



IRICO

彩虹集團新能源股份有限公司
IRICO GROUP NEW ENERGY COMPANY LIMITED*

(A joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 0438)

2026
INTERIM REPORT

* For identification purpose only

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I Results Highlights	2
II Management Discussion and Analysis	4
(I) Industry Analysis	4
(II) Business Review	4
(III) Financial Review	6
III Other Information	10
(I) Interests and Short Positions of Directors and Chief Executive	10
(II) Interests and Short Positions of Substantial Shareholders and Other Persons	10
(III) Corporate Governance Code	11
(IV) Independent Non-executive Directors	11
(V) Audit Committee	12
(VI) Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers	12
(VII) Purchase, Sale or Redemption of Shares of the Company	12
(VIII) Employees	12
(IX) Public Float	13
(X) Material Acquisitions and Disposals	13
(XI) Significant Investments Held and Future Plans for Material Investments or Capital Assets	13
(XII) Change of Senior Management	14
(XIII) Events after the Reporting Period	14
IV Corporate Profile	15
V Review Report	16
Balance Sheet (Unaudited)	17
Income Statement (Unaudited)	25
Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)	30
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)	35
Notes to the Financial Statements	41



I. RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

1. Operation results

Unit: RMB0'000

Item	January – June 2026	January – June 2025
Operating revenue	98,678.80	151,874.07
Including: Principal operating revenue	97,084.84	150,936.06
Other operating revenue	1,593.96	938.00
Total profit (loss is represented by "-")	-49,491.23	-29,507.09
Net profit (net loss is represented by "-")	-49,416.15	-29,569.97
Including: Net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	-49,416.15	-29,569.97
Minority interests		
Total comprehensive income (loss is represented by "-")	-15,882.45	-35,796.09
Including: Total comprehensive income attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	-15,882.45	-35,796.09
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority interests		
Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	-2.8026	-1.6770
Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)	-2.8026	-1.6770

2. Financial position

Unit: RMB0'000

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Total assets	850,359.93	831,335.91
Including: Current assets	304,552.46	284,868.88
Non-current assets	545,807.46	546,467.03
Total liabilities	782,071.82	747,165.35
Including: Current liabilities	486,704.61	488,850.60
Non-current liabilities	295,367.21	258,314.75
Total shareholders' equity	68,288.11	84,170.56
Including: Equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	68,288.11	84,170.56
Minority interests		

3. Cash flows

Unit: RMB0'000

Item	January – June 2026	January – June 2025
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	-15,679.48	-44,524.27
Net cash flow generated from investing activities	-14,460.37	-6,217.63
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	57,001.52	95,790.63
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-2.65	-0.36
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	26,859.02	45,048.37

4. Performance indicators

Name of indicators	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Gearing ratio	91.97%	89.88%
Current ratio	0.63	0.58

Name of indicators	January – June 2026	January – June 2025
Trade receivable turnover (days)	195	100
Inventory turnover (days)	60	57

II. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(I) Industry Analysis

In the first half of 2026, the growth rate of new domestic photovoltaic installations slowed. Affected by supply-demand imbalances and capacity mismatches, all segments of the industry chain experienced oversupply and price pressures, leading to a significant decline in the average selling price of photovoltaic glass products.

The photovoltaic industry was entering a new phase characterized by technological differentiation, value-based competition, and the restructuring of globalization. As outdated photovoltaic glass production capacity was phased out and technology underwent upgrades and iterations, the supply-demand situation was expected to improve.

(II) Business Review

1. *Operation summary*

For the six months ended 30 June 2026 (the “**Reporting Period**”), the Group achieved operating revenue of RMB986.7880 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB531.9527 million or 35.03%; and net loss attributable to the shareholders of the parent company of RMB494.1615 million, representing a year-on-year increase in loss of RMB198.4618 million.

2. Business progress

During the Reporting Period, the Group vigorously pushed forward cost-reduction, efficiency-improvement and technological innovation, implemented special initiatives including the “Three Comprehensives, Six Innovations (三全六新)” loss-reduction and profit-growth, the High-standard Production Lines Construction (高標準產線建設), and the “8898” Quality Improvement (「8898」質量提升), and continued to reduce energy and raw-material costs by building self-built natural gas pipelines, implementing centralized procurement, and developing in-house alternative materials. Anchored in the directions of specialized, high-end and green development, the Group continuously expanded the market share in ultra-high transmittance photovoltaic glass and accelerated the mass production and sales of ultra-high transmittance photovoltaic glass with 95% transmittance and 2.0mm ultra-thin fully-tempered glass. Simultaneously, leveraging existing resources, the Group expanded into diversified business segments such as liquid crystal light-guiding glass substrates and high-end specialty home-appliance glass to build a comprehensive portfolio of high-end new materials across all product categories. At the same time, self-developed new materials including low-antimony composite clarifiers and high-reflectivity screen-printing inks have been successively implemented and put into use, laying a solid technological foundation for the Group’s development through continuous technological innovation.

3. Future prospects

Faced with the current difficulties and challenges confronting the photovoltaic industry, the Group will resolutely implement the Action Plan for Carbon Peaking during the 15th Five-Year Plan Period (2026–2030) (《「十五五」碳達峰行動方案》). Adhering to its core mission of “supplying strategic advanced electronic material products and solutions for the country”, the Group will rely mainly on independent innovation alongside industry-university-research collaboration to accelerate the R&D, iteration and upgrading of new products; will continuously raise the sales share of high-value-added products, and deepen lean management to weather the industry downturn; and will foster growth drivers for strategic businesses and drive sustained improvements in the Company’s operational quality and efficiency.



(III) Financial Review**1. Overall performance**

During the Reporting Period, the Group achieved operating revenue of RMB986.7880 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB531.9527 million or 35.03%; and recorded total losses of RMB494.9123 million, representing a year-on-year increase in losses of RMB199.8414 million or 67.73%.

