 |
| Deferred income | | **180,146** | 34,752 |
| | | **558,589** | 492,859 |
| | | | |
| **NET LIABILITIES** | | **(8,110,982)** | (3,955,145) |
| | | | |
| **CAPITAL AND RESERVES** | | | |
| Share capital/paid-in capital | | **40,281** | 36,224 |
| Reserves | | **(8,132,783)** | (3,992,853) |
| | | | |
| **Total equity – deficit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company** | | **(8,092,502)** | (3,956,629) |
| **Non-controlling interests** | | **(18,480)** | 1,484 |
| | | | |
| **TOTAL EQUITY – DEFICIT** | | **(8,110,982)** | (3,955,145) |

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Knowledge Atlas Technology Joint Stock Company Limited (the "**Company**", formerly known as Beijing Zhipu Huazhang Technology Limited) was established in the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**") on 11 June 2019 as a limited liability company On 26 March 2025, the Company was converted from a limited liability company into a joint stock limited liability company and changed its registered name to Knowledge Atlas Technology Joint Stock Company Limited. The Company's shares were listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") on 8 January 2026.

The Company and its subsidiaries (together, the "**Group**") are principally engaged in the provision of large model-related services in the PRC.

## 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "**IASB**") and the applicable disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange.

The IASB has issued certain amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group. Note 4 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Group for the current accounting period reflected in these financial statements.

## 3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 comprise the Group and the Group's interests in associates.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis, except for investments and convertible bonds which are measured at their fair values respectively.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group incurred net loss of RMB4,718,167,000 and as at 31 December 2025, the Group recorded net liabilities of RMB8,110,982,000 and net current liabilities of RMB8,834,843,000, which included financial instruments issued to investors amounted to RMB10,072,827,000. The financial instruments issued to investors have been converted into equity upon the listing of the Company's shares on the Stock Exchange on 8 January 2026. Taking the above into consideration, together with the gross proceeds from the listing of the Company's shares on the Stock Exchange of approximately Hong Kong dollars ("**HK$**") 5,000,365,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB4,516,430,000), the cashflow forecast for the year ending 31 December 2026 prepared by management of the Group, and available unutilised banking facilities of RMB5,235,909,000 as at 31 December 2025 can be utilised by the Group to fulfil its liquidity requirements when necessary, the directors of the Company consider that the Group will have sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern for the next twelve months. Therefore, the directors of the Company are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

## 4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The IASB has issued a number of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards, none of these developments have had a material effect on how the Group's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

## 5 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

### (a) Revenue

The principal activities of the Group are the provision of large model-related services in the PRC.

#### (i) Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by major service types and timing of revenue recognition are as follows:

|  | **2025** | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
|  | **RMB'000** | RMB'000 |
| **Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of IFRS 15** | | |
| Disaggregated by major service types: | | |
| – On-premise deployment | **533,955** | 263,930 |
| – Cloud-based deployment | **190,379** | 48,484 |
|  | **724,334** | 312,414 |

|  | **2025** | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
|  | **RMB'000** | RMB'000 |

**Timing of revenue recognition**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At a point in time | **667,977** | 250,521 |
| Over time | **56,357** | 61,893 |
| | **724,334** | 312,414 |

The Group's customers base is diversified. There is no individual customer contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 (one customer in 2024 amounted to approximately RMB59,465,000).

*(ii)* *Revenue expected to be recognised in the future arising from contracts with customers in existence at the reporting date*

The Group applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121(a) of IFRS 15 of not disclosing the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation as the original expected duration of the Group's contracts are one year or less.

**(b)** **Segment reporting**

The Group manages its businesses by service types. In a manner consistent with the way in which information is reported internally to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment, the Group has presented the following two reportable segments. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the following reportable segments.

- On-premise deployment: this segment develops and provides customised large model-related services according to the customers' specific instructions and needs at the customers' infrastructure.

- Cloud-based deployment: this segment develops and provides cloud-based large model-related services to customers through cloud infrastructure.

