

The cover features a large, textured dark green central area. Surrounding this are various geometric patterns: a gold textured circle in the top left, a grey square in the top center, a green and white circular pattern in the top right, a grey circle in the middle right, a gold textured circle in the middle right, a green and white striped pattern in the bottom right, a green and white circular pattern in the bottom center, a green square in the bottom center, and a grey circle in the bottom right. The text 'ANNUAL REPORT' is in gold, '2025' is in large gold numbers, and the company name is in white.

ANNUAL
REPORT

20
25

淮北綠金產業投資股份有限公司

HUAIBEI GREENGOLD INDUSTRY INVESTMENT CO., LTD.*

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

STOCK CODE : 2450

** For identification purposes only*

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Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Liu Yong (*Chairman*)
Mr. Qin Jiapeng
Mr. Mao Hongxian
(*appointed on 17 January 2025*)
Mr. Yao Minglei
(*appointed on 17 January 2025*)
Ms. Lu Junzhe
(*retired on 17 January 2025*)
Mr. Zhao Song
(*retired on 17 January 2025*)
Mr. Zhang Zhengguang
(*retired on 17 January 2025*)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Gao Wei
Mr. Liu Chaotian
Ms. Xing Mengwei

SUPERVISORS (*removed on 17 January 2025*)

Ms. Zhao Mingling
Ms. Li Chi
Ms. Dong Jing

JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES

Mr. Yao Minglei
(*appointed on 28 August 2025*)
Ms. Tam Pak Yu, Vivien
(*appointed on 29 May 2025*)
Ms. Lu Junzhe
(*resigned on 29 May 2025*)
Mr. Li Kin Wai
(*resigned on 29 May 2025*)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Gao Wei (*Chairman*)
Mr. Liu Chaotian
Ms. Xing Mengwei

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Liu Chaotian (*Chairman*)
Mr. Gao Wei
Mr. Liu Yong

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Liu Yong (*Chairman*)
Mr. Gao Wei
Mr. Liu Chaotian
Ms. Xing Mengwei
(*appointed on 24 June 2025*)

ESG COMMITTEE

Mr. Liu Yong (*Chairman*)
Mr. Qin Jiapeng
Mr. Mao Hongxian
(*appointed on 17 January 2025*)
Mr. Zhang Zhengguang
(*retired on 17 January 2025*)

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Yao Minglei
(*appointed on 29 May 2025*)
Ms. Tam Pak Yu, Vivien
(*appointed on 29 May 2025*)
Ms. Lu Junzhe
(*resigned on 29 May 2025*)
Mr. Li Kin Wai
(*resigned on 29 May 2025*)

INTERNATIONAL AUDITOR

Cheng & Cheng Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Public Interest Entity Auditor
registered in accordance with
the Accounting and
Financial Reporting
Council Ordinance
Level 35, Tower 1,
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38 Wang Chiu Road,
Kowloon Bay, Kwun Tong,
Kowloon, Hong Kong

LEGAL ADVISORS

as to Hong Kong laws

DeHeng Law Offices (Hong Kong)
LLP

as to PRC laws

Beijing Deheng Law Offices

COMPLIANCE ADVISER

China Everbright Capital Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE AND HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRC

4/F, Shuangchuang Service Centre
No. 3 Taobo Road
Song Tuan Town,
Lieshan District HuaiBei City
Anhui Province PRC

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

40th Floor
Dah Sing Financial Centre
No. 248 Queen's Road East
Wanchai
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Industrial and Commercial Bank of
China Co., Ltd. (Huabei Huaihai
Road Branch)

HONG KONG H SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Investor Services Limited
17/F, Far East Finance Centre,
16 Harcourt Road Hong Kong

STOCK NAME

HUAIBEI GD CO

STOCK CODE

2450

COMPANY'S WEBSITE

<http://www.ljgfjt.com>

Chairman's Statement

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of HUAIBEI GREENGOLD INDUSTRY INVESTMENT CO., LTD.* (the **"Company"**) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the **"Group"**) for the year ended 31 December 2025 (the **"Reporting Year"**).

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group recorded a revenue of approximately RMB219 million, representing a decrease of approximately 7.3% from approximately RMB236.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. The loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company was approximately RMB28.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2025, representing an increase in loss of approximately 31.2% from the loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company of approximately RMB22.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. The increase in loss was due to the combined effect of no revenue from concrete products, the decrease in the price of aggregate products, the increase in depreciation and amortisation of Phase II of Gaoloushan Mine, and the impairment of property, plant and equipment in the concrete segment for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Although the Group's overall performance showed a downward trend due to multiple factors such as the decline in the unit selling price of aggregate products, and the cessation of concrete production, coupled with extreme weather and stricter environmental controls in the second half of the year, the sales volume of aggregate products still achieved steady growth. The Group has been focusing on the implementation of its development plan. We produced approximately 5.12 million tonnes in 2025, representing an increase of approximately 10.4% from the production volume of 4.64 million tonnes in 2024. In 2026, the Group plans to achieve an annual production of 5.5 million tonnes of aggregate products.

The real estate industry is one of the important industries in Huaibei City. In 2026, the Group will closely monitor the demand for construction aggregates from projects in Huaibei City and its peripheral cities (including southern Suzhou, Bozhou, and northern Bengbu) and surrounding areas. Ongoing engagements are conducted with contractors and material suppliers for key surrounding infrastructure projects, such as the Suqian-Suiping Expressway, S235 Suitang Road's Class I Highway, and Xuzhou-Dangshan-Shangqiu Expressway. We also followed up on the S61 Huaibei-Yongcheng Expressway project, while being committed to collaborating with railway counterparts to explore an optimal road-rail transportation model. This initiative is conducive to selling products to areas that were previously unreachable due to distance limitations, such as Bengbu, Huainan, and Fuyang, as an effort to expand the Group's sales coverage. At the same time, the Group will pay close attention to the key infrastructure projects in Huaibei City and the implementation of relevant favorable policies. The Group believes that the above measures adopted will effectively improve the current operating difficulties.

Compared with similar market participants during the Reporting Year, the Group maintained a stable market share as one of the major construction aggregate producers in the market of Huaibei City and its surrounding cities (including southern Suzhou City, Bozhou City and northern Bengbu City) in terms of sales volume.

In 2026, the Group aims to increase its operating revenue and improve profitability by continuously monitoring information on the development and auction of mineral resources in the city, planning for mineral resource development, and expanding its asset scale.

In 2026, the Group will actively seize market opportunities by continuously deepening cooperation with existing customers and vigorously developing potential customer resources. By exploring internal production capacity potential and optimising operational efficiency, the Group will ensure a stable supply of aggregate products to consolidate and stabilise its market share. At the same time, the Group will remain committed to sound operation, and foster high-quality sustainable development through refined management and innovation-driven strategies to provide robust material support for regional infrastructure construction. The Group is well-positioned to capitalize on market opportunities, which is anticipated to positively influence its future business development and financial performance.



Chairman's Statement

We believe that we are able to seize increasing demands driven by effective implementation of the above plan, and therefore bring positive impact on our business and financial performance in the future.

In closing, on behalf of the Board, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our shareholders and business partners for their continuous support and confidence. I must also thank our staff for their efforts and dedication. Our people are the backbone of our Company and the architects of our future.

Liu Yong

Chairman and Executive Director

HUAIBEI GREENGOLD INDUSTRY INVESTMENT CO., LTD.*

Huaibei, the PRC, 26 March 2026

Financial Highlights

Operating Results	For the year ended 31 December		Change (%)
	2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>	
Revenue	218,979	236,168	(7.3)
Loss before income tax	(47,617)	(30,384)	56.7
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(28,823)	(21,972)	31.2
Loss per share for the loss attributable to owners of the Company (<i>expressed in RMB per share</i>)	(0.11)	(0.08)	37.5
Diluted loss per share (<i>expressed in RMB per share</i>)	(0.11)	(0.08)	37.5

Financial Position	As at 31 December		Change (%)
	2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>	
Total assets	2,134,557	2,475,042	(13.8)
Total liabilities	1,478,680	1,771,251	(16.5)
Total equity	655,877	703,791	(6.8)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	440,874	469,697	(6.1)

Financial Summary

	For the year ended 31 December				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
RESULTS					
Revenue	218,979	236,168	290,622	407,709	370,327
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(47,617)	(30,384)	67,988	140,057	132,771
Income tax	(297)	(3,486)	(10,064)	(34,999)	(33,877)
(Loss and total comprehensive loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	(28,823)	(21,972)	37,490	67,410	64,706
(Loss and total comprehensive loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the year	(47,914)	(33,870)	57,924	105,058	98,894
	As at 31 December				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Assets and liabilities					
Total assets	2,134,557	2,475,042	2,383,014	2,292,652	2,340,339
Total liabilities	1,478,680	1,771,251	1,716,667	1,749,905	1,882,850
Total equity	655,877	703,791	666,347	542,747	457,489

Management Discussion and Analysis

OVERVIEW

The Group is a state-funded construction materials provider located in Huaibei City, Anhui Province. The main product of the Group is aggregate products mined and processed by Huaibei Tongming Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北通鳴礦業有限公司) (“**Tongming Mining**”), a subsidiary of the Company, in Gaoloushan Mine located in Lieshan District, Huaibei City. The Group mainly sells aggregate and concrete products to construction companies, building materials companies and wholesalers. Relative to similar market participants during the Reporting Year, Tongming Mining maintained a stable market share as one of the major construction aggregate producers in the market of Huaibei City and its surrounding cities (including southern Suzhou City, Bozhou City and northern Bengbu City) in terms of sales volume.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Aggregate products output

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group’s total output of aggregate products amounted to 5.11 million tonnes, representing an increase of approximately 10.4% as compared to 4.63 million tonnes in the previous year.

Revenue

In 2025, the revenue from sales of aggregates products and others of the Group amounted to RMB218.9 million, representing an increase of 1.6% as compared to RMB215.5 million in 2024, which is due to the combined effects of (i) a drop in the average selling price of aggregate products and others of the Group from RMB46.5 per tonne (exclusive of tax) in 2024 to RMB42.8 per tonne (exclusive of tax) in 2025, representing a decrease of 8.0%; and (ii) growth in sales volume of aggregates products and others of the Group from 4,635,000 tonnes in 2024 to 5,115,000 tonnes in 2025, representing an increase of 10.4%.

In 2025, in light of the shrinking market for ready-mixed concrete and cement-stabilised macadam, as well as slow cash collection from sales of such products, the Group did not engage in the sales of ready-mixed concrete, cement-stabilised macadam and asphalt concrete in order to mitigate market risks and exercise prudent investment, thereby recording no relevant revenue.

In 2025, the revenue from agency services of concrete products amounted to RMB0.097 million, representing a decrease of 86.4% as compared to RMB0.71 million in 2024. This decrease was due to (i) the completion of existing contracts; and (ii) the absence of new business.

In 2025, the gross profit of the Group amounted to RMB58.6 million, representing a decrease of RMB25.2 million or a year-on-year decrease of 30.1% as compared to RMB83.8 million in 2024. The gross profit margin in 2025 was 26.7%, representing a decrease of approximately 9 percentage points as compared to 35.5% in 2024.

Net Loss

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group’s net loss was approximately RMB47.9 million (2024: net loss of RMB33.87 million), representing an increase in loss of approximately 41.4% as compared to the previous year. The increase in loss was mainly due to the combined effect of no revenue from concrete products, the decrease in the price of aggregate products, the increase in depreciation and amortisation of Phase II of Gaoloushan Mine, and the impairment of property, plant and equipment in the concrete segment for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Management Discussion and Analysis

OVERVIEW OF THE CONSTRUCTION MARKET

In 2025, China continually pushed forward with new-type urbanisation and rural revitalisation, and infrastructure investment remained stable, laying a solid foundation for the high-quality development of the construction industry. Anhui, guided by the 14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Construction Industry in Anhui Province, continued to deepen the development of green buildings and prefabricated buildings. It focused on the revitalisation in the northern parts and accelerated the construction of major transportation infrastructure like expressways. Key projects, including the Woyang-Mengcheng section of the Bozhou-Mengcheng Expressway, the Bozhou section of the Xuzhou-Huaibei-Fuyang Expressway, and the Yinshang-Linquan section of the Hefei-Zhoukou Expressway, were successfully opened to traffic by the end of 2025, with newly added mileage of 182 kilometers. This further improves the regional transportation network, stimulates demand in the construction market, and injects strong momentum into the development of the construction industry.

In 2025, Huaibei, as a key region for the transition to a resource-based city, continued to implement the Measures for Promoting the High-Quality Development of the Construction Industry issued in 2024. Relying on a special task force for promoting high-quality development of the construction industry, it deepened the joint support mechanism at the municipal and county (district) levels. The Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau of Huaibei focused on supporting the incubation of housing construction, municipal engineering, electric power, and mining enterprises, and the targeted incubation of key construction enterprises within its jurisdiction at the county (district) level. Simultaneously, it actively guided housing construction and municipal enterprises to expand their business into such fields as transportation, water conservancy, and agriculture. It implemented provincial directives and refined local measures to broaden the development space for enterprises and stimulate the vitality of market entities, paving the way for subsequent policy upgrades, and promoting the steady progress of the housing construction market.

In 2025, Huaibei followed the policy direction of 2024, further refining and improving policies and measures in the housing construction sector, and creating a policy system of “safeguarding people’s livelihood, cultivating enterprises, and promoting transformation”. In terms of housing security, the Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau of Huaibei published the Key Agenda of Huaibei on Urban Housing Security in 2025 on 21 February 2025, clarifying the need to intensify efforts to renovate urban villages and old and dilapidated urban houses, and to increase the fundraising and supply of indemnificatory housing. Aiming to remove the pain points of public housing needs, it promoted the improvement in both quality and efficiency in housing security work, which is conducive to the stable development of the housing construction market.

On 26 June 2025, the People’s Government of Huaibei City issued a circular on Policies and Measures for Promoting Sustained Economic Recovery. It launched a campaign of tackling key challenges in preliminary work of significant projects in Huaibei. According to the Guidelines for Generating Key Project Nodes in Huaibei City, it expedited the preliminary work for projects, such as JLP’s “Prioritise Large, Phase Out Small” project, the irrigation project in Tuohui River Basin, and the S61 Huaibei-Yongcheng Expressway, and fully supported the inclusion of the Huaibei-Shangqiu (Northern Yongcheng) High-speed Railway Linking-up Project into the Medium and Long-Term Railway Network Plan. Efforts were made to accelerate the preliminary work for key transportation projects, such as G237 and G343, strengthening the driving role of major projects. It also leveraged the leading role of government investment to facilitate the operation of the Huaibei section of the Xuzhou-Huaibei-Fuyang Expressway, the full completion of the Huaibei-Suzhou-Bengbu and Huaibei-Fuyang Intercity Railways, and the accelerated construction of projects, including primary schools, hospitals, and nursing homes. The implementation of these key projects has driven the development of related industries, including construction and building material supply, offering stable demand support for the construction market.

Management Discussion and Analysis

On 26 December 2025, based on documents like the Twelve Guidelines on Continuously Promoting the Development of the Construction Industry jointly issued by 17 departments including the Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of Anhui Province, and in light of the city's actual conditions, the People's Government of Huaibei City revised the Measures for Continuously Promoting the High-Quality Development of the Construction Industry and unveiled the Measures for Further Promoting the High-Quality Development of the Construction Industry. This aims to further optimise the development environment for the city's construction sector, address bottlenecks in corporate financing, talent, and market expansion, and guide companies to boost their core competitiveness.

In view of the foregoing, the Board believes that the series of policies and measures released and the various key projects implemented at the national, provincial, and municipal levels in 2025 have created a stable and positive policy environment and a solid development platform for the future development of the construction industry. These have injected lasting momentum into the industry's high-quality development, provided clear guidance and strong support for the Group to seize development opportunities and optimise its business strategy, effectively managed and mitigated policy risks and market risks during the Group's operations, and enhanced the Group's development potential and profitability.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Amid the macroeconomic downturn, the collective release of new production capacity in the industry contrasted sharply with the continuous decline in market demand. In 2025, the prices of principal products like aggregates and concrete continuously went down, putting pressure on the Company's operating results. In the first half of 2025, the Company's operating results improved significantly compared to the same period of the previous year. However, the results exhibited a downward trend in the second half of the year due to the combined effects of multiple factors, including extreme weather and stricter environmental controls. Facing a complex and severe external environment and multiple challenges, the management and employees of the Group worked together to overcome difficulties, and continuously enhanced the Group's abilities to prevent risks and seize opportunities. The Group took pragmatic measures, including improving product quality, broadening marketing channels, and strengthening internal management to reduce costs and increase efficiency, through which it effectively responded to market fluctuations, actively mitigated operational risks, stabilized operations, ensured business continuity, and fostered development amidst adversity.

In 2025, the Group went through the formalities for application and approval regarding the change in forest land use for the Phase II of Gaoloushan Mine, which provided policy support for the normal mining operations in the Phase II mining area.

In 2025, the Group supplied a total of more than 900,000 tonnes of various types of aggregate products for the Wuhe-Mengcheng Expressway project, the Bozhou-Mengcheng Expressway project, and the Xuzhou-Huaibei-Fuyang Expressway project, fully supporting project construction in the northern Anhui region.

In 2025, the Group launched the sale of stones via railway transportation. It modified the loading system to accommodate rail container cars for freight shipping. The Group entered into the Cooperation Agreement on Sales of Stones via Railway Transportation with Bozhou Ante Trading Co., Ltd. and Huaibei Longzhao Trading Co., Ltd., two railway transportation customers, in December of the same year. Pursuant to the agreement, the total sales volume is no less than 750,000 tonnes. This sales initiative has significantly expanded the Company's sales coverage, enhancing its brand influence and market competitiveness.

Management Discussion and Analysis

PROGRESS OF BASIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

During the Reporting Year, the Group focused on Phase II of Gaoloushan Mine located in Lieshan District, Huaibei City, Anhui Province. Based on the probable reserves and estimated annual production capacity of up to 8 million tonnes in 2031 pursuant to the development plan, the total reserves of Phase II mining right are estimated to reach 164 million tonnes, and Gaoloushan Mine has an estimated life of 15 years.

SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Group adheres to the safety and environmental protection policies of “Safety First, Precaution Foremost and Comprehensive Governance” and “Equal Emphasis on Both Resources Development and Environmental Protection” to ensure its production safety and environmental protection. In 2025, the Group achieved its target of production safety, and carried out environmental protection measures in strict compliance with relevant national laws and regulations.

Table 1: Mineral Resource of Gaoloushan Mine as at 31 December 2025

Domain	Mineral Resource Category	Volume (’000 m ³)	Tonnes (kt)
Limestone	Indicated	55,300	149,300
	Inferred	1,600	4,300
	Total	56,900	153,600
Diorite	Indicated	5,700	14,800
	Inferred	400	1,100
	Total	6,100	15,900
Indicated	Indicated	61,000	164,100
	Inferred	2,000	5,400
	Total	63,000	169,500

Note:

The Mineral Resource has been limited to the area within the Phase II Mining Licence. The latest topography of the project area as at 30 June 2021 was used to clip the defined aggregate Mineral Resources to reflect the resources extracted from the current pit. Production from 30 June 2021 to 31 December 2025 has been depleted from the Mineral Resources. Both D1 Limestone and D2 Diorite domains are considered generally suitable for the production of construction aggregates with different potential applications; bulk density used: 2.70 t/m³ for D1, and 2.62 t/m³ for D2. Appropriate rounding has been applied to tonnages and grades, which may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained mineral content. SRK Consulting (Hong Kong) Limited (“**SRK**”) does not consider these differences to be material. Other assumptions remain unchanged, compared with those used in the previous disclosed estimates and can be found in Appendix VII of the prospectus of the Company dated 30 December 2022 (“**Prospectus**”).

Management Discussion and Analysis

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr. (Tony) Shuangli Tang, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). He is a full-time employee of SRK and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (“**JORC Code**”). Dr. Chan consent to the inclusion in the Report of the Mineral Resources in the form and context which it appears.

Table 2: Ore Reserve of Gaoloushan Mine as at 31 December 2025

Domain	Reserve Category	Volume (’000 m ³)	Tonnes (kt)
Limestone	Probable	42,407	114,500
Total		42,407	114,500

Note:

Ore Reserve is inclusive of Mineral Resource; with a 2% mining loss factored. The Ore Reserve has been updated by the actual surveyed topography within the open-pit boundary as of December 2025. Appropriate rounding has been applied to tonnages and grades, which may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained mineral content. SRK does not consider these differences to be material. Other assumptions remain unchanged, compared with those used in the previous disclosed estimates and can be found in Appendix VII of the Prospectus.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this Report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Falong Hu, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). He is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (China) Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Falong Hu consents to the inclusion in the Report of the Ore Reserves in the form and context which it appears. The assumptions remain unchanged, compared with those used in the previous disclosed estimates and can be found in Appendix VII of the Prospectus.

Management Discussion and Analysis

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Operating Results

The decline in construction and real estate markets resulted in lower operating results. In 2025, the revenue of the Group amounted to RMB219.0 million, representing a decrease of 7.3% as compared to RMB236.2 million in 2024. The Group focused on the implementation plan of our development programme to increase our production and sales volume of aggregate products.

In 2025, there were no significant changes in the general business model of the Group. The overall economic downturn led to weakening business performance.

Revenue from Principal Business

The following table illustrates the detailed sales by products of the Group for the two years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	Revenue	2025 Sales volume Thousand tonnes/m ³	Unit price RMB per tonne/m ³	Revenue	2024 Sales volume Thousand tonnes/m ³	Unit price RMB per tonne/m ³
	RMB'000			RMB'000		
Aggregate products and others						
— Sales						
— Aggregates and others	218,882	5,115	42.8	215,545	4,635	46.5
Sales of concrete products						
— Ready-mixed concrete	—	—	—	19,909	60.8	327.5
Revenue from agency services of concrete products	97			714		
Product	97			20,623		
Total	218,979			236,168		

Revenue

In 2025, the revenue from sales of aggregates products and others of the Group amounted to RMB218.9 million, representing an increase of 1.6% as compared to RMB215.5 million in 2024, which is due to the combined effects of (i) a drop in the average selling price of aggregate products and others of the Group from RMB46.5 per tonne (exclusive of tax) in 2024 to RMB42.8 per tonne (exclusive of tax) in 2025, representing a decrease of 8.0%; and (ii) growth in sales volume of aggregates products and others of the Group from 4,635,000 tonnes in 2024 to 5,115,000 tonnes in 2025, representing an increase of 10.4%.

Management Discussion and Analysis

In 2025, in light of the shrinking market for ready-mixed concrete and cement-stabilised macadam, as well as slow cash collection from sales of such products, the Group did not engage in the sales of ready-mixed concrete, cement-stabilised macadam and asphalt concrete in order to mitigate market risks and exercise prudent investment, thereby recording no relevant revenue.

In 2025, the revenue from agency services of concrete products amounted to RMB0.097 million, representing a decrease of 86.4% as compared to RMB0.71 million in 2024. This decrease was due to (i) the completion of existing contracts; and (ii) the absence of new business.

Gross profit and gross profit margin

In 2025, the gross profit of the Group amounted to RMB58.6 million, representing a decrease of RMB25.2 million or a year-on-year decrease of 30.1% as compared to RMB83.8 million in 2024. The gross profit margin in 2025 was 26.7%, representing a decrease of approximately 9 percentage points as compared to 35.5% in 2024.

Cost of sales

The cost of sales in 2025 amounted to RMB160.4 million, representing an increase of RMB8 million from RMB152.4 million in 2024, primarily due to higher depreciation and amortisation following the commencement of production at the Phase II of Gaoloushan Mine production line.

Capital expenditures

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's capital expenditures were approximately RMB38.7 million (2024: RMB5.5 million), representing an increase of approximately 603.6% as compared to the previous year, which was mainly due to fixed costs such as payments for farmland-to-forest conversion replacement fees, forest restoration fees, and the purchase of self-unloading vehicles.

Other income

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's other income was approximately RMB4.96 million (2024: RMB7.55 million), representing a decrease of approximately 34.3% as compared to the previous year. The decrease in other income as compared to the previous year was mainly due to the decrease in interest income.

Administrative expenses

In 2025, the administrative expenses incurred by the Group increased by 20.1% to RMB27.2 million from RMB22.6 million in 2024, primarily due to the reclassification of wages and depreciation attributable to concrete production as administrative expenses instead of constituents of cost of sales upon the suspension of the said production during the Reporting Period.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Finance costs

In 2025, the finance costs of the Group decreased by RMB23.7 million to RMB62.2 million from RMB85.9 million in 2024, primarily due to the reduction in non-recurring interest compensation and discounting interest on long-term payables.

Impairment on trade receivables

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's impairment loss on trade receivables was approximately RMB1.23 million (2024: impairment reversal of RMB0.19 million). The increase in impairment was due to significant increase in credit risk as at 31 December 2025.

Income tax expenses

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's income tax expenses decreased by approximately RMB3.19 million as compared to the previous year. The decrease was primarily due to no under-provision of current tax for the period. During the Reporting Period, corporate income tax within the territory of the PRC has been provided at a rate of 25% (2024: 25%) on the taxable income. The effective tax rate of the Group was approximately 25% for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: 25%).

Loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's loss and total comprehensive loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company was approximately RMB28.8 million, representing an increase in loss of approximately 31.2% from the loss and total comprehensive loss of RMB22 million in 2024.

Financial Position

In 2025, shareholders' equity dropped to RMB440.9 million from RMB469.7 million in 2024, which was primarily resulted from the loss for the year of RMB28.8 million.

Liquidity and financial resources

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had a total of RMB7.9 million in cash at bank and on hand, a decrease of RMB312.4 million from RMB320.3 million in 2024, mainly due to the combined effects of the increase in trade deposits, settlement of trade and other payables, mining right payables and repayment of bank borrowings.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group did not provide guarantees and pledges to affiliated parties.

Cash flows and working capital

The Group's cash and cash equivalents decreased from approximately RMB320.3 million as at 31 December 2024 to approximately RMB7.9 million as at 31 December 2025. The decrease was mainly due to the combined effects of the increase in trade deposits, settlement of trade and other payables, mining right payables and repayment of bank borrowings.

As at 31 December 2025, the cash and cash equivalents of the Group denominated in Renminbi amounted to approximately RMB7.9 million (2024: RMB320.3 million).

Management Discussion and Analysis

Borrowings

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had outstanding bank loans of approximately RMB1,231.98 million (2024: RMB1,360 million), of which approximately RMB162.82 million must be repaid within one year, approximately RMB168.42 million must be repaid after one year but within two years, approximately RMB531.26 million must be repaid after two years but within five years and approximately RMB369.48 million will be repayable in more than five years.

As at 31 December 2025, the bank loans were denominated in RMB. As at 31 December 2025, approximately 99.97% of the interest-bearing bank loans held by the Group were at floating rates.

Gearing ratio

The Group monitors capital by gearing ratio, which is total liabilities divided by total assets as at the end of the year and multiplied by 100%. As at 31 December 2025, the gearing ratio of the Group was 69.27% (31 December 2024: 71.56%). The slight decrease in gearing ratio was due to the decrease in liabilities within the Group during the year ended 31 December 2025.

MARKET RISKS

The Group is exposed to multiple market risks, mainly including external environmental challenges such as changes in the industry competitive landscape, fluctuations in the costs of production factors and constraints on logistics and transportation.

The Group faces the risk of market competition. Affected by the cyclical downturn of the construction industry, the regional market is in a state of oversupply, leading to intensified competition in the regional market and a decline in the product's premium capacity.

The Group is exposed to raw materials price and other commodities price risks. Its costs and profitability partly depend on its ability to find and maintain a stable and sufficient supply of raw materials at acceptable prices. The Group's aggregate products are affected by fluctuations in raw material costs, and price fluctuations of key production materials such as explosives, fuel oil and electricity directly impact mining costs.

The Group also faces the risk of rising transportation costs. The transportation cost of product sales is mainly determined by the distance to the sales destination. As a result of the adjustment of the layout of regional infrastructure projects, such as delays in infrastructure projects around the city and longer distances to the material receiving points of new end customers (e.g., Suqian-Suiping Expressway, Bozhou-Dancheng Expressway, and the G36 Nanjing-Luoyang Expressway reconstruction and expansion project, the Group's transportation distance increased, which in turn led to higher transportation costs and weakened the Group's cost advantage in the regional market competition.

Management Discussion and Analysis

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the cash and bank deposits held by the Group, interest-bearing bank borrowings. The Group mainly controls its exposure to interest rate risks associated with certain cash holdings and bank deposits, interest-bearing bank borrowings by placing them in appropriate short-term deposits at fixed or floating interest rates and at the same time by borrowing loans at a mixture of fixed or floating interest rates.

The Group did not use any interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk during the year ended 31 December 2025.

EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES AND RELATED HEDGES

The Group's present operations are carried on in the PRC and all of the Group's monetary assets, loans and transactions are principally denominated in Renminbi ("RMB"). During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group was not exposed to any significant foreign currency exchange risk in its operations. The Group did not engage in any derivative activities and did not commit to any financial instruments to hedge its statement of financial position exposure during the year ended 31 December 2025.

RISK OF CHANGE IN INDUSTRY POLICIES

An array of laws, regulations and rules governing the construction industry in China constitutes the external regulatory and legal environment for the Company's daily and continuous operations, and exerts great impacts on the Company's business development, production and operations, domestic and foreign trade, and capital investment etc. Relevant changes in industry policies may have corresponding effects on the Company's production and operations.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The H shares of the Group were listed on Main Board of the Stock Exchange on 20 January 2023 (the "Listing Date"). On 22 December 2025, the Group completed the reorganisation at the controlling shareholder level.

INFORMATION ON EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had 143 employees (2024: 166), including the executive Directors. Total staff costs (including Directors' emoluments) were approximately RMB22 million, as compared to approximately RMB25 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. Remuneration is determined with reference to market norms and individual employees' performance, qualifications and experience.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS, ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL

During the Reporting Period, there were no significant asset acquisitions or disposals, mergers or equity investments of the Company.

FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS AND CAPITAL ASSETS

Save as disclosed in the prospectus and in the section headed "Future Plan and Use of Proceeds" in this report, the Group did not have plan for material investments and capital assets as of the date of this report.

Management Discussion and Analysis

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had total cash and bank balances of approximately RMB7.9 million (2024: RMB321 million).

The gearing ratio, calculated as a percentage of total borrowings to the Group's total assets, was 69.27% at 31 December 2025 (2024: 71.56%). At 31 December 2025, the current ratio was 0.9 times (2024: 1.59 times).

The Group does not use any financial instruments for hedging purposes. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (comprising bank borrowings and net cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to owners of the Company (comprising issued share capital and reserves of all kinds). The Group has adopted comprehensive treasury policies which detailed specific functions and internal control measures for capital use, covering, including but not limited to, procedures of capital management and liquidity management.

CHARGES ON GROUP ASSETS

The Group does not have restricted bank deposits as at 31 December 2025 (2024: restricted bank deposits of RMB1.09 million).