2. Results**(1) Unaudited profit and loss**

Unit: RMB'000

Item	January – June 2026	January – June 2025
Operating revenue	98,678.80	151,874.07
Including: Operating revenue from principal business	97,084.84	150,936.06
Operating revenue from other businesses	1,593.96	938.00
Operating costs	125,417.41	167,444.76
Including: Operating costs from principal business	124,513.40	167,084.10
Operating costs from other businesses	904.01	360.65
Taxes and surcharges	1,250.48	1,044.06
Selling expenses	401.03	248.60
Administrative expenses	4,753.08	4,689.44
Research and development expenses	4,492.27	5,092.54
Finance costs	7,005.56	7,585.86
Other income	3,531.38	4,899.48
Investment income (loss is represented by "-")	705.70	473.61
Gains from changes in fair value (loss is represented by "-")		
Credit impairment losses (loss is represented by "-")	-1,398.05	-82.07
Impairment losses on assets (loss is represented by "-")	-8,429.91	-990.34
Gains from disposal of assets (loss is represented by "-")	783.70	379.45

Item	January – June 2026	January – June 2025
Non-operating income	18.05	44.00
Non-operating expenses	61.08	0.02
Total profit (loss is represented by “-”)	-49,491.23	-29,507.09
Income tax	-75.09	62.88
Net profit (net loss is represented by “-”)	-49,416.15	-29,569.97
Including: Net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	-49,416.15	-29,569.97
Minority interests		

(2) *Turnover by product*

Unit: RMB0'000

Item	January – June 2026	January – June 2025
Operating revenue	98,678.80	151,874.07
Including: Photovoltaic glass	97,034.68	150,936.06
Others	1,644.12	938.00

3. **Analysis on profit and loss**

(1) *Operating revenue from principal business and profit*

During the Reporting Period, the Group recorded operating revenue from its principal business of RMB970.8484 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB538.5122 million or 35.68%, which was mainly due to the fact that: firstly, the price of photovoltaic glass products dropped significantly year-on-year as a result of the staged supply-demand imbalance of photovoltaic glass production capacity; secondly, the sales volumes decreased year-on-year as a result of controlling production and sales in order to minimise losses.

During the Reporting Period, the Group recorded total losses of RMB494.9123 million, representing a year-on-year increase in losses of RMB199.8414 million or 67.73%, which was mainly due to the fact that as the photovoltaic glass industry experienced a period of profound adjustment due to the imbalance between supply and demand and the mismatch in production capacity, the Group made every effort to carry out cost reduction and efficiency enhancement, accelerated technological innovation as well as increased the sales proportion of high-value-added products. However, the decline in product prices resulted in a significant decline in the gross profit margin of the photovoltaic glass products.

(2) Administrative expenses

During the Reporting Period, the Group's administrative expenses were RMB47.5308 million (the first half of 2025: RMB46.8944 million), representing a year-on-year increase of RMB0.6364 million or 1.36%, which was essentially unchanged from the previous year.

(3) Finance costs

During the Reporting Period, the Group recognised finance costs expensed in profit or loss of RMB70.0556 million (the first half of 2025: RMB75.8586 million), representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB5.8030 million or 7.65%, which was mainly due to the year-on-year decline in the average cost of financing.

(4) Selling expenses

During the Reporting Period, the Group's selling expenses were RMB4.0103 million (the first half of 2025: RMB2.4860 million), representing a year-on-year increase of RMB1.5243 million or 61.32%, which was mainly due to the increases in insurance premiums and certification and testing fees resulting from the expansion of export operations.

(5) Research and development expenses

During the Reporting Period, the Group's research and development expenses were RMB44.9227 million (the first half of 2025: RMB50.9254 million), representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB6.0027 million or 11.79%, which was mainly due to fluctuations in the investment cycle of research and development projects.

4. Capital structure

As at 30 June 2026, the Group continued maintaining a suitable ratio of share capital to liabilities to ensure an effective capital structure.

As at 30 June 2026, the total assets of the Group amounted to RMB8,503.5993 million (31 December 2025: RMB8,313.3591 million), including cash and bank balances of RMB618.5450 million (31 December 2025: RMB322.3291 million).

As at 30 June 2026, the total liabilities of the Group were RMB7,820.7182 million (31 December 2025: RMB7,471.6535 million), including bank and other borrowings of RMB5,040.9682 million (31 December 2025: RMB4,149.4128 million).

As at 30 June 2026, the total owners' equity of the Group was RMB682.8811 million (31 December 2025: RMB841.7056 million).

As at 30 June 2026, the gearing ratio of the Group, calculated as total liabilities of the Group divided by total assets of the Group, was 91.97% (31 December 2025: 89.88%).

During the Reporting Period, the turnover days for accounts receivable of the Group were 195 days, representing a year-on-year increase of 95 days, which was mainly attributable to the extension of payment terms as stipulated in contracts with major customers, impacted by the prevailing tight capital turnover in the current photovoltaic industry, which has resulted in slower receivables collection.

During the Reporting Period, the inventory turnover days of the Group were 60 days, representing a year-on-year increase of 3 days, which was mainly attributable to the decrease in sales volumes as a result of controlling production and sales in order to minimise losses.

5. *Cash flow*

During the Reporting Period, the Group's net cash outflow from operating activities amounted to RMB156.7948 million (the first half of 2025: net cash outflow of RMB445.2427 million); net cash inflow from financing activities was RMB570.0152 million (the first half of 2025: net cash inflow of RMB957.9063 million); net cash outflow from investing activities was RMB144.6037 million (the first half of 2025: net cash outflow of RMB62.1763 million). The Group's capital expenditures amounted to RMB101.7207 million in total (the first half of 2025: RMB72.9563 million).

6. *Foreign exchange risk*

The Group's income and most of its expenses were denominated in Renminbi and US dollars. During the Reporting Period, the net foreign exchange loss of the Group was RMB26,527.17 (the first half of 2025: net foreign exchange loss of RMB3,629.13) as a result of exchange rate fluctuations. Exchange rate fluctuations had no material effect on the Group's working capital or liquidity.

7. *Commitments*

As at 30 June 2026, the capital expenditure commitments of the Group amounted to RMB517.4411 million (31 December 2025: RMB2,201.7123 million).

8. *Contingent liabilities*

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had no material contingent liabilities (31 December 2025: nil).

9. *Pledged assets*

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had bank borrowings of RMB822.0450 million, which were obtained by pledging fixed assets with a net book value of RMB1,306.6265 million. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had bank borrowings of approximately RMB712.4000 million, which were obtained by pledging fixed assets with a net book value of RMB1,377.3014 million.