*(i)* *Segment results*

For the purposes of assessing segment performance and allocating resources, the Group's most senior executive management monitors the results attributable to each reportable segment on the following bases:

Revenue and expenses are allocated to the reportable segments with reference to revenue generated by those segments and direct expenses incurred by those segments. The measure used for reporting segment result is gross profit. No inter-segment sales have occurred during the year. Assistance provided by one segment to another, including sharing of assets and technical know-how, is not measured.

The Group's other operating income and expenses, such as other income, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, research and development expenses, impairment losses on financial assets, finance costs, and assets and liabilities are not measured under individual segments. Accordingly, neither information on segment assets and liabilities nor information concerning capital expenditure, interest income and interest expenses is presented.

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments as provided to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance during the year is set out below.

| | **2025** | | |
| | **On-premise deployment** **RMB'000** | **Cloud-based deployment** **RMB'000** | **Total** **RMB'000** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Segment revenue derived from external customers | **533,955** | **190,379** | **724,334** |
| Segment gross profit | **260,656** | **36,000** | **296,656** |

| | | 2024 | |
| | On-premise deployment *RMB'000* | Cloud-based deployment *RMB'000* | Total *RMB'000* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Segment revenue derived from external customers | 263,930 | 48,484 | 312,414 |
| Segment gross profit | 174,256 | 1,633 | 175,889 |

*(ii)    Reconciliation of reportable segment profit or loss*

|  | **2025** | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
|  | **RMB'000** | *RMB'000* |
| Reportable segment gross profit | **296,656** | 175,889 |
| Other income | **14,839** | 19,281 |
| Selling and marketing expenses | **(390,869)** | (387,475) |
| General and administration expenses | **(505,357)** | (133,603) |
| Research and development expenses | **(3,180,443)** | (2,195,436) |
| Impairment losses on financial assets | **(21,576)** | (17,008) |
| Finance costs | **(74,315)** | (38,321) |
| Share of profits less losses of associates | **54,982** | 21,254 |
| Changes in fair value of financial instruments measured at FVPL | **25,278** | 66,271 |
| Changes in the carrying amounts of financial instruments issued to investors | **(937,362)** | (468,859) |
| Consolidated loss before taxation | **(4,718,167)** | (2,958,007) |

*(iii)   Geographic information*

The Group's revenue is substantially derived from customers located in the PRC, and all of the Group's non-current assets are located or allocated to operations located in the PRC Accordingly, no segment analysis based on geographical locations is provided.

# 6 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting loss at applicable tax rates:

|  | **2025** | 2024 |
|---|---:|---:|
|  | **RMB'000** | RMB'000 |
| Loss before taxation | **(4,718,167)** | (2,958,007) |
| Tax on loss before taxation, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the jurisdictions concerned *(i)* | **(1,179,542)** | (739,502) |
| Tax rates differentials *(ii)* | **445,934** | 290,253 |
| Tax effect of additional deduction on research and development expenses *(iii)* | **(139,429)** | (305,408) |
| Tax effect of non-deductible expenses *(iv)* | **246,469** | 83,782 |
| Tax effect of unrecognised unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences | **626,568** | 670,875 |
|  | **–** | – |

*Notes:*

(i) Entities of the Group established in the Chinese Mainland were subject to the PRC Corporate Income Tax rate of 25% during the year (2024: 25%).

Taxation for subsidiaries incorporated in other jurisdictions is calculated at the applicable income tax rates in the relevant jurisdictions.

(ii) Certain subsidiaries of the Group obtained the certificates of "High and New Technology Enterprise" ("**HNTE**") from the tax authorities and were subject to a preferential tax rate of 15% during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

(iii) An additional 100% of qualified research and development expenses incurred is allowed to be deducted from taxable income under the PRC Corporate Income Tax laws and regulations during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

(iv) Tax effect of non-deductible expenses mainly represented the changes in the carrying amounts of financial instruments issued to investors and share-based payments expenses, which are not deductible in accordance with the relevant tax regulations in the PRC.