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had no material contingent liabilities (2024: nil).

OUTLOOK

During the Reporting Year, the Group devoted itself to implementing its development programme. The Group plans to produce 5.5 million tonnes of aggregate products for the year 2026.

In 2026, the Group will closely monitor market demand, especially the demand for construction aggregates derived from projects in Huaibei, its peripheral cities (including southern Suzhou, Bozhou, and northern Bengbu) and surrounding areas. The Group will continue to connect with contractors and material suppliers for key surrounding infrastructure projects, such as the Suqian-Suiping Expressway, S235 Suitang Road's Class I Highway, and Xuzhou-Dangshan-Shangqiu Expressway and follow up on S61 Huaibei-Yongcheng Expressway in the pursuit of becoming the exclusive stone supplier. Additionally, efforts will be made to collaborate with railway counterparts and explore an optimal road-rail transportation model which is conducive to selling products to areas that were previously unreachable due to distance limitations, such as Bengbu, Huainan, and Fuyang, as an effort to expand the Group's sales coverage.

In 2026, the Group aims to increase its operating revenue and improve profitability by continuously monitoring information on the development and auction of mineral resources in the city, planning for mineral resource development, and expanding its asset scale.

In 2026, the Group will actively seize market opportunities by deepening ties with existing customers, whilst focusing on developing potential customer resources. By fully leveraging internal production capacity and optimising operational efficiency, the Group will ensure a stable supply of aggregate products to ensure the stability of the Group's existing market share. At the same time, the Group will remain committed to delivering solid financial performance through refined management and innovation-driven strategies, fostering high-quality sustainable development to provide robust material support for regional infrastructure construction.

Management Discussion and Analysis

We believe that we are well-positioned to capture market opportunities, and therefore can generate positive impacts on the business and financial performance of the Group in the future.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

During the Reporting Year, there was no purchase, sale or redemption of any listed securities of the Company by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (including sale of treasury shares). As of 31 December 2025, the Company did not hold any treasury shares.

Audit Committee

The audit committee of the Company (the “**Audit Committee**”) consists of three members, namely Mr. Gao Wei (Chairman), Mr. Liu Chaotian and Ms. Xing Mengwei, all of whom are independent non-executive Directors. The Company's annual results for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is of the opinion that the preparation of the financial information complies with the applicable accounting standards, the requirements of the Listing Rules and any other applicable legal requirements, and that adequate disclosures have been made.

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Liu Yong (劉勇), aged 53, has been the chairman of the Board and an executive Director since 6 December 2018. He is primarily responsible for, among others, overseeing the Board, operation and management, safe production and business coordination of the Group. He is currently the chairman of Liantong Municipal and Huaibei Tongming Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北通鳴礦業有限公司) (“**Tongming Mining**”), both of which are non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. He has served as the chairman and executive director of Huaibei City Xinghuai Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北市興淮礦業有限公司) (“**Xinghuai Mining**”), the controlling shareholder of the Company, since September 2025.

Mr. Liu has over 18 years of relevant experience in management. From December 2017 to April 2025, he served as a director of Anhui Zhongye Huaihai Prefabricated Construction Co., Ltd.* (安徽中冶淮海裝配式建築有限公司). From March 2022 to August 2025, he served as a director of Huaibei Tongtai Tongjin Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮南通泰銅金礦業有限公司). From December 2017 to March 2018, he served as a director of Huaibei Construction Investment Dongming Petrochemical Oil Sales Co., Ltd. (淮北市建投東明石化油品銷售有限公司). From November 2017 to May 2018, he served as a director of Huaibei Transportation Investment Petrochemical Oil Sales Co., Ltd.* (淮北市交投石化油品銷售有限公司). From March 2017 to March 2018, he served as a director of Sanya Xinhui Concrete Co., Ltd.* (三亞新湖混凝土有限公司). From April 2016 to January 2019, he served as a director of Tongming Mining. From February 2016 to June 2018, he served as a director of Liantong Municipal. From July 2015 to December 2018, he served as the head of business development of Huaibei City Construction Investment Transportation Investment Co., Ltd.* (淮北市建投交通投資有限公司) (“**Huaibei Transportation Investment**”). From September 2006 to July 2015, he was an officer in Huaibei Tongchuang Financial Guarantee Group Co., Ltd.* (淮北市同創融資擔保集團有限公司), who was responsible for managerial work.

Mr. Liu is currently also a supervisor of Huaibei Huxin Pawn Co., Ltd.* (淮北市互信典當有限公司).

Mr. Liu graduated from Anhui University of Finance and Economics (安徽財經大學) (formerly known as Anhui Finance and Trading School* (安徽財貿學院)) in December 1995 where he completed the course of industrial economics management. Mr. Liu was accredited the intermediate accountant qualification by the Ministry of Finance of PRC (中華人民共和國財政部) in May 1999.

Mr. Mao Hongxian (毛鴻顯), aged 34, has been appointed as an executive Director since 17 January 2025. He has been a director and deputy general manager of Tongming Mining since December 2018. Since September 2025, he has served as a director of Xinghuai Mining.

Mr. Mao has over 9 years of relevant experience in engineering and management. From December 2018 to March 2024, he served as an executive Director. From April 2016 to December 2018, he served as a business manager of Huaibei Transportation Investment. From July 2013 to March 2016, he worked as a technician in Huaibei Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北礦業股份有限公司).

Mr. Mao graduated from the China University of Mining and Technology (中國礦業大學) in June 2013 where he obtained his bachelor's degree in engineering, majoring in electrical engineering and automation.

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

Mr. Yao Minglei (姚明磊), aged 30, has been appointed as an executive Director since 17 January 2025. and has served as the joint company secretary of the Company since 28 August 2025. He has served as a director of Xinghuai Mining since September 2025, and as the head of the securities investment department of the Company since November 2024.

Prior to joining the Company, from July 2024 to October 2024, Mr. Yao was the deputy head of the financing department of Huaibei City Construction Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.* (淮北市建投控股集團有限公司) ("**Huaibei Construction Investment**"), the controlling shareholder of the Company prior to 22 December 2025. November 2022 to June 2024, he was the deputy head of division one of the financing department of Huaibei Construction Investment and from November 2019 to October 2022, he was the financing manager of the same division.

Mr. Yao graduated from Anhui Sanlian University (安徽三聯學院) with a bachelor degree in finance management in June 2019.

Mr. Qin Jiapeng (秦加朋), aged 55, has been an executive Director since 6 December 2018. He is primarily responsible for overseeing the safe production, internal control, production and sales of the Group and the overall management of Liantong Municipal. He is also currently a director and deputy general manager of Liantong Municipal, as well as the responsible person of the First Branch of Huaibei Liantong Municipal Engineering Co., Ltd.* (淮北連通市政工程有限公司第一分公司).

Mr. Qin has over 20 years of relevant experience in management. Prior to joining the Group, from May 2017 to December 2017, he served as a deputy general manager of Huaibei Jinan Driving School Co., Ltd.* (淮北市金安駕校有限責任公司). From October 2016 to March 2018, he served as a director of Huaibei Gold Eagle Motor Vehicle Environmental Exhaust Detection Co., Ltd.* (淮北市金鷹機動車環保尾氣檢測有限公司). From October 2016 to March 2018, he served as a director of Huaibei Jindun Motor Vehicle Testing Co., Ltd.* (淮北市金盾機動車檢測有限公司). From August 2016 to August 2018, he served as a director of Huaibei Transportation Investment. From February 2014 to February 2018, he served as a director of Huaibei Rongtong Industrial Co., Ltd.* (淮北市融通實業有限公司).

Mr. Qin graduated from the Anhui Chemical School* (安徽省化工學校) in July 1991 where he obtained the certificate of instrument and automation profession. He further obtained the certificate of computer application in Anhui Open University* (安徽開放大學) (formerly known as Anhui Broadcast Television University* (安徽廣播電視大學)) in July 1995.

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Gao Wei (鄧偉), aged 41, has been appointed as our independent non-executive Director since 16 June 2021 and is primarily responsible for supervising and providing independent judgement to our Board. He is also the chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of each of the Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee.

Mr. Gao has over 14 years of relevant experience in accounting and financial management. Prior to joining the Group, from December 2020 to November 2021, he served as an auditing manager of Beijing Chengyuxin Certified Public Accountants (General Partnership)* (北京誠與信會計師事務所(普通合夥)). From September 2019 to December 2020, he served as an auditing manager of Beijing Kuntai Ronghe Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.* (北京坤泰融和會計師事務所有限公司). From May 2016 to September 2019, he served as an investment advisory manager of Anhui Hongxin Asset Management Co., Ltd.* (安徽鴻信資產管理有限公司). From April 2012 to April 2016, he worked as a financial officer in Huaibei Newspaper Culture Media Group Co., Ltd.* (淮北報業文化傳媒集團有限公司). From February 2010 to March 2012, he worked as an auditor in Anhui Zhilian Accounting Firm (General Partnership)* (安徽智聯會計師事務所(普通合夥)). From November 2021 to March 2024, he was the audit project manager of Beijing Ruiying Kyoto Certified Public Accountants (General Partnership) (北京瑞盈京都會計師事務所(普通合夥)). From March 2024 to August 2024, he was an audit project manager of Anhui Shicheng Accounting Firm* (安徽世誠會計師事務所).

He is also currently a partner of Anhui Lijing Accounting Firm (General Partnership) (安徽立敬會計師事務所(普通合夥)).

Mr. Gao graduated from the Huaibei Normal University (淮北師範大學) (formerly known as Huaibei Coal Industry Teachers College (淮北煤炭師範學院)) where he obtained his bachelor's degree in economics in July 2008. He was accredited as a certified authorized accountant by the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants in March 2015.

Mr. Liu Chaotian (劉朝田), aged 62, has been appointed as our independent non-executive Director since 16 June 2021 and is primarily responsible for supervising and providing independent judgement to our Board. He is also the chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee and Nomination Committee.

Mr. Liu has over 39 years of relevant experience in accounting and financial management. Prior to joining the Group, from January 2003 to December 2021, he served as the chairman of the board of supervisors of Anhui Wanbei Coal and Electricity Hengxin Property Development Co., Ltd.* (安徽省皖北煤電恒馨房地產開發有限公司). From July 2018 to September 2020, he served as a deputy chief accountant and head of asset and finance department of Anhui Wanbei Coal-Electricity Group* (安徽省皖北煤電集團有限責任公司). From June 2015 to September 2020, he served as the chairman of the Supervisory Board of Anhui Hengyuan Coal and Electricity Co., Ltd.* (安徽恒源煤電股份有限公司). From July 2005 to August 2009, he served as a director of Audit Department of Anhui Wanbei Coal-Electricity Group Company* (安徽省皖北煤電集團有限責任公司審計處). From August 2000 to July 2005, he served as a director of Anhui Wanbei Coal-Electricity Group Capital Management Centre* (安徽省皖北煤電集團有限責任公司資金管理中心). From December 2021 to August 2023, he served as a researcher in Anhui Wanbei Coal-Electricity Group (安徽省皖北煤電集團有限責任公司).

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

Mr. Liu graduated from Anhui School of Science and Technology* (安徽理工學校) (formerly known as Anqing Commercial School in Anhui Province (安徽省安慶商業學校)) in July 1984. He graduated from Anhui University of Finance and Economics (安徽財經大學) (formerly known as Anhui Finance and Trading School* (安徽財貿學院)) in June 1989 where he completed the course of accounting. He also obtained his master's degree in business administration from Anhui Institute of Business Administration* (安徽工商管理學院) in December 2004.

Ms. Xing Mengwei (邢夢瑋), aged 36, has been appointed as our independent non-executive Director since 16 June 2021 and is primarily responsible for supervising and providing independent judgement to our Board. She is also a member of the Audit Committee.

Ms. Xing has over 10 years of relevant experience in the securities and investment industry. Prior to joining the Group, from February 2020 to April 2022, she served as a director and responsible officer of Yee Tai Capital Limited. From May 2018 to June 2019, she was the chief investment officer of N Plus Capital Limited. From April 2018 to May 2018, she worked as an investment portfolio supervisor of Duo Asset Management Limited. From June 2015 to October 2015, she worked as an account executive of RHB Securities Hong Kong Limited. From July 2014 to April 2018, she served as an assistant vice president of IPS International Holdings Limited.

Since July 2022, Ms. Xing has served as an executive director, chief executive officer, and authorized representative of Renco Holdings Group Limited ("**Renco**", listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 2323). On 4 August 2025, the company was ordered to be wound up by the High Court of Hong Kong in HCCW 235/2025. Ms. Xing's powers in Renco were terminated upon the issuance of the winding-up order. As of the date of this report, the joint and several liquidators of Renco have been appointed.

Ms. Xing graduated from the North Minzu University (北方民族大學) in July 2013 where she obtained her bachelor's degree in engineering, majoring in information engineering. She graduated from the City University of Hong Kong (香港城市大學) in July 2014, where she obtained her master of science degree in business information systems. Ms. Xing is a licenced person registered with SFC to carry out type 4 (advising on securities) and type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO.

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The biographical details of Mr. Liu Yong are set out in this section headed “Directors — Executive Directors”.

Mr. Zhao Song (趙松), aged 52, has been the Chief Financial Officer of the Company since August 2023. He is graduated from Anhui Business College* (安徽商業高等專科學校) in the PRC in Statistics and Market Information in July 1996 and graduated from Anhui College of Finance and Trade* (安徽財貿學院) in the PRC in Accounting in April 2002. In addition, Mr. Zhao is an intermediate accountant.

From 15 January 2024 to 17 January 2025, Mr. Zhao was an executive director of the company. From September 2020 to July 2023, he worked as an inspector in the discipline inspection and supervision department at Huaibei City Construction Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.* (淮北市建投控股集團有限公司). From February 2017 to August 2020, he was appointed the chief financial officer of Hui Li Financial Information Services (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.* (惠黎金融信息服務(上海)有限公司). He was the chief financial officer of Anhui Huike Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.* (安徽輝克藥業有限公司) from June 2006 to January 2017. Mr. Zhao was the finance manager of Heyuan Longji Metal Products Co., Ltd.* (河源龍記金屬製品有限公司) from November 2003 to May 2006. Mr. Zhao worked at the finance department of Anhui Hongfang Group Co., Ltd.* (安徽紅方集團有限公司) from September 1996 to October 2003.

JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES

The biographical details of Mr. Yao Minglei are set out in this section headed “Directors — Executive Directors”.

Ms. Tam Pak Yu, Vivien (譚栢如) has been appointed as the Joint Company Secretary of the Company since 29 May 2025 where she is responsible for company secretarial matters of the Company. She obtained a bachelor’s degree in China Studies from Hong Kong Baptist University in 2014 and a master’s degree in Professional Accounting and Corporate Governance from City University of Hong Kong in 2017.

Ms. Tam has over 10 years of experience in the corporate secretarial and compliance services field. She is a manager of SWCS Corporate Services Group (Hong Kong) Limited, a professional services provider specializing in corporate services.

Ms. Tam has been admitted as an associate member of both The Hong Kong Chartered Governance Institute and The Chartered Governance Institute of the United Kingdom in 2018.

Corporate Governance Report

The Board hereby presents this corporate governance report (the “**Corporate Governance Report**”) in the Company’s annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company strives to attain and maintain relatively high standards of corporate governance that are best suited to the needs and interests of the Group, as it believes that effective corporate governance practices are fundamental to safeguarding the interests of its shareholders and other stakeholders and enhancing shareholder value.

The Board has adopted the Corporate Governance Code (the “**CG Code**”) as set out in Appendix C1 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Listing Rules**”). The Company has complied with all the code provisions in Part 2 of the CG Code for the year ended 31 December 2025.

VALUES AND CULTURE

It is our corporate culture to maintain an inclusive and safe workplace for its employee. The Group promote diversity at all levels to enhance the effectiveness of our corporate governance and ensure that there is gender diversity when recruiting staff at mid to senior levels. The Group will also continue to provide diversified career development opportunities to our staff and engage different training resources for our staff. In addition, the Group believes production safety is a critical factor to the success of our business and operation. It is our top priority to maintain work safety at our business operations.

The Group has established and implemented policies that promote a diversified and safe workplace. The Board strives to act lawfully, ethically and responsibly to promote our corporate culture and is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance in its operations and activities. The Group provides trainings to the employees on a regular basis to strengthens their corporate culture awareness. Before the employees assume their positions, the Group provides training courses for them to introduce the company culture and internal rules and regulations.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “**Model Code**”) in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules as its own code of conduct for securities transactions by the Directors of the Company (the “**Directors**”). Having made specific enquiries to all the Directors, the Company confirms that all the Directors have complied with the required standards as set out in the Model Code for the year ended 31 December 2025.

A. DIRECTORS

A.1 Board of Directors

The Company is governed by the Board which is responsible for the leadership and control of the Group, overseeing and managing the Group’s businesses, strategic decisions and performance, convening Shareholders’ general meetings and reporting our Board’s work at the Shareholders’ general meetings, implementing the resolutions passed at the Shareholders’ general meetings; determining our business plans and investment plans, preparing annual budget proposals and final accounts proposals; preparing plans for profit distribution and recovery of losses, preparing plans for the increase or decrease in registered capital; and exercising other power, functions and duties as conferred by the articles of association of the Company (the “**Articles of Association**”).

All the Directors carry out their duties in good faith and are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, take decisions objectively and act in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders at all times.

Formal service agreements and letters of appointment have been entered into with the executive Directors and the independent non-executive Directors respectively setting out the key terms and conditions of their respective appointments. Pursuant to the Articles of Association, the term of office of each Director is three years, subject to re-election, provided that the successive terms of independent non-executive Directors shall not be more than 9 years.

During the Reporting Year, subsequent to the approval by the Shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting held on 17 January 2025, Mr. Liu Yong and Mr. Qin Jiapeng have been re-appointed and Mr. Mao Hongxian and Mr. Yao Minglei have been appointed as the executive Directors of the third session of the Board, and Mr. Gao Wei, Mr. Liu Chaotian and Ms. Xing Mengwei have been re-appointed as independent non-executive Directors of the third session of the Board.

The insurance cover in respect of legal action against the Company’s Directors and senior officers is covered by the existing Directors & Officers Liability Insurance Policy of the Company.

Save as disclosed in the biographies of Directors and Senior Management are set out in the section headed “Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management” of this annual report, to the best knowledge of the Directors, there is no personal relationship (including financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship) with any other Directors, the Chairman of the Board and chief executives of the Company.

A.2 Board composition

The Board currently comprises the following Directors:

Executive Directors

Mr. Liu Yong (*Chairman*)

Mr. Qin Jiapeng

Mr. Mao Hongxian (*appointed on 17 January 2025*)

Mr. Yao Minglei (*appointed on 17 January 2025*)

Ms. Lu Junzhe (*retired on 17 January 2025*)

Mr. Zhao Song (*retired on 17 January 2025*)

Mr. Zhang Zhengguang (*retired on 17 January 2025*)

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Gao Wei

Mr. Liu Chaotian

Ms. Xing Mengwei

The biographical details of the Directors are set out in the section headed “Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management” of this annual report. The Company considers that the composition of the Board is well balanced. Each of the Directors has the relevant experience, knowledge and expertise that can contribute to the business of the Company. The executive Directors oversee the daily operations of the Group while the independent non-executive Directors bring along independent judgment to the decision-making process of the Board.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company has complied with Rules 3.10(1) and (2) and 3.10A of the Listing Rules relating to the appointment of at least three independent non-executive directors, representing more than one-third of the Board and at least one of them has appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise. All independent non-executive Directors also meet the guidelines for assessment of their independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company has received a confirmation of independence from each of the independent non-executive Directors as required under the Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all the independent non-executive Directors to be independent. The Board will assess their independence on an annual basis.

There are established mechanisms that independent views and inputs are available to the Board. Each Director may express independent views and inputs on decision-making matters. If necessary, Directors are entitled to have independent access to the senior management of the Company and obtain further information to perform their duties, and also have the right to seek advice from independent professional advisors at the Company’s expense. The Board shall comprise at least three Independent Non-executive Directors, representing no less than one-third of the Board members. A reasonably balanced composition of Executive Directors and Independent Non-executive Directors shall be kept to ensure there is a strong independent element on the Board. The Directors are required to comply with requirements of relevant laws and regulations as well as the Articles of Association regarding the declaration of interest conflicts and abstention from voting. During the Reporting Year, the Board reviewed and considered the above mechanisms and the implementation of them were effective.

In compliance with Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules, Mr. Yao Minglei and Mr. Mao Hongxian, who were appointed as executive Directors of the Company on 17 January 2025, have obtained legal advice referred to in Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules on 6 January 2025 and each of them has confirmed that they understood their obligations as a Director.

Corporate Governance Report

A.3 Chairman and Chief Executive

Mr. Liu Yong has been serving as the Chairman of the Board and is primarily responsible for, among others, overseeing the Board, operation and management, business coordination, safe production and business coordination of the Group. As of the date of this annual report, the position of chief executive officer of the Company remains vacant. The responsibilities of the chief executive officer were taken up by executive Directors collectively.

A.4 Responsibilities and delegation of functions

The Company has formalised and adopted written terms on the division of functions reserved to the Board and those delegated to the management of the Company. The Board reserves for its decision on all major matters of the Company, including the approval and monitoring of all policy matters, overall strategies and budgets, risk management and internal control systems, material transactions (in particular those that may involve conflict of interests), financial information, appointment of Directors and other significant financial and operational matters.

All Directors have full and timely access to the relevant information of the Group as well as the advice and services of the Joint Company Secretaries and senior management of the Company, in order to ensure compliance with the Board procedures and all applicable laws and regulations. Any Director may request independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances at the Company's expense, upon reasonable request being made to the Board. The Board has delegated the responsibility for implementing its corporate strategies and the day-to-day management, operation and administration to the management of the Company under the leadership of the executive Directors. Clear guidance has been made as to the matters that should be reserved to the Board for its decision which include matters on, inter alia, capital, finance and financial reporting, internal control, communication with Shareholders, Board composition, delegation of authority and corporate governance. The Board periodically reviews the delegated functions and work tasks. Prior to entering into any significant transactions, the aforesaid officers have to obtain the Board's approval.

The Board recognizes that corporate governance should be the collective responsibility of the Directors which includes:

- (1) to develop and review the policies and practices on corporate governance of the Company and make recommendations to the Board;
- (2) to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management;
- (3) to review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (4) to develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to Directors and employees; and
- (5) to review the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the corporate governance report of the Company.

A.5 Appointment, re-election and removal of Directors

All executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors are appointed for a specific term of three years, and shall be elected or replaced at the shareholders' general meetings. None of the Directors has a service contract or letter of appointment with the Company or any of its subsidiaries other than the contracts/letters of appointment expiring or determinable by the employer within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation). Upon maturity of the term of office, a Director shall be eligible to offer himself for re-election and re appointment, provided that the successive terms of independent non-executive Directors shall not be more than 9 years.

Subject to the relevant laws and administrative regulations and without prejudice to any claim for damages under any contract, the shareholders' general meeting may by ordinary resolution remove any Director (including managing Director or other executive Directors) before the expiration of his term of office.

The term of office of a Director shall start from the date on which the said Director assumes office to the expiry of the current term of the Board of Directors. If the term of office of a Director expires but re-election is not made responsively, the said Director shall continue fulfilling the duties as Director pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association until a new Director is elected.

A.6 Board meetings, general meetings and procedures

Pursuant to the CG Code, at least four regular Board meetings should be held in each year. The Board is scheduled to meet regularly at least four times a year at approximately quarterly intervals, to discuss the overall strategy as well as the operational and financial performance of the Company. Other Board meetings will be held when necessary. In 2025, six Board meetings and three general meetings (including one annual general meeting and two extraordinary general meetings) were held. The attendance records of each Directors are set out below:

	Number of attendance/ Number of Board meetings
Mr. Liu Yong	6/6
Mr. Qin Jiapeng	6/6
Mr. Yao Minglei (<i>appointed on 17 January 2025</i>)	6/6
Mr. Mao Hongxian (<i>appointed on 17 January 2025</i>)	6/6
Mr. Zhao Song (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	0/0
Ms. Lu Junzhe (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	0/0
Mr. Zhang Zhengguang (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	0/0
Mr. Gao Wei	6/6
Mr. Liu Chaotian	6/6
Ms. Xing Mengwei	6/6

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	Number of attendance/ Number of general meetings
Mr. Liu Yong	3/3
Mr. Qin Jiapeng	3/3
Mr. Yao Minglei (<i>appointed on 17 January 2025</i>)	2/2
Mr. Mao Hongxian (<i>appointed on 17 January 2025</i>)	2/2
Mr. Zhao Song (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	1/1
Ms. Lu Junzhe (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	1/1
Mr. Zhang Zhengguang (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	1/1
Mr. Gao Wei	3/3
Mr. Liu Chaotian	3/3
Ms. Xing Mengwei	2/3

In 2025, the chairman of the Board held one meeting in total with the independent non-executive Directors without the presence of other Directors.

Board members were provided with complete, adequate and timely information to allow them to fulfill their duties properly.

Schedules for regular Board meetings and meeting agenda are sent to all Directors in advance. Notice of at least 14 days and three days shall be given for a regular Board meeting and an extraordinary Board meeting, respectively. Board papers together with all appropriate, complete and relevant information are dispatched to all Directors at least 3 days before each regular Board meeting to ensure that the Directors have sufficient time to review the related documents and be adequately prepared for the meeting.

The Joint Company Secretaries are responsible for keeping minutes of all Board and committee meetings. Draft minutes are normally circulated to all Directors for comments within a reasonable time after each meeting and the final version is open to Directors for inspection. The Articles of Association contain provisions requiring Directors to abstain from voting and not to be counted in the quorum at meetings for approving transactions in which such Directors or any of their associates have a material interest.

A.7 Continuous professional development

All Directors have been given relevant guideline materials regarding the responsibilities and obligations of being a Director, the relevant laws and regulations applicable to the Directors, duty of disclosure of interest and business of the Company and such induction materials will also be provided in a short term to Directors to be appointed to ensure that he or she has a proper understanding of the operation and business of the Company and full awareness of Directors' responsibilities and obligation under the Listing Rules and relevant statutory requirements. All Directors have been provided monthly updates giving a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, financial position and prospects to keep the Directors' abreast of the Group's affairs in order to discharge their duties. All Directors are also updated from time to time on the latest developments regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements to ensure compliance and enhance their awareness of good corporate governance practices, as set out in their respective terms of reference which are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, all Directors had participated in continuous professional development in the following manner in compliance with Principle C.1 of the CG Code:

Name of Directors	Type of training
Mr. Liu Yong	A/B
Mr. Qin Jiapeng	A/B
Mr. Yao Minglei (<i>appointed on 17 January 2025</i>)	A/B
Mr. Mao Hongxian (<i>appointed on 17 January 2025</i>)	A/B
Mr. Zhao Song (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	B
Ms. Lu Junzhe (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	N/A
Mr. Zhang Zhengguang (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	N/A
Mr. Gao Wei	B
Mr. Liu Chaotian	B
Ms. Xing Mengwei	B

A: attending seminars/courses/conference to develop professional skills and knowledge

B: reading materials in relation to regulatory update

A.8 Corporate governance functions

As mentioned in the paragraph A.4 "Responsibilities and delegation of functions" of this report, the Board is responsible for performing the corporate governance duties. During the year, the Board has reviewed the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and compliance with the CG Code, reviewed and monitored the continuous professional development of the Directors and also reviewed and monitored the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

B. BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established four Board committees, namely, the Audit Committee, the remuneration committee (the “**Remuneration Committee**”), the nomination committee (the “**Nomination Committee**”) and the ESG committee (the “**ESG Committee**”), to assist them in the efficient implementation of their functions and to oversee particular aspects of the Company’s affairs. Specific responsibilities, as set out in their respective terms of reference which are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company, have been delegated to the above committees and the corporate governance duties under the CG Code have been performed. All committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties and, upon reasonable request, are able to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances, at the Company’s expense.

B.1 Audit Committee

The primary duties of the Audit Committee are mainly to (i) review the Company’s financial information and monitor the integrity of the Company’s financial statements, annual report and accounts, half-year report, and quarterly reports (if prepared for publication) and to review significant financial reporting judgments contained therein before submission to the Board; (ii) manage the relationship with the external auditors, including but not limited to making recommendation to the Board on the appointment, reappointment and removal of external auditors, reviewing and monitoring the external auditors’ independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process, discussing with the auditors the nature and scope of the audit and reporting obligations, and developing and implementing policy on engaging an external auditor to supply non-audit services; (iii) overseeing the Company’s financial reporting system, risk management and internal control systems and associated procedures; and (iv) develop, review and monitor the Company’s policies and practices on corporate governance issues, including but limited to training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management, and the Company’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and the CG Code.

As at 31 December 2025, the Audit Committee had three members comprising Mr. Gao Wei (Chairman), Mr. Liu Chaotian and Ms. Xing Mengwei, all of whom are independent non-executive Directors. In 2025, the Audit Committee held three meetings and the work performed by the Audit Committee was summarised as follows:

- (1) reviewed the Company’s annual results announcement for the year ended 31 December 2024;
- (2) reviewed the Company’s annual report for the year ended 31 December 2024, which sets out the Group’s accounting policies, financial performance and position;
- (3) reviewed the engagement of Cheng & Cheng Limited as the auditor of the Company for 2025;
- (4) discussed matters regarding the upper limit of continuing connected transactions of the Group for the years 2025 to 2027;
- (5) reviewed the risk management and internal control systems of the Group;

- (6) reviewed the Company's interim results announcement for the six months ended 30 June 2025; and
- (7) reviewed the Company's interim report for the six months ended 30 June 2025, which sets out the Group's accounting policies, financial performance and position.

The attendance records of each committee member are set out below:

	Number of attendance/ Number of meetings
Mr. Gao Wei (<i>Chairman</i>)	3/3
Mr. Liu Chaotian	3/3
Ms. Xing Mengwei	3/3

The Company's annual report and annual results announcement for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is of the opinion that the preparation of the financial information complies with the applicable accounting standards, the requirements of the Listing Rules and any other applicable legal requirements, and that adequate disclosures have been made.

B.2 Nomination Committee

The primary duties of the Nomination Committee are to (i) review the structure, size, composition and diversity (including without limitation, professional experience, skills, knowledge, age, gender, education, cultural background and length of service) of the Board at least annually and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy; (ii) determine the policy for the nomination of Directors, identify individuals suitably qualified to become members of the Board and select or make recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships, and in identifying suitable individuals, consider individuals on merit and against the object criteria, with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board; (iii) assess the independence of independent non-executive Directors of the Company; (iv) make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of Directors and succession planning for Directors, in particular the chairman and chief executive officer, taking into account the Company's corporate strategy and the mix of skills, knowledge, experience and diversity needed in the future; and (v) review the board diversity policy, the measurable objectives that the Board has set for implementing such policy, and the progress on achieving the objectives, and make disclosure of its review results in the corporate governance report annually.