10. Interim dividend

As there was no accumulated surplus in the first half of 2026, the Board resolved not to distribute any interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

11. Pension scheme

The Group participated in the pension scheme established by the government, under which the annual contribution is approximately 16% of the employee's salary. Under the scheme, the pension obligations for both current and retired employees are administered and guaranteed by the local Human Resources and Social Security Bureau in the jurisdictions where the Group operates.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

(I) Interests and Short Positions of Directors and Chief Executive

As of 30 June 2026, none of the directors (the "**Directors**") or chief executive of the Company held an interest and short position in shares, underlying shares and/or debentures of the Company and/or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "**SFO**")) which were: (a) required to be notified to the Company and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") pursuant to the provisions of Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which such Directors or chief executive were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (b) required to be recorded in the register kept by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO; (c) required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**") as set out in Appendix C3 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "**Listing Rules**").

During the Reporting Period, no Directors, chief executive, or their spouses and minor children under the age of 18 years were vested by the Company any right to subscribe shares or bonds of the Company or any associated corporation (as defined in the SFO).

(II) Interests and Short Positions of Substantial Shareholders and Other Persons

So far as the Directors are aware, each of the following persons, not being a Director or chief executive of the Company had an interest or short position in the Company's shares or underlying shares (as the case may be) as of 30 June 2026 and as recorded in the register of members to be kept pursuant to section 336 of the SFO:

China Electronics Corporation* (中國電子信息產業集團有限公司) (“CEC”), through IRICO Group Corporation Limited (“IRICO Group”) and its subsidiary, Rui Bou Electronics (HK) Limited, had interests in 53,153,400 domestic shares (representing 66.38% of the domestic share capital of the Company) and 7,553,100 H shares of the Company; CEC, through Xianyang Zhongdian IRICO Group Holdings Ltd.* (“Zhongdian IRICO”), had interests in 25,214,300 H shares of the Company; CEC, through CEC Capital Investment Holdings Company Limited* (中電金投控股有限公司) (“CEC Capital Investment”), had interests in 26,920,000 domestic shares (representing 33.62% of the domestic share capital of the Company) and 19,230,000 H shares of the Company. HKSCC Nominees Limited had interests in 96,151,790 H shares of the Company (representing 99.90% of the H share capital of the Company).

Ms. Yang Hua acts as the executive Director of the Company and concurrently acts as the chief accountant of IRICO Group and Zhongdian IRICO. Mr. Fang Zhongxi acts as the non-executive Director of the Company and concurrently acts as the assistant to the general manager, the director of the operation and management department and the director of the planning and technology department of IRICO Group.

Notes:

As of 30 June 2026, based on the information available to Directors and so far as the Directors are aware, HKSCC Nominees Limited held 96,151,790 H shares, among which:

- (i) Zhongdian IRICO had beneficial interests in 25,214,300 H shares of the Company (representing approximately 26.20% of the issued H shares of the Company).
- (ii) CEC Capital Investment had beneficial interests in 19,230,000 H shares of the Company (representing approximately 19.98% of the issued H shares of the Company).
- (iii) Yan'an Caijin Investment (Group) Co., Ltd. (延安財金投資(集團)有限公司) (“Yan'an Caijin”) and Hefei Xincheng Holdings Group Co., Ltd. (合肥鑫城控股集團有限公司) (“Hefei Xincheng”), both in the capacity of the asset trustor, through HuaAn Funds, had beneficial interests in 7,907,400 H shares of the Company (representing approximately 8.22% of the issued H shares of the Company).

HuaAn Fund Management Co., Ltd. is the asset manager of HuaAn Funds-Dingyuan QDII Single Asset Management Scheme and HuaAn Funds-Xincheng QDII Single Asset Management Scheme.

(III) Corporate Governance Code

The Company's corporate governance practices are based on the principles and code provisions (the “Code Provisions”) set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the “CG Code”) contained in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules. For the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Company has complied with the Code Provisions set out in Part 2 of the CG Code.

(IV) Independent Non-executive Directors

The Group has complied with the requirements concerning the appointment of sufficient independent non-executive Directors and that at least one of them possesses appropriate professional qualification or appropriate accounting or relevant financial expertise as well as that the independent non-executive Directors shall represent at least one third of the number of the Board members as set out in Rules 3.10(1), 3.10(2) and 3.10A of the Listing Rules. The Company has appointed three independent non-executive Directors (more than one third of the number of the Board members), one of whom possesses financial management expertise.

(V) Audit Committee

The Company established an audit committee under the Board (the “**Audit Committee**”). The Board adopted all contents set out in code provision D.3.3 of the CG Code as the terms of reference for the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has considered and reviewed the accounting standards and methods adopted by the Company and other matters relating to auditing, risk management and internal controls as well as financial reporting, including the interim results and the interim report for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

The interim results and the interim report for the six months ended 30 June 2026 have been reviewed by WUYIGE Certified Public Accountants LLP, the Company's auditor, in accordance with the requirements of China Certified Public Accountants Review Standard No. 2101– Review of Financial Statements.

(VI) Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, as to securities transactions by the Directors, the Company has adopted the Model Code as the code for securities transactions by Directors. Having made specific enquiries of all Directors, the Company has confirmed that all Directors have fully complied with all the requirements set out in the Model Code.

(VII) Purchase, Sale or Redemption of Shares of the Company

Neither has the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any shares of the Company (including sale of treasury shares, as defined under the Listing Rules) during the Reporting Period. As at 30 June 2026, the Company did not hold any treasury shares as defined under the Listing Rules.

(VIII) Employees

As of 30 June 2026, the Group had a total of 1,964* in-service employees, of whom, approximately 178 employees were management and administrative personnel, 216 employees were technical personnel, 30 employees were financial and audit personnel, 47 employees were sales and marketing personnel and 1,493 employees were production workers.

During the Reporting Period, total employee compensation of the Group amounted to RMB117,108,526.33 (including remuneration of service dispatch workers), including salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies, employee welfare expenses, social insurance contributions, housing fund, trade union funds and staff education expenses.

The employment and remuneration policies of the Group remain the same as those set out in the Company's prospectus dated 8 December 2004. The Group's dedicated and enthusiastic employees are committed to ensure the high quality and reliability of products and services. As at 30 June 2026, the Company had not formulated any long-term incentive schemes.

* Excluding service dispatch workers

(IX) Public Float

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and to the best knowledge of the Directors, the H Shares listed on the Stock Exchange and held by the public represent at least 25% of the Company's total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares) during the Reporting Period and up to the date of this interim report, and thus the Company has complied with Rule 19A.28B(1) of the Listing Rules.