## 7  LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue or deemed to be in issue during the year.

The Company was converted into a joint stock company with limited liability on 26 March 2025. The Company's paid-in capital of RMB36,224,375 was converted into 36,224,375 shares of RMB1.00 each accordingly. For the purpose of computing basic and diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares deemed to be in issue before the Company's conversion into a joint stock company was determined assuming the conversion into joint stock company had occurred since 1 January 2024, at the exchange ratio established in the conversion in March 2025.

In addition, the weighted average number of shares throughout the periods presented has also been adjusted retrospectively for the impact of a share subdivision that became effective immediately prior to the completion of the listing of the Company's shares on January 8, 2026.

|  | **2025** | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company *(RMB'000)* | **(1,918,476)** | (1,394,042) |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares deemed to be in issue | **159,522,220** | 159,875,230 |
| Basic loss per share *(RMB)* | **(12.03)** | (8.72) |

### (a)  Loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company

|  | **2025**<br>**RMB'000** | 2024<br>RMB'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Loss for the year attributable to all equity shareholders of the Company | **(4,698,203)** | (2,956,491) |
| Allocation of loss for the year attributable to financial instruments issued to investors | **2,779,727** | 1,562,449 |
| Loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company | **(1,918,476)** | (1,394,042) |

**(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue/deemed to be in issue**

|  | **2025** | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary shares deemed to be in issue at 1 January | **36,224,375** | 28,477,938 |
| Effect of ordinary shares deemed to be in issue | **2,841,407** | 2,112,110 |
| Effect of increase in paid-in capital through transfer from capital reserve | **–** | 1,982,905 |
| Effect of the financial instruments issued to investors | **(23,113,560)** | (16,585,430) |
| Effect of share subdivision | **143,569,998** | 143,887,707 |
| | | |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue/deemed to be in issue at 31 December | **159,522,220** | 159,875,230 |

**(c) Diluted loss per share**

The financial instruments issued to investors and convertible bonds were not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. Accordingly, diluted loss per share for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are the same as basic loss per share.

## 8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

|  | 31 December 2025 RMB'000 | 31 December 2024 RMB'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | 339,198 | 100,170 |
| Less: loss allowance | (35,990) | (9,035) |
|  | 303,208 | 91,135 |
| Deposits | 70,538 | 67,912 |
| Receivables from disposal of investments in equity securities measured at FVPL *(i)* | 7,098 | 45,216 |
| Other receivables | 52,029 | 263,805 |
|  | 129,665 | 376,933 |
| Less: loss allowance | (18,994) | (27,327) |
|  | 110,671 | 349,606 |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | 413,879 | 440,741 |
| Input VAT deductible | 168,768 | 98,729 |
| Prepayments for computing service fee and others | 116,295 | 127,371 |
|  | 285,063 | 226,100 |
|  | 698,942 | 666,841 |

*Note:*

(i)   In November 2024, the Group entered into a series of equity transfer agreements with Beijing Xinglian, an associate of the Group, pursuant to which, the Group divested certain unlisted equity investments measured at FVPL to Beijing Xinglian at a total consideration of RMB202,528,000. The consideration was determined based on arm's length negotiation and was with reference to the most recent transaction price of the equity interests in those unlisted entities.

All of the trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised as expenses within one year.

At the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of trade receivable (net of loss allowance), based on the invoice date, is as follows:

|  | 31 December 2025 RMB'000 | 31 December 2024 RMB'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Within 3 months | 243,484 | 74,191 |
| 3 months to 6 months | 19,831 | 13,804 |
| 6 months to 1 year | 31,406 | 1,444 |
| 1 year to 2 years | 8,415 | 1,302 |
| 2 years to 3 years | 72 | 394 |
|  | 303,208 | 91,135 |