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As at 31 December 2025, the Nomination Committee had four members comprising of one executive Director, Mr. Liu Yong (Chairman) and three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Liu Chaotian, Mr. Gao Wei and Ms. Xing Mengwei. In 2025, the Nomination Committee held two meetings and the work performed by the Nomination Committee was summarised as follows:

- (1) reviewed and confirmed the Board has a diverse mix of skills, knowledge, experience and gender;
- (2) reviewed the board diversity policy (the “**Board Diversity Policy**”);
- (3) assessed the independence of the independent non-executive Directors;
- (4) ratified, confirmed and approved the adoption of the revised terms of reference of the Nomination Committee, effective from the date of passing this written resolution; and
- (5) recommended the nomination of Ms. Xing Mengwei as a member of the Nomination Committee of the Company, and submitting the same to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration and approval.

The attendance records of each committee member are set out below:

	Number of attendance/ Number of meetings
Mr. Liu Yong (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Mr. Liu Chaotian	2/2
Mr. Gao Wei	2/2
Ms. Xing Mengwei (<i>appointed on 24 June 2025</i>)	0/0

Board Diversity Policy

The Board has adopted a Board Diversity Policy which sets out the approach to achieve diversity on our Board. With a view to achieving a sustainable and balanced development, the Company recognises and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board and sees increasing diversity at the Board level as an essential element in supporting the attainment of its strategic objectives and its sustainable development. All Board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against appropriate criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

The Company commits to selecting the best person for the role. Selection and nomination of candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to professional experience, skills, knowledge, age, gender, education, cultural background and length of service. Potential Board candidates are selected based on merit and his/her potential contribution to the Board and by taking into consideration the Company’s business model and specific needs from time to time. The ultimate decision will be based on merit and contribution that the selected candidates will bring to the Board. The Nomination Committee is responsible for the implementation of the Board Diversity Policy and had made recommendations to the Board on the measurable objectives for implementing the Board Diversity Policy and Nomination policy.

The Nomination Committee will identify and recommend suitable female candidates for the Board's consideration and our Company will maintain at least 1 female representative on the Board so as to maintain an appropriate balance of gender diversity with reference to stakeholders' expectation and international and local recommended best practices. As at 31 December 2025, the Board had one female member and six male members, hence representing at least 1 female representative on the Board. Therefore, the Nomination Committee considered the Board had achieved gender diversity.

As at 31 December 2025, the Board had a reasonable age structure, with three Directors aged 30 to 40, one Director aged 41 to 50 and three Directors aged 51 and above. Furthermore, members of the Board have a balanced mix of knowledge, skills and experience, including engineering, overall business management, finance and investment. The Directors obtained degrees in various majors, including business administration, economics, accounting and engineering. The Board has three independent non-executive Directors who have different industry backgrounds, representing at least one-third of our Board members. The Group had 143 employees (a decrease of 23 employees from 2024) in total comprising of 136 male employees and 7 female employees (including senior management) as at 31 December 2025. The gender ratio in the workforce was 136:7, with a significantly lower representation of women employees. While it is true that gender diversity in the construction industry may be less relevant due to the nature of work, we recognize the importance of creating a diversified workplace with a more balanced gender ratio in our Group. As such, the Group engages in fair employment practices and recruit employees based on merits such as experience, qualifications, skills and knowledge. We do not discriminate job applicants regardless of gender, race, age, nationality and ethnicity and provide equal opportunities for all applicants and employees.

The Nomination Committee has considered measurable objectives based on four focus areas: gender, age, professional experience and length of service to implement the Board Diversity Policy. Such objectives will be reviewed from time to time as and when appropriate and at least once a year to ensure their appropriateness and the progress made towards achieving those objectives will be ascertained. The Nomination Committee will review the Board Diversity Policy and our diversity profile as appropriate and at least once a year to ensure its continued effectiveness from time to time, and where necessary, make any revisions that may be required and recommend any such revisions to the Board for consideration and approval.

The effective implementation of the Board Diversity Policy also depends on the judgement of the shareholders of the Company on the suitability of individual candidates and their views on the scale of gender diversity of our Board. As such, the Board will provide the Shareholders with detailed information of each candidate for appointment or re-election to the Board through announcements and circulars published prior to general meetings of our Company.

The Nomination Committee will disclose in the corporate governance report about the implementation of the Board Diversity Policy on an annual basis.

Nomination procedures

The Nomination Committee identifies individuals suitably qualified to become Board members, having due regard to the Board Diversity Policy, Nomination Policy and the needs of the Company by considering the skills, knowledge, experience, expertise, etc. of the proposed candidate and assesses the independence of the proposed independent non-executive Director, as the case may be. The Nomination Committee then makes recommendation(s) to the Board. The Board considers the candidate(s) recommended by the Nomination Committee, having due regard to the Board Diversity Policy, nomination policy and the needs of the Company. The Board will then recommend the candidate(s) to stand for election at a general meeting of the Company.

Shareholders may put forward proposals at the general meetings to nominate a candidate for election as a Director. Articles 96 of the Articles of Association provides that the Directors shall be elected at the Shareholders' general meetings of the Company. Article 53 of the Articles of Association provides that the Shareholders (individually or jointly) holding 3% or more of the total issued shares of the Company carrying voting rights are entitled to forward proposal(s) at the general meetings by making a provisional motion in writing to the board of Directors 10 days before the date of Shareholders' general meeting. Accordingly, if a Shareholder intends to nominate a candidate for election as a Director, a notice of intention to nominate a candidate for election as a Director and a notice executed by the nominated candidate of his/her willingness to be appointed must be duly lodged at the Company's address, 7/F, No. 18, Suixi North Road, Xijie Sub-district, Xiangshan District, Huaibei City, for the attention of the Company Secretary and the Board.

Further details of the procedures for Shareholders to propose a person for election as a Director are posted on the website of the Company. Shareholders or the Company may also refer to the above procedures for putting forward any other proposals at general meetings.

B.3 Remuneration Committee

The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee are to (i) make recommendations to the Board on the Company's policy and structure for all Directors' and senior management remuneration and on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing remuneration policy; (ii) review and approve the management's remuneration proposals with reference to the Board's corporate goals and objectives; (iii) make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of individual executive Directors and senior management; and (iv) make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of independent non-executive Directors.

As at 31 December 2025, the Remuneration Committee had three members comprising two independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Liu Chaotian (Chairman), Mr. Gao Wei and one executive Director, Mr. Liu Yong. The Remuneration Committee may consult with the Chairman about its proposals relating to the remuneration of other executive Directors. The remuneration of the Directors was determined with reference to the salaries paid by comparable companies and the experience, responsibilities, workload, time devoted to the Group and individual performance of the Directors, as well as the performance of the Group.

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In 2025, the Remuneration Committee held one meeting and the work performed by the Remuneration Committee was summarised as follows:

- (1) made recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of Directors, senior management and employees of the Group;
- (2) discussed and recommended to the Board the remuneration of non-independent Directors for the third session of the Board;
- (3) discussed and recommended to the Board the remuneration of the independent Directors for the third session of the Board.

The attendance records of each committee member are set out below:

	Number of attendance/ Number of meetings
Mr. Liu Chaotian (<i>Chairman</i>)	1/1
Mr. Gao Wei	1/1
Mr. Liu Yong	1/1

Set out below are the remuneration details of the senior management of the Company by remuneration band for the year ended 31 December 2025:

Remuneration bands (in RMB)	Number of individuals
0-250,000	2
Total	2

B.4 ESG Committee

The Company established the ESG Committee on 17 January 2022 with written terms of reference in compliance with the CG Code. The terms of reference were adopted on 17 January 2022. The primary duties of the ESG Committee are to assist our Board in guiding and supervising the development and implementation of environmental, social and governance works of our Group to ensure compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

As at 31 December 2025, the ESG Committee had three members comprising three executive Directors, Mr. Liu Yong (Chairman), Mr. Qin Jiapeng and Mr. Mao Hongxian (appointed on 17 January 2025).

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In 2025, the ESG Committee held one meeting and the work performed by the ESG Committee was summarised as follows:

- (1) made recommendations to the Board as to the ESG performance of the Group.

	Number of attendance/ Number of meetings
Mr. Liu Yong (<i>Chairman</i>)	1/1
Mr. Qin Jiapeng	1/1
Mr. Mao Hongxian (<i>appointed on 17 January 2025</i>)	1/1
Mr. Zhang Zhengguang (<i>retired on 17 January 2025</i>)	0/0

C. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board acknowledges its responsibilities for preparing the Company's financial statements for each financial year and to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with statutory requirements and applicable accounting standards. The Board also ensures the timely publication of the financial statements in accordance with statutory and/or regulatory requirements. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Directors have given careful consideration to the future liquidity of the Group in light of the fact that the Group incurred a net loss of RMB47,914,000 for the year ended 31 December 2025 and, as of that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RMB36,301,000. In order to improve the Group's financial position, to provide liquidity and cashflows and to sustain the Group as a going concern, the management is taking and/or will take the following measures: (i) the Group is actively negotiating with a financial institution to secure new financing to meet its production and operation needs; (ii) the Group is taking measures to tighten cost controls over various operating costs and expenses with the aim to attain profitable and positive cash flow operation; and (iii) the Group will seek other potential business to generate positive cash flow. The Directors consider that the Group will have sufficient cash resources to satisfy its future working capital and other financing requirements. Accordingly, the Directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. The Directors, having made appropriate enquiries, confirm that save as disclosed in this report they are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The statement by the auditor of the Company about their reporting responsibilities and opinion on the financial statements is set out in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 105 to 109 of this annual report.

D. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company has complied with Paragraph D.2 of the CG Code by establishing appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The Board is responsible for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks that the Company is willing to take in achieving the Company's strategic objectives, and ensuring that the Company establishes and maintains appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The management is responsible for designing, implementing and monitoring the risk management and internal control systems while the Board oversees the management in performing its duties on an on going basis.

The management, under the supervision of the Board, has implemented and maintained appropriate and effective risk management and internal control system, which aims to manage and reduce (i) risks associated with the Group's daily operations; (ii) risks of failing to achieve business objectives; (iii) risks of asset misappropriation; and (iv) risks of making potential material misstatements or losses. However, the risk management and internal control system can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatements or losses. Main features of the risk management and internal control systems are described in the sections below:

Risk Management System

The Company adopts a risk management system which manages the risk associated with its business and operations. The system comprises the following phases:

- Risk identification: Identify risks that could potentially affect the Group's operation and business.
- Risk evaluation: Analyze the likelihood and impact of risks on the Group's business and evaluate the risk portfolio accordingly.
- Management: Determine the risk management strategies and internal control processes to prevent, avoid or mitigate the risks; monitor the risks on an on-going basis and ensure effective and appropriate internal control processes are in place; report the results and effectiveness of risk management and internal control to the Board regularly.

With regard to the principal risks encountered by the Group, please refer to the paragraph headed "Principal Risks and Uncertainties" under the "Report of the Board of Directors" set out in this annual report.

Internal Control System

The Company has in place an internal control system which enables the Company to achieve objectives regarding effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The internal control procedures are designed to monitor operations of the Group and ensure overall compliance. The components of the internal control system framework are shown as follow:

- Control Environment: A set of standards, processes and structures has been implemented to provide the basis for carrying out internal control across the Company.
- Risk Assessment: A dynamic and iterative process for identifying, assessing and analyzing risks to achieve the Company's objectives, forming a basis for determining how risks should be managed.
- Control Activities: Action established by policies and procedures to help ensure that management directives to mitigate risks to the achievement of objectives are carried out.
- Information and Communication: Regular and effective internal and external communication to provide the Group with the information needed to carry out day-to-day controls.
- Monitoring: Ongoing and separate evaluations to ascertain the existence and effective operation of each component of the internal control system.

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In order to enhance the Company's system of handling and disseminating inside information, and to ensure the truthfulness, accuracy, completeness and timeliness of its public disclosures, the Company also adopts and implements an inside information policy and procedures. Certain reasonable measures have been taken from time to time to ensure that potential inside information being captured and confidentiality of such information being maintained in order to prevent a breach of a disclosure requirement in relation to the Company, which include:

- The access of information is restricted to a limited number of employees on a need-to-know basis. Employees who are in possession of inside information are fully conversant with their obligations to preserve confidentiality.
- Confidentiality agreements are in place when the Company enters into significant negotiations.
- Reporting channels are in place for different operating units to report any potential inside information to designated departments.
- The executive Directors are designated persons who speak on behalf of the Company when communicating with external parties such as the media, analysts or investors and to respond to external enquiries.

In 2024, the Company failed to apply its internal control policy on connected and notifiable transactions when making advance payments ("**Advance Payments**") to its then controlling shareholder (i.e. Huaibei Construction Investment), resulting in non-compliance with the relevant rules under Chapters 13, 14 and 14A of the Listing Rules. Following the identification of the Advance Payments, the Company conducted an internal investigation in the first quarter of 2025, including (i) reviewing and checking its bank transaction records and bank statements; (ii) reviewing and analyzing management accounts and payment transaction records to determine whether there are any other violations or suspicious transactions similar to the Advance Payments; and (iii) making enquiries with the departments in charge of fund management and payments of the Group (including but not limited to the general manager's office, the finance department and the funds payment department) to understand its actual internal procedures for approving and processing payment transactions. Based on the above internal investigation, the Company confirmed that there were no other advances and loans that would have Listing Rules implications under Chapters 13, 14 and 14A of the Listing Rules and that the Advance Payments is an isolated incident.

As part of the remedial measures and in order to prevent recurrence of similar non-compliance with the Listing Rules, an independent internal control consultant was appointed by the Company (the "**IC Consultant**") to conduct an internal control review (the "**Internal Control Review**") in the first quarter of 2025 on the Group's internal procedures in relation to the non-compliance with the Listing Rules, with a view to comprehensively enhancing the internal control and corporate governance of the Company.

The scope of the Internal Control Review included the following internal control procedures:

1. funds management, including but not limited to, policies, approval processes and management of funds transactions with related parties;
2. compliance with the disclosure obligations relating to financial assistance and guarantees to subsidiaries/ associated companies under Chapter 13 of the Listing Rules;

3. monitoring, identification of and compliance with notifiable transactions under Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules; and
4. monitoring, identification of and compliance with connected transactions and continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

During the Reporting Year, the Company paid RMB294.2 million to Huaibei Construction Investment Group pursuant to a framework agreement and a purchase order for the procurement of steel-related products. The amount represented approximately 13.0% of the Company's total assets as at 30 June 2025. As the amount exceeded 8% of the Company's total assets as at 30 June 2025, the Company was required to announce the details of this advance to an entity in accordance with Rules 13.13 and 13.15 of the Listing Rules.

For details of the Company's non-compliance of Rules 13.13 and 13.15 of the Listing Rules, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 16 February 2026.

The IC Consultant commenced its initial review in the middle of February 2025, and provided an initial report covering the key findings and recommendations at the end of February 2025. The Company has adopted the recommendations of the IC consultant, and the IC Consultant has performed a follow-up review of the Company's implementation progress, and issued the review report in March 2025. As at the date of this report, the Company has fully completed the implementation of the recommendations of the IC Consultant, and the Board confirmed that the Company's internal control as amended and supplemented are adequate and effective.

For details of the aforementioned non-compliance, the key findings by the IC consultant in the Internal Control Review, and the recommendations and the implementation status, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 21 January 2025 and 9 April 2025.

The Company entered into certain framework agreements with connected persons in May 2025. However, due to Company's unfamiliarity with the renewal process and circumstantial impediments, the Company was unable to timely renew the framework agreements in relation to the continuing connected transactions and constituted non-compliance with the relevant rules under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The Company is fully aware that sound and effective risk management and internal control systems are essential to safeguarding shareholders' interests and achieving the Company's strategic objectives. Hence, to further enhance the risk management and internal control systems, after the Reporting Year, the Company has:

1. appointed the IC Consultant to conduct a further internal control review (the "**Further Internal Control Review**") on the Group's internal procedures in relation to the non-compliance with the Listing Rules;
2. conducted interviews with the management and staff, and perform walkthrough tests on key processes;
3. performed sample testing on the actual operating effectiveness of internal controls; and
4. reviewed the findings with the Audit Committee, together with the management and the auditors.

The scope of the Further Internal Control Review is as follows:

- **Governance and Culture Assessment:** assess compliance with the Main Board Listing Rules and assist in the formulation of relevant rules, regulations, and processes;

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- **Risk and Control Framework:** (i) risk identification process: assess the ability to identify forward-looking compliance risks, and evaluate the risk register, (ii) assessment of Listing Rules compliance mechanisms: focusing on Chapter 13 (Continuing Obligations), Chapter 14 (Notifiable Transactions), Chapter 14A (Connected Transactions), Appendix C1 (Corporate Governance Code) and Chapter D.2 (Risk Management and Internal Controls) of the Listing Rules;
- **Expenditure, Accounts Payable, and Payments:** review of policies and procedures, payment requests, processing and approval, accounts payable handling, segregation of duties in the payment process;
- **Treasury Management:** review of policies and procedures, liquidity management, investment management, borrowing management;
- **Financial Instrument Management (e.g., derivatives, hedging, foreign exchange, as applicable):** review of cash flow forecasting, physical cash management and bank reconciliations, policies on cash advances to directors and employees, segregation of duties in cash management and treasury processes; and
- **Financial Reporting:** review of periodic financial statement closing procedures, key account reconciliations, accounting estimates, calculation and recording of accruals and non-routine transactions, consolidation and eliminations, reporting and disclosures (including connected transactions and related party transactions).

Corporate Governance Report

Set out below are the material findings of the Further Internal Control review, rectifications proposed by the IC Consultant as well as Company's response:

Findings	Recommendations/Specific Action Plan for Implementation	Company's response
(i) Strengthening monitoring and response mechanisms for compliance matters	Include "regulatory events due to be triggered within the next 180/365 days" as a standing agenda item in Board/Audit Committee meetings. - Establish a central contract register (covering at least: counterparty, related party status, term/expiry date, renewal notice period, amount/limit, responsible business department). Implement an expiry-triggered alert mechanism; add fields for "renewal/amendment likelihood" (high/medium/low) and expected amount range to pre-assess whether a new agreement may trigger disclosure or approval thresholds. - Establish and dynamically update a Register of Connected Persons and Related Parties, particularly upon significant changes in shareholding structure. - Implement payment controls at the fund/bank payment stage with dual authorization and segregation of duties. Maintain a liquidity buffer/committed facility plan to address urgent financing needs without violating the Listing Rules. - Mandate a "time feasibility assessment" for any transaction that may require shareholder approval: Can it wait for approval? If not, the transaction structure must be redesigned or postponed. - Set risk exposure limits and escalation thresholds by counterparty category (connected persons vs. independent third parties). - Develop and use a simple one-page decision tree clearly illustrating the trigger conditions and "red flags" under Chapters 14/14A (e.g., advances to shareholders, expired framework agreements, transaction aggregation). - Establish a monthly compliance dashboard showing: upcoming expiries, pipeline transactions awaiting classification, breaches/hear-misses, and rectification status. Perform quarterly sample testing covering: near-period-end payments, agreement renewals/amendments, and related party status checks. Establish a "near-miss" reporting channel to encourage early warnings from employees, with regular review by the Compliance/Audit Committee.	The "Administrative Measures for Connected Transactions of Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd. (2026 Edition)" 《淮北綠金產業投資股份有限公司關聯交易管理辦法》(2026版) was passed with the following major amendments: Strengthened the accountability mechanism for non-compliant connected transactions. Where non-compliant connected transactions result in reputational damage to the company or trigger negative public sentiment (such as regulatory inquiries or media criticism), the responsible persons shall, in addition to bearing the original penalties, also be subject to reputational risk deductions in their annual performance assessments, and the Board office shall make a special report to the Board. Required the establishment of a connected transaction management update list to enable real-time updates of the connected parties list, transaction data retrieval, and compliance threshold alert functions, thereby ensuring the timeliness and accuracy of information disclosure. Provided for transitional arrangements for historical agreements. For connected transaction agreements that were signed before the issuance of these measures but have not yet been fully performed, a compliance review shall be completed within three months after the effective date of these measures; those that do not comply with the requirements of these measures shall be renegotiated for amendment or termination.

Corporate Governance Report

Findings	Recommendations/Specific Action Plan for Implementation	Company's response
(ii) Standardizing the procedures for financing activities	It is recommended that the Company considers establishing a borrowing management policy or financing management measures covering aspects such as borrowing approval authority, authorization procedures, contract signing, fund usage monitoring, and interest calculation. Common processes include: • Borrowing application and business approval • Approval by the Board of Directors or authorized personnel • Contract signing and document archiving • Fund usage tracking and interest calculation • Scheduled repayment plan management and financial disclosure For existing special or temporary borrowings, it is recommended to supplement relevant written supporting documents (such as board resolutions, general manager approval records, etc.) to better document the decision-making basis for the source and use of funds. It is further recommended that future financial reports include additional disclosures regarding the main types, amounts, terms, and relevant management basis of borrowings, so as to enhance information transparency and the standardization of financial controls.	The Company acknowledges the recommendations and will implement remedial measures consistent with these recommendations.

Corporate Governance Report

Findings	Recommendations/Specific Action Plan for Implementation	Company's response
(iii) Recommendations for customizing policy documents or processes for fund management and utilization	It is recommended that the Company considers establishing a cash flow forecasting and management system, clearly defining the processes for preparing, forecasting, approving, and reviewing fund plans, and ensuring the independence and supervisory effectiveness of different functions through segregation of duties. Common processes may include: • preparing cash flow forecasting models and fund plans (monthly/weekly) reports, along with variance analysis between forecasts and actuals; • defining the payment approval process (from initiation, review, recording to reconciliation), and establishing a system access rights matrix and role segregation chart; and • retaining records of bank token/online banking operation authorizations and bank statements to facilitate verification and traceability. If fund management is currently conducted through special approvals or temporary authorizations, it is recommended to prepare written explanations or maintain records for reference, so as to strengthen the fund control chain and enhance transparency and management standardization.	The Company acknowledges the recommendations and will implement remedial measures consistent with these recommendations.
(iv) Establishing business-driven OA system controls to digitize/informationize internal control management	It is recommended that the Company systematically reviews its internal control system framework and incorporate actual daily operating procedures, approval checkpoints, and OA system control steps into formal documentation, ensuring that the system content aligns with management practices. Based on the existing high-level internal control policies, it is recommended to supplement department-level and process-level operating guidelines (e.g., procurement approval guidelines, warehousing process guidelines, expense reimbursement guidelines, etc.) to enhance implementability. It is recommended that internal control policies be regularly updated and validated (e.g., annually) to ensure they continue to reflect changes in organizational structure and business processes. It is recommended that a responsibility matrix (RACI chart) or access rights matrix be configured for key positions and system operations to enhance role clarity and control transparency.	The Company acknowledges the recommendations and will implement remedial measures consistent with these recommendations.

Corporate Governance Report

During the Reporting Year, the Company paid RMB294.2 million to Huaibei Construction Investment Group pursuant to a framework agreement and a purchase order for the procurement of steel-related products. The amount represented approximately 13.0% of the Company's total assets as at 30 June 2025. As the amount exceeded 8% of the Company's total assets as at 30 June 2025, the Company was required to announce the details of this advance to an entity in accordance with Rules 13.13 and 13.15 of the Listing Rules.

For details of the Company's non-compliance of Rules 13.13 and 13.15 of the Listing Rules, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 16 February 2026.

For details of our remedial measures for the above matters, please refer to the announcements dated 9 April 2025, 25 July 2025 and 25 March 2026. As at the date of this report, the proposed remedial measures have been implemented.

Internal Audit Function

The Company does not have an internal audit department. The Board currently takes the view that there is no immediate need to set up an internal audit function in light of the size, nature and complexity of the Group's business. The need for an internal audit department will be reviewed from time to time.

Effectiveness of the Risk Management and Internal Control Systems

The Board is responsible for overseeing the implementation and managing the risk management and internal control systems of the Company and ensuring review of the effectiveness of these systems has been conducted annually. The review covered all material controls of the Group, including financial, operational and compliance controls. Several areas have been considered during the Board's review, including but not limited to (i) the changes in the nature and extent of significant risks (including ESG risks) since the last annual review, and the Company's ability to respond to changes in its business and the external environment; (ii) the scope and effectiveness of management's ongoing monitoring of risks (including ESG risks) and of the internal control systems; (iii) the extent and frequency of communication of monitoring results to the Board (or Board committee(s)) which enables it to assess control of the issuer and the effectiveness of risk management; (iv) significant control failings or weaknesses that have been identified during the period, and the extent to which they have resulted in unforeseen outcomes or contingencies that have had, could have had, or may in the future have, a material impact on the issuer's financial performance or condition; and (v) the effectiveness of the issuer's processes for financial reporting and the Listing Rules compliance; and (vi) the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Company's accounting, internal audit, financial reporting functions, as well as those relating to the Company's ESG performance and reporting.

The Board, through its review and the review made by the Audit Committee, concluded that the risk management and internal control systems were effective and adequate. Such systems, however, are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board also considered that the resources were adequate and the training programs and budget provided were sufficient.

Anti-corruption

The Group does not tolerate any form of corruption, such as bribery, extortion, fraud or money laundering. The Group requires all employees to comply with professional ethics, and prohibits any form of corruption. The Group has established an Employee Handbook and adopted a zero-tolerance policy for any form of corruption. Employees who are found to have committed corruption will receive disciplinary action, including being discharged from their duties and required to indemnify the losses caused. If their acts are found to be in violation of any regulatory requirement, the employee will be held accountable for his/her judicial responsibility. The Group further strengthens the awareness of employees and new recruits by conducting periodic anti-corruption training.

Whistleblowing policy

The Board has established and adopted a whistleblowing policy which sets out the channels for employees and those who deal with the Group, including customers and suppliers, to raise concerns about possible improprieties in any matters about the Group, including financial reporting, internal control, corruption, or any kind of misconduct. Complaints will be kept confidential and anonymous, and will be handled in a timely and fair manner. The Audit Committee is responsible for the implementation and oversight of the policy and will review the policy annually.

E. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The remuneration paid/payable to the independent auditor of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 is set out as follows:

Services rendered	Paid/payable RMB'000
Audit services	836

F. JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES

Mr. Yao Minglei and Ms. Tam Pak Yu, Vivien were appointed as joint company secretaries of the Company to oversee the company secretarial work of the Group. The primary contact person of Ms. Tam at the Company is Mr. Yao.

In accordance with the requirements under Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules, both Mr. Yao and Ms. Tam confirmed that they have taken not less than 15 hours of relevant professional training during the year ended 31 December 2025.

G. COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS

The Board believes that a transparent and timely disclosure of the Company's information is essential for enhancing investor relations and will enable the Shareholders and investors to make the best investment decision and to have better understanding of the Company's business performance and strategies. The Company endeavours to maintain an on-going dialogue with the Shareholders and in particular, through annual general meetings and other general meetings. The Chairman of the Board and the chairmen of the Board committees will endeavour to meet the Shareholders at the general meetings to answer any questions raised by the Shareholders.

The Company has adopted a Shareholders Communication Policy (the "**Shareholders Communication Policy**") to ensure that Shareholders' views and concerns are appropriately addressed with the objective of ensuring transparent, accurate and open communications with the Shareholders, which will be reviewed on a regular basis annually to ensure its effectiveness.

The Company also maintains a website at www.ljgfjt.com where corporate communication documents, other documents issued by the Company which are published on the website of the Stock Exchange, constitutional documents, corporate information, other corporate publications and up-to-date information and updates of the Company's operations, performances and strategies are available to public access. The Company's website serves as a communication platform with the Shareholders and investors.

The Shareholders and investors may also write directly to the Company's principal place of business and headquarters in China at 4/F, Shuangchuang Service Centre, No. 3 Taobo Road, Songtuan Town, Lieshan District, Huaibei City, Anhui Province, PRC or via email to dshbgs@ljgft.com to make any queries. Queries are dealt with in an informative and timely manner. The Board conducted a review of the implementation and effectiveness of the Shareholders Communication Policy. Having considered the multiple channels of communication in place, the Board satisfied that the Shareholders Communication Policy has been properly implemented during the year under review and is effective.

H. SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Procedures for convening extraordinary meeting or class meeting on requisition

The Shareholders of the Company shall follow the procedures as prescribed in Article 62 of the Articles of Association to convene an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting of the Company. Pursuant to Article 62(1), two or more Shareholders individually or collectively holding more than 10% of the shares carrying voting rights at the meeting to be convened may, by signing one or more counterpart written requisition(s) stating the object of the meeting, require the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting or a class shareholders' meeting. The Board shall as soon as possible after receipt of such written requisition(s) proceed to so convene the extraordinary general meeting or class shareholders' meeting. The shareholdings referred to above shall be calculated as at the date of the delivery of the written requisition(s). Pursuant to Article 62(2), Where the Board fails to issue notice of convening meeting within 30 days upon receipt of the above written request, Shareholder(s) individually or collectively holding more than 10% of the shares carrying voting rights at the meeting to be convened may request by written requisition(s) the Audit Committee to convene the extraordinary general meeting or class shareholders' meeting. Pursuant to Article 62(3), Where the Audit Committee fails to issue notice of convening meeting within 30 days upon receipt of the above written request, shareholder(s), for more than 90 consecutive days, individually or collectively holding more than 10% of the shares carrying voting rights at the meeting to be convened may convene the meeting on their own accord within four months upon the Board having received such request. The convening procedures should be as similar as possible to the procedures for the Board to convene a shareholders' meeting.

All reasonable expenses incurred for such meeting convened by the shareholders as a result of the failure of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee to convene a meeting as required by the above request(s) shall be borne by the Company and be set off against sums owed by the Company to the defaulting Directors.

Procedures for proposing recommendations at a Shareholders' general meeting

The Shareholders of the Company shall follow the procedures as prescribed in Article 63 of the Articles of Association to propose new resolutions at general meetings. Pursuant to Article 63, when the Company convenes an annual general meeting, shareholders individually or jointly holding 3% or more of the total voting shares of the Company shall be entitled to propose new resolutions in writing to the Company and submit to the convener 10 days prior to the convening of the general meeting. The convener of the general meeting shall issue a supplemental notice of general meeting to other shareholders within 2 days after the receipt of such proposal and incorporate the matters falling within the scope of duties of the general meeting into the agenda of such meeting. Shareholders holding minority interests in the Company must be allowed to convene an extraordinary general meeting and add resolutions to a meeting agenda. The minimum supporting shareholding required to do so must not be more than 10% of the voting rights attached to the Company's share capital on a one vote per share basis.

If a Shareholder intends to propose a new resolution, please submit a written proposal to the 7/F, No. 18, Suixi North Road, Xijie Sub-district, Xiangshan District, Huaibei City, Anhui Province, PRC, for the attention of the Board and the Company Secretary.