(X) Material Acquisitions and Disposals

During the Reporting Period, the Company had no material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(XI) Significant Investments Held and Future Plans for Material Investments or Capital Assets

As at 30 June 2026, the Group held the following significant investments in IRICO Display Devices Co., Ltd.* (彩虹顯示器件股份有限公司) ("**IRICO Display**"), which is a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (stock code: 600707) and is principally engaged in the research and development, production and sale of substrate glass and display panels. The Group's investments in IRICO Display are recognized as financial assets at fair values through other comprehensive income and represent approximately 7.03% of the total assets of the Group as at 30 June 2026.

As at 30 June 2026, the Company held a total of 35,375,673 shares of IRICO Display, representing approximately 0.99% of the total issued shares of IRICO Display. Details of the Group's investments in IRICO Display are set out as follows:

Investment	Investment costs (RMB)	Changes in the Report Period			30 June 2026 (RMB)
		31 December 2025 (RMB)	Addition of investment	Reduction of investment	
IRICO Display	380,361,486.32	229,588,117.77	-	-	597,495,116.97

Investment	Dividend income recognized in the current period (RMB)	Accumulated gains recognized in other comprehensive income (RMB)	Reasons for designating as financial assets at fair values through other comprehensive income
IRICO Display	2,476,297.11	217,133,630.65	Equity instrument investment not held for trading

For further details, please refer to Note V(X) to the interim financial statements in this interim report.

Save as disclosed above, as at 30 June 2026, there were no other significant investments held by the Group or future plans for material investments or capital assets, and none of each individual investment held by the Group constituted 5% or more of the total assets of the Group as at 30 June 2026.

(XII) Change of Senior Management

On 28 January 2026, Mr. Zhang Jikui was appointed as the deputy general manager of the Company.

On 17 March 2026, Mr. Wu Wenchao ceased to serve as the deputy general manager of the Company as he had reached the statutory retirement age.

For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 28 January 2026 and 17 March 2026.

(XIII) Events after the Reporting Period

There have been no events which have occurred after 30 June 2026 and up to the date of this interim report that may have a material impact on the Group.



IV. CORPORATE PROFILE

Executive Directors

Ms. Yang Hua (*Chairlady*)
Mr. Gao Feng'an

Non-executive Director

Mr. Fang Zhongxi

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Su Kun
Mr. Li Yong
Ms. Hao Meiping

Employee Director

Mr. Yao Rui

Nomination Committee

Mr. Li Yong (*Chairman*)
Mr. Gao Feng'an
Mr. Su Kun
Ms. Hao Meiping

Audit Committee

Mr. Su Kun (*Chairman*)
Mr. Li Yong
Ms. Hao Meiping

Remuneration and Appraisal Committee

Ms. Hao Meiping (*Chairlady*)
Mr. Gao Feng'an
Mr. Li Yong

Strategy Committee

Mr. Gao Feng'an (*Chairman*)
Ms. Yang Hua
Mr. Fang Zhongxi
Mr. Li Yong
Ms. Hao Meiping

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Li Yunpu

Secretary to the Board

Mr. Niu Xinchun

Company Secretary

Mr. Ni Huadong

Authorized Representatives

Mr. Yao Rui
Mr. Ni Huadong

Legal Address in the PRC

C6, No. 3 Xinghuo Avenue
High-Tech Industrial Development Zone
Xianyang, Shaanxi Province
Postal code: 712000

Place of Business in Hong Kong

Units 1607-8, 16/F, Citicorp Centre
18 Whitfield Road, Causeway Bay
Hong Kong

Company Website

www.irico.com.cn

Legal Advisers as to Hong Kong Laws

Eric Chow & Co. in Association with
Commerce & Finance Law Offices
3401, Alexandra House
18 Chater Road, Central, Hong Kong

Auditor

WUYIGE Certified Public Accountants LLP
Non-Hong Kong Accounting Firm accredited by
the Stock Exchange
Room 2206, 22/F, No. 1 Zhichun Road
Haidian District, Beijing

Registrar of H Shares in Hong Kong

Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services
Limited
Shops 1712–1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong

Investor and Media Relations

Zhixin Investor Relations Consultant Limited
Whole floor of 23/F, Effectual Building
16 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong

V. REVIEW REPORT

Da Xin Yue Zi [2026] No. 1-00007

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF IRICO GROUP NEW ENERGY COMPANY LIMITED,

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited (the **"Company"**), which comprise the consolidated and parent company balance sheet of the Company as at 30 June 2026, the consolidated and parent company income statement, the consolidated and parent company statement of cash flows from January to June 2026, consolidated and parent company statement of changes in shareholders' equity, as well as the notes to the financial statements from January to June 2026. The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. Our responsibility is to issue a review report on these financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with Standard on Review Engagements for CPAs of China No. 2101 – Engagements to Review Financial Statements. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. A review is limited largely to make enquiries of relevant personnel of the Company and perform analytical procedures for financial data. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express any audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements are not prepared in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and cannot present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and parent company financial positions of the Company as at 30 June 2026, the operating performance and cash flows from January to June 2026.

WUYIGE Certified Public Accountants LLP

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Zhang Wei

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Han Yanpeng

Beijing • China

26 August 2026

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)*As at 30 June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	31 December 2025 (Unaudited)
Current assets:			
Monetary funds	V(I)	618,545,003.15	322,329,129.16
Held-for-trading financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Bills receivable	V(II)	588,713,785.26	776,279,257.73
Accounts receivable	V(III)	918,329,791.05	1,177,797,144.97
Receivables financing	V(IV)	181,873,379.13	57,957,822.73
Prepayments	V(V)	68,239,632.13	64,235,192.29
Other receivables	V(VI)	69,214,669.19	29,512,729.02
Including: Interests receivable			
Dividends receivable			
Inventories	V(VII)	300,645,278.74	315,361,440.88
Including: Data resources			
Contract assets			
Held-for-sale assets			
Non-current assets due within			
one year	V(VIII)	250,277,777.78	50,277,777.78
Other current assets	V(IX)	49,685,332.60	54,938,331.46
Total current assets		3,045,524,649.03	2,848,688,826.02