## 9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

|  | 31 December 2025 RMB'000 | 31 December 2024 RMB'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade payables due to third parties | 297,139 | 58,293 |
| Payables for computing service fees | 727,348 | 269,467 |
| Payables for marketing and promotion services | 42,812 | 89,052 |
| Payables of staff costs | 146,507 | 104,229 |
| Other payables and accruals | 54,437 | 43,767 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 1,268,243 | 564,808 |
| Other taxes payables | 39,774 | 22,304 |
| Provisions for warranties | 20,614 | 16,376 |
|  | 1,328,631 | 603,488 |

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

|  | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|---|---|
|  | RMB'000 | RMB'000 |
| Within 3 months | 229,890 | 57,676 |
| 3 months to 6 months | 46,448 | 57 |
| 6 months to 1 year | 19,506 | 257 |
| More than 1 year | 1,295 | 303 |
|  | 297,139 | 58,293 |

All of the trade and other payables are expected to be settled within one year or are repayable on demand.

## 10  DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Company did not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

## 11  NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 8 January 2026, the Company completed its listing on the Stock Exchange and a total of 43,032,400 ordinary shares were issued (including initial offering and the exercise of over-allotment option) at the price of HK$116.20. Total gross proceeds received were HK$5,000,365,000 (equivalent to approximately RMB4,516,430,000).

**OTHER INFORMATION**

**Issuance of H Shares and Listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange**

On 8 January 2026, we successfully completed the Global Offering of 37,419,500 H shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX), with an offering price of HK$116.20 per H share (excluding 1.0% brokerage commission, 0.0027% Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) transaction levy, 0.00565% HKEX trading fee, and 0.00015% Hong Kong Accounting and Financial Reporting Council (AFRC) transaction levy). The underwriters of the Global Offering fully exercised the over-allotment option, and we newly issued and allotted a total of 5,612,900 H shares on 4 February 2026.

**Final Dividend**

The Board does not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: None).

**Purchase, Sale, or Redemption of the Company's Listed Securities or Sale of Treasury Shares**

H Shares of the Company was first listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on 8 January 2026. From the listing date until the date of this announcement, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold, or redeemed any of the Company's securities listed on the HKEX (including the sale of any treasury shares). The Company does not hold any treasury shares as of the date of this announcement.

**Post-Reporting Period Significant Events**

Save as disclosed in this announcement, there have been no other material events affecting the Company from the end of the Reporting Period until the date of this announcement.

**Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code**

The Board has always been committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance system, believing that a sound governance structure is the core support for safeguarding shareholders' rights and interests, enhancing the long-term value of the enterprise, formulating scientific business strategies and policies, and strengthening operational transparency and accountability mechanisms.

As the H shares had not been listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange during the Reporting Period, the Corporate Governance Code was not applicable to the Company during that time. Based on the principles and provisions of the Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules, the Company recognizes that the Board should consist of a balanced combination of executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors to ensure that the Board has independent supervisory capabilities and can make objective judgments in major decision-making processes.

From the Listing Date until the date of this announcement, the Company has strictly complied with all applicable provisions of the Corporate Governance Code. In addition, the Company will actively refer to the recommended best practices of the Corporate Governance Code, including establishing a sound internal control system, enhancing the timeliness and accuracy of information disclosure, safeguarding shareholders' right to information and participation, and continuously optimizing the governance structure.

**Compliance with the Model Code**

Since its listing, the Company has adopted the Model Code as its code of conduct governing the Company's securities transactions conducted by its Directors and employees who have access to inside information concerning the Group or the Company's securities.

The Company has made specific inquiries to all the Directors, all Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the Model Code from the listing date until the date of this announcement.

Employees of the Group who may possess inside information of the Group shall comply with the Model Code. From the listing date until the date of this announcement, the Company has not identified any incidents of non-compliance with the Model Code by the relevant employees.

**Continuous Disclosure Obligations under the Listing Rules**

Save as disclosed in this announcement, the Company has no other disclosure obligations under Rules 13.20, 13.21, and 13.22 of the Listing Rules.