Procedures for raising enquiries

The Shareholders should direct their questions about their shareholdings, share transfer, registration and payment of dividend to the Company's Hong Kong H Share registrar, Tricor Investor Services Limited.

Tricor Investor Services Limited

Address: 17/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong
Email: is-enquiries@vistra.com
Tel: (852) 2980 1333
Fax: (852) 2810 8185

The Shareholders may at any time make any queries in respect of the Company at the following designated contacts, correspondence address, email address(es) and enquiry hotline(s) of the Company:

Attention: Zou Mengchen (*Secretary to the Board*)

Address: 7/F, No. 18, Suixi North Road, Xijie Sub-district, Xiangshan District, Huaibei City, Anhui Province, PRC
Email: dshbgs@ljgjt.com
Tel: (86) 0561-3110109
Fax: (86) 0561-3053252

The Shareholders are reminded to lodge their queries together with their detailed contact information for the prompt response of the Company if it deems appropriate.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 17 January 2025, three special resolutions were passed to amend the Articles of Association to, among other things, eliminate the establishment of the Supervisory Committee of the Company. For details, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 12 December 2024 and 17 January 2025, and the Company's circular dated 27 December 2024. The Articles of Association is available on the respective websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange.

Huaibei GreenGold 2025 Environmental, Social and Governance Report

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Environmental, Social and Governance Report

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1.1. Statement of the Board

Our Company is committed to establishing and maintaining positive environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) practices and initiatives. We adopt policies, charters and code of conducts to govern the ESG aspects of our day-to-day operations, ranging from reducing energy and water consumption caused by our operations, health and work safety, and social contribution to environmental protection and corporate governance.

ESG governance structure

Our Board is responsible for devising strategies and targets in relation to ESG matters. In particular, our Company has established the ESG Committee consist of three members of the Board. The primary duties of the ESG Committee are to assist our Board in guiding and supervising the development and implementation of environmental, social and governance works of our Company to ensure compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements. During the reporting period, Mr. Zhang Zhengguang tendered his resignation as an executive Director and a member of the ESG Committee by reason of personnel change of Huaibei Construction Investment Group. Following the approval by the Shareholders at the AGM, Mr. Mao Hongxian was appointed as an executive Director and a member of the ESG Committee.

Stakeholder communication

Engagement with stakeholders — including investors, customers and local communities — helps to enhance our mutual understanding of interests, concerns and aspirations, and strengthens relationships. Stakeholders are identified based on the degree to which they are affected by our activities, by our relationships with them and by their ability to influence the achievement of our business objectives. In particular, stakeholder identification helps us:

- Understand the positive and negative impacts of our business
- Understand the risks and opportunities — for stakeholders and our business — associated with these impacts
- Manage these impacts in a responsible and effective manner
- Understand the effectiveness of our management actions

Materiality analysis

The Company considers ESG-related risks and other major business risks. According to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines, material ESG issues are those that reflect the most important economic, environmental and social impacts of a company, or that may have a material impact on stakeholder assessments and decisions.

The content of the Company’s annual ESG Report is determined through a detailed materiality assessment that identifies and assesses the ESG issues that are most important to our business and stakeholders in the previous year and in the near future.

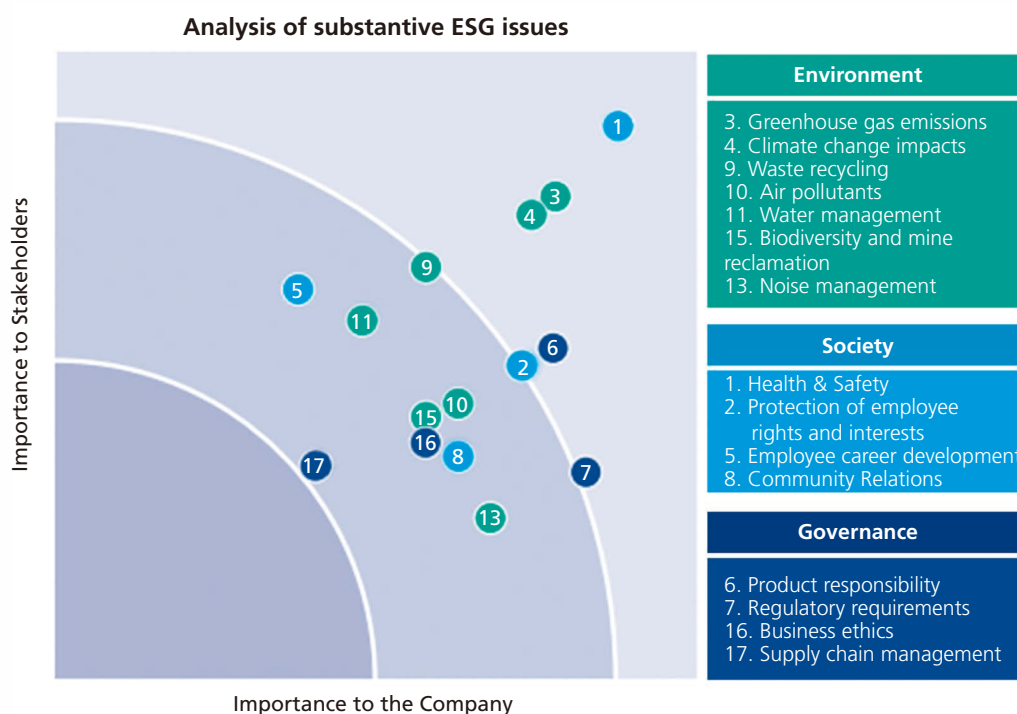
Our process of identifying material ESG issues consists of three stages: identification, evaluation and verification.

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The identification phase includes extensive consultation and research to determine a complete list of topics analysed by internal experts and external stakeholders and validated by the senior management team.

During the evaluation phase, we discuss the status and work plan of the identified topics through internal and external communication, determine their importance according to the risks and opportunities of the topics, and finally 17 topics are identified as material topics and included in the scope of proposed disclosure.

During the verification phase, the results of the materiality assessment are reviewed and confirmed by members of the Company's senior management team and the ESG Committee of the Board.



Target progress review

Our production of aggregate products and concrete products consumes a lot of energy and water, and produces different pollutants such as dust, noise, wastewater, solid waste, etc., which may have varying impacts on the environment.

Aligned with our vision for low-carbon development and our commitment to sustainable development, we aim to control our greenhouse gas emissions and resources, with the following targets to be achieved in 2030.

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Environmental data is collected, analysed and reported to the ESG Committee for their regular review. The ESG Committee also convenes at least once a year to discuss our progress towards the 2030 targets and make timely recommendations to the Board to ensure our environmental performance is in line with our targets. As of the end of the reporting period, the Company's 2030 environmental targets (including greenhouse gas emission intensity, energy consumption intensity, water consumption intensity, non-hazardous waste recycling rate and hazardous waste emission intensity) and the methodology for setting these targets have not yet been validated by an independent third party. The Company has set the relevant targets with reference to industry best practices and its own historical operational data. Among these, the greenhouse gas emission intensity target was not derived using a formal sectoral decarbonisation approach. The Company plans to engage a qualified third-party organisation within the next reporting cycle to assess and validate the reasonableness of the target-setting methodology and the targets themselves. Furthermore, after improving its climate governance system, the Company will clearly disclose the target-setting methodology in future annual reports, including whether and how a sectoral decarbonisation pathway will be adopted. In addition, as of the end of the reporting period, the Company has not formulated any plan to use carbon credits to offset its greenhouse gas emissions, nor has it set any specific "net-zero" or "carbon neutrality" targets. Accordingly, there is currently no need to rely on carbon credits to achieve any such emission targets. The Company will continue to disclose relevant progress in subsequent ESG reports.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's greenhouse gas emission intensity stood at 2,735.71 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per million tonnes of output, representing an 11% increase compared with 2024. The primary driver was the official commissioning of the Phase II production line of its subsidiary Tongming, which led to an increase in production equipment and a 28% rise in electricity consumption against 2024 levels. The water consumption intensity was 20,677.00 cubic metres per million tonnes of output, a 34% decrease from 2024. This was mainly attributable to enhanced water resource management by Tongming, which actively complied with all water conservation policies and guidelines issued by the municipal water authority, resulting in an 18% drop in water usage. In addition, water consumption of its subsidiary Liantong fell by 90% due to business restructuring. The Company maintained a 100% recovery rate for topsoil and waste rock residue. Meanwhile, the waste oil disposal intensity decreased by 43% from 2024 to 0.24 tonnes per million tonnes of output.

Indicator	Metric used to set the target	Objective of the target	Part of issuer to which the target applies	2030 Targets	Progress
Greenhouse gas emission intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2)	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent per million tonnes of output (tCO ₂ e/million tonnes)	To reduce carbon emission intensity per unit of output by optimising production processes, improving energy efficiency, and introducing clean energy, in response to the national "dual carbon" strategy.	Huaibei Tongming Mining Co., Ltd. (aggregate production entity)	1,170	2,735.71
Energy consumption intensity	Megawatt-hours per million tonnes of output (MWh/million tonnes)	To reduce energy consumption per unit of output and enhance energy efficiency through equipment upgrades, process improvements, and intelligent management.	Huaibei Tongming Mining Co., Ltd.	8,330	4,724.00

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Indicator	Metric used to set the target	Objective of the target	Part of issuer to which the target applies	2030 Targets	Progress
Water consumption intensity	Cubic metres per million tonnes of output (m ³ /million tonnes)	To reduce fresh water withdrawal per unit of output and alleviate pressure on water resources through measures such as water recycling systems, rainwater harvesting, and process optimisation.	Huaibei Tongming Mining Co., Ltd.	12,130	20,677.00
Non-hazardous waste recycling rate	Recycling rate of topsoil and waste rock (%)	To achieve 100% recycling of topsoil and waste rock generated from mining operations (for backfilling, road construction, or third-party auction), thereby reducing the environmental impact of waste stockpiling.	Huaibei Tongming Mining Co., Ltd.	100%	100%
Hazardous waste emission intensity	Tonnes of waste oil per million tonnes of output (tonnes/million tonnes)	To reduce the generation of hazardous waste per unit of output by strengthening equipment maintenance, using high-quality fuel, and standardising waste oil collection and disposal.	Huaibei Tongming Mining Co., Ltd.	0.14	0.24

1.2. Business Ethics

Integrity is the Company's most important core value. Based on this value, the Company has established its ethics and regulatory compliance system, including a sequence of regulatory identification, compliance policy and procedure formulation, implementation and execution, self-assessment and examination, as well as open reporting channels and whistleblower protection. The Company's management team acts in accordance with our Ethics Code and fosters a robust ethics and regulatory compliance through its tone from the top. The ethical culture of the Company is continuously strengthened through comprehensive education, training and promotion provided to its employees. At the same time, the Company works hand in hand with its customers and supply chain to serve the mutual benefit of the industry, and serves as a trustworthy partner to its stakeholders.

Governance structure

The Company has formulated a series of policies such as the Receivable Management Policy, the Whistleblowing Management Policy, the Risk Management Policy, the Employee Handbook, and the Corporate Governance Code to reduce the risk of internal fraud and commercial bribery. The Company has also established a management policy of "Compliance with Business Ethics", which clarifies that all business conduct shall be based on "fair dealing".

Risk management

Any violation of ethics, compliance or law poses significant risks to our operations, which may take the form of affecting our ability to do business or result in fines or reputational damage.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

In order to reasonably control ethical business risks, the Company has established the Risk Management Policy, which includes compliance risk assessment and annual fraud risk assessment. The assessments are led by the internal audit team. Compliance risk assessment focuses on the three risk categories of anti-corruption, third-party risk, corporate compliance and company culture, and the purpose of fraud risk assessment is to identify potential fraud risk scenarios and ensure that controls are in place to address each identified scenario.

The combined results of compliance risk assessment and fraud risk assessment during the Reporting Period confirm that our business ethics approach is effective in covering relevant high-risk areas.

During the Reporting Period, the Company and its employees did not violate any applicable laws and regulations related to anti-corruption.

Management measures and progress

In terms of ethical business governance, the Company is committed to preventing problems before they occur and ensuring that mistakes can be corrected. We achieve this through two interdependent key points of building a culture of integrity and effective compliance control.

Building a culture of integrity

Maintaining and strengthening the Company's culture of integrity by aligning organizational values with the individual behaviour of our employees is a fundamental priority for our ethical business management, including:

Management buy-in

The management team communicates company-wide to discuss real-life scenarios of misconduct and integrity practices. For proven misconduct, management across the organisational structure emphasises the Company's actions on the relevant incident, and clearly states that the Company will hold the relevant personnel accountable. The Company regularly carries out special meetings on Party style and integrity, organises the study of Party discipline, laws and regulations, and studies relevant documents from the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission and Huaibei Construction Investment Group.

Training

Offline training is frequently conducted in the course of work to provide employees with regular and targeted face-to-face, online and offline training to address special considerations related to their functions. The Company requires its management and key employees to sign a pledge on clean business practices, and organizes the viewing of safety education videos and the learning of relevant documents. During the Reporting Period, the Company conducted 12 compliance management training sessions, with 13 core staff members from various departments and subsidiaries of the Company participating in this series of training.

Personnel management practices

Integrity training is an integral part of new employee orientation; we consistently emphasise company values during leadership calls, performance reviews, and annual goal-setting meetings.

Recognize exemplary role models

We iterate the Company's integrity values through the selection and recognition of outstanding employees.

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Compliance controls

Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations requires a system of checks and balances to prevent small problems before they occur and to detect problems as they occur. Our control systems complement our efforts to strengthen a culture of integrity and include the following:

Institutional system	The Company has established a system related to business ethics, including policies, standards and support tools, which employees can access through the OA system.
Quarterly checks	The Company's "Compliance with Business Ethics" team inspects employees in various departments on a quarterly basis and collects evidence through visits to investigate. Depending on the seriousness of the case, the problems found in the inspection shall be dealt with according to company policies or relevant laws and regulations to suppress the occurrence of unethical phenomena. At the same time, a supervision team is set up to regularly supervise the Company's production and operation, issue supervision notices, and rectify within a time limit.
Supplier risk	In order to ensure that corruption risks in the supplier network are identified, assessed and managed, the procurement team organises procurement in strict accordance with the "Procurement Management Measures" set by Huaibei Construction Investment Group, establishes a supplier pool, strictly controls screen threshold, and publicises the procurement results according to relevant requirements.
Access to the report	The Company has set up a variety of reporting accesses, which are received and recorded by the Discipline Inspection and Supervision and Audit Department. A monthly report is compiled and filed to the management. • Integrity reporting email: 1073143101@qq.cn • Integrity Hotline: 86-561-3110199 In order to ensure the operation of the reporting mechanism, the whistleblower's information and the content of the report are strictly protected, and not to be shared with the target of the report through any means. In the event of retaliation, the whistleblower may complain to the Discipline Inspection and Supervision and Audit Department or the superior supervisor, and the Discipline Inspection and Supervision and Audit Department shall make corrections in accordance with its responsibilities, or recommend the responsible unit and its superior authority to make corrections. If the personal safety of the whistleblower is threatened, the Company will contact the police and relevant departments to take timely protective measures.

2. PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

2.1. Quality Control

We impose stringent quality control standards for our production process from procurement of raw materials to delivery of finished products.

Our mining engineering department and laboratory department are responsible for monitoring the quality of our equipment, raw materials, mining process, standardisation of our production processes and product quality. In addition to routine inspections and technical guidance services, our Company has formulated internal quality control measures and standards, which cover various aspects of our mining process and production process so as to ensure a consistent quality of our products. Set out below are our major quality control measures:

- **Equipment and raw materials quality:** When we receive the equipment purchased by us at the time of their delivery, we perform trial operations to ensure they are properly working. When purchasing raw materials, generally, our laboratory department will conduct tests on each of their indicators, and the procurement can be carried out only if all indicators meet the requirements. Upon delivery of the raw materials, we will monitor, inspect and perform tests on the quality of the raw materials to ensure that they comply with contract specifications or requirements. The raw materials are properly kept in the warehouse thereafter unless the raw materials are found defective, which will be returned to our suppliers.
- **Mining process:** We conduct regular inspections at our Gaoloushan Mine to ensure that our mining activities are carried out in compliance with our mining quality control procedures. We monitor our contractor's blasting operations performed at our Gaoloushan Mine to ensure our contractor complies with our requirements during the blasting operations.
- **Ore processing process:** In mining areas with large soil content on slopes, the stripped material is sold separately and does not enter the production line for processing to ensure product quality.
- **Mix proportion management:** Our laboratory department designs the theoretical proportions and prepares a proportion design specification in accordance with contract requirements and technical requirements of our concrete products, taking into account relevant national standards and industrial standards.
- **Production process:** We strengthen our process control of different stages of the production process, including implementation of mix proportions, production and mixing and pre-delivery work performance tests, so as to ensure the production process meets the prescribed quality standards.
- **Quality check:** We conduct regular inspection on the quality and specification of our products.
- **Construction tips:** The Company attaches great importance to winter construction. Adhering to the "Winter Construction Procedures for Construction Projects", it organizes the production in strict accordance with the relevant customized norms from the entry of raw materials, design and control of mixing ratios, and testing of concrete leaving the site, etc. At the same time, the Company issued "Winter Construction Precautions", reminding the construction unit to take necessary measures before construction, pouring process and maintenance process during winter construction, to protect the concrete from freezing.

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During the Reporting Period, we did not violate any applicable laws and regulations related to product health and safety. We had not received any material claims or complaints from our customers in respect of the quality of our products and there was no incident of failure of our quality control systems or penalties from relevant regulatory bodies which had a material and adverse on our business operations.

2.2. Product Recall Policy

As our concrete products are ultimately used for construction, such as municipal road and residential construction, we put great emphasis on the importance of product quality, and conduct testing and inspection of our products throughout our production and processing process and prior to delivery of our products to our customers in order to minimise after-sales quality issues. Upon delivery of our products, our customers may conduct sample test on our delivered products. Some of our customers will appoint a third-party testing laboratory company, which is recognised by our Company, to perform testing to ensure our products comply with their prescribed standards and/or national standards. If it is found that the products supplied by us do not meet the prescribed standard and/or specifications as required by our customers, we will replace with a new batch of products. Our contracts with our customers do not typically provide any product warranty to our customers apart from defects identified in our products.

We did not experience any material litigation or claims from our customers, or any return on sales or recalls of our delivered products which had a material adverse effect on our financial and business operation during the Reporting Period.

2.3. Intellectual Property Protection

We have confidentiality protection arrangements in place to protect our intellectual properties and trade secrets, including the requirement for our senior management members to enter into confidentiality agreements with us to ensure that our intellectual property rights and trade secrets are not passed onto any third party. At the same time, the Company ensures that the products and services it purchases are from authorized sources and do not infringe any third-party intellectual property rights.

During the Reporting Period, we did not violate any applicable laws and regulations related to intellectual property protection. We were not aware of any pending claims by any third party against us for the use of our intellectual property rights in any material aspects or involved in any material litigation or administrative punishment regarding intellectual property rights, nor were we aware of any material infringement of third party intellectual property rights or infringement of our intellectual property rights by third parties.

2.4. Privacy Protection and Responsible Marketing

Our Company places strong emphasis on customer's privacy, and provides employees with guidance to prevent them from disclosing customer information without obtaining prior consent. If any leak of customer information is found, our Company will rectify it promptly and administer punishment to responsible employees corresponding to the severity of the incident. Employees will be held legally responsible in serious circumstances. During the Reporting Period, we did not experience any incidents of customer information leakage, nor did it receive any complaints about improper use of customer information that had a significant impact on our Company. Our Company forbids any form of false or misleading description in its marketing processes. We believe this ensures that accurate and comprehensive information is provided to customers during sales of our aggregate products and concrete products.

During the Reporting Period, we did not violate any applicable laws and regulations related to privacy protection and responsible marketing.

3. EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT

3.1. Talent Attraction and Retention

The Company is committed to the core values of its commitment, a culture of diversity and inclusion, an open management model, attracting and retaining talent from diverse backgrounds and professionals, and providing quality compensation and benefits, as well as a continuous learning, safe and lively working environment, and is committed to becoming a company that employees can be proud of.

Governance structure

Adhering to the concept of “people-oriented”, the Company strictly abides by laws and regulations related to labour standards, such as the Labour Law of the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”), the Labour Contract Law, the Employment Promotion Law of the PRC, the Special Provisions on the Labour Protection of Female Employees of the PRC, the Trade Union Law of the PRC, the Law on the Protection of Minors and the Regulations on the Prohibition of Child Labour of the PRC, etc. The Company has formulated and improved a series of internal employment policies such as the Personnel Management System and the Labour Employment Management System, to ensure compliance to laws and regulations related to remuneration and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, holidays, equal opportunities, child labour and forced labour, anti-discrimination, and other benefits. During the reporting period, the Company formulated the Employee Diversity Policy to safeguard the equal employment and development rights of employees with different genders, ages, educational backgrounds, geographical origins, professional backgrounds and competency profiles. This policy aims to stimulate innovation potential from diverse perspectives, improve talent pipeline development and inclusive organizational culture, enhance the Company’s ESG governance effectiveness, and support the sustainable and high-quality development of its business.

Risk management

Forced labour is strictly prohibited by the Company, and every employee of the Company is entitled to rest days in accordance with local laws and regulations and company policies. In order to ensure labour compliance at all business units, the Company has set up an employment compliance risk prevention and control mechanism to ensure standardised employment processes.

The Company strictly prohibits the employment of child labour. We have adopted multiple measures during recruitment and onboarding to verify the identity of applicants, to ensure that no child workers are recruited. In the event that a child worker is found to be in an employment contract with the Company, we would immediately terminate the employment contract, escort the child to his/her registered home address, provide the child with access to education and other development opportunities, and review and improve our employee processes to prevent reoccurrence.

During the Reporting Period, the Company did not violate any applicable laws or regulations related to employment and labour standards.

Management measures and progress

The Company’s recruitment of talents is mainly based on local recruitment, and recruitment information is published through public and Internet advertising. We are committed to providing our employees with quality job opportunities, competitive compensation and benefits, to enhance employee engagement, and ensure we can continue to attract and retain a rich talent pool to support long-term growth needs.

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Compensation & Benefits

Drawing on market trends, the Company has continuously improved the remuneration and incentive system, optimised the remuneration system through reform, built a sustained salary growth mechanism, to stimulate employees' enthusiasm for work, and provide material security for employees' happy life.

Reward Scheme	- The Company measures the overall economic indicators and salary level of Huaibei, and makes appropriate salary adjustments to maintain the overall salary competitiveness; - Employee incentive takes in factors including the Company's financial and operational performance, future development, characteristics and operational performance of each subsidiary, the job responsibilities and performance of employees. The Company implements short-term or long-term incentive schemes depending on local industry practices.
Benefits	The Company provides a diversity of benefits that exceeds the statutory standards, including vacation days, insurance, pension, emergency relief, wedding and maternity gifts, funeral subsidies, etc., to encourage employees to do their best for the long-term development of the Company.

Communication and respect

The Company regularly conducts employee surveys to assess the employees' work experience, analyse the Company's strengths and opportunities, and formulate improvement actions based on the survey results. At the same time, the Company actively builds a communication platform, setting up a variety of communication channels such as email, mailbox, complaint hotline, WeChat platform, service center, employee symposium, etc. Representatives appointed by the Company's management team explain the Company's operations to the representatives elected by the employees and discuss issues of concern, thereby enhancing good communication between the Company's management team and the employees.

Responsible personnel	Communication channels
Supervisors at all levels	- Chairman/General Manager communication meeting - Organisational communication meetings
Human Resources (HR)	HR Services Team
Career Division/Chairman of the Committee/ Deputy General Manager	- Employee suggestion box - Whistleblowing procedures

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Community development

The Company has always taken the responsibility to devote itself to public welfare and endeavor to contribute to the society to heart and put it into action. During the Reporting Period, the Company's employees actively participated in public welfare activities such as public donations, and blood donations.

3.2. Talent Development

The Company's talent development aims to ensure that employees can keep pace with the times, not only to support the Company's long-term growth needs, but also to meet employees' lifelong learning momentum.

Governance structure

The Company has formulated management documents such as "Company Organizational Performance Management Policy", "Company Cadre Management Measures" and "Training Management System" to effectively motivate and train the cadres.

Risk management

Being in the labour-intensive industry, our success depends on our ability to continuously improve in all aspects, which requires a highly motivated team. In the face of drastically changing market and intense competition, there is uncertainty whether our team can continue to learn, improve, and stay motivated.

The Company continuously improves the target management and performance appraisal system, sets scientific performance appraisal indicators, and conducts reasonable assessment and evaluation of managers at all levels and all employees. The Company ensures the continuous optimisation of the workforce through human resources plans such as promotion planning, supplementary planning, training and development planning, and career planning, and realises a virtuous cycle of human resource management.

Management measures and progress

The Company takes the competency model as the basis for talent development, and through the "70-20-10" rule, it provides employees with specific development needs from experience learning (accounting for 70%), feedback and guidance (accounting for 20%) and education and training (accounting for 10%).

Experiential learning

The Company has established a sound career development channel, through strengthening the "dual-track system" of management and technical professional positions, so that employees can achieve good development in the professional fields of management and technology according to their personal characteristics and expertise. At the same time, the Company adheres to the two principles of transparency of internal job vacancies and respect for employees' willingness to change jobs, plans personal career development paths and their own diversified ability development for employees, promotes internal talent mobility, and inherits organizational knowledge.

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Feedback and guidance

The Company has a strong feedback-based culture and performance management approach, and employees are subjected to multi-dimensional, goal-based performance reviews every year. Employees regularly engage in feedback and development planning conversations with managers to encourage internal communication. We recognise that it is important for employees to be able to consult with their superiors on development opportunities and future careers, receive appropriate advice, and understand the mission of their department and the role they should play in the medium to long term, and can reach their full potential. In addition, these conversations have a very positive impact on employee engagement and clarity on the Company's objective, as they give supervisors and their subordinates the opportunity to detach themselves from the day-to-day reporting process and discuss business development and vision for the Company.

Education and training

Developing employees' skills and training them to meet new challenges is a strategic priority for the Company and a major source of competitive advantage. The Company's growth mindset culture begins with valuing learning rather than understanding — finding new ideas, driving innovation, rising to challenges, learning from failures, and improving over time. To support this culture, the Company offers a wide range of learning and development opportunities. The Company believes that learning is more than just formal instruction, the Company's learning philosophy is focused on delivering the right learning in the right way at the right time.

During the Reporting Period, the middle-level cadres of the Company participated in a number of training programs launched by the Group, and the subsidiaries within the Company launched safety training programs on a monthly basis. The Company emphasized on the career development of its employees and encouraged them to participate in the qualification examination for professional and technical personnel, and employees who passed the examination were rewarded with reimbursement of the examination fees.

On-the-job training

In-house training opportunities include job training, daily coaching, job transfers, seminars and e-learning. There are two main categories of training programs implemented company-wide, employment-level-specific training programs and occupation-specific training programs. In addition to company-wide training programs, the respective business units of the Company develop and implement their own training programs.

Succession planning

We clearly define the meaning of grassroots, middle and top management and management behavior or leadership behavior, and develop a complete management training program. In addition, we link core values with various management systems such as target management, performance appraisal, promotion, selection, talent development, and training.

We invite middle and senior managers to give "internal management training" lectures, share actual management cases, how to lead the team to achieve the set goals, maintain the Company's competitive advantage, strengthen the global management thinking and ability of the supervisor, and lead the team to achieve the Company's business strategic goals.

3.3. Health and Safety

Protecting the health and safety of our employees is a top priority for the Company. We focus on identifying, understanding and controlling all risks associated with workplace hazards, especially those that could result in death or serious injury. Sound casualty risk management is essential to ensure that everyone returns home safely and healthy at the end of the day.

Governance structure

We attach great importance to production safety. We have organized a production safety committee and set up a production safety inspection team to carry out production inspections on a quarterly basis, to ensure the compliance of the PRC laws and regulations relating to work safety during our production; coordinate and supervise the implementation of work safety measures; and in the event of severe injury, death, fire, explosion, poisoning, or accident, handle investigation, report to management, and formulate measures to prevent the occurrence of similar event.

Risk management

We have implemented a system to handle safety related incidents. Our employees are required to make an immediate report upon the occurrence of an incident as well as to assist in mitigating the impact of the incident. We categorise incidents based on type and allocate the responsibilities among different departments. Safety incidents are differentiated into three categories: (i) traffic accident; (ii) injury/fatality accident; and (iii) equipment (building) damage accident. Each category of the incident is categorised into different level of severity. We handle incidents differently depending on the category and severity of the incident. After the incident, we also investigate its cause, evaluate its impact, and prepare a formal report for scrutiny and record. During the reporting period, the Company complied with the instructions of the local safety supervision unit and reported safety risk monitoring information on emergencies, major risks and important dynamics to Huaibei Construction Investment Group on a monthly basis, further strengthening the Company's risk management communication mechanism.

Management measures and progress

To ensure compliance with relevant PRC regulatory requirements, we have implemented a comprehensive system of safety management procedures and regulations which all of our employees must comply with. Employees are also regularly trained to comply with the relevant safety procedures. During the Reporting Period, we had been in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations in relation to occupational health and production safety in all material respects and we had not been subject to any material penalty imposed by the relevant authorities due to non-compliance with all relevant laws and regulations in respect of occupational health and safety in the PRC. During the past three years since 1 January 2021, no safety accident had occurred which led to severe injury or death.

Systematic management

Tongming Mining adopted a work safety manual that covers slope management, work safety training, equipment maintenance, identification of dangers, emergency handling procedures, and handling of explosives and work safety in respect of rock drilling, blasting, loading, welding and transportation. Liantong Municipal adopted a work safety manual that covers, among others, work safety training and handling of machinery and equipment and explosive and flammable materials.

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Safety training

The Company has formulated the “Safety Education and Training System” to improve the safety awareness of employees, strengthen training on self-protection, improve the level of safety knowledge and safety operation skills, strictly implement operation standards, perform job responsibilities, abide by company policies, and ensure the realization of safety management goals.

The Company conducts safety education and assessment at the branch, departmental and section team levels for all employees, and the examination results are recorded in the safety technical file or operation certificate, and those who fail the examination results are re-examined or postponed the issuance of work certificates, and punishments are imposed according to the relevant assessment content. All employees shall have at least 20 hours of safety education and training per year, and newly hired employees shall have no less than 72 hours of safety education during the induction training.

Smart mine

During the reporting period, the subsidiary Tong Ming’s Phase II expansion and renovation project at Gaoloushan was completed and put into operation, entering the formal production phase. The Phase II project has implemented multiple safety warning systems including a safety helmet absence alert system, production process fault detection system, fire warning system, and intelligent detection system for ore trucks at feeding ports. Through the design of an automated operation mode with one-click start functionality, the project reduces the risks associated with manual operations, achieves an intelligent and unmanned efficient production model, further ensuring safe production.