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)*As at 30 June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	31 December 2025 (Unaudited)
Non-current assets:			
Debt investment			
Other debt investment			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments			
Other investments in equity instruments	V(X)	696,541,734.17	328,634,734.97
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment properties			
Fixed assets	V(XI)	3,596,250,332.84	3,645,931,539.94
Construction in progress	V(XII)	793,522,311.90	861,929,453.62
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets	V(XIII)	195,189,229.60	246,814,171.90
Intangible assets	V(XIV)	158,046,354.15	160,316,379.30
Including: Data resources			
Development expenditure			
Including: Data resources			
Goodwill			
Long-term deferred expenses	V(XV)	18,477,324.24	21,043,986.06
Deferred income tax assets	V(XIV)		
Other non-current assets	V(XVII)	47,342.00	200,000,000.00
Total non-current assets		5,458,074,628.90	5,464,670,265.79
Total assets		8,503,599,277.93	8,313,359,091.81

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)*As at 30 June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	31 December 2025 (Unaudited)
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	V(XIX)	2,535,367,012.95	2,536,291,319.45
Held-for-trading financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Bills payable	V(XX)	483,009,694.84	472,943,983.50
Accounts payable	V(XXI)	604,990,764.05	586,693,372.48
Prepayments	V(XXII)	88.27	184,798.18
Contract liabilities	V(XXIII)	3,230,628.77	1,328,167.07
Employee benefits payable	V(XXIV)	8,207,977.63	16,242,492.28
Tax payables	V(XXV)	7,270,718.48	7,170,643.88
Other payables	V(XXVI)	28,385,032.65	32,687,269.66
Including: Interest payable			
Dividend payable			
Held-for-sale liabilities			
Non-current liabilities due within			
one year	V(XXVII)	756,475,673.41	600,722,122.12
Other current liabilities	V(XXVIII)	440,108,478.54	634,241,874.70
Total current liabilities		4,867,046,069.59	4,888,506,043.32
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings	V(XXIX)	2,655,018,599.89	2,239,187,459.44
Bonds payable			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities	V(XXX)	137,155,781.43	202,822,751.07
Long-term payables			
Long-term employee benefits payable			
Estimated liabilities			
Deferred income	V(XXXI)	128,696,394.18	140,155,071.27
Deferred tax liabilities	V(XVI)	32,801,373.63	982,193.38
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		2,953,672,149.13	2,583,147,475.16
Total liabilities		7,820,718,218.72	7,471,653,518.48

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

Item	Note	30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	31 December 2025 (Unaudited)
Equity attributable to the shareholders:			
Share capital	V(XXXII)	176,322,070.00	176,322,070.00
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital reserve	V(XXXIII)	4,281,160,374.64	4,281,160,374.64
Less: Treasury shares			
Other comprehensive income	V(XXXIV)	180,593,945.44	-154,743,009.16
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve	V(XXXV)	22,477,267.06	22,477,267.06
Undistributed profit	V(XXXVI)	-3,977,672,597.93	-3,483,511,129.21
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		682,881,059.21	841,705,573.33
Minority interests			
Total equity attributable to the shareholders		682,881,059.21	841,705,573.33
Total liabilities and equity attributable to the shareholders			
		8,503,599,277.93	8,313,359,091.81

Legal representative:
Gao Feng'an

Person in charge of accounting:
Li Yunpu

Head of accounting department:
Zhang Shaozhan

PARENT BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)*As at 30 June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	31 December 2025 (Unaudited)
Current assets:			
Monetary funds		311,590,403.09	200,506,053.73
Held-for-trading financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Bills receivable		453,301,097.52	562,424,322.01
Accounts receivable	XVI(I)	1,385,364,524.46	1,607,109,632.59
Receivables financing		179,378,545.66	83,349,238.84
Prepayments		35,828,545.33	54,330,482.20
Other receivables	XVI(II)	422,868,975.72	217,900,283.65
Including: Interests receivable			
Dividends receivable	XVI(II)	33,115,000.00	33,115,000.00
Inventories			
Including: Data resources			
Contract assets			
Held-for-sale assets			
Non-current assets due within one year		250,277,777.78	50,277,777.78
Other current assets		2,900,167.16	2,900,167.16
Total current assets		3,041,510,036.72	2,778,797,957.96

PARENT BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

Item	Note	30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	31 December 2025 (Unaudited)
Non-current assets:			
Debt investments			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	XVI(III)	2,095,000,000.00	2,095,000,000.00
Other investments in equity instruments		696,541,734.17	328,634,734.97
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment properties			
Fixed assets		70,475.95	80,497.77
Construction in progress			
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets			21,244.77
Intangible assets			
Including: Data resources			
Development expenditures			
Including: Data resources			
Long-term deferred expenses			
Deferred tax assets			
Other non-current assets		47,342.00	200,000,000.00
Total non-current assets		2,791,659,552.12	2,623,736,477.51
Total assets		5,833,169,588.84	5,402,534,435.47

PARENT BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)*As at 30 June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	31 December 2025 (Unaudited)
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings		788,733,055.56	513,984,086.79
Held-for-trading financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Bills payables		967,238,841.41	1,119,564,477.40
Accounts payables		157,584,486.17	94,554,270.27
Prepayments			
Contract liabilities		2,298,151.58	395,944.53
Employee benefits payable		605,655.88	917,252.71
Tax payables		2,779,683.19	2,934,796.80
Other payables		9,125,154.15	378,920,063.32
Including: Interest payable			
Dividend payable			
Held-for-sale liabilities			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		184,342,766.66	216,223,296.46
Other current liabilities		311,430,940.91	440,482,594.73
Total current liabilities		2,424,138,735.51	2,767,976,783.01
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings		1,635,000,000.00	1,207,000,000.00
Bonds payable			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities			
Long-term payables			
Long-term employee benefits payable			
Estimated liabilities			
Deferred income		851,851.84	879,629.62
Deferred income tax liabilities		32,570,044.60	
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		1,668,421,896.44	1,207,879,629.62
Total liabilities		4,092,560,631.95	3,975,856,412.63

PARENT BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

Item	Note	30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	31 December 2025 (Unaudited)
Equity attributable to the shareholders:			
Share capital		176,322,070.00	176,322,070.00
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital reserve		4,267,762,218.92	4,267,762,218.92
Less: Treasury shares			
Other comprehensive income		180,593,945.44	-154,743,009.16
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve		22,477,267.06	22,477,267.06
Undistributed profit		-2,906,546,544.53	-2,885,140,523.98
Total equity attributable to the shareholders		1,740,608,956.89	1,426,678,022.84
Total liabilities and equity attributable to the shareholders			
		5,833,169,588.84	5,402,534,435.47