**Adequacy of Public Float**

Based on the information available to the Company and to the best knowledge of the Directors, from the Listing Date until the date of this announcement, the Company has continuously maintained the public float as required by the Listing Rules.

**Scope of Work of the Auditors**

The figures in respect of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of comprehensive loss and the related notes thereto for the year ended 31 December 2025 as set out in this annual results announcement have been agreed by the Company's auditor, KPMG, to the amounts set out in the Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. The work performed by KPMG in this respect did not constitute an assurance engagement and consequently no opinion or assurance has been expressed by KPMG on this announcement.

**Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee comprises Dr. Xie Deren, Dr. Yang Qiang, and Dr. Li Juanzi. Dr. Xie Deren serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has reviewed the Group's annual results for the year ended 31 December 2025, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**Publication of Annual Results and Annual Report**

This results announcement has been published on the websites of the Stock Exchange (http://www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company (http://www.zhipuai.cn). The Company's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025, will be published on the aforementioned websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company in due course and will be sent to the Company's H Share shareholders in accordance with their chosen method of receiving corporate communications.

**DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS**

In this announcement, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings set out below:

**Definitions**

| | |
|---|---|
| "Articles of Association" | the articles of association of the Company adopted on 28 June 2025 and effective from the Listing Date, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time |
| "Audit Committee" | the Audit Committee of the Board |
| "CG Code" | the Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules |

| | |
|---|---|
| "China" or "PRC" | the People's Republic of China, and solely for the purposes of this announcement, excluding Hong Kong, the Macau Special Administrative Region, and Taiwan |
| "Director(s)" | the director(s) of the Company |
| "Global Offering" | the Hong Kong Public Offering and the International Offering as defined in the Prospectus |
| "Group" or "We" or "Knowledge Atlas" | the Company and its subsidiaries |
| "H Shares" | the overseas-listed shares of the Company with a par value of RMB0.10 each, traded in Hong Kong dollars and listed and traded on the Stock Exchange |
| "Hong Kong dollar(s)" | Hong Kong dollar(s), the lawful currency of Hong Kong |
| "Hong Kong" | the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC |
| "Listing" | the listing of the H Shares on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange on 8 January 2026 |
| "Listing Date" | 8 January 2026, the date on which the H Shares were listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange |
| "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 contained in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time |
| "Prospectus" | the Prospectus of the Company dated 30 December 2025 in relation to the Global Offering and the Listing |
| "Renminbi" or "RMB" | Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC |
| "Reporting Period" | the year ended 31 December 2025 |

| | |
|---|---|
| "SFC" | the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong |
| "Share(s)" | ordinary share(s) of RMB0.10 each in the share capital of the Company, including unlisted shares and H shares |
| "Shareholder(s)" | holder(s) of the Share(s) |
| "Stock Exchange" or "Hong Kong Stock Exchange" | The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited |
| "subsidiary(ies)" | the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules |
| "the board of Directors" | the Board of Directors of the Company |
| "Company" | Knowledge Atlas Technology Joint Stock Company Limited (北京智譜華章科技股份有限公司), a limited liability company established under the laws of the PRC on 11 June 2019 and converted into a joint stock company with limited liability on 26 March 2025, with its H Shares listed on the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 2513) |
| "treasury shares" | the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules |
| "Unlisted Share(s)" | ordinary share(s) issued by the Company, with a par value of RMB0.10 each, which is/are not listed on any stock exchange |
| "United States," "USA" or "U.S." | the United States of America, its territories, its possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction |
| "U.S. dollars," "US$" or "USD" | United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States |
| "%" | percentage |