Expert support

Tongming Mining engaged a qualified engineer to provide (i) consulting services in relation to work safety, in particular, to advise on any potential safety danger in the production process and (ii) education on work safety in Tongming Mining. In addition, Tongming Mining engaged a contractor to provide rescue services, including conducting preventive check-up, familiarising us with the relief road and assisting us in handling of disasters, at our Gaoloushan Project.

4. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

4.1. Governance Structure

The Company has formulated a number of environmental protection management policies such as “Environmental Protection Target Responsibility Policy”, “Construction Project Environmental Impact Report Form” and “Energy Conservation Assessment Report”, established an environmental protection committee with clear roles and responsibilities, and built an environmental management system across departments and through the organisation. The two subsidiaries of the Company respectively set up safety and environmental protection departments led by the general manager and under the responsibility of each deputy general manager. The safety and environmental protection departments are responsible for safety, environmental protection and occupational health management, and the safety and environmental protection designated contact and supervision mechanism. The subsidiaries of the Company have clarified the environmental protection responsibilities of its general manager and deputy general manager, safety and environmental protection department, production technology department, operation management department, comprehensive affairs department, team leader, and full-time and part-time environmental protection personnel, and carried out annual environmental protection target assessment, which are then submitted to the Board for review. Furthermore, by periodically organising specialised ESG-related training, the Company continuously enhance the team’s ESG management capabilities and build a robust ESG management system.

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4.2. ESG Risk Management

Environmental risks

The Company manages environmental risks through a systematic process: first, it conducts an annual inventory of operating sites to identify major risk sources such as dust, noise, wastewater, solid waste and hazardous waste; second, it commissions third-party compliance testing on a quarterly basis and assesses risk levels based on impact severity and trend analysis; finally, it implements layered response measures for different risks, including the installation of dust removal and sprinkler systems, enclosure of high-noise equipment, storm-sewage separation and water recycling, 100% recycling of topsoil and waste rock, engagement of qualified entities for waste oil disposal, and optimisation of mine layout to reduce carbon emissions. The ESG Committee reviews risk management performance annually to ensure the effectiveness of these measures.

Pollutants	Source	Impacts
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Energy consumption of production facilities, stationary combustion sources and vehicles, purchased electricity	Please refer to <i>ESG risk management — Climate change risks and opportunities</i>
Dust	Mining, loading and unloading, crushing and movement of vehicles, and mobile equipment	May cause potential negative impacts on the environment and human health
Noise	Drilling, explosions, excavators, air compressors, loaders, crushers, vibrating screens and vehicles	May cause potential negative impacts on the environment and human health
Waste water	Run-off from the quarry and processing plant, sewage from the maintenance workshop, and domestic sewage	Arbitrary discharge of untreated production and domestic wastewater may cause potential negative impacts on surface water and groundwater
Solid waste	Topsoil and waste rock produced during mining	Acid rock drainage (“ ARD ”), which is created when reducing sulphide minerals are exposed to air, precipitation and bacteria and, through an oxidation reaction, produce sulphuric acid during mining, transportation, processing, waste rock discharge, and tailings storage. ARD has the potential to introduce acidity and dissolved metals into water, which can be harmful to surface and groundwater.
Hazardous waste	Waste oil	May cause potential negative impacts on the environment and human health

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In order to establish and improve the environmental monitoring system for use of resources and pollutant emissions, the Company evaluates the quantitative operation data including greenhouse gas emissions and resource consumption, and formulates environmental self-monitoring plans according to the relevant provisions of pollution discharge permits and the requirements of environmental protection departments of local governments to ensure strict compliance. Third-party testing companies are commissioned every quarter to conduct contaminant quality test to ensure relevant emissions are compliant with local regulations and industry standards.

During the Reporting Period, the Company did not violate any applicable laws or regulations related to emissions, disposal of hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste and other environmental pollution matters.

Climate change risks and opportunities

We have actively responded to the national “dual carbon” strategy and the climate disclosure guidelines of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, strengthened policy implementation and promoted green development. In accordance with the climate disclosure requirements, the Company has conducted a comprehensive assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities, with the Board of Directors ultimately assuming responsibility for reviewing and overseeing subsequent relevant risk management, so as to effectively control risks. The Company plans to introduce climate scenario analysis in the future to quantitatively assess the financial impacts under different warming pathways, accelerate the low-carbon transition of its business, seize green opportunities and steadily move towards the carbon neutrality target. We develop countermeasures to eliminate, mitigate, transfer or control risks based on different types of risks and opportunities.

In order to better address the potential risks and opportunities of climate change, we have conducted policy research, peer benchmarking and combined expert advice to identify climate change risks and opportunities relevant to our operations and assess the impact of each risk and opportunity on our finances.

The Company defines the time horizons as follows:

Short term: Within one year. This horizon aligns with the Company’s annual budgeting, operational plans and cash flow forecasting, and is primarily used to assess the immediate impacts of extreme weather events (such as flooding of mining pits and transport disruptions caused by heavy rainfall) on production operations.

Medium term: More than one year and up to five years. This horizon aligns with the Company’s strategic planning period, the technology upgrade cycle for major fixed assets, and the repayment terms of some borrowings. It is primarily used to assess policy and legal risks (e.g., stricter environmental standards), technology transition risks (e.g., adoption of low-carbon equipment), and changes in market preferences.

Long term: More than five years. This horizon is primarily based on the remaining mine life of the Company’s core mining asset (Gaoloushan Mine), which was approximately 15 years as at 31 December 2025. It is primarily used to assess the physical risks of climate change (e.g., the impact of long-term changes in temperature and precipitation patterns on reclamation and ecological restoration) and the far-reaching impacts of the low-carbon economy transition.

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I. Physical Risks

Risk Type	Time Horizon	Description of Impact	Impact on Business Model and Value Chain	Current and Anticipated Financial Impact	Response
Extreme weather	Short term	Increased overall rainfall or more extreme storm events may result in flooding of pits, production facilities and stockpiles, and generate untreated discharges.	Interruption of mining and aggregate processing; delayed product delivery; reduced supply chain stability.	Additional capital or operating costs for increased water storage capacity, maintenance and monitoring; potential revenue deferral.	Make full use of the functions of the production facilities' sedimentation ponds and storage ponds to achieve recycling of water resources, strengthen monitoring of storage water levels and pumping, so as to protect the production plant against rainstorms.
Supply chain disruption	Short term	Extreme weather events may affect the availability of raw materials required for production, as well as arrangements for product transportation.	Production and revenue delays; transport delays.	Increased costs to enhance supply chain continuity and contingency planning for extreme weather events.	Strengthen weather monitoring systems and identify alternative routes with key suppliers; work with key suppliers to determine their resilience to extreme weather events; and assess problems encountered in the supply chain.
Resource utilisation	Short term	Increased frequency and duration of extreme weather raise the risk of power outages.	Reduced or delayed production due to power outages.	Cooperation with power suppliers on scheduling; advance adjustment of production plans; updated emergency standby plans.	Cooperation with power supply companies on power supply scheduling, respond to power restriction orders in a timely manner, adjust production schedules in advance and update emergency standby plans accordingly.

II. Transition Risks

Risk Type	Time Horizon	Description of Impact	Impact on Business Model and Value Chain	Current and Anticipated Financial Impact	Response
Policy and legal risks	Medium to long term	Changes in public policy and legislation; possible litigation arising from non-compliance; litigation arising from perceived failure to act quickly to mitigate climate risks.	Higher costs for new developments and existing operations, leading to lower economic returns.	Monitoring regulations being developed in China to address potential legal risks.	Monitor regulations being developed in China to address possible legal risks.
Technology risks	Medium to long term	Availability, effectiveness, pricing and competitiveness of new technologies; externally developed low-carbon technologies (renewable energy, battery storage, energy-efficient systems, etc.).	Write-off and early retirement of existing assets; capital investment in technology development.	Increased costs of adopting new practices and processes (including mine road planning and design).	Increase the use of low-carbon heavy mobile equipment and greener equipment.

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Risk Type	Time Horizon	Description of Impact	Impact on Business Model and Value Chain	Current and Anticipated Financial Impact	Response
Market risks	Medium to long term	Shift in market perceptions of the mining sector; changes in customer preferences for certain goods, products and services.	Increased production costs due to changes in operating costs.	Undertake business and resilience planning, climate transition plans, regular engagement with investors, implement responsible sourcing strategies.	Undertake business and resilience planning, climate transformation plans, regular engagement with investors, implement responsible sourcing strategies, continue and expand collaboration and partnerships.
Reputational risks	Medium to long term	Perceptions of shareholders, local communities, employees, industry associations and other key stakeholders regarding how risks are managed; changing stakeholder views on the Company's contribution to climate change.	Damaged reputation could reduce investor confidence, create challenges in maintaining positive community relations, and materially adversely affect business, financial condition and growth prospects.	Strengthen community relations; track and monitor community events, commitment progress and complaints; regularly inform investors on climate change issues.	Strengthen community relations; track and monitor community events, progress of our commitments and complaints, mitigate adverse events and situations. Regularly keep investors informed of climate change issues.

III. Transition Opportunities

Opportunity Type	Time Horizon	Description of Opportunity	Impact on Business Model and Value Chain
Products and services	Medium to long term	The PRC government is guiding the construction materials industry towards energy saving and environmental protection.	Increase technological research and development to develop green and environmentally friendly building materials in line with national green development policies.
Energy sources	Medium to long term	Continued advances in renewable energy technology; transition of mobile fleets from diesel to low-carbon fuel beyond 2030.	Continuously upgrade infrastructure, production facilities and processes to achieve the goal of continuously reducing greenhouse gas emissions and resource consumption.
Adaptability	Medium to long term	Land will be central to water, energy, biodiversity and food, providing flexibility to implement renewable energy projects and carbon offsets.	Cooperate with environmental organisations, governments, energy suppliers and land planning departments to seize opportunities to build a low-carbon economy.

4.3. Management Measures and Progress

The Company actively fulfills its social responsibility and is committed to improving the efficiency of our operations through continuous improvement, minimising our environmental footprint and helping to meet the escalating environmental challenges around the world.

GHG emissions and energy consumption

The analysis on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions involves scope 1 (i.e. direct discharge) and scope 2 (i.e. indirect discharge) emissions. Scope 1 direct emissions include GHG emissions from our production facilities, stationary combustion sources and vehicles. Scope 2 indirect emissions from energy include GHG emissions from the use of purchased electricity.

In view of daily management, we monitor our energy consumption through daily data analysis to detect and resolve abnormal energy losses; conduct regular onsite inspection to ensure the effectiveness of energy-saving measures. We also encourage cross-department communication to share good practices. In view of production energy consumption, we reduce product footprint during production process by using more environmentally friendly raw materials, improving production processes, and using energy efficient equipment. In addition, we adjust the heating temperature of the product processing section, and rationalize the planning of energy consumption according to seasonal changes.

We optimise the layout of our mining sites to shorten transportation route, which in turn reduces vehicles energy consumption. We also deploy latest processes and auxiliary production systems that are energy efficient. We rehabilitate disturbed land and conduct production plants greening projects to expand greenery coverage.

Water

The water usage for our mining sites includes drilling, dust control, landscaping, firefighting and vehicle washing, and the water is sourced from the recycled water system of Huaibei City. We also have a storage tank of the capacity of approximately 300 m³ on site and an 800 m³ new storage tank and a pumping station are constructed and connected to the current recycled water system.

The Company's mining site is not located at a water-scarce area. We conduct water analysis and assessment before taking water. We analyse the current situation of water resources development and utilization in the river basin or region where the construction project is located, the rationality of water use, the impact of the development and utilisation of water resources on the status of water resources and other water users, water resources protection measures, etc., and evaluate the rationality of its measures.

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Through the establishment of a storm sewage diversion system, clean runoff is discharged into the environment or municipal stormwater network, and rainwater flowing through the production area is collected and treated by wastewater treatment facilities and reused for production or discharged according to relevant standards. Domestic sewage is treated before discharged or reused for greening.

In order to ensure water security of the river basin and groundwater in the project site, we select project site away from the water source and monitor its water quality at least by quarter to minimize environmental impact on the river.

Land use and biodiversity

The Company strictly abides by laws and regulations such as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wild Animals, the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves, and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wild Plants, aiming to play an active role in managing the biodiversity of the places where our mines operate.

There are no natural reserves or significant cultural heritage sites within or surrounding our mining and production site. In terms of biodiversity management, we focus on prior assessment, planning and restoration, and strive to minimise disturbances to the fauna and land. We have formulated the Land Reclamation Plan Report and the Soil and Water Conservation Plan Report. In the early stage, we strive to restore and rebuild by restoring the topsoil and planting trees endemic to the local area, in the later stage, we gradually increase biodiversity and enhance the stability of the ecosystem through the rational combination of trees and shrubs.

During the Reporting Period, the Company formulated a permanent treatment plan which covers a total area of 3,175 square meters, including the current +180m platform and the upper slope, to balance the environmental impacts from the mining operation.

Pollutant management

We have established a pollution control system and installed a number of equipment to treat and dispose of our pollutants to reduce our impact on the environment. Subsidiary Tongming installed 47 pulse dust removal systems in the Phase II project, which not only can effectively collect dust and soil to avoid environmental pollution, but also can sell the collected dust and powder as products, thus realising the enhancement of resource utilisation and economic benefits; and installed regular automatic sprinkler systems on the ore transportation roads to inhibit dust emission from the roads and to enhance the quality of the environment in the mining area. During the Reporting Period, we had no non-compliance or violation on any relevant laws and regulations of the PRC on environmental protection which resulted in material impact on our normal operation.

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Pollutant management	
Air pollutants	• Applicable standards: Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Cement Industry (GB4915–2013) • Monitor indicator: dust pollutants • Reduction method: water spraying, dust collector installation, workshop sealing, road paving, greening and speed limit, fully enclosed conveyor belt is developed from the point of discharge to the raw materials warehouse
Noise	• Applicable standards: Environmental Noise Emission Standard for Industrial Enterprises (GB12348–2008) • Monitor indicator: daytime 60 dB(A), nighttime 50 dB(A) • Reduction method: enclosure of highly noisy equipment, selection of low noise equipment, layout optimisation
Non-hazardous waste	• Waste type: topsoil, waste rock • Handling method: backfill, road paving, third-party auctions
Hazardous waste	• Applicable standards: Hazardous Waste Storage Pollution Control Standard (GB18597–2001) • Company policies: Hazardous Waste Warehouse Management System Policy • Waste type: waste oil • Handling method: engaged a qualified waste recycling company to handle the disposal of waste oil generated during the operations • Reduction method: use quality fuel and enhance equipment maintenance

Explanation on Undisclosed Items Relating to “Part D: Climate-related Disclosures”

The core requirements of paragraphs 30–35 of the ESG Guide issued by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Hong Kong Stock Exchange**”) focus on the disclosure of asset impacts, capital deployment, internal carbon pricing and integration of climate-related considerations into remuneration policies, in connection with climate-related risks and opportunities. Specifically:

Paragraphs 30–32 mandate the disclosure of the monetary amounts and percentages of assets/business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks and physical risks, as well as those involving climate-related opportunities;

Paragraph 33 requires the disclosure of capital expenditure, financing and investment amounts allocated to address climate-related risks and opportunities;

Paragraph 34 stipulates the disclosure of the application of internal carbon pricing or the provision of an appropriate negative statement;

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Paragraph 35 demands the disclosure of whether and how climate-related considerations are incorporated into remuneration policies, or the provision of an appropriate negative statement.

Given the nature of the Company's business and the current stage of its ESG governance development, the Company has not yet made the above disclosures, with the key reasons set out below:

First, the Company's core business covers aggregate mining and green building materials production. Currently in the initial stage of establishing its ESG governance framework, the Company prioritises resources in foundational compliance work, including the accounting of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, the control of fuel consumption and pollutant emissions from heavy-duty trucks, and mine ecological restoration. It has not yet developed mature capabilities for climate-related asset classification, risk identification and data statistics. To disclose the asset amounts and percentages required by paragraphs 30–32, the Company needs to first complete a full asset inventory (covering mining equipment, transportation fleets, plant assets, etc.), climate risk identification and the corresponding asset aggregation. These tasks rely on external professional institutions to assist in establishing classification standards and statistical calibres, and the Company is still in the process of selecting such external institutions.

Second, regarding the disclosure of amounts such as climate-related capital expenditure required by paragraph 33, the Company has not yet earmarked a specific budget for climate governance. Previous relevant investments have been included in general expenditures such as production equipment upgrading and environmental improvement. Without a dedicated mechanism for aggregating climate-related capital expenditure, the Company is temporarily unable to accurately split the corresponding amounts.

Third, in respect of the disclosure of investment and financing amounts under paragraph 33 and internal carbon pricing under paragraph 34, the Company currently has no external investments or financing activities specifically targeting climate-related risks and opportunities, nor has it established an internal carbon pricing mechanism. Although a negative statement could be issued, given that the aforementioned foundational work such as asset statistics and budget aggregation has not been completed, the Company intends to issue the negative statement together with relevant supporting explanations upon the completion of such foundational work, so as to avoid incomplete information caused by separate disclosure.

Fourth, regarding the disclosure requirement under paragraph 35 on the integration of climate-related factors into remuneration policies, the Company's existing remuneration policies mainly focus on core business indicators such as aggregate production and operation, safety management and compliance with green production standards, with no climate-related considerations incorporated for the time being. This is primarily because the Company is in the initial stage of building its ESG governance system, where climate-related strategic goals and core performance indicators have not yet been defined, resulting in a lack of quantitative and qualitative basis for linking to remuneration. Meanwhile, the integration of climate factors into the remuneration system needs to be based on a mature climate governance framework and risk and opportunity assessment mechanism. As the relevant foundational work has not yet been put in place, the Company is not currently in a position to incorporate such factors into its remuneration policies, and thus cannot provide the corresponding disclosure content.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

To comply with the requirements of paragraphs 30–35 of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s ESG Guide, the Company has formulated a future implementation plan based on the realities of its aggregate production business, ensuring that disclosure work aligns with the pace of business development and ESG governance capabilities. The Company will gradually strengthen the development of climate-related governance capabilities, actively engage professional external support, establish a cross-departmental coordination mechanism, and progressively improve the systems for climate-related asset classification, data aggregation and budget management, so as to clarify the impact boundaries of climate risks and opportunities on business assets and capital deployment. Meanwhile, drawing on the core methodologies of international sustainable development standards and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s implementation guidelines, the Company will gradually improve the relevant mechanisms for internal carbon pricing, systematically advance foundational work such as climate-related asset statistics and capital expenditure splitting, and comprehensively assess the feasibility of integrating climate-related factors into remuneration policies in light of the progress of building the climate governance system. Ultimately, the Company will incorporate climate-related governance into its overall corporate strategy and daily management system, establish a regular disclosure mechanism, ensure that the disclosed information complies with the requirements of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s Guide and matches the nature of the Company’s business, and enhance the completeness and credibility of information disclosure.

Furthermore, the Company has not disclosed the items required under paragraphs 24, 25, 26 and 36 of Part D of the ESG Reporting Guide. Paragraph 24 requires disclosure of the quantitative current financial effects of climate-related risks on assets and business activities; paragraph 25 requires disclosure of quantitative anticipated financial effects; paragraph 26 requires disclosure of climate resilience; and paragraph 36 requires disclosure of industry-based metrics. With respect to the above items, the Company has not yet established classification standards for climate-related assets or models to quantify their impacts, and is currently unable to separately isolate and accurately measure climate-related losses from overall operating losses. The Company has not yet introduced climate scenario analysis tools (e.g., NGFS or IPCC scenarios) and lacks the models and data foundation to forecast medium-to-long-term financial impacts. In addition, the Company has not yet systematically assessed the adaptability and resilience of its strategy and business model under different climate change scenarios, and this work remains in the planning phase. Furthermore, the Stock Exchange’s ESG Reporting Guide currently does not prescribe mandatory industry-based metrics for the construction aggregate sector. Although the Company has referenced international best practices in the mining and building materials industries (e.g., ICMM, GRI sector standards), it has not yet standardised its internal data metrics. To address these gaps, the Company plans to engage external professional institutions within the next reporting cycle to establish a mapping relationship between climate risks and physical assets and to develop quantification methodologies, introduce climate scenario analysis, assess and disclose strategic resilience, and continuously monitor regulatory developments and industry standards. When appropriate and when the necessary data foundation is in place, the Company will introduce industry-specific key performance indicators such as dust emissions per unit of product and land disturbance restoration rate, and will gradually enhance the completeness and comparability of its quantitative disclosures.

5. SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT

5.1. Governance Structure

The Company has formulated supply chain management policies such as “Procurement and Sales Management Policy” and “Measures for the Administration of Procurement”, established procurement team, and standardised the procurement process, to build a responsible supply chain.

5.2. Risk Management

According to the Measures for the Administration of Procurement, before becoming a qualified supplier, candidate suppliers must perform detailed due diligence procedures, provide necessary qualification review materials in accordance with the supplier qualification application process of Huaibei Construction Investment Group, and become qualified suppliers after passing the review. For qualified suppliers, Huaibei Construction Investment Group will conduct on-site inspection and evaluation to review the company’s operation, supply, production and service. High-quality suppliers will be included in the supplier directory as procurement invitees. The Company selects suppliers according to the supplier directory of Huaibei Construction Investment Group.

During the Reporting Period, a total of 406 suppliers of the supplier directory of Huaibei Construction Investment Group have entered the Company’s supplier list.

5.3. Management Measures and Progress

The Company cooperates with Huaibei Construction Investment Group to continuously control the main risks of the supply chain through supplier audits. The Company prefers suppliers of new products, energy-saving and environmental protection products, and products with independent intellectual property rights recognised by relevant authoritative departments, and urges suppliers to make corresponding efforts for environmental, safety and social responsibility. Huaibei Construction Investment Group has established an evaluation system, which is adopted by the Company, designated the procurement working group to be responsible for the sampling and inspection of purchased products, the evaluation and regular auditing of the supplier quality system. The working group evaluates the supplier’s quality, delivery time/construction period, price, service and other items at the end of each year, and recommend appropriate management measures according to the evaluation results.

Supplier black list

Suppliers will be blacklisted for 1–3 years in case of risks in environmental, safety and social responsibility, or major violations of laws and regulations. Suppliers with major quality problems or major safety and environmental hazards, bribery, or included in the blacklist of production and operation safety records by governments at any levels, they will be directly removed from the supplier directory of Huaibei Construction Investment Group and will no longer be allowed to cooperate.

Anti-bribery

The Company implements a transparent procurement policy, stating our position of honest procurement to suppliers during the signing of contracts, and requiring both parties to sign a compliance declaration.

The Company has formulated a strict recusal system for specific related persons, and requires partners (including cooperative merchants in procurement, sales, transportation and service) to declare when a certain relationship with the Company’s procurement, sales and other positions exist, and the related personnel are required to recuse themselves in business cooperation.

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Protection of employees' rights and interests

The Company has established a supplier code of conduct, which expects all suppliers to respect the rights and interests of employees and implement statutory minimum health and safety standards. Non compliant suppliers may be removed.

In addition, the Company requires all new employees to be trained in the Code of Conduct described above, emphasising the importance the Company attaches to responsible sourcing and its zero-tolerance stance towards child labour or other violations of employee rights by suppliers.

Employees, business partners and other stakeholders can report any violations at any time through the Company's reporting channels. During the Reporting Period, the Company did not receive any notice of any serious violation of the above Code of Conduct, nor was the Company aware of suspected violations of employees' rights to freedom of association or collective bargaining, child labour and forced labour, and other violations of workers' rights and interests.

6. APPENDIX

List of laws, regulations and company policies

General disclosure	Applicable laws and regulations	Company policies
A1. Emissions	Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste Regulations for the Implementation of the Environmental Protection Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Regulations on the management of environmental protection of construction projects	Hazardous Waste Warehouse Management Policy Hazardous Waste Accident Emergency Response Plan Hazardous Waste Leakage Environmental Emergency Drill Implementation Plan
A2. Use of Resources	Energy Law of the People's Republic of China Energy Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China	Energy Conservation Assessment Report
A3. Environment and Natural Resources	Land Reclamation Ordinance Regulations on the protection of the geological environment of mines Implementation Rules for the Management of Anhui Province Mine Geological Environment Governance and Restoration Fund (Trial)	Land Reclamation Programme Program Report Soil and Water Conservation Programme Report

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

General disclosure	Applicable laws and regulations	Company policies
B1. Employment	Labour Law of the People's Republic of China Labour Contract Law of the People's Republic of China Regulations for the Implementation of the Labour Contract Law of the People's Republic of China Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China Regulations on the Administration of Housing Provident Fund	Personnel Management Policy Labour Employment Management Policy
B2. Health and Safety	Work Safety Law of the People's Republic of China Mine Safety Law of the People's Republic of China Regulations for the Implementation of the Mine Safety Law of the People's Republic of China Regulations on work safety permits Measures for the Implementation of Work Safety Permits for Non-Coal Mining Enterprises Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Treatment of Occupational Diseases	Safety Production Manual Safety Education and Training Policy
B3. Development and Training	Labour Law of the People's Republic of China Labour Contract Law of the People's Republic of China Social Security Law of the People's Republic of China	Safety Education and Training Policy
B4. Labour Standards	Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Workers' Rights and Interests Special protection provisions for juvenile workers Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (No. 364) prohibits the use of child labour	Personnel Management Policy Labour Employment Management Policy
B5. Supply Chain Management	Company Law of the People's Republic of China Contract Law of the People's Republic of China	Purchasing and Sales Management Policy Measures for the Administration of Procurement

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General disclosure	Applicable laws and regulations	Company policies
B6. Product Responsibility	Product Quality Law of the People's Republic of China Patent Law of the People's Republic of China Intellectual Property Law of the People's Republic of China	Quality Management Policy
B7. Anti-corruption	Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China Company Law of the People's Republic of China Contract Law of the People's Republic of China	Receivables Management Policy Whistleblowing Management Policy Risk Management Policy Employee Handbook Code of Corporate Governance
B8. Community Investment	Charity Law of the People's Republic of China	Notice on Goodwill Donation

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Data list

		Unit	2024	2025
A Environment				
A1.1	Emission species and related emission data			
	SO _x Sources of emission factors and emission calculation models: <i>China National VI Mandatory Diesel Standard (GB 19147-2016)</i>	kilogram	18.92	21.26
	Particulate Matter (PM) Sources of emission factors and emission calculation models: China National VI Mandatory Diesel Standard (GB 19147-2016) and Mobile Source Emission Factor Handbook (2021 Edition)	Mg/m ³	9.95	11.19
	Noise	dB(A)	Day: 55 Night: 46	Day: 56 Night: 47
A1.3	Total amount of waste oil	ton	1.93	1.23
	Waste oil discharge intensity	tons/million tons	0.42	0.24
A1.4	Topsoil, waste rock	ton	137,000	95,289.92
	Topsoil, waste rock recycled	ton	137,000	95,289.92
	Total non-hazardous waste	ton	2.0	2.0
	Non-hazardous waste intensity	tons/million tons	0.51	0.51

* The sources of emission factors and the emission calculation model have been updated, with the 2024 data for sulphur oxides (SO_x) and particulate matter revised accordingly.

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		Unit	2024	2025
A2.1	Energy consumption			
	Diesel fuel	kilolitre	1,185.66	1,331.90
	Converted direct energy consumption Sources of emission factors and emission calculation models: 2019 Revision of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	MWh	12,886.70	14,280.90
	Direct energy intensity	MWh/million tons	2,780.12	2,791.86
	Purchased electricity from the grid	MWh	14,164.86	18,067.32
	Total indirect energy consumption	MWh	14,164.86	18,067.32
	Indirect energy intensity	MWh/million tons	3,055.87	3,532.08
A2.2	Water consumption in total	ton	146,254	105,767
	Water consumption in intensity	ton/million operating revenue	31,552.22	20,677.00
A2.5	Total packaging material used for finished products	ton	0	0
	Package intensity	ton/million operating revenue	0	0

* The sources of emission factors and the emission calculation model have been updated, with the 2024 data for "Converted direct energy consumption" and "Direct energy intensity" revised accordingly.

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		Unit	2024	2025
B Social				
Employee profile				
B1.1	Total workforce by gender, employment type (for example, full- or parttime), age group and geographical region			
	Total number of employees	person	166	145
	By gender			
	Male employee	person	152	137
	Female employee	person	14	8
	By type of employment			
	Full-time	person	166	145
	Part-time	person	0	0
	By age group			
	<30-Year-old employee	person	14	8
	Employees aged 30-50	person	144	122
	> 50-Year-old Employee	person	8	15
	By geographical region			
	Anhui Province	person	165	144
	Rest of China (including Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	person	1	1
B1.2	Employee turnover rate by gender, age group and geographical region			
	By gender			
	Male employee	person	1.32	13.14
	Female employee	person	7.14	37.50
	By age group			
	<30-Year-old employee	person	7.14	12.50
	Employees aged 30-50	person	1.39	16.39
	> 50-Year-old Employee	person	0	0

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

		Unit	2024	2025
	By geographical region			
	Anhui Province	person	1.82	14.48
	Rest of China (including Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	person	0	0
Health and safety				
B2.1	Number and rate of work-related fatalities occurred in each of the past three years including the reporting year	%	0	0
B2.2	Lost days due to work injury	day	0	0

* The number and rate of work-related fatalities occurred in 2023 are zero.