Legal representative: Gao Feng'an	Person in charge of accounting: Li Yunpu	Head of accounting department: Zhang Shaozhuan
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CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
I. Operating revenue	V(XXXVII)	986,787,979.21	1,518,740,667.32
Less: Operating costs	V(XXXVIII)	1,254,174,101.43	1,674,447,571.44
Taxes and surcharges	V(XXXVIII)	12,504,814.99	10,440,603.57
Selling expenses	V(XXXIX)	4,010,272.60	2,485,975.01
Administrative expenses	V(XL)	47,530,766.28	46,894,363.91
Research and development expenses	V(XLI)	44,922,711.75	50,925,375.02
Finance costs	V(XLII)	70,055,560.52	75,858,633.81
Including: Interest expenses	V(XLII)	72,193,804.94	81,708,935.70
Interest income	V(XLII)	2,711,233.82	6,655,167.49
Add: Other income	V(XLIII)	35,313,815.34	48,994,803.46
Investment income (loss is represented by "-")	V(XLIV)	7,057,032.97	4,736,098.04
Including: Gains from investment in associates and joint ventures			
Income from derecognition of financial asset at the amortized cost			
Gains from net exposure hedges (loss is represented by "-")			
Gains from changes in fair value (loss is represented by "-")			
Credit impairment losses (loss is represented by "-")	V(XLV)	-13,980,535.64	-820,727.03
Impairment losses on assets (loss is represented by "-")	V(XLVI)	-84,299,139.96	-9,903,437.94
Gains from disposal of assets (loss is represented by "-")	V(XLVII)	7,837,039.94	3,794,459.59
II. Operating profit (loss is represented by "-")		-494,482,035.71	-295,510,659.32
Add: Non-operating income	V(XLVIII)	180,472.46	439,985.42
Less: Non-operating expenses	V(XLIX)	610,769.82	241.82
III. Total profit (total loss is represented by "-")		-494,912,333.07	-295,070,915.72
Less: Income tax expenses	V(L)	-750,864.35	628,764.17

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
IV. Net profit (net loss is represented by "-")		-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
(I) Classified by continuity of operations:			
1. Net profit from continuing operations (net loss is represented by "-")		-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
2. Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss is represented by "-")			
(II) Classified by ownership of equity:			
1. Net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company (net loss is represented by "-")		-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
2. Minority interests (net loss is represented by "-")			
V. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
(I) Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to the owners of the parent company		335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss		335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
(1) Re-measurement of changes in defined benefit plan			
(2) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method			
(3) Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
(4) Changes in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk			

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
2. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(1) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method			
(2) Changes in fair value of other debt investments			
(3) The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			
(4) Other debt investment credit impairment provision			
(5) Cash flow hedging reserve			
(6) Exchange differences from translation of foreign currency financial statements			
(7) Others			
(II) Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to minority shareholders			
VI. Total comprehensive income		-158,824,514.12	-357,960,864.37
(I) Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company		-158,824,514.12	-357,960,864.37
(II) Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders			
VII. Earnings per share			
(I) Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)		-2.8026	-1.6770
(II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)		-2.8026	-1.6770

Legal representative:

Gao Feng'an

Person in charge of accounting: Head of accounting department:

Li Yunpu

Zhang Shaozhan

PARENT INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
I. Operating revenue	XVI(IV)	1,384,808,754.21	1,942,598,958.23
Less: Operating costs	XVI(IV)	1,357,279,607.67	1,925,827,136.90
Taxes and surcharges		1,611,383.29	2,148,423.75
Selling expenses		3,043,304.13	1,957,709.50
Administrative expenses		9,567,067.25	12,846,886.48
Research and development expenses		119,166.84	337,027.67
Finance costs		26,112,345.48	23,681,550.49
Including: Interest expenses		29,673,344.54	29,007,276.43
Interest income		3,919,871.34	5,895,574.01
Add: Other income		42,240.52	39,425.89
Investment income			
(loss is represented by "-")	XVI(V)	5,588,059.24	32,682,555.47
Including: Gains from investment in associates and joint ventures			
Income from derecognition of financial asset at the amortized cost			
Gains from net exposure hedges (loss is represented by "-")			
Gains from changes in fair value (loss is represented by "-")			
Impairment losses on credit (loss is represented by "-")		-14,197,778.44	-820,727.03
Impairment losses on assets (loss is represented by "-")			
Gains from disposal of assets (loss is represented by "-")			
II. Operating profit (loss is represented by "-")		-21,491,599.13	7,701,477.77
Add: Non-operating income		85,578.58	3.64
Less: Non-operating expenses			
III. Total profit (total loss is represented by "-")		-21,406,020.55	7,701,481.41
Less: Income tax expenses			59,482.58
IV. Net profit (net loss is represented by "-")		-21,406,020.55	7,641,998.83
(I) Net profit from continuing operations (net loss is represented by "-")		-21,406,020.55	7,641,998.83
(II) Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss is represented by "-")			

PARENT INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
V. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss		335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
1. Re-measurement of changes in defined benefit plan			
2. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method			
3. Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
4. Changes in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk			
(II) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(1) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method			
(2) Changes in fair value of other debt investments			
(3) The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			
(4) Other debt investment credit impairment provision			
(5) Cash flow hedging reserve			
(6) Exchange differences from translation of foreign currency financial statements			
(7) Others			
VI. Total comprehensive income		313,930,934.05	-54,619,185.65
VII. Earnings per share			
(I) Basic earnings per share (<i>RMB/share</i>)			
(II) Diluted earnings per share (<i>RMB/share</i>)			