**Glossary of Technical Terms**

| | |
|---|---|
| "AGI" | artificial general intelligence, a sophisticated level of artificial intelligence that matches and even surpasses human capabilities across all cognitive tasks |
| "AI" | artificial intelligence, an area of computer science that focuses on machinery simulation of intelligence displayed by humans and other animals |
| "AI agent" | a system or program that utilizes AI to perform tasks and achieve goals autonomously on behalf of a user or another system |
| "algorithm" | a procedure or formula for solving a problem, based on conducting a sequence of specific actions, especially by a computer |
| "API" | application programming interface, a set of predefined rules, protocols and tools that allow users to integrate AI capabilities into applications, websites or software |
| "computing power" | the ability of a computer system to process data and perform tasks |
| "deep learning" | a machine learning technique that constructs artificial neural networks with multiple layers to extract features from the raw input |
| "Direct two-sided importance sampling algorithm" | Our proprietary asynchronous training algorithm that addresses action-reward misalignment and improves the efficiency of learning from real-world environments |
| "Dynamic sparse attention mechanism" | A technique for long-sequence reasoning optimization that dynamically selects critical attention heads or positions to reduce computation without compromising performance |
| "FlashComm" | A communication optimization technique that reduces communication latency during model training or inference and improves the efficiency of distributed systems |
| "foundation model" | a pre-trained LLM that serve as the foundation for the development of a variety of specialized models |

| | |
|---|---|
| "general-purpose large model" | an AI model trained on a vast and diverse dataset and designed to perform a broad range of tasks rather than being limited to a specific, narrowly defined application |
| "GPU" | graphics processing unit, a specialized processor originally designed for rendering graphics, but now widely used to accelerate parallel computations in fields like AI, especially for training and inference of deep learning models |
| "Heartbeat fault tolerance mechanism" | A robustness mechanism for large model training that detects failures via periodic heartbeat signals and enables automatic recovery to prevent training interruptions |
| "inference" | the process of applying trained models to new data to generate predictions |
| "large language model (LLM)" | a deep-learning AI model trained on vast amounts of text to understand, generate and interact in human language |
| "large model" | a deep-learning AI model trained on vast amounts of data and designed to perform a broad range of tasks |
| "Lightning Indexer" | Customized fused kernel technique that optimizes memory access, reduces latency, and enhances inference efficiency of models on domestic AI chips |
| "Long-horizon tasks" | Complex tasks requiring multi-step iteration and logical consistency (e.g., enterprise-level long-chain execution), which demand long-term planning and memory capabilities of the model |
| "MaaS" | Model-as-a-Service, a delivery model of AI model and agent solutions catered for specific industry verticals or scenarios |
| "MLA-256 enhancement" | Architectural and algorithmic improvements based on Multi-Level Attention with 256-dimension feature optimization to enhance long-sequence processing capability |
| "Muon Split optimization strategy" | Our proprietary optimization for model training that splits attention computation to reduce KVCache usage and improve training stability |

| | |
|---|---|
| "open source" | a source code that is made freely available for possible modification and redistribution |
| "Prefill-Decode (PD) decoupling" | A technique that decouples the Prefill and Decode stages of model inference to streamline the inference process and boost efficiency |
| "pre-train" | the process of training models on large-scale data to learn general features prior to task-specific fine-tuning |
| "SDK" | software development kit, a set of software development tools that allows the creation of applications for a certain software package |
| "Slime framework" | Our asynchronous reinforcement learning framework that decouples generation and training, resolves idle cycles in long-horizon tasks for intelligent agents, and improves GPU utilization |
| "Token" | the basic unit of data processed by AI models |

For ease of reference, the names of Chinese laws and regulations, government authorities, institutions, natural persons or other entities are listed in both Chinese and English in this announcement. In the event of any ambiguity, the Chinese version shall prevail.

By Order of the Board
**Knowledge Atlas Technology Joint Stock Company Limited**
**Dr. LIU Debing**
*Executive Director and Chairman of the Board*

Hong Kong, 31 March 2026

*As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises: (i) Dr. Liu Debing, Dr. Zhang Peng and Ms. Zhang Xiaohan as executive Directors; (ii) Dr. Li Juanzi, Mr. Li Jiaqing and Mr. Wang Meng as non-executive Directors; and (iii) Dr. Yang Qiang, Dr. Xie Deren and Mr. Tang Ying as independent non-executive Directors.*