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		Unit	2024	2025
Development and Training				
B3.1	The percentage of trained employees by gender and employee category			
	The percentage of employees trained by gender and employee category	%	100	100
	By gender			
	Male employee	%	100	100
	Female employee	%	100	100
	By employee category			
	Senior management	%	100	100
	Middle management	%	100	100
	Ordinary employees	%	100	100
B3.2	The average hours completed per employee by gender and employee category.			
	All employees	hours/person	53.33	28
	By gender			
	Male employee	hours/person	53.33	28
	Female employee	hours/person	53.33	28
	By employee category			
	Senior management	hours/person	53.33	28
	Middle management	hours/person	53.33	28
	Ordinary employees	hours/person	53.33	28

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		Unit	2024	2025
Supply Chain Management				
B5.1	Number of suppliers by geographical region			
	Anhui Province	suppliers	123	279
	Rest of China (including Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan)	suppliers	20	127
	Abroad	suppliers	0	0
B5.2	Description of practices relating to engaging suppliers			
	Qualified supplier audited	suppliers	143	406
Product Responsibility				
B6.1	Percentage of total products sold or shipped subject to recalls for safety and health reasons	%	0	0
B6.2	Number of products and service-related complaints received and how they are dealt with	Case	0	0
Anti-corruption				
B7.1	Number of concluded legal cases regarding corrupt practices brought against the issuer or its employees during the reporting period and the outcomes of the cases			
	Firm	Case	0	0
	Company employees	Case	0	0
Community				
B8.2	Resources contributed (e.g. money or time) to the focus area			
	Invested money	RMB	500	3,200
	Number of volunteers	person	130	35
	Volunteer hours	hours	32	2

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

		Unit	2024	2025
Part D: Climate-related Disclosures				
28	Greenhouse gas emissions			
	Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions Sources of emission factors: Greenhouse Gas Protocol–Calculation Tool	tons of CO ₂ equivalent	3,126.76	3,556.20
	Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions Sources of emission factors: <i>Announcement on the Release of 2024 Power Carbon Footprint Factor Data</i> jointly issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Bureau of Statistics and the National Energy Administration	tons of CO ₂ equivalent	8,294.94	10,437.49
	Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions Category 6: Business Travel — Employee Commuting Calculation Methodology: GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard	tons of CO ₂ equivalent	—	193.09

The Company's chosen management approach for environmental data conversion factors is based on the following reasons: for Scope 1 emissions, the Company uses the Greenhouse Gas Protocol calculation tools and the emission factors from the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2019 Revision), with diesel emission factors also referencing China's National VI Diesel Standard (GB 19147–2016); for Scope 2 emissions, it uses the power carbon footprint factors jointly released by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Bureau of Statistics and the National Energy Administration; and for Scope 3 emissions, it follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. These methodologies are selected to ensure compliance, comparability, accuracy and transparency. Furthermore, the Company quantified its Scope 3 emissions for the first time during the year ended 31 December 2025, which currently only includes Category 6: Business Travel — Employee Commuting, covering emissions from employees' daily commuting. Other Scope 3 categories (such as upstream procurement and downstream transportation) have not yet been quantified as the relevant data collection systems are still under development. The Company plans to gradually expand the scope of its Scope 3 disclosures in future reporting cycles.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Environmental data conversion factors

Reference standards	<i>China National VI Mandatory Diesel Standard (GB 19147-2016)</i>
	Mobile Source Emission Factor Handbook (2021 Edition)
	Greenhouse Gas Protocol (2024)
	2019 Revision of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
	<i>Announcement on the Release of 2024 Power Carbon Footprint Factor Data jointly issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Bureau of Statistics and the National Energy Administration</i>
Calculation methods	Equity ratio
Operation scope	Huaibei City, Anhui Province, China

Reporting index to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide

Part B: Mandatory Disclosure Requirements	
Mandatory Disclosures	Mandatory Disclosures
Corporate Governance	Statement of the Board
Reporting Principles	About the report
Scope of the Report	About the report

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C: “Comply or explain” Provisions						
Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs		Corresponding chapter		Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs		Corresponding chapter
A. Environmental				A2. Use of Resources		List of laws, regulations and company policies
A1. Emissions		List of laws, regulations and company policies		A2.1		Data list
A1.1		Data list		A2.2		Data list
A1.3		Data list		A2.3		Environment Protection
A1.4		Data list		A2.4		Environment Protection
A1.5		Environment Protection		A2.5		Data list
A1.6		Environment Protection		A3. Environment and Natural Resources		List of laws, regulations and company policies
				A3.1		Environment Protection
				Operating Practices		
B. Social				B5. Supply Chain Management		List of laws, regulations and company policies
Employment and Labour Practices				B5.1		Data list
B1. Employment		List of laws, regulations and company policies		B5.2		Data list
B1.1		Data list		B5.3		Supplier Management
B1.2		Data list				

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C: "Comply or explain" Provisions				
Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs	Corresponding chapter		Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs	Corresponding chapter
B2. Health and Safety	List of laws, regulations and company policies		B5.4	Supplier Management
B2.1	Data list		B6. Product Responsibility	List of laws, regulations and company policies
B2.2	Data list		B6.1	Data list
B2.3	Health and Safety		B6.2	Data list, Product Return Policy
B3. Development and Training	Talent Attraction and Retention		B6.3	Intellectual Property Protection
B3.1	Data list		B6.4	Quality Control
B3.2	Data list		B6.5	Privacy Protection and Responsible Marketing
B4. Labour Standards	List of laws, regulations and company policies			
B4.1	Talent Attraction and Retention			
B4.2	Talent Attraction and Retention			
B7. Anti-corruption	List of laws, regulations and company policies		Community	
B7.1	Data list		B8. Community Investment	List of laws, regulations and company policies
B7.2	Business Ethics		B8.1	Talent Attraction and Retention
B7.3	Business Ethics		B8.2	Data list

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Part D: Climate-related Disclosures				
Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs	Corresponding chapter		Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs	Corresponding chapter
(I) Governance			(IV) Metrics and Targets	
19. The board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	Statement of the Board, Environment Protection		28. Greenhouse gas emissions	Data list
(II) Strategy			29. Greenhouse gas emissions	Data list
20. Climate-related risks and opportunities	Environment Protection		30. Climate-related transition risks	Environment Protection
21. Business model and value chain	Environment Protection		31. Climate-related physical risks	Environment Protection
22. Strategy and decision-making	Environment Protection		32. Climate-related opportunities	Environment Protection
23. Strategy and decision-making	Environment Protection		33. Capital deployment	Environment Protection
24. Current financial effect	Environment Protection		34. Internal carbon prices	Environment Protection
25. Anticipated financial effect	Environment Protection		35. Remuneration	Environment Protection
26. Climate resilience	Environment Protection		36. Industry-based metrics	Environment Protection
(III) Risk Management			37. Climate-related targets	Statement of the Board
27. Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Environment Protection		38. Climate-related targets	Statement of the Board
			39. Climate-related targets	Statement of the Board
			40. Climate-related targets	Statement of the Board

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

About the report

This is the second ESG (environmental, social and governance) report (hereinafter referred to as “**this report**”) issued by Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd. Through this report, Huaibei GreenGold discloses to stakeholders the actions it has taken and the results it has achieved in the economic, social and environmental aspects. This report complies with the “explanation of non-compliance” provision set out in the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guidelines. Throughout this report, the words “Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd.”, “Huaibei GreenGold”, “we”, “the Company” all refer to Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd.

Scope of the report

Organisation scope: the scope of this report covers Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise specified, the scope in this report is the same with the consolidated financial statements of Huaibei GreenGold (stock code: 02450. HK).

Time frame: 1 January 2025–31 December 2025

Reporting cycle: This is an annual report.

Basis for reporting

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited’s Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guidelines (2020)

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Information sources

The information and cases in the reports are derived from the original records or financial reports of the actual operation of the company.

Financial data in the report are in RMB. If the financial information is inconsistent with the company's annual financial report, the annual report shall prevail.

Responsibility guaranteed

The Company promises that the contents of this report are free from any false record, misleading statement or material omission, and the Board is responsible for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents.

Reporting principles

- The principle of materiality. Through stakeholder communication and data analysis, this report identifies and responds to important ESG issues affecting The Company's sustainable development. The materiality analysis process and results are detailed in the [Materiality analysis](#).
- Quantitative principles. The Company's ESG Quantitative Key Performance and Calculation Basis have been disclosed in this report, which is detailed in the [Appendix: Data List](#).
- The principle of consistency. The present report tries to be consistent in the indicators used in different Reporting Periods and explains the indicators that have changed to reflect trends in the level of performance.
- The principle of balance. The content of this report reflects objective facts and discloses both positive and negative indicators.

Reporting language

This report is available in both Traditional Chinese and English, in case of discrepancies between Traditional Chinese and English, please refer to the Traditional Chinese version.

Board of Directors assures

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2026. The Board of Directors and all Directors warrant that the contents of this report are free from any false record, misleading statement or material omission.

Access to the report

A printed version of this report is available in the office of the Board. The electronic version of this report can be downloaded via the Company's website www.ljgft.com and is available on the website of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong www.hkex.com.hk.

Contact details

Phone: 86-561-3053890

Address: 7th floor, No. 18, Suixi North Road, West Street, Xiangshan District, Huaibei City, Anhui Province, PRC

Report of the Board of Directors

The Board is pleased to present the annual report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 (the “**Consolidated Financial Statements**”).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company was incorporated as a joint stock company established in the PRC with limited liability on 21 December 2018. The Group is primarily engaged in the production and sales of construction material products. Major products include (i) aggregate products, which we mine in our Gaoloushan Mine and process at our nearby production facilities located in Lieshan District, Huaibei City; and (ii) concrete products, which we manufacture at our production facilities located in Xiangshan District, Huaibei City. The Group mainly sells aggregate products to construction companies, building materials companies and wholesalers. The activities and particulars of the Company’s subsidiaries are set out in note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 149 to 150 in this annual report.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A fair review of the Group’s business as required under Schedule 5 to the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong), including the Group’s performance analysis during the year ended 31 December 2025, particulars of important events affecting the Group that have occurred since the end of the year ended 31 December 2025, as well as the possible future business development of the Group, are set out in the sections headed “Chairman’s Statement” on Pages 3 to 4, “Management Discussion and Analysis” on Pages 7 to 18 and “Report of the Board of Directors — Events After the Reporting Year” on Page 103 to 104 of this annual report.

Possible risks and uncertainties that the Group may be facing are set out in the section headed “Principal Risks and Uncertainties” below in this report. Discussions on the environmental policies and performance, compliance by the Group with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group and the account of the key relationships of the Group with its stakeholders are set out in the “Environmental, Social and Governance Report” on Pages 49 to 90 of this annual report.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the state of affairs of the Group as at 31 December 2025 are set out in the Consolidated Financial Statements on Pages 110 to 116.

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors proposed that no payment of annual final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 would be made by the Company.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Our Company is primarily engaged in mining and processing of aggregate products and selling aggregate products and concrete products to construction companies, building materials companies and wholesalers. It is exposed to a variety of principal risks and uncertainties. The following sets out the principal risks and uncertainties encountered by the Group in its business operations:

- our products are affected by the real estate and infrastructure industries, and the fluctuations in the industry and the market policy environment will bring fluctuations to the supply and demand of the products, as the impact of the above external environment on the industrial chain is relatively wide;

Report of the Board of Directors

- our products are subject to full-scale competition in the market, and the financing costs and production costs of competitors in the industry affect the bidding, which in turn affects the Company's market share and revenue;
- we derive revenue from a limited number of products categories and the demand for our products in the market chain could materially affect our growth and profitability;
- the quality of our products is subject to uncertainties and may experience variability;
- our operations are subject to various potential risks as identified by our independent technical consultant, which may disrupt our business operations;
- we are exposed to environmental hazards associated with our mining and processing operations;
- we are subject to existing and new environmental protection and safety production policies and regulations and may be exposed to potential costs for compliance and liabilities;
- we are subject to uncertainties surrounding our resources and reserves estimates which are based on a number of assumptions. The volume and grade of the aggregate products we produce may not conform to the estimated amounts;
- our mining operations have a limited life and eventual closure of these operations will entail costs and risks regarding ongoing monitoring, rehabilitation and compliance with environmental standards; and

However, the above is not an exhaustive list. Investors are advised to make their own judgment or consult their own investment advisors before making any investment in the Company's shares.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in share capital of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESERVES AND RESERVES AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity of this annual report. As at 31 December 2025, the Group's reserves available for distribution amounted to RMB80.2 million.

According to the Articles of Association, then distributing the after-tax profits of the current year, the Company shall allocate 10% of its profits into its statutory common reserve fund. When the cumulated amount of the statutory common reserve fund of the Company has reached 50% or more of its registered capital, no further allocations are required. Where the statutory common reserve fund of the Company is insufficient to make up for the losses of the Company incurred during the previous years, before making allocation to the statutory common reserve fund in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the profits generated during the current year shall be used to make up for such losses. After making allocation to the statutory common reserve fund of the Company from its after-tax profits, the Company may, subject to resolutions adopted at a general meeting, also allocate funds from the after-tax profits to the discretionary common reserve fund. After making up for the losses and making contributions to the common reserve fund, any remaining after-tax profits shall be distributed by the Company to the shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholdings according to the resolutions adopted at the general meeting.

Report of the Board of Directors

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The aggregate revenue attributable to the Group's largest customers for the year ended 31 December 2025 accounted for approximately 7.00% (2024: 7.55%) of the Group's total revenue. The aggregate revenue attributable to the Group's five largest customers for the year ended 31 December 2025 accounted for approximately 22.10% (2024: 27.67%) of the Group's total revenue.

The aggregate purchases attributable to the Group's largest suppliers for the year ended 31 December 2025 accounted for approximately 14.25% (2024: 13.68%) of the Group's total purchases. The aggregate purchases attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers for the year ended 31 December 2025 accounted for approximately 31.22% (2024: 34.22%) of the Group's total purchases.

To the best knowledge of the Directors, none of the Directors or their associates or any Shareholders who owned more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital, had any beneficial interest in any of the Group's five largest customers or suppliers during the year ended 31 December 2025.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has adopted a dividend policy, taking into consideration the criteria described below and the fiduciary duties of the Directors. Subject to Shareholders' authorization at a general meeting, the Company may also declare interim or special distributions in addition to the annual distributions.

It is anticipated that the annual distributions will be announced annually in the announcement of annual results, and the decision of the Board on whether any interim distributions to be declared will be announced in the announcement of interim results. Dividends will be declared in RMB, with the dividends on H shares to be paid in Hong Kong dollars, and the dividends on domestic shares to be paid in RMB.

The Company will review its dividend policy and distributions made in any particular year in light of its financial position, the prevailing economic climate and the expectations of the future macroeconomic environment and business performance. The decision to make distributions will be made at the discretion of the Board and will be based upon the Company's operations and earnings, development pipeline, cash flow, financial conditions, capital and other reserve requirements and surplus, general financial conditions, contractual restrictions and any other conditions or factors which the Board deems relevant, and having regard to the Directors' fiduciary duties. The payment of distributions may also be subject to the restrictions of the PRC laws and the financing agreements of the Company (including any financing agreements that may be entered into by the Company in the future) and will operate in accordance with the law and the regulations in order to comply with the relevant requirements.

Report of the Board of Directors

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

The details of the subsidiaries of the Company are set out in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on Page 149 to 150 of this annual report.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's total property, plant and equipment amounted to approximately RMB1,802 million (2024: RMB1,884 million), representing a decrease of RMB82 million compared with last year, primarily due to the impact of depreciation, amortization and impairment.

PROPERTY INTERESTS AND PROPERTY VALUATIONS

The Company has valued the property, plant and equipment in the concrete products segment of the Group. The net book value of the Group's properties as at 31 December 2025 was RMB1,802 million. In respect of the indication of impairment of buildings and machinery, office equipment and others and right-of-use assets in the concrete products segment, the impairment loss was approximately RMB16.42 million, RMB1.16 million and RMB1.96 million, respectively, and the net book value after impairment of the concrete products segment was RMB32.7 million.

BORROWINGS

Particulars of borrowings of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and the details of the charging on the Group's assets are set out in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

COMPLIANCE WITH RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2025, to the best knowledge of the Directors, there was no material breach of or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, that have a significant impact on the business and operations of the Group, by the Group.

SERVICE CONTRACT AND LETTER OF APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS

The Directors and Supervisors during the year ended 31 December 2025 and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Executive Directors

Mr. Liu Yong (*Chairman*)

Mr. Qin Jiapeng

Mr. Mao Hongxian (*appointed on 17 January 2025*)

Mr. Yao Minglei (*appointed on 17 January 2025*)

Ms. Lu Junzhe (*retired on 17 January 2025*)

Mr. Zhao Song (*retired on 17 January 2025*)

Mr. Zhang Zhengguang (*retired on 17 January 2025*)

Report of the Board of Directors

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Gao Wei
Mr. Liu Chaotian
Ms. Xing Mengwei

Supervisors

Ms. Zhao Mingling (*retired due to the abolition of the Supervisory Committee of the Group on 17 January 2025*)
Ms. Li Chi (*retired due to the abolition of the Supervisory Committee of the Group on 17 January 2025*)
Ms. Dong Jing (*retired due to the abolition of the Supervisory Committee of the Group on 17 January 2025*)

The biographical details of the Directors and the senior management of the Group are disclosed in the section headed “Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management” on Pages 19 to 23 of this annual report.

Changes in the details of Directors are as follows:

Mr. Liu Yong has been the Chairman of the Board and Executive Director of Xinghuai Mining since September 2025. He ceased to be a director of Huaibei Tongtai Tongjin Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北通泰銅金礦業有限公司) with effect from August 2025.

Mr. Mao Hongxian has been a director of of Xinghuai Mining since September 2025.

Mr. Yao Minglei has been a director of of Xinghuai Mining since September 2025.

Save as disclosed above, there are no changes to the directors’ information that are required to be disclosed under Rule 13.51B of the Listing Rules.

Each of the Directors has entered into a service contract or a letter of appointment with the Company for a term of three years.

Pursuant to Article 96 of the Articles of Association, the term for Directors is three years commencing from the date of their respective appointment until the expiry of the term of the current Board. Upon the expiry of the term of Directors, they may be re-appointed at a general meeting.

Save as disclosed above, there are no service contracts or letters of appointment between the Company or its subsidiaries and any of the Directors which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation apart from statutory compensation.

The Company has received annual confirmation of independence from each of the independent non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Main Board Listing Rules and all of them are considered to be independent.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Other than the Directors’ service contracts and appointment letters, no contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Group were entered into or existed during the year or subsisted at the end of the year ended 31 December 2025.

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The emoluments of the Directors and senior management of the Group are determined by the Board with reference to the respective responsibilities and duties, experience, individual performance, and time devoted to the Group and may be adjusted upon the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Committee was set up for reviewing the Company's emolument policy and structure of all remuneration of the Directors and senior management of the Company. No long-term incentive schemes have been adopted by the Company.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND FIVE INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

Details of the emoluments of the Directors, Supervisors and five highest paid individuals of the Group are set out in Notes 8 and 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on Pages 144 to 146 of this annual report.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group paid RMB264,000 to three independent non-executive Directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office. For the year ended 31 December 2025, Ms. Lu Junzhe waived her remuneration of approximately RMB5,000 for the period from 1 January 2025 to 17 January 2025 for her services provided to the Company; Mr. Zhang Zhengguang waived his remuneration of approximately RMB7,400 for the period from 1 January 2025 to 17 January 2025 for his services provided to the Company; and Mr. Yao Minglei waived his remuneration of approximately RMB192,000 for the year ended 31 December 2025 for his services provided to the Company. Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors has waived any remuneration.

Except as disclosed above, no other payments have been made or are payable, for the year ended 31 December 2025, by the Group to or on behalf of any of the Directors or the Supervisors.

DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

No transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or a Supervisor or his or her connected entity had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted for the year ended 31 December 2025.

NON-COMPETITION UNDERTAKING BY CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

As disclosed in the Prospectus, Huaibei City Construction Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.* (淮北市建投控股集团有限公司) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Huaibei Cultural Tourism Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.* (淮北市文化旅游投资发展集团有限公司) (the controlling shareholders of the Company prior to 22 December 2025) have entered into a deed of non-competition on 21 December 2022 in favour of the Company in respect of their compliance with the terms of non-competition undertaking to the effect that each of them will not, and will procure their subsidiaries (other than the Company) or his/its respective close associations not to, directly or indirectly participate in, or hold any interest or right or otherwise be involved in any business which may be in competition with undertakings the principal business of the Group. The above non-competition undertakings have become effective from the Listing Date.

On 22 December 2025, Huaibei City Xinghuai Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北市興淮礦業有限公司) (the current controlling shareholder of the Company) entered into a deed of non-competition in favour of the Company in respect of their compliance with the terms of the non-competition undertaking, pursuant to which each of them shall not, and shall procure that their subsidiaries (other than the Company) or their respective close associates shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in or hold any interest or right in, or otherwise be involved in, any business that may compete with the principal business of the Group.

Report of the Board of Directors

Each of the Controlling Shareholders has confirmed in writing to the Company of his/her/its compliance with the Deed of Non-competition for disclosure in this report during the year ended 31 December 2025 and up to the date of this report. The independent non-executive Directors have also reviewed the status of compliance by each of the Controlling Shareholders with the undertakings in the Deed of Non-competition and have confirmed that, as far as they can ascertain, there is no breach of any of the undertakings in the Deed of Non-competition.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Company has arranged for appropriate insurance in respect of legal actions arising out of corporate activities against the current Directors and senior management of the Company and its associated companies and the Directors and senior management of the Company and its associated companies who resigned during the year. The permitted indemnity provision is in force for the benefit of the Directors as required by the provisions of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS AND CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the following transactions constituted non-exempted continuing connected transactions of the Group, which are subject to the reporting and annual review requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules:

Continuing Connected Transactions

- (1) On 9 May 2025, our Company entered into a blasting services procurement framework agreement (the **"Blasting Services Procurement Framework Agreement"**) with Anhui Leiming Blasting Engineering Co., Ltd.* (安徽雷鳴爆破工程有限責任公司) (**"Leiming Blasting"**), pursuant to which Leiming Blasting shall provide blasting services to our Group for a period commencing from 1 January 2025 and ending on 31 December 2027, which may be renewed as the parties may mutually agree, subject to compliance with the requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules and all other applicable laws and regulations. According to the Blasting Services Procurement Framework Agreement, the annual total amount to be paid by our Group to Leiming Blasting in respect of blasting services for the years ended/ending 31 December 2025, 2026 and 2027 will be RMB36 million, RMB36 million and RMB36 million, respectively. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the actual transaction amount was approximately RMB22.9 million.

Tongming Mining is owned as to approximately 29.6% by Leiming Blasting. Therefore, Leiming Blasting is a substantial shareholder of our subsidiary and hence is considered as a connected person at the subsidiary level of our Group under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The transaction constitute continuing connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

- (2) On 9 May 2025, our Company entered into a products sales framework agreement (the **"Products Sales Framework Agreement"**) with Huaibei City Construction Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.* (淮北市建投控股集團有限公司) (**"Huaibei Construction Investment"**), pursuant to which our Group shall supply aggregate and concrete products to Huaibei Construction Investment and its close associates (excluding the Group) (**"Huaibei Construction Investment Group"**) for a period commencing from 1 January 2025 and ending on 31 December 2027, which may be renewed as the parties may mutually agree, subject to compliance with the requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules and all other applicable laws and regulations. According to the Products Sales Framework Agreement, the annual total purchase price to be paid by Huaibei Construction Investment Group to our Group for the years ended/ending 31 December 2025, 2026 and 2027 will not be more than RMB90 million, RMB98 million and RMB100 million, respectively. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the actual transaction amount was approximately RMB13.6 million.

Prior to 22 December 2025, Huaibei Construction Investment is one of our Controlling Shareholders. Therefore, Huaibei Construction Investment and its respective associates are considered as connected persons of our Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The transaction constitute continuing connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

- (3) On 9 May 2025, the Company entered into a construction project framework agreement (the “**Construction Project Framework Agreement**”) with Huaibei Construction Investment, pursuant to which, the Group agreed to procure construction services from Huaibei Construction Investment Group during the period commencing on 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027, which may be renewed as the parties may mutually agree, subject to compliance with the requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules and all other applicable laws and regulations. According to the Construction Project Framework Agreement, the amount to be paid for the construction services by our Group to Huaibei Construction Investment Group for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027 will not be more than RMB70 million, RMB30 million and RMB10 million, respectively. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the actual transaction amount for the current year was nil.

The independent non-executive Directors had reviewed the above continuing connected transactions and confirmed that the transactions (i) were entered into in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group; (ii) were on normal commercial terms or better to the Group and (iii) according to the agreements governing them were on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Shareholders as a whole.

In respect of the continuing connected transactions, the auditor of the Company has confirmed that nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe that the continuing connected transactions (i) have not been approved by the Board; (ii) in respect of the transactions involving the provision of goods or services by the Group, were not, in all material respects, in accordance with the pricing policies of the Group; (iii) were not entered into, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant agreement governing the transactions; and (iv) have exceeded the annual cap or the Revised Annual Cap for the year ended 31 December 2025.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain of the related party transactions as disclosed in Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements constituted connected transactions or continuing connected transactions of the Company as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules for the year ended 31 December 2025, and the Company confirmed that the disclosure requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules have been complied with.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES, SHARE OPTIONS, WARRANTS OR SIMILAR RIGHTS

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company did not issue any convertible securities, share options, warrants or similar rights.

SHARE SCHEME

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group has no share scheme.

Report of the Board of Directors

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS OR SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY AND ITS ASSOCIATED CORPORATIONS

As at 31 December 2025, none of the Directors and chief executives of the Company had any other interests or short positions in any shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), or which were required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein, or which were required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers ("Model Code") contained in Appendix C3 of the Listing Rules:

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND/OR SHORT POSITION IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2025, so far as was known to the Directors, the following persons/entities (other than the Directors or chief executives of the Company) had, or were deemed to have, interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO were as follows:

Name of Shareholders	Class of Shares	Capacity/ Nature of interest	Number of securities held ⁽¹⁾	Approximate percentage of the total issued domestic share capital	Approximate percentage of the total issued H share capital	Approximate percentage of the total share capital
Huaibei Xinghuai Holding Co., Ltd.* (淮北市興淮控股有限公司)	Domestic Shares	Interest in controlled corporation ⁽²⁾	198,000,000 (L)	100%	—	75%
Huaibei City Xinghuai Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北市興淮礦業有限公司)	Domestic Shares	Beneficial owner	198,000,000 (L)	100%	—	75%
CHU DAVID (朱偉東)	H shares	Beneficial owner	3,664,500 (L)	—	5.55%	1.39%
Huatai Securities Co., Ltd. ⁽³⁾	H shares	Interest in controlled corporation	3,379,500 (L)	—	5.12%	1.28%

Notes:

- (1) The letter "L" denotes a person's long position (as defined under Part XV of the SFO) in the Shares.
- (2) Huaibei City Xinghuai Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北市興淮礦業有限公司) is wholly and directly held by Huaibei Xinghuai Holding Co., Ltd.* (淮北市興淮控股有限公司). Accordingly, under the SFO, Huaibei Xinghuai Holding Co., Ltd.* (淮北市興淮控股有限公司) is deemed to have an interest in all the shares beneficially owned by Huaibei City Xinghuai Mining Co., Ltd.* (淮北市興淮礦業有限公司).
- (3) Huatai Financial Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited holds 3,379,500 H Shares of the Company, and is wholly held by Huatai Securities Co., Ltd. through Huatai International Financial Holdings Company Limited. Accordingly, under the SFO, Huatai Securities Co., Ltd. is deemed to have an interest in all the Shares beneficially owned by Huatai Financial Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited.

Report of the Board of Directors

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2025, the Directors were not aware of any other persons/entities (other than the Directors and chief executives of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO.

COMPETITION AND CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

During the Reporting Period, save as disclosed in the Prospectus and in this annual report, none of the Directors or Controlling Shareholders or any of their respective associates has any interests in any business that competes or may compete, directly or indirectly, with the business of the Group or has any other conflict of interests with the Group.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS PURSUANT TO THE LISTING RULES

On 25 December 2025, the Company entered into a framework agreement with Huaibei Construction Investment in relation to the procurement of steel-related products. Pursuant to the framework agreement, on the same day, the Company placed a purchase order, which stipulated a delivery deadline of 10 January 2026 and a payment of approximately RMB294.2 million for the requested steel products. On 26 December 2025, the Company made the above payment to Huaibei Construction Investment. The payment was trade in nature and therefore unsecured and interest-free. Such payment constituted an advance provided by the Company to Huaibei Construction Investment and exceeded 8% of the Company's total assets. Accordingly, the Company was required to make an announcement under Rules 13.13 and 13.15 of the Listing Rules. As at 31 December 2025, Huaibei Construction Investment had not yet delivered the requested steel products, and thus the payment remained an advance provided by the Company to Huaibei Construction Investment.

Save as disclosed above, the Company does not have any other disclosure obligations under Rules 13.20, 13.21 and 13.22 of the Listing Rules.

CONTRACT OF SIGNIFICANCE WITH CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

Save as disclosed in Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, no contract of significance (including contract of significance for the provision of services) was entered into between the Company or its subsidiaries and the Controlling Shareholders or any of its subsidiaries during the year ended 31 December 2025 or subsisted as at 31 December 2025.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

During the Reporting Year, there was no purchase, sale or redemption of any listed securities (including sale of treasury shares) of the Company by the Company or any of its subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2025, the Company did not hold any treasury shares.

TAXATION

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries were subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at a rate of 25% of taxable profits according to the requirements under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law which became effective on 1 January 2008. The relevant details are set out in Note 7 to the financial statements on Pages 142 to 143 of this annual report.

Report of the Board of Directors

The Directors are not aware of any tax relief and exemption available to the Shareholders by reason of their holding of the Company's securities.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for the pre-emptive rights under the Articles of Association or the PRC laws, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to its existing Shareholders.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, the Company has maintained the prescribed public float under the Listing Rules during the year ended 31 December 2025 and as at the date of this annual report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Company recognises the importance of good corporate governance for enhancing the management of the Company as well as preserving the interests of shareholders as a whole. The Company has adopted the code provisions set out in the CG Code as its own code to govern its corporate governance practices. In the opinion of the Directors, the Company has complied with the relevant code provisions contained in the CG Code during the year ended 31 December 2025 and as at the date of this annual report.

Details of the Group's corporate governance practices can be found in the Corporate Governance Report contained on pages 24 to 48 of this annual report.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE MODEL CODE

The Company has adopted the Model Code set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by the Directors.

The Board is pleased to confirm that, after making specific enquiries with all Directors, all Directors have fully complied with the standards required according to the Model Code set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules during the year.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

As a responsible corporation, the Group is committed to maintaining the highest environmental and social standards to ensure sustainable development of its business. The Group has not noted any material non-compliance with all relevant laws and regulations in relation to its business including health and safety, workplace conditions, employment and the environment. The Group understands that a better future depends on everyone's participation and contribution. The Company has encouraged employees, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders to participate in environmental and social activities which benefit the community as a whole. Further, the Group has adopted policies, charters and code of conducts to govern the ESG aspects of our day-to-day operations, ranging from reducing energy and water consumption caused by our operations, health and work safety, and social contribution to environmental protection and corporate governance. The Group endeavours to maintain the relationships with its employees, suppliers and customers to ensure sustainable development. For further details of the Company's environmental performance and relationship with its employees, suppliers and customers, please refer to the Environmental, Social and Governance Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 prepared by the Company and read it in conjunction with this report.

Report of the Board of Directors

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Save as disclosed in this report, the Company has not entered into any equity-linked agreement during the year ended 31 December 2025.

RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN

The Group participates in defined contribution retirement benefit plan managed by the PRC local government authorities for the Group's eligible employees in the PRC. The eligible employees in the PRC are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll to the retirement benefits scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to this retirement benefits scheme is to make the required contributions under the scheme. Particulars of these retirement plans are set out in Note 6(b) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

MATERIAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Group was not involved in any material legal proceeding during the year ended 31 December 2025.

LOAN AND GUARANTEE

Save as disclosed in this report, during the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group had not made any loan or provided any guarantee for loan, directly or indirectly, to the Directors, senior management of the Company, the Controlling Shareholders or their respective connected persons.

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company confirmed that it had received the annual confirmation of independence from each of the independent non-executive Directors in compliance with Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules on 27 February 2026. The Company is of the view that the independent non-executive Directors remain independent during the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with the relevant requirements of Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules.