Legal representative:
Gao Feng'an

Person in charge of accounting:
Li Yunpu

Head of accounting department:
Zhang Shaozhan

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
I. Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services		774,318,504.74	816,921,721.11
Receipts of tax refunds		2,320,306.60	10,583,792.43
Cash received relating to other operating activities	V(LI)	22,590,900.03	237,154,439.89
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		799,229,711.37	1,064,659,953.43
Cash paid for purchasing goods and receiving services		778,986,067.74	1,192,126,050.38
Cash paid to and for employees		124,668,448.62	132,476,811.50
Cash paid for taxes and surcharges		17,240,583.01	16,404,041.14
Cash paid relating to other operating activities	V(LI)	35,129,442.54	168,895,737.56
Sub-total of cash outflow from operating activities		956,024,541.91	1,509,902,640.58
Net cash flow from operating activities		-156,794,830.54	-445,242,687.15
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from disposal of investments			
Cash received from returns on investments		7,476,297.03	4,999,999.92
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets			5,780,000.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business entities			
Cash received from other investing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		7,476,297.03	10,779,999.92
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		101,720,711.81	72,956,318.16
Cash paid for investment		50,359,246.35	
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business entities			
Cash paid relating to other investing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities		152,079,958.16	72,956,318.16
Net cash flows from investing activities		-144,603,661.13	-62,176,318.24

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash received from absorbing investments			
Including: Cash received by subsidiaries from minority shareholders' investment			
Cash received from borrowings		2,196,110,390.45	2,702,334,062.67
Cash received relating to other financing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities		2,196,110,390.45	2,702,334,062.67
Cash paid for repayment of borrowings		1,559,657,275.87	1,652,165,083.00
Cash paid for distribution of dividends and profits or for interest expenses		61,065,688.31	70,715,560.69
Including: Dividends or profits paid to minority shareholders by subsidiaries			
Cash paid relating to other financing activities	V(LI)	5,372,219.45	21,547,073.40
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities		1,626,095,183.63	1,744,427,717.09
Net cash flows from financing activities		570,015,206.82	957,906,345.58
IV. Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		-26,527.17	-3,629.13
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		268,590,187.98	450,483,711.06
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		268,984,217.94	372,373,245.52
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		537,574,405.92	822,856,956.58

Legal representative:
Gao Feng'an

Person in charge of accounting:
Li Yunpu

Head of accounting department:
Zhang Shaozhan

PARENT STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
I. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services		1,097,343,799.89	1,735,567,331.87
Receipts of tax refunds			
Cash received relating to other operating activities		1,583,619,306.05	1,064,058,335.34
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		2,680,963,105.94	2,799,625,667.21
Cash paid for purchasing goods and receiving services		1,048,471,193.05	2,309,115,290.87
Cash paid to and for employees		7,418,263.70	10,981,213.36
Cash paid for taxes and surcharges		4,025,680.09	3,036,561.35
Cash paid relating to other operating activities		2,179,946,001.86	703,942,099.84
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities		3,239,861,138.70	3,027,075,165.42
Net cash flows from operating activities		-558,898,032.76	-227,449,498.21

PARENT STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)*

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from disposal of investments			
Cash received from returns on investments		7,476,297.03	4,999,999.92
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets			
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business entities			
Cash received from other investing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		7,476,297.03	4,999,999.92
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		47,342.00	
Cash paid for investment		50,359,246.35	
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business entities			
Cash paid relating to other investing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities		50,406,588.35	
Net cash flows from investing activities		-42,930,291.32	4,999,999.92

PARENT STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

Item	Note	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash received from absorbing investments			
Cash received from borrowings		1,218,300,000.00	1,471,191,786.80
Cash received relating to other financing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities		1,218,300,000.00	1,471,191,786.80
Cash paid for repayment of borrowings		504,000,000.00	877,000,000.00
Cash paid for distribution of dividends and profits or for interest expenses		29,439,386.13	30,324,233.34
Cash paid relating to other financing activities		47,099.27	889,839.60
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities		533,486,485.40	908,214,072.94
Net cash flows from financing activities		684,813,514.60	562,977,713.86
IV. Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		-26,527.17	-3,629.13
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		82,958,663.35	340,524,586.44
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		173,250,710.51	206,537,537.53
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		256,209,373.86	547,062,123.97

Legal representative: Gao Feng'an

Person in charge of accounting: Li Yunpu

Head of accounting department: Zhang Shaozhan

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

Item	From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)									
	Equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent company									
	Other equity instruments				Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits
	Share capital	Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Other						
										Sub-total
I. Closing balance of the previous year	176,322,070.00				4,281,160,374.64		-154,743,009.16		22,477,267.06	-3,483,511,129.21
Add: Changes in accounting policies										
Correction for error in previous period										
Others										
II. Opening balance for the year	176,322,070.00				4,281,160,374.64		-154,743,009.16		22,477,267.06	-3,483,511,129.21
III. Movements in the period (decrease is represented by "+")										
(I) Total comprehensive income							335,336,954.60			-494,161,468.72
(II) Capital contribution and reduction from shareholders							335,336,954.60			-494,161,468.72
1. Ordinary shares contribution from shareholders										
2. Capital contribution from shareholders of other equity instruments										
3. Amount of share-based payment included in shareholders' equity										
4. Others										
(III) Profit distribution										
1. Appropriations of surplus reserve										
2. Distribution to shareholders										
3. Others										
(IV) Transfer of shareholders' equity										
1. Transfer to share capital from capital reserve										
2. Transfer to share capital from surplus reserve										
3. Surplus reserves for making up losses										
4. Changes in defined benefit plans transferred to retained earnings										
5. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings										
6. Others										
(V) Special reserve										
1. Appropriations in the period										
2. Utilization in the period										
(VI) Others										
IV. Closing balance for the period	176,322,070.00				4,281,160,374.64		180,593,945.44		22,477,267.06	-3,977,672,597.93

682,881,059.21

682,881,059.21

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)													
Item	Equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent company												
	Other equity instruments				Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Sub-total	Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
	Share capital	Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Other									
I. Closing balance of the previous year	176,322,070.00				4,281,160,374.64		-80,308,435.53		22,477,267.06	-2,923,171,081.15	1,476,480,195.02		1,476,480,195.02
Add: Changes in accounting policies													
Correction for error in previous period													
Others													
II. Opening balance for the year	176,322,070.00				4,281,160,374.64		-80,308,435.53		22,477,267.06	-2,923,171,081.15	1,476,480,195.02		1,476,480,195.02
III. Movements in the period (decrease is represented by "-")													
(I) Total comprehensive income							-62,261,184.48			-295,699,679.89	-357,960,864.37		-357,960,864.37
(II) Capital contribution and reduction from shareholders							-62,261,184.48			-295,699,679.89	-357,960,864.37		-357,960,864.37
1. Ordinary shares contribution from shareholders													
2. Capital contribution from owners of other equity instruments													
3. Amount of share-based payment included in shareholders' equity													
4. Others													
(III) Profit distribution													
1. Appropriations of surplus reserve													
2. Distribution to shareholders													
3. Others													
(IV) Transfer of owners' equity													
1. Transfer to share capital from capital reserve													
2. Transfer to share capital from surplus reserve													
3. Surplus reserves for making up losses													
4. Changes in defined benefit plans transferred to retained earnings													
5. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings													
6. Others													
(V) Special reserve													
1. Appropriations in the period													
2. Utilization in the period													
(VI) Others													
IV. Closing balance for the period	176,322,070.00				4,281,160,374.64		-142,569,620.01		22,477,267.06	-3,218,870,761.04	1,118,519,330.65		1,118,519,330.65