INTEREST OF COMPLIANCE ADVISER

In accordance with Rule 3A.19 of the Listing Rules, the Company has appointed China Everbright Capital Limited ("**China Everbright**") to be the compliance adviser. China Everbright, being the sponsor of the Company in relation to the Listing, has declared its independence pursuant to Rule 3A.07 of the Listing Rules. Saved as provided for in relation to the global offering and/or disclosed in the Prospectus, neither China Everbright nor any of its associates and none of the directors or employees of China Everbright who have been involved in providing advice to the Company as the sponsor, has or may, as a result of the global offering, have any interest in any securities of the Company or any other companies of the Group (including options or rights to subscribe for such securities).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Company ("**AGM**") will be held on Thursday, 28 May 2026. The notice of the AGM will be available at the Company's and the Stock Exchange's websites in due course.

Report of the Board of Directors

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors proposed that no payment of annual final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 would be made by the Company.

As of 31 December 2025, there was no arrangement under which a Shareholder has waived or agreed to waive any dividend.

CLOSURE OF THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS

For determining the entitlement of the shareholders to attend and vote at the AGM, the register of members of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 28 April 2026 to Thursday, 28 May 2026, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be effected. In order to be entitled to attend and vote at the AGM, Shareholders are required to lodge their transfer forms accompanied by their share certificates and other applicable documents with the Company's H Share Registrar, Tricor Investor Services Limited, at 17/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Monday, 27 April 2026. The record date for determining the entitlement of the shareholders to attend and vote at the AGM will be Thursday, 28 May 2026.

AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 has been audited by Cheng & Cheng Limited. A resolution to re-appoint the retiring auditors, Cheng & Cheng Limited, is to be proposed at the forthcoming AGM.

Save and except that there was a change of auditor from KPMG to Cheng & Cheng Limited with effect from 25 June 2024, the Company did not change its auditors in the preceding three years. For details of the change of auditor, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 3 June 2024.

DONATION

No charitable or other donations were made by the Group as of the date of this report.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING YEAR

Refund of advance payment for steel procurement

On 25 December 2025, the Company entered into a framework agreement on the procurement of steel-related products with Huaibei Construction Investment as supplier. On the same date, pursuant to the framework agreement, the Company placed a purchase order and paid approximately RMB294.2 million for the required steel products. The payment was trade in nature, unsecured and interest-free. Due to specialized specification and stringent transportation requirements of the steel-related products and adverse weather conditions which led to disruptions in road transportation, Huaibei Construction Investment was unable to deliver the requested steel products to the Company by the agreed timeline. Through amicable negotiations and taking into consideration unforeseeable factors such as adverse weather conditions as well as long-term cooperative relationships, the Company and Huaibei Construction Investment agreed that Huaibei Construction Investment shall refund the full amount to the Company. On 29 January 2026, the amount has been refunded in full to the Company. For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 16 February 2026 and 25 March 2026.

Report of the Board of Directors

Save as disclosed above, there is no other material event after the Reporting Year.

By Order of the Board

Liu Yong

Chairman and Executive Director

Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd.

Huaibei, the PRC, 26 March 2026

Independent Auditor's Report



CHENG & CHENG LIMITED

Certified Public Accountants

鄭鄭會計師事務所有限公司

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") set out on pages 110 to 176, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("the IASB") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSA") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code") together with any ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the People's Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

MATERIAL UNCERTAINTY RELATED TO GOING CONCERN

We draw attention to Note 2(b) to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of RMB47,914,000 for the year ended 31 December 2025 and, as of that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RMB36,301,000. These events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2(b), indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent Auditor's Report

KEY AUDIT MATTER

In addition to the matters described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Key Audit Matter

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment of concrete products segment

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had property, plant and equipment of a net carrying amount of RMB1,802,176,000 representing approximately 84.43% of its total assets. Regarding to concrete segment, the management concluded there was indication for impairment of concrete segment's property, plant and equipment. The carrying amount, net of impairment was RMB32,700,000. The Group recognised an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of approximately RMB19,537,000 regarding the property, plant and equipment of concrete segment.

Impairment testing was performed when impairment indicators were identified. Impairment loss incurred when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Significant judgement and estimates from management is involved in estimating the recoverable amount of an asset using fair value less costs of disposal. Certain key assumptions that require significant management judgement, are involved in the estimation by management with reference to an independent valuation carried out by an external valuer.

The accounting policies, accounting judgements and estimates and disclosures for the property, plant and equipment are included in Notes 2(f), 2(h)(ii), 11 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit procedures in relation to management's impairment assessment included:

- Obtaining an understanding of and evaluating the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over impairment assessment on property, plant and equipment according to the Group's policy;
- Evaluating the competence, independence, capability and works performed by the independent valuer engaged by the management to assess his estimation;
- Assessing the methodologies used and the appropriateness of the key assumption based on our knowledge of the relevant industry;
- Checking on a sampling basis, the accuracy and relevance of the input data used; and
- Performing sensitivity analysis on the key inputs for the management's estimation of the fair value of the properties, plant and equipment of the concrete segment.

Independent Auditor's Report

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions according to HKSA's.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purpose of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Independent Auditor's Report

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

CHENG & CHENG LIMITED

Certified Public Accountants

Lam Chun Sing

Practising Certificate number P06998

Hong Kong, 26 March 2026

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	4	218,979	236,168
Cost of sales		(160,422)	(152,412)
Gross profit		58,557	83,756
Other income	5	4,963	7,548
Administrative expenses		(27,195)	(22,647)
Impairment (loss)/reversal on trade receivables		(1,234)	187
Impairment loss on other receivables		(951)	—
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		(19,537)	(13,352)
Profit from operations		14,603	55,492
Finance costs	6(a)	(62,220)	(85,876)
Loss before taxation	6	(47,617)	(30,384)
Income tax	7	(297)	(3,486)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		(47,914)	(33,870)
Attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of the Company		(28,823)	(21,972)
Non-controlling interests		(19,091)	(11,898)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		(47,914)	(33,870)
Loss per share (RMB)			
Basic and diluted	10	(0.11)	(0.08)

The notes on pages 117 to 176 form part of these financial statements. Details of dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the year are set out in Note 25(b).

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2025 (Expressed in RMB)

	Note	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,802,176	1,884,177
Non-current prepayments and deposits	15	7,261	7,066
		1,809,437	1,891,243
Current assets			
Inventories	14	1,575	1,749
Trade and other receivables	15	20,047	28,094
Trade deposits	16	294,170	—
Advance payments to immediate holding company	17	—	232,530
Income tax recoverable	22(a)	1,426	—
Cash at bank and on hand	18	7,902	321,426
		325,120	583,799
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	189,810	229,159
Contract liabilities	20	8,791	9,061
Interest-bearing borrowings	21	162,820	128,420
		361,421	366,640
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(36,301)	217,159
Total assets less current liabilities		1,773,136	2,108,402

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2025 (Expressed in RMB)

	Note	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing borrowings	21	1,069,160	1,231,580
Long-term payables	23	—	125,860
Deferred tax liabilities	22(b)	28,370	28,073
Accrual for reclamation costs	24	19,729	19,098
		1,117,259	1,404,611
Net assets		655,877	703,791
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	25(c)	264,000	264,000
Reserves		176,874	205,697
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company		440,874	469,697
Non-controlling interests		215,003	234,094
TOTAL EQUITY		655,877	703,791

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 March 2026.

Liu Yong
Director

Yao Minglei
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

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

	Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company					Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Other reserve	Retained profits	Total		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
	(Note 25(c))	(Note 25(d)(i))	(Note 25(d)(ii))				
Balance at 1 January 2025	264,000	3,726	92,245	109,726	469,697	234,094	703,791
Changes in equity for 2025:							
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(28,823)	(28,823)	(19,091)	(47,914)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(28,823)	(28,823)	(19,091)	(47,914)
Appropriation of maintenance and production funds	—	—	1,072	(1,072)	—	—	—
Utilisation of maintenance and production funds	—	—	(403)	403	—	—	—
	—	—	669	(669)	—	—	—
Balance at 31 December 2025	264,000	3,726	92,914	80,234	440,874	215,003	655,877

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

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

	Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company					Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Other reserve	Retained profits	Total		
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
	(Note 25(c))	(Note 25(d)(i))	(Note 25(d)(ii))				
Balance at 1 January 2024	264,000	3,726	92,334	116,890	476,950	189,397	666,347
Changes in equity for 2024:							
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(21,972)	(21,972)	(11,898)	(33,870)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(21,972)	(21,972)	(11,898)	(33,870)
Utilisation of maintenance and production funds	—	—	(89)	89	—	—	—
Capital injection from a non-controlling interest of a subsidiary	—	—	—	22,111	22,111	61,889	84,000
Distribution declared by a subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	(5,294)	(5,294)
Dividend payout	—	—	—	(7,392)	(7,392)	—	(7,392)
	—	—	(89)	14,808	14,719	56,595	71,314
Balance at 31 December 2024	264,000	3,726	92,245	109,726	469,697	234,094	703,791

The notes on pages 117 to 176 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

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

	Note	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Operating activities			
Loss before taxation		(47,617)	(30,384)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		98,041	68,549
Impairment loss/(reversal) on trade receivables		1,234	(187)
Impairment loss on other receivables		951	—
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		19,537	13,352
Finance costs		62,220	85,876
Write-down of inventories		293	93
Amortisation of unrealised financing (income)/expense of non-current portion of other receivables, net		(195)	706
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(119)	1,433
Decrease in trade and bill receivables		4,549	7,243
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		(293,196)	674
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables and contract liabilities		(29,275)	11,860
Decrease/(increase) in restricted deposits		1,088	(1,088)
Cash generated from operations		(182,489)	158,127
Tax (paid)/received	22(a)	(1,426)	14,166
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(183,915)	172,293
Investing activities			
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(38,730)	(5,529)
Repayment of unutilised engineering equipment prepayment		—	34,228
Repayment from/(advance payments to) immediate holding company		232,530	(232,530)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		193,800	(203,831)

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

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

	Note	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Financing activities			
Proceeds of bank loans	18(b)	400	1,360,000
Repayment of bank loans	18(b)	(128,420)	(800,369)
Repayment of borrowings from a related party	18(b)	—	(207,000)
Repayment of long-term payables	18(b)	(136,773)	(136,774)
Decrease in restricted deposits for interest-bearing borrowing		—	267,000
Repayment of cash advances from a related party	18(b)	—	(128,100)
Interest paid	18(b)	(49,528)	(69,160)
Dividends/distributions paid to non-controlling interests	18(b)	(8,000)	—
Dividends paid to equity shareholders	25(b)(ii)	—	(7,392)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(322,321)	278,205
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(312,436)	246,667
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	18(a)	320,338	73,671
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	18(a)	7,902	320,338

The notes on pages 117 to 176 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Huaibei GreenGold Industry Investment Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was incorporated in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") on 21 December 2018, as a limited liability company. The address of the Company's registered office is at 4/F., Shuangchuang Service Centre, No. 3, Taobo Road, Songtuan Town, Lieshan District, Huaibei City, Anhui Province, the PRC. The shares of the Company were listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Stock Exchange") on 20 January 2023. The Company and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") are principally engaged in aggregates production and engineering material processing and sales.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules"). Material accounting policies adopted by the Group are disclosed below.

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 2(c) 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 consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the historical cost basis.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Company have given careful consideration to the future liquidity of the Group in light of the fact that the Group incurred a net loss of RMB47,914,000 for the year ended 31 December 2025 and, as of that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RMB36,301,000.

In order to improve the Group's financial position, to provide liquidity and cashflows and to sustain the Group as a going concern, the management is taking and/or will take the following measures:

- (i) The Group is actively negotiating with a financial institution to secure new financing to meet its production and operation needs;
- (ii) The Group is taking measures to tighten cost controls over various operating costs and expenses with the aim to attain profitable and positive cash flow operation; and
- (iii) The Group will seek other potential business to generate positive cash flow.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The directors of the Company consider that the Group will have sufficient cash resources to satisfy its future working capital and other financing requirements. Accordingly, the directors of the Company consider that it is appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The Group has applied the following amended IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB to these consolidated financial statements for the current accounting period:

- Amendments IAS 21, *Lack of Exchangeability*

The amended IFRS Accounting Standards have had no 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.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company and its subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(e) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the Company, and in respect of which the Group has not agreed any additional terms with the holders of those interests which would result in the Group as a whole having a contractual obligation in respect of those interests that meets the definition of a financial liability. For each business combination, the Group can elect to measure any non-controlling interests either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net identifiable assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests (continued)

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income or loss for the year between non-controlling interests and the equity shareholders of the Company. Loans from holders of non-controlling interests and other contractual obligations towards these holders are presented as financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with Notes 2(m) or (n) depending on the nature of the liability.

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised.

In the Company's statement of financial position, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses (see Note 2(h)(ii)).

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses (see Note 2(h)(ii)).

The cost of self-constructed items of property, plant and equipment includes the cost of materials, direct labour, the initial estimate, where relevant, of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads and borrowing costs (see Note 2(s)).

Items may be produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The proceeds from selling any such items and the related costs are recognised in profit or loss.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment other than mining rights and mining assets to their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful life
Buildings and machinery	10–20 years
Office equipment and others	3–4 years
Right-of-use assets	Over the term of lease

Mining rights and mining assets are depreciated on the units-of-production (“UOP”) method.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually. No depreciation is provided in respect of construction in progress until it is completed and ready for its intended use.

(g) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

As a lessee

Where the contract contains lease component(s) and non-lease component(s), the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases.

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Leased assets (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment losses (see Notes 2(f) and 2(h)(ii)).

The initial fair value of refundable rental deposits is accounted for separately from the right-of-use assets in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to investments in debt securities carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the initial fair value and the nominal value of the deposits is accounted for as additional lease payments made and is included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

Land in China mainland is state-owned and no individual land ownership right exists. The Group acquired the rights to certain land which are held for own use under IAS16. The premiums paid for such rights are recorded as right-of-use assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, and are stated at cost and amortised over the term of lease.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on the following items:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, restricted bank deposits, trade deposits, advance payments, trade and other receivables).

Other financial assets measured at fair value are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

- fixed-rate financial assets, trade and other receivables: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof;
- variable-rate financial assets: current effective interest rate.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (continued)

Measurement of ECLs (continued)

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this reassessment, the Group considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (ii) the financial asset is 30–90 days past due. The Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (continued)

Significant increases in credit risk (continued)

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Basis of calculation of interest income

Interest income recognised in accordance with Note 2(r)(ii) is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (continued)

Significant increases in credit risk (continued)

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(ii) Impairment of other non-current assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each Reporting Period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or, except in the case of goodwill, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

- property, plant and equipment;
- right-of-use assets; and
- investments in subsidiaries.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

— Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). A portion of the carrying amount of a corporate asset is allocated to an individual cash-generating unit if the allocation can be done on a reasonable and consistent basis, or to the smallest group of cash-generating units if otherwise.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (continued)

(ii) Impairment of other non-current assets (continued)

— Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable) or value in use (if determinable).

— Reversals of impairment losses

In respect of assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(iii) Interim financial reporting and impairment

Under the Listing Rules, the Group is required to prepare an interim financial report in compliance with IAS 34, Interim financial reporting, in respect of the first six months of the financial year. At the end of the interim period, the Group applies the same impairment testing, recognition, and reversal criteria as it would at the end of the financial year (see Note 2(h)(i)).

Impairment losses recognised in an interim period in respect of goodwill are not reversed in a subsequent period. This is the case even if no loss, or a smaller loss, would have been recognised had the impairment been assessed only at the end of the financial year to which the interim period relates.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are assets which are held for sale in the ordinary course of business, in the process of production for such sale or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Inventories (continued)

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

(j) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays non-refundable consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue (see Note 2(r)). A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised (see Note 2(k)).

For a single contract with the customer, either a net contract liability is presented. For multiple contracts, contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

(k) Trade and other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. If revenue has been recognised before the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract asset.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at their transaction price. Trade receivables that contain a significant financing component and other receivables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. All receivables are subsequently stated at amortised cost, using the effective interest method and including an allowance for credit losses (see Note 2(h)(i)).

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for ECLs in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2(h)(i).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at invoice amounts.

(n) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for borrowing costs (see Note 2(s)).

(o) Employee benefits

(i) *Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans*

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

(ii) *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are recognised at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when it recognises restructuring costs involving the payment of termination benefits.

(p) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Current tax comprises the estimated tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustments to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects any uncertainty related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Income tax (continued)

- temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill; and
- those related to the income taxes arising from tax laws enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The Group recognised deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities separately in relation to its lease liabilities and right-of-use assets.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(q) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(r) Revenue and other income

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods, the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer, at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the customer for more than 12 months, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction with the customer, and interest income is accrued separately under the effective interest method. Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the Group, revenue recognised under that contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. The Group takes advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of IFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component if the period of financing is 12 months or less.

Further details of the Group's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the customer takes possession of and accepts the products. If the products are a partial fulfilment of a contract covering other goods and/or services, then the amount of revenue recognised is an appropriate proportion of the total transaction price under the contract, allocated between all the goods and services promised under the contract on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues under the effective interest method using the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. For financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling) that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) of the asset (see Note 2(h)(ii)).

(iii) Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of financial position initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate the Group for the cost of an asset are recognised as deferred income and subsequently recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(r) Revenue and other income (continued)

(iv) Income from agency services

Income from agency services is recognised when services are rendered.

(s) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or complete.

(t) Related parties

(a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
- (iii) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (iv) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (v) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the consolidated financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of the Group's various service lines and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

3 ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

(a) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following accounting judgements:

(i) *Expected credit losses for receivables*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., consumer price index) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At the end of each of the Reporting Period, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customers' actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 26(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) *Recognition of deferred tax assets*

Deferred tax assets in respect of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised and measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the Reporting Period. In determining the carrying amounts of deferred assets, expected taxable profits are estimated which involves a number of assumptions relating to the future operating performance of the Group and requires a significant level of judgement exercised by the management. Any change in such assumptions and judgement would affect the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets to be recognised and hence the net profit or loss in future periods.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

3 ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(a) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

(iii) *Obligations for land reclamation*

The estimation of the liabilities for final reclamation and mine closure involves the estimates of the amount and timing for the future cash spending as well as the discount rate used for reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The Group considers the factors including the future production volume and development plan, the geological structure of the mining regions and reserve volume to determine the scope, amount and timing of reclamation and mine closure works to be performed. Determination of the effect of these factors involves judgements from the Group and the estimated liabilities may turn out to be different from the actual expenditure to be incurred. The discount rate used by the Group may also be altered to reflect the changes in the market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability, such as change of the borrowing rate and inflation rate in the market. As changes in estimates occur (such as mine plan revisions, changes in estimated costs, or changes in timing of the performance of reclamation activities), the revisions to the obligations will be recognised at the appropriate discount rate.

(iv) *Mine reserves*

Engineering estimates of the Group's mine reserves are inherently imprecise and represent only approximate amounts because of the significant judgements involved in developing such information. There are authoritative guidelines regarding the engineering criteria that have to be met before estimated mine reserves can be designated as "proved" and "probable". Proved and probable mine reserve estimates are updated at regular intervals taking into account recent production and technical information about each mine. In addition, as prices and cost levels change from year to year, the estimate of proved and probable mine reserves also changes. This change is considered as a change in estimate for accounting purposes and is reflected on a prospective basis in related depreciation rates calculated on the UOP basis and the time period for discounting the reclamation costs. Changes in the estimate of mine reserves are also taken into account in impairment assessments of non-current assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

3 ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(a) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

(v) *Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment*

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are stated at costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. In determining whether an asset is impaired, the Group has to exercise judgement and make estimation, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred or any indicators that may affect the asset value; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the recoverable amount, in the case of value in use, the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in estimating the recoverable amounts including cash flow projections and an appropriate discount rate. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the assets belongs, including allocation of corporate assets when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, otherwise recoverable amount is determined at the smallest group of cash generating units, for which the relevant corporate assets have been allocated. Changing the assumptions and estimates, including the discount rates or the growth rate in the cash flow projections in the case of value in use, or adjusted market prices of comparable properties in the similar location in the case of fair value costs of disposal, could materially affect the recoverable amounts. Furthermore, the cash flows projections, growth rate, discount rate and adjusted market price of comparable properties are subject to greater uncertainties due to uncertainty on current economic conditions.

Based on the impairment assessment, the Group recognised impairment loss on (i) buildings and machinery, (ii) office equipment and others and (iii) right-of-use assets of RMB16,424,000 (2024: RMB12,706,000), RMB1,158,000 (2024: RMB646,000) and RMB1,955,000 (2024: Nil) respectively during the year 31 December 2025. Further details are disclosed in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

4 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(a) Revenue

The Group is principally engaged in the production and sale of aggregate products and others and concrete products. Further details regarding the Group's principal activities are disclosed in Note 4(b).

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by major products is as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of IFRS 15		
— Revenue from sales of aggregate products and others	218,882	215,545
— Revenue from sales of concrete products	—	19,909
— Income from agency services of concrete products	97	714
	218,979	236,168

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by the timing of revenue recognition and by geographic information is disclosed in Notes 4(b)(i) and 4(b)(iii), respectively.

The Group customers base is diversified. No customers contributed over 10% of the total revenue of the Group during the year (2024: Nil). Details of concentrations of credit risk arising from largest debtors are set out in Note 26(a).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

4 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

(b) Segment reporting

The Group manages its businesses by business lines. 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.

- Aggregate products and others: this segment includes production and sale of aggregate products and others;
- Concrete products: this segment includes production, sale and agency services of concrete products to be used in building and road construction.

(i) Segment results, assets and liabilities

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

Segment assets include all assets with the exception of income tax recoverable and unallocated head office and corporate assets. Segment liabilities include all liabilities with the exception of deferred tax liabilities and unallocated head office and corporate liabilities.

Revenue and expenses are allocated to the reportable segments with reference to revenue generated by those segments and the expenses incurred by those segments.

Segment profit represents revenue less cost of sales, and includes selling expenses and administrative expenses directly attributable to the segment. Items that are not specifically attributable to individual segments, such as unallocated head office and corporate other income and expenses, depreciation and amortisation, interest income and finance costs are not included in segment profit. In addition to receiving segment information concerning segment profit, management is also provided with segment information concerning depreciation, amortisation, interest income and finance costs.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

4 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

(b) Segment reporting (continued)

(i) Segment results, assets and liabilities (continued)

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by the timing of revenue recognition, as well as 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 for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is set out below.

	Year ended 31 December 2025		
	Aggregate products and others RMB'000	Concrete products RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Disaggregated by timing of revenue recognition			
Point in time	218,882	97	218,979
Revenue from external customers	218,882	97	218,979
Reportable segment revenue	218,882	97	218,979
Reportable segment profit/(loss) (adjusted EBITDA)	139,604	(23,702)	115,902
Depreciation and amortisation	(93,643)	(4,392)	(98,035)
Interest income	1,661	212	1,873
Amortisation of unrealised financing income of non-current portion of other receivables, net	195	—	195
Finance costs	(62,220)	—	(62,220)
Reportable segment assets	1,948,166	65,342	2,013,508
Reportable segment liabilities	1,436,313	17,237	1,453,550

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

4 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

(b) Segment reporting (continued)

(i) Segment results, assets and liabilities (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2024		
	Aggregate products and others RMB'000	Concrete products RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Disaggregated by timing of revenue recognition			
Point in time	215,545	20,623	236,168
Revenue from external customers	215,545	20,623	236,168
Reportable segment revenue	215,545	20,623	236,168
Reportable segment profit/(loss) (adjusted EBITDA)	140,788	(14,599)	126,189
Depreciation and amortisation	(62,196)	(6,348)	(68,544)
Interest income	5,816	374	6,190
Amortisation of unrealised financing expense of non-current portion of other receivables, net	(706)	—	(706)
Finance costs	(85,876)	—	(85,876)
Reportable segment assets	2,248,152	103,303	2,351,455
Reportable segment liabilities	1,719,230	26,901	1,746,131

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

4 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

(b) Segment reporting (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of reportable segment revenues and profit or loss, assets and liabilities

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Revenue		
Reportable segment revenue	218,979	236,168
Profit		
Total reportable segment profit	115,902	126,189
Depreciation and amortisation	(98,041)	(68,549)
Interest income	3,184	6,434
Amortisation of unrealised financing income/(expense) of non-current portion of other receivables, net	195	(706)
Unallocated head office and corporate other income	10	9
Unallocated head office and corporate expenses	(6,647)	(7,885)
Finance costs	(62,220)	(85,876)
Consolidated loss before taxation	(47,617)	(30,384)
	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Assets		
Reportable segment assets	2,013,508	2,351,455
Income tax recoverable	1,426	—
Unallocated head office and corporate assets	119,623	123,587
Consolidated total assets	2,134,557	2,475,042

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

4 REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

(b) Segment reporting (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of reportable segment revenues and profit or loss, assets and liabilities (continued)

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Liabilities		
Reportable segment liabilities	1,453,550	1,746,131
Elimination of inter-segment payables	(3,454)	(3,016)
	1,450,096	1,743,115
Deferred tax liabilities	28,370	28,073
Unallocated head office and corporate liabilities	214	63
Consolidated total liabilities	1,478,680	1,771,251

(iii) Geographic information

The Group's revenue is generated from sales of aggregate products and others, and sales and agency services of concrete products in the PRC. The Group does not have material assets or operations outside the PRC, no segment analysis based on geographical locations of the customers and assets is presented.

5 OTHER INCOME

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Interest income	3,184	6,434
Government grants	10	78
Others	1,769	1,036
	4,963	7,548

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(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

6 LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

Loss before taxation is arrived at after charging:

(a) Finance costs

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Interest expenses on:		
— Bank and other borrowings	50,776	51,315
— Cash advances from a related party	—	16,200
— Long-term payables	10,813	17,654
Unwinding interest of provisions (Note 24)	631	707
	62,220	85,876

No borrowing costs have been capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: Nil).

(b) Staff costs

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Salaries, wages and other benefits	18,669	20,429
Contributions to defined contribution retirement scheme (Note)	2,297	3,059
	20,966	23,488

Note: The employees of the Group participate in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan managed by the local government authority in the PRC. Employees are entitled to retirement benefits, calculated based on a percentage of the defined salaries level in the PRC, from the above mentioned retirement plan at their normal retirement age.

In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries have implemented a supplementary defined contribution retirement scheme (the "PRC Schemes") for the certain staff on the voluntary basis. Under the scheme, the Company and its PRC subsidiaries are required to make contribution to the PRC Schemes at 8% of average basic salaries of the certain employees in the cities where the Group operates.

The Group has no other material obligation for payment of other retirement benefits beyond the above contributions.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

6 LOSS BEFORE TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Other items

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Depreciation and amortisation charge		
— owned property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	94,682	65,236
— right-of-use assets (Note 11)	3,359	3,313
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	19,537	13,352
Auditors' remuneration		
— audit and audit-related services	836	1,085
Cost of inventories sold (i) (Note 14)	160,422	152,412

- (i) Cost of inventories includes the following amounts, which are also included in the respective total amounts disclosed separately above or in Note 6(b) for each of these types of expenses.

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Staff costs	11,515	15,105
Depreciation	91,344	64,967

7 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statements of profit or loss represent:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Current tax (Note 22(a))		
Under-provision in respect of prior years	—	3,401
Deferred tax (Note 22(b))		
Origination of temporary differences	297	85
	297	3,486

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

7 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS (CONTINUED)

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rates:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Loss before taxation	(47,617)	(30,384)
Notional tax on profit before taxation, calculated at the tax rate of 25%	(11,904)	(7,596)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	4,217	99
Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	2,903	3,249
Tax effect of deductible temporary difference not recognised	5,081	4,333
Under-provision in respect of prior years	—	3,401
Actual tax expense	297	3,486

The Company and the subsidiaries of the Group established in the PRC are subject to PRC Corporate Income tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

8 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025			
	Directors' fees RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Retirement scheme contributions RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Chairman				
Mr. Liu Yong	—	197	45	242
Executive directors				
Ms. Lu Junzhe (i)	—	—	—	—
Mr. Zhao Song (i)	—	14	3	17
Mr. Qin Jiapeng	—	140	29	169
Mr. Mao Hongxian (ii)	—	202	46	248
Mr. Zhang Zhengguang (iii)	—	—	—	—
Mr. Yao Minglei (iv)	—	—	—	—
Independent non-executive directors				
Mr. Gao Wei	50	—	—	50
Mr. Liu Chaotian	50	—	—	50
Ms. Xing Mengwei	167	—	—	167
Supervisors				
Ms. Zhao Mingling (v)	—	—	—	—
Ms. Dong Jing (vi)	—	15	4	19
Ms. Li Chi (vi)	—	13	3	16
	267	581	130	978

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

8 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

	Year ended 31 December 2024			
	Directors' fees RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Retirement scheme contributions RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Chairman				
Mr. Liu Yong	—	210	49	259
Executive directors				
Ms. Lu Junzhe (i)	—	73	13	86
Mr. Zhao Song (i)	—	160	39	199
Mr. Qin Jiapeng	—	124	30	154
Mr. Mao Hongxian (ii)	—	178	55	233
Mr. Zhang Zhengguang (iii)	—	—	—	—
Independent non-executive directors				
Mr. Gao Wei	50	—	—	50
Mr. Liu Chaotian	50	—	—	50
Ms. Xing Mengwei	164	—	—	164
Supervisors				
Ms. Zhao Mingling (v)	—	—	—	—
Ms. Dong Jing (vi)	—	194	45	239
Ms. Li Chi (vi)	—	162	35	197
	264	1,101	266	1,631

- (i) Ms. Lu Junzhe and Mr. Zhao Song were appointed as directors on 15 January 2024 and resigned with effect from 17 January 2025. Ms. Lu Junzhe waived her emoluments of approximately RMB5,000 in relation to her services rendered for the Company for period from 1 January 2025 to 17 January 2025.
- (ii) Mr. Mao Hongxian resigned as director with effect from 28 March 2024 and was appointed as director on 17 January 2025.
- (iii) Mr. Zhang Zhengguang was appointed as director on 25 June 2024 and resigned with effect from 17 January 2025. Mr. Zhang waived his emoluments of approximately RMB7,400 and RMB96,000 respectively in relation to his services rendered for the Company during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.
- (iv) Mr. Yao Minglei was appointed as director on 17 January 2025 and waived his emoluments of approximately RMB192,000 in relation to his services rendered for the Company during the year ended 31 December 2025.
- (v) Ms. Zhao Mingling, a supervisor, waived her emoluments of Nil and approximately RMB190,000 respectively in relation to her services rendered for the Company during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, and retired on 17 January 2025.
- (vi) As the Group abolished the Supervisory Committee, Ms. Dong Jing and Ms. Li Chi retired on 17 January 2025.

During years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

9 INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, two are directors (2024: two directors and one supervisor), whose emoluments are disclosed in Note 8. The aggregate of the emoluments in respect of the other three (2024: two) individuals are as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	558	379
Retirement scheme contributions	95	61
	653	440

The emoluments of the individuals who are not directors and who are amongst the five highest paid individuals of the Group are within the following bands:

	Number of individuals	
	2025	2024
Hong Kong Dollar ("HKD") Nil–HKD1,000,000	3	2

10 LOSS PER SHARE

(a) Basic loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on loss attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company of RMB28,823,000 for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: loss attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of RMB21,972,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year of 264,000,000 shares (2024: 264,000,000 shares).

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Ordinary shares at the beginning and end of the year	264,000	264,000

(b) Diluted loss per share

The Company did not have any potential dilutive shares throughout the years of 2025 and 2024. Accordingly, diluted loss per share is the same as the basic loss per share.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	Buildings and machinery RMB'000	Office equipment and others RMB'000	Mining rights RMB'000	Mining assets RMB'000	Construction in progress RMB'000	Right-of-use assets RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:							
At 1 January 2024	257,335	19,624	1,465,743	63,882	247,887	164,882	2,219,353
Additions	18,452	—	—	5,928	62,095	—	86,475
Transfer in/(out)	298,408	—	—	11,574	(309,982)	—	—
At 31 December 2024	574,195	19,624	1,465,743	81,384	—	164,882	2,305,828
Additions	6,903	1,345	—	27,329	—	—	35,577
At 31 December 2025	581,098	20,969	1,465,743	108,713	—	164,882	2,341,405
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:							
At 1 January 2024	(89,838)	(10,939)	(194,059)	(28,189)	—	(16,725)	(339,750)
Charge for the year	(19,438)	(2,236)	(38,241)	(5,321)	—	(3,313)	(68,549)
Impairment (Note 12)	(12,706)	(646)	—	—	—	—	(13,352)
At 31 December 2024	(121,982)	(13,821)	(232,300)	(33,510)	—	(20,038)	(421,651)
Charge for the year	(34,134)	(1,635)	(52,747)	(6,166)	—	(3,359)	(98,041)
Impairment (Note 12)	(16,424)	(1,158)	—	—	—	(1,955)	(19,537)
At 31 December 2025	(172,540)	(16,614)	(285,047)	(39,676)	—	(25,352)	(539,229)
Net book value:							
At 31 December 2025	408,558	4,355	1,180,696	69,037	—	139,530	1,802,176
At 31 December 2024	452,213	5,803	1,233,443	47,874	—	144,844	1,884,177

Note:

- (i) The mining right with carrying values of approximately RMB1,180,696,000 (2024: RMB1,233,443,000) is pledged to banks as securities for banking facilities granted to the Group as at 31 December 2025.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Right-of-use assets

- (i) The analysis of the net book value of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Land use rights (Note 11(b)(iii))	139,530	144,844

- (ii) The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by class of Underlying asset (Note 6(c)):		
— Land use rights	3,359	3,313

- (iii) Land use rights represent premiums paid by the Group for land located in the PRC. These land use rights are with an initial period of 50 years.

12 IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the business performance of the concrete products segment was below expectations due to intense market competition. In light of this situation, the Group's management concluded that there was an impairment indication and carried out an impairment assessment on the cash generating unit — concrete ("CGU-C").

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of CGU-C, which is considered as individual CGU to which the assets belong.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the recoverable amount of CGU-C was determined based on its value in use. The value in use calculation used a cash flow projection based on the latest financial budgets approved by the management of the Company covering a 5-year period at pre-tax discount rates of 8.59%. The cash flow projection during the budget period was based on operating costs, budgeted sales, growth rate and gross margin during the budget period. The budgeted sales and gross margin were determined based on past performance and management's expectations of future market changes.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

12 IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group engaged an independent, qualified professional valuer who is not connected with the Group to carry out the impairment assessment. The Group did not generate any revenue from production of concrete products and has no concrete plan for resuming production in near future as a measure to mitigate market risks and ensure prudent investment. Consequently, certain key inputs required for assessing the value in use, such as budgeted sales and growth rate, are unavailable. Therefore, the recoverable amount of CGU-C is determined based on its fair value less of costs of disposal in current year. In determining fair value, the Group is responsible for assessing the appropriateness of the valuation techniques and inputs used by the independent valuer for financial reporting purposes. The Group works closely with the independent professional qualified valuer to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The valuation requires the use of unobservable inputs and is within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation of the CGU-C is based on market approach to determine its fair value, by reference to market prices of comparable properties in the similar location. Adjustments are made to account for differences such as facility condition, age and size etc. The costs of disposal, including deed tax, stamp duty and other transaction taxes on disposal of immovable properties, are deducted in measuring fair value less costs of disposal.

Based on the assessment result, the Group's management determines that the recoverable amount of the CGU-C is estimated to be approximately RMB32,700,000 (2024: RMB56,629,000), which is lower than the aggregate carrying amount of the CGU-C and impairment of approximately RMB19,537,000 (2024: RMB13,352,000) was provided for the year ended 31 December 2025. The impairment amount has been allocated to each category of property, plant and equipment, such that the carrying amount of each category of assets is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Accordingly, the Group recognised impairment loss on (i) buildings and machinery, (ii) office equipment and others and (iii) right-of-use assets of RMB16,424,000 (2024: RMB12,706,000), RMB1,158,000 (2024: RMB646,000) and RMB1,955,000 (2024: Nil) respectively during the year 31 December 2025.

13 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The following list contains only the particulars of subsidiaries which principally affected the results, assets or liabilities of the Group. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated.

Name of company	Place of incorporation and business	Particulars of registered/issued and paid up capital	Proportion of ownership interest			Principal activity
			Group's effective interest	Held by the Company	Held by a subsidiary	
Huaibei Tongming Mining Co., Ltd. ("Huabei Tongming Mining") (淮北通鳴礦業有限公司)*	The PRC	RMB222,867,200	60.13%	60.13%	—	The production and sale of aggregate products and others
Huaibei Liantong Municipal Engineering Co., Ltd. ("Huabei Liantong Municipal Engineering") (淮北連通市政工程有限公司)*	The PRC	RMB100,000,000	55%	55%	—	The production and sale of concrete products and agency services

* The English translation of the name is for identification only. The official name of the entity is in Chinese. This entity is registered as limited liability company incorporated in the PRC.

The following table lists out the information relating to subsidiaries of the Group which have material non-controlling interests ("NCI"). The summarised financial information presented below represents the amounts before any intercompany elimination.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

13 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Huaibei Tongming Mining ("Huaibei Tongming")

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
NCI percentage	39.87%	39.87%
Current assets	172,897	413,565
Non-current assets	1,776,695	1,834,587
Current liabilities	(347,424)	(342,692)
Non-current liabilities	(1,117,259)	(1,404,611)
Net assets	484,909	500,849
Carrying amount of NCI	193,357	199,714
Revenue	218,882	215,545
Loss for the year	(15,940)	(7,304)
Total comprehensive loss	(15,940)	(7,304)
Loss allocated to NCI	(6,357)	(2,148)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(35,052)	173,858
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	70,961	(80,967)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(322,721)	180,503
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(286,812)	273,394

Huaibei Liantong Municipal Engineering ("Huaibei Liantong")

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
NCI percentage	45%	45%
Current assets	32,642	46,674
Non-current assets	32,700	56,629
Current liabilities	(17,237)	(26,901)
Net assets	48,105	76,402
Carrying amount of NCI	21,646	34,380
Revenue	97	20,623
Loss for the year	(28,297)	(21,667)
Total comprehensive loss	(28,297)	(21,667)
Loss allocated to NCI	(12,734)	(9,750)
Distribution paid to NCI	—	5,294
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(25,993)	4,476
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	400	(3,454)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(25,593)	1,022

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

14 INVENTORIES

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Raw materials and others	1,575	1,749

The analysis of the amount of inventories recognised as expenses and included in profit or loss is as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Carrying amount of inventories sold	160,129	152,319
Written down of inventories	293	93

All of the inventories are expected to be recovered within one year.

Inventories have been reduced by RMB293,000 (2024: RMB93,000) as a result of the write-down to net realizable value. This write-down is recognised as an expense and included in "cost of sales".

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

15 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Current		
Trade and bills receivables, net of loss allowance	18,210	23,993
Other receivables	769	1,784
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	18,979	25,777
VAT recoverables	553	931
Deposits and prepayments	515	1,386
	20,047	28,094
Non-current		
Reclamation deposit (Note 24)	7,261	7,066
	27,308	35,160

Current portion of trade and bills receivables, prepayments, deposits and other receivables are expected to be recovered within one year.

Ageing analysis

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the ageing analyses of trade and bills receivables, based on the invoice date (or date of revenue recognition, if earlier) and net of loss allowance, are as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Within 3 months	4,866	14,579
3 to 6 months	3,106	5,822
6 to 12 months	2,210	3,592
Over 12 months	8,028	—
	18,210	23,993

Trade debtors and bills receivables are due within 30–180 days from the date of billing. Further details on the Group's credit policy and credit risk arising from trade receivable are set out in Note 26(a).

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16 TRADE DEPOSITS

On 25 December 2025, the Company entered into a framework agreement with a supplier for the procurement of steel-related products. On the same date, pursuant to the framework agreement, the Company placed a purchase order which provided that the deadline of delivery shall be 10 January 2026 and paid approximately RMB294.2 million for the requested steel products. The amount paid is trade in nature, unsecured and interest-free.

Due to specialized specification and stringent transportation requirements of the steel-related products and adverse weather conditions which led to disruptions in road transportation, the supplier was unable to deliver the requested steel products to the Company by the agreed timeline. Through amicable negotiations and taking into consideration unforeseeable factors such as adverse weather conditions as well as long-term cooperative relationships, the Company and the supplier agreed that the supplier shall refund the full amount to the Company. On 29 January 2026, the amount has been refunded in full. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 16 February 2026 and 25 March 2026.

17 ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY

The advance payments are unsecured, interest-bearing at 4.3% per annum and repayable within 1 year. The interest rates charged are based on the benchmark loan prime rate of the People's Bank of China and prevailing market interest rates. The amount has been fully repaid on 8 January 2025. For details, please refer to announcement "Major and Connected Transaction and Past Non-Compliance with the Listing Rules" issued on 21 January 2025.

18 CASH AT BANK AND ON HAND AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Cash at bank and on hand comprise:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Cash at bank and on hand	7,902	320,338
Restricted bank deposits (Note)	—	1,088
Cash at bank and on hand in the consolidated statement of financial position	7,902	321,426
Less: restricted bank deposits (Note)	—	1,088
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement	7,902	320,338

Note: As at 31 December 2024, bank deposits were restricted due to pre-litigation property preservation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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18 CASH AT BANK AND ON HAND AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated cash flows statements as cash flows from financing activities.

	Note	Interest-bearing borrowings RMB'000 (Note 21)	(Prepaid interest) /interest payables RMB'000 (Note 19)	Distributions/dividends payables RMB'000 (Note 19)	Long-term payables RMB'000 (Note 23)	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2025		1,360,000	(339)	22,268	258,895	1,640,824
Changes from financing cash flows:						
Proceeds from bank loans		400	—	—	—	400
Repayment of bank loans		(128,420)	—	—	—	(128,420)
Interest paid		—	(49,528)	—	—	(49,528)
Repayment of long-term payables		—	—	—	(136,773)	(136,773)
Distributions/dividends paid		—	—	(8,000)	—	(8,000)
Total changes from financing cash flows		(128,020)	(49,528)	(8,000)	(136,773)	(322,321)
Other change:						
Interest expenses	6(a)	—	50,776	—	10,813	61,589
At 31 December 2025		1,231,980	909	14,268	132,935	1,380,092

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

18 CASH AT BANK AND ON HAND AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	Note	Interest-bearing borrowings RMB'000 (Note 21)	Interest payables/ (prepaid Interest) RMB'000 (Note 19)	Cash advances from a related party RMB'000	Distributions/ dividends payables RMB'000 (Note 19)	Long-term payables RMB'000 (Note 23)	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2024		1,007,369	1,306	212,100	19,800	378,015	1,618,590
Changes from financing cash flows:							
Proceeds from bank loans		1,360,000	—	—	—	—	1,360,000
Repayment of bank loans		(800,369)	—	—	—	—	(800,369)
Repayment of borrowings from a related party		(207,000)	—	—	—	—	(207,000)
Repayment of cash advances from a related party		—	—	(128,100)	—	—	(128,100)
Interest paid		—	(52,960)	(16,200)	—	—	(69,160)
Repayment of long-term payables		—	—	—	—	(136,774)	(136,774)
Total changes from financing cash flows		352,631	(52,960)	(144,300)	—	(136,774)	18,597
Other change:							
Interest expenses	6(a)	—	51,315	16,200	—	17,654	85,169
Capital injection		—	—	(84,000)	—	—	(84,000)
Distributions declared by a subsidiary		—	—	—	5,294	—	5,294
Distributions set-off with trade receivables	18(c)	—	—	—	(2,826)	—	(2,826)
		—	51,315	(67,800)	2,468	17,654	3,637
At 31 December 2024		1,360,000	(339)	—	22,268	258,895	1,640,824

(c) MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTION

During the year ended 31 December 2024, a subsidiary declared dividends of approximately RMB11,764,000, of which approximately RMB5,294,000 were distributed to its non-controlling equity owner. The subsidiary had signed settlement agreement with its non-controlling equity owner. Under the agreement, approximately RMB2,826,000 of the distributions were set-off trade receivables due from a related party of the non-controlling equity owner.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, there were no material non-cash transactions.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

19 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Trade and bills payables to		
— related parties	8,742	16,523
— third parties	6,474	25,162
	15,216	41,685
Interest payables	909	—
Payables for staff related costs	197	1,981
Payables for other taxes	4,441	6,007
Payables for property, plant and equipment	16,050	19,203
Payables for capital expenditure	132,935	133,035
Distributions/dividends payables	14,268	22,268
Other accruals and payables	5,794	4,980
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	189,810	229,159

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

At the end of the Reporting Period, the ageing analysis of trade and bills payables presented based on the invoice date is as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Within 12 months	7,870	33,358
Over 12 months	7,346	8,327
	15,216	41,685

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

20 CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Receipt in advance		
— Billings in advance of performance	8,791	9,061

When the Group receives a deposit before the production activity commences, this will give rise to contract liabilities at the inception of a contract until the revenue recognised on the contract exceeds the amount of the deposit.

Movements in contract liabilities

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,061	3,876
Decrease in contract liabilities as a result of recognising revenue during the year	(230,560)	(218,030)
Increase in contract liabilities	230,290	223,215
Balance at the end of the year	8,791	9,061

Contract liabilities are recorded at gross and recognised as revenue after deducting value-added tax and 5.5% resource tax. Included in the balance at the beginning of the year, approximately RMB4,409,000 (2024: RMB3,126,000) was recognised as revenue for the year ended 31 December 2025. All of the contract liabilities are expected to be recognised as revenue within one year, according to the contract term.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

21 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

(a) The analysis of the carrying amount of interest-bearing borrowings of the Group is as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Current interest-bearing borrowings		
Bank loans		
— Guarantees provided by a related party and pledge of the Group's assets	162,420	128,420
— Guarantees provided by a third party	400	—
	162,820	128,420
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings		
Bank loans		
— Guarantees provided by a related party and pledge of the Group's assets	1,069,160	1,231,580
	1,231,980	1,360,000

All of the interest-bearing borrowings are carried at amortised cost. None of the non-current interest-bearing borrowings is expected to be settled within one year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

21 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

(b) The interest rates per annum on interest-bearing borrowings are as follows:

	2025	2024
Fixed rate borrowings		
— Bank loans	2.55%	—
Variable rate borrowings	China Loan Prime Rate 5-Year ("LPR-5Y") + 0.55% to LPR-5Y-0.65%	LPR-5Y + 0.55% to LPR-5Y-0.65%
— Bank loans		

(c) The interest-bearing borrowings were repayable as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Within 1 year or on demand	162,820	128,420
After 1 year but within 2 years	168,420	162,420
After 2 years but within 5 years	531,260	521,260
More than 5 years	369,480	547,900
	1,231,980	1,360,000

Certain of the Group's bank loans are subject to the fulfilment of covenants commonly found in lending arrangements with financial institutions. If the Group were to breach the covenants, the loans would become repayable on demand. The Group regularly monitors its compliance with these covenants. Further details of the Group's management of liquidity risk are set out in Note 26(b). At 31 December 2025, none of the covenants relating to the bank loans had been breached (2024: None).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

22 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Current taxation in the consolidated statements of financial position represents:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
PRC corporate income tax		
At the beginning of the year	—	(17,567)
Income tax (paid)/received	(1,426)	14,166
Under-provision in respect of prior year	—	3,401
At the end of the year	(1,426)	—
Representing:		
Income tax recoverable	(1,426)	—

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised

(i) *Movement of each component of deferred tax assets and liabilities*

The components of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position and the movements during the year are as follows:

<i>Deferred tax arising from:</i>	Depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation RMB'000	Credit loss allowance RMB'000	Tax losses RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2024	30,060	(1,265)	(807)	27,988
Charged to profit or loss	4,317	1,042	(5,274)	85
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	34,377	(223)	(6,081)	28,073
Charged to profit or loss	1,241	(422)	(522)	297
At 31 December 2025	35,618	(645)	(6,603)	28,370

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

22 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation to the consolidated statements of financial position

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Net deferred tax liabilities recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position	28,370	28,073

(c) Deferred tax assets not recognised

In accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2(p), the Group has some tax deductible items available for offset against future profits at the end of reporting period. However, no deferred tax asset in respect of them had been recognized due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. Those unrecognized items are as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Unused tax losses	25,640	14,027
Credit loss allowance on trade receivables	4,476	3,983
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	33,774	13,352
	63,890	31,362

The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdiction and entity. The tax losses can be carried forward for five years from the year incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

23 LONG-TERM PAYABLES

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Present value of mining rights payable	132,935	258,895
Less: current portion recorded in trade and other payables (Note 19)	132,935	133,035
Carrying amount	—	125,860

It represents consideration for mining rights of RMB683,869,000, which was repayable by five equal instalments per annum. The carrying amounts was discounted at an effective rate of 5.7% per annual. At the end of the Reporting Period, there is 1 remaining instalment.

24 ACCRUAL FOR RECLAMATION COSTS

	RMB'000
At 1 January 2024	16,804
Addition	1,587
Unwinding (Note 6(a))	707
At 31 December 2024	19,098
Unwinding (Note 6(a))	631
At 31 December 2025	19,729

The accrual for reclamation costs has been determined based on management's best estimates. However, as the effect on the land from current mining activities becomes apparent in future periods, the estimate of the associated costs may be subject to change. The Company's board of directors believes that the accrued reclamation obligations as at 31 December 2025 are adequate and appropriate. The accrual is necessarily based on estimates and therefore, the ultimate liability may exceed or be less than such estimates.

A reclamation deposit of RMB11,000,000 had been paid to Lieshan District Finance Bureau by the Group in February 2017, which is recoverable after the completion of reclamation. The reclamation deposit was initially recognised at the present value of actual payment amount over the expected mining life of the mine by using prevailing deposit rate, which was recognised as "non-current portion of other receivables".

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

25 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS

(a) Movements in components of equity

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Group's consolidated equity during the Reporting Period is set out in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Details of the changes in the Company's individual components of equity are set out below:

The Company

	Share RMB'000	Capital reserve RMB'000	Other reserve RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	264,000	41,519	15,052	38,582	359,153
Changes in equity for 2024:					
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	—	(16,832)	(16,832)
Dividend payout	—	—	—	(7,392)	(7,392)
Balance at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	264,000	41,519	15,052	14,358	334,929
Changes in equity for 2025:					
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	—	(19,240)	(19,240)
Balance at 31 December 2025	264,000	41,519	15,052	(4,882)	315,689

(b) Dividends

(i) Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the year

No final dividend proposed after the end of the Reporting Period (2024: Nil).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

25 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (CONTINUED)

(b) Dividends (continued)

- (ii) Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
No final dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year (2024: RMB0.028 per ordinary share)	—	7,392

(c) Share capital

	2025 Number of share (‘000)	RMB'000	2024 Number of share (‘000)	RMB'000
Registered, issued and fully paid				
H-share, RMB1.00 each	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Domestic share, RMB1.00 each	198,000	198,000	198,000	198,000
At the beginning and end of the year	264,000	264,000	264,000	264,000

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Capital reserve

Capital reserve mainly represents contributions from equity shareholders, the difference between the considerations of acquisition or disposal of equity interests from/to non-controlling equity owners, the carrying amount of the proportionate net assets.

(ii) Other reserve

Pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations, the Group is required to transfer maintenance and production funds at fixed rates of relevant production outputs or revenue. The maintenance and production funds could be utilised when expenses or capital expenditures on safety measures are incurred. The amount of maintenance and production funds utilised would be transferred from the specific reserve back to retained profits.

In accordance with the relevant PRC laws and regulations, the Group's subsidiaries, established in the PRC is required to transfer 10% of its net profit each year to the statutory reserve until the reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital. The transfer to statutory reserve must be made before distributions to equity holders. This reserve can be utilised in setting off accumulated losses or increase capital of the subsidiaries and is non-distributable other than in liquidation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

25 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (CONTINUED)

(e) Capital management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

The Group monitors its capital structure on the basis of an adjusted net debt-to-capital ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt (which includes interest-bearing loans and long-term payables) plus unaccrued proposed dividends, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity less unaccrued proposed dividends.

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate and currency risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business.

The Group's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Group to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and other receivables, trade deposits, advance payments to immediate holding company and bank balances. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Bank balances

The Group's cash at bank are mainly held by well-known financial institutions. Management does not foresee any significant credit risks arising from these deposits and does not expect that these financial institutions will default and cause losses to the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Other receivables, trade deposits and advance payments to immediate holding company

For other receivables, trade deposits and advance payments to immediate holding company, the Group makes individual assessment on the recoverability based on credit-worthiness, quality and quantity of pledge and also quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. Except for the impaired other receivables, the Group believes that there is no significant increase in credit risk of these amounts since initial recognition and no impairment loss on these balances is provided. The credit quality of impaired other receivables has been assessed with reference to financial position of the counterparties. The directors are of the opinion that there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and the credit risk of these debtors is high. Therefore, the Group assesses loss allowances for these balances based on lifetime ECL and recognises impairment loss of RMB951,000 (2024: Nil) for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Movements in the loss allowance account in respect of other receivables during the Reporting Period are as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Balance at 1 January	—	—
Impairment loss during the year	951	—
Balance at 31 December	951	—

Trade receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer rather than the industry in which the customers operate and therefore significant concentrations of credit risk primarily arise when the Group has significant exposure to individual customers. At 31 December 2025 and 2024, 44% and 46% of the total trade receivables, respectively, were due from the Group's largest debtor, and 100% and 97% of the total trade receivables, respectively, were due from the Group's five largest debtors.

Individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. The Group generally requires customers to settle progress billings in accordance with contracted terms and other debts in accordance with agreements. Trade receivables for contract work are considered past due once billings have been made and revenue has been recognised, respectively. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

The Group measures loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, which is calculated using a provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not indicate significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer bases. Debtors with significant balance and significant increase in credit risk with gross carrying amounts of RMB22,133,000 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: Nil) were assessed individually.

The following table provides information about the Group's exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

At 31 December 2025	Expected loss rate %	Gross carrying Amount RMB'000	Loss allowance RMB'000
Within 3 months past due	11.6%	69	8
Over 12 months past due	100.0%	2,117	2,117
		2,186	2,125
At 31 December 2024	Expected loss rate %	Gross carrying Amount RMB'000	Loss allowance RMB'000
Within 3 months past due	0.1%	14,590	11
3 to 6 months past due	16.0%	6,931	1,109
6 to 12 months past due	31.3%	5,230	1,638
Over 12 months past due	100.0%	2,117	2,117
		28,868	4,875

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

Expected loss rates are based on actual loss experience over the past years. These rates are adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the Reporting Period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group reversed RMB83,000 (2024: reversal of RMB187,000) impairment loss for trade receivables based on the provision matrix. Impairment loss of RMB1,317,000 for debtors with significant balance and significant increase in credit risk is recognised (2024: Nil).

Movements in the loss allowance account in respect of trade receivables during the Reporting Period are as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Balance at 1 January	4,875	5,062
Impairment loss/(reversal) during the year	1,234	(187)
Balance at 31 December	6,109	4,875

(b) Liquidity risk

Individual operating entities within the Group are responsible for their own cash management, including the short-term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands, subject to approval by the parent company's board when the borrowings exceed certain predetermined levels of authority. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and maturity of loans and borrowings, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the end of Reporting Period of the Group's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the Reporting Period) and the earliest date the Group can be required to pay:

As at 31 December 2025						
Contractual undiscounted cash outflow						
	Within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years RMB'000	More than 2 year but less than 5 years RMB'000	More than 5 years RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
Interest-bearing borrowings (Note 21)	206,312	205,759	604,234	387,609	1,403,914	1,231,980
Trade and other payables measured at amortised costs (Note 19)	193,648	—	—	—	193,648	189,810
	399,960	205,759	604,234	387,609	1,597,562	1,421,790

As at 31 December 2024						
Contractual undiscounted cash outflow						
	Within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years RMB'000	More than 2 year but less than 5 years RMB'000	More than 5 years RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
Interest-bearing borrowings (Note 21)	178,264	207,089	616,520	584,647	1,586,520	1,360,000
Trade and other payables measured at amortised costs (Note 19)	232,898	—	—	—	232,898	229,159
Long-term payables (Note 23)	—	136,773	—	—	136,773	125,860
	411,162	343,862	616,520	584,647	1,956,191	1,715,019

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(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from interest-bearing borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates and at fixed rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk respectively.

Interest rate profile

The following table details the interest rate profile of the Group's borrowings at the end of the Reporting Period:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Fixed rate borrowings:		
Bank loans	400	—
Fixed rate borrowings as a percentage of total borrowings	0.03%	0%
	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Variable rate borrowings:		
Bank loans	1,231,580	1,360,000
Variable rate borrowings as a percentage of total borrowings	99.97%	100.0%

The Group currently does not have interest rate hedging policy. However, management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise. The Group's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of China Loan Prime Rate arising from the Group's variable rate bank loans.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for variable rate bank loans mentioned above at the end of the reporting period.

The analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point (2024: 50 basis point) increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. If interest rates had been 50 basis point (2024: 50 basis point) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2025 would increase/decrease by approximately RMB4,618,000 (2024: RMB5,100,000). The impact on the Group's loss after tax is estimated as an annualised impact on interest expense of such a change in interest rates. The analysis is performed on the same basis as 2024.

The effect on bank balances has not been taken into account in preparing the sensitivity analysis because the effect involved is not significant.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(d) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost were not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

27 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons holding positions with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including the Company's directors.

Remuneration for key management personnel of the Group, including amounts paid to the Company's directors as disclosed in Note 8, is as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Salaries and other emoluments	848	1,365
Retirement scheme contributions	130	266
	978	1,631

Total remuneration was included in "staff costs" (see Note 6(b)).

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(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

27 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
<u>Sales to</u>		
Former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates	13,587	42,973
<u>Receiving service from</u>		
Non-controlling equity owner of a subsidiary	22,863	20,837
Former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates	548	62,530
<u>Purchasing goods from (Note (i))</u>		
Former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates	9,528	8,461
<u>Borrowing costs to</u>		
Non-controlling equity owner of a subsidiary	—	16,200
<u>Guarantees received at the end of the year</u>		
Former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates	411,580	460,000

Notes:

- (i) During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group purchased consumer goods from the ultimate controlling party and its affiliates. The transaction met the conditions stipulated in Rule 14A.97 under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules, and was considered as fully exempt continuing connected transaction.

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27 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(c) Balances with related parties

Details of the outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

Trade in nature	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
<u>Trade and other receivables</u>		
Former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates	308,030	12,952
<u>Trade and other payables</u>		
Former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates	2,422	2,004
Non-controlling equity owner of a subsidiary	6,320	14,519
Non-trade in nature	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
<u>Trade and other receivables</u>		
Former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates	98	232,530
<u>Trade and other payables</u>		
Former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates	7,246	8,456
Parent company of non-controlling equity owner of a subsidiary	14	—
Distributions/dividends payables to non-controlling equity owners of subsidiaries	14,268	22,268

(d) Transactions with other state-controlled entities in the PRC

The former ultimate controlling party of the Company, 淮北市建投控股集团有限公司 (“Huaibei Construction Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.”), and the existing ultimate controlling party of the Company, Huaibei Xinghuai Holding Co., Ltd. are state-controlled enterprise controlled by the PRC government. Apart from transactions with the former ultimate controlling party and its affiliates, the Group also has transactions with other state-controlled entities, included but not limited to the following:

- the sale of aggregate products and others and concrete products;
- blasting services;
- bank deposits; and
- bank loans.

(e) Applicability of the Listing Rules relating to connected transactions

Certain of the related party transactions included in Note 27(b) above constitute connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. These transactions are disclosed in the Report of the Board as required by Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

28 COMPANY-LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	13	192,826	208,389
Property, plant and equipment		41	27
		192,867	208,416
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables		122,753	126,262
Cash at bank and on hand		283	314
		123,036	126,576
Current liability			
Trade and other payables		214	63
Net current assets		122,822	126,513
Total assets less current liabilities		315,689	334,929
NET ASSETS		315,689	334,929
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital		264,000	264,000
Reserves		51,689	70,929
TOTAL EQUITY		315,689	334,929

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 March 2026.

Liu Yong
Director

Yao Minglei
Director

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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29 IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

At 31 December 2025, the Company is controlled by its immediate holding company, Huaibei City Xinghuai Mining Co., Ltd, which is incorporated in PRC. The directors consider the ultimate controlling party of the Group to be Huaibei Xinghuai Holding Co., Ltd, which is a state-owned enterprise established in the PRC. The parent company does not produce financial statements available for public use.

At 31 December 2024, the directors considered the immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Group to be Huaibei Construction Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd., which is a state-owned enterprise established in the PRC. The parent company did not produce financial statements available for public use.

30 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Up to the date of issue of this report, the IASB has issued a number of new or amended standards, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2025 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Group.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Contracts Referencing Nature — dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
Amendments to IAS 21, Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	1 January 2027
IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	To be determined*

* The effective date for these amendments was deferred indefinitely. Early adoption continues to be permitted.

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements, except for following new IFRS Accounting Standards or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in RMB unless otherwise indicated)

30 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the consolidated financial statements, IFRS 18 introduces significant changes to the presentation of financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance present in the statement of profit or loss, which will affect how the Group present and disclose financial performance in the financial statements. The key changes introduced in IFRS 18 relate to (i) the structure of the statement of profit or loss, (ii) required disclosures for management-defined performance measures (which are referred to alternative or non-GAAP performance measures), and (iii) enhanced requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of information.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of applying IFRS 18 on the presentation and the disclosures of the consolidated financial statements.