Legal representative:
Gao Feng'an

Person in charge of accounting:
Li Yunpu

Head of accounting department:
Zhang Shaozhuan

**PARENT STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)**

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

[illegible]

PARENT STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

From January to June 2026 (Unaudited)											
Item	Other equity instruments				Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total Shareholders' equity
	Share capital	Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Other							
(IV) Internal carry-forward of shareholders' equity											
1. Transfer to share capital from capital reserve											
2. Transfer to share capital from surplus reserve											
3. Surplus reserves for making up losses											
4. Changes in defined benefit plans transferred to retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings											
6. Others											
(V) Special reserve											
1. Appropriations in the period											
2. Utilization in the period											
(VI) Others											
IV. Closing balance for the period	176,322,070.00				4,267,762,218.92		180,593,945.44		22,477,267.06	-2,906,546,544.53	1,740,608,956.89

Legal representative:
Gao Feng'an

Person in charge of accounting:
Li Yunpu

Head of accounting department:
Zhang Shaozhuan

**PARENT STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)**

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

[illegible]

PARENT STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

From January to June 2025 (Unaudited)											
Item	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total Shareholders' equity
		Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Other							
(IV) Internal carry-forward of shareholders' equity											
1. Transfer to share capital from capital reserve											
2. Transfer to share capital from surplus reserve											
3. Surplus reserves for making up losses											
4. Changes in defined benefit plans transferred to retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings											
6. Others											
(V) Special reserve											
1. Appropriations in the period											
2. Utilization in the period											
(VI) Others											
IV. Closing balance for the period	176,322,070.00				4,267,762,218.92	-142,569,620.01			22,477,267.06	-2,863,996,781.86	1,459,995,154.11

Legal representative:
Gao Feng'an

Person in charge of accounting:
Li Yunpu

Head of accounting department:
Zhang Shaozhan

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are constituent parts of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

I. COMPANY PROFILE

(I) *Place of business registration, and address of headquarters*

IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited* (the “**Company**”), the former IRICO Group Electronics Company Limited, was established upon approval as a joint stock company (listed) and obtained the business license from the Administration for Industry and Commerce on 10 September 2004.

After the initial issue of overseas-listed foreign shares, the Company's registered capital was RMB1,941,174,000, with the total number of shares being 1,941,174,000 shares, of which 1,455,880,000 shares were domestic shares, accounting for 75% thereof, and 485,294,000 shares were foreign shares, accounting for 25%. As decided by the extraordinary general meeting of the Company on 28 January 2010, with the capitalization of the capital reserve by 1 share for every 10 shares, the Company's registered capital was changed to RMB2,135,291,400, and the total number of shares was changed to 2,135,291,400 shares, of which 1,601,468,000 shares were domestic shares, accounting for 75%, and 533,823,400 shares were foreign shares, accounting for 25%. In accordance with the general mandate granted to the Board by the 2009 annual general meeting, the Company completed the placing of 97,058,000 shares of H shares, with the registered capital being changed to RMB2,232,349,400, and the total number of shares being changed to 2,232,349,400 shares, of which 1,601,468,000 shares were domestic shares, accounting for 71.74%, and 630,881,400 shares were foreign shares, accounting for 28.26%.

In accordance with the approval at the extraordinary general meeting and the H share class meeting on 23 January 2019 and 20 January 2020, the Company completed the placing of 1,294,092,000 shares, with the registered capital being changed to RMB3,526,441,400, and the total number of shares being changed to 3,526,441,400 shares, of which 1,601,468,000 shares were domestic shares, accounting for 45.41%, and 1,924,973,400 shares were foreign shares, accounting for 54.59%.

On 28 August 2020, the Company issued 1,294,092,000 H shares on a non-public offering basis at an issue price of HK\$1.12 per share, raising HK\$1,449,383,040.00 (equivalent to RMB1,288,356,584.26).

As at 31 December 2020, the total share capital of the Company was 3,526,441,400 shares and the registered capital was RMB3,526,441,400.

On 30 March 2021, in accordance with the approval obtained at the extraordinary general meeting, domestic share class meeting and the H share class meeting on 28 December 2020, the Company completed the capital reduction on the basis that every twenty (20) existing shares with a par value of RMB1 each be consolidated to one (1) share with a par value of RMB1 each, and the registered capital of the Company was changed to RMB176,322,070 and the total number of shares was changed to 176,322,070 shares, of which, 80,073,400 shares were domestic shares, accounting for 45.41%, and 96,248,670 were foreign shares, accounting for 54.59%.

As at 30 June 2026, the total share capital of the Company was 176,322,070 shares and the registered capital was RMB176,322,070.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

I. COMPANY PROFILE (CONTINUED)

(I) *Place of business registration, form of organization and address of headquarters (Continued)*

The unified social credit code of the Company was 916100007663066019. The place of registration was the courtyard at C6, No. 3, Xinghuo Avenue, Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone, Xianyang, Shaanxi Province; its legal representative was Gao Feng'an.

(II) *Principal activities of the Company*

General items: manufacturing of glass; manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products; sales of non-metallic minerals and products; research and experimental development of engineering and technology; mineral washing and processing; mineral concentration; intelligent control system integration; import and export of goods; import and export agents; technology import and export (except for items subject to approvals required by the laws, business activities shall be conducted independently with the business license and in accordance with the laws). Licensed items: mining of mineral resources (non-coal mines); power generation, transmission and supply (distribution) business (for items subject to approval as required by the laws, approvals by the relevant departments should be obtained before carrying out business activities and the specific items of business shall be subject to the approval results).

(III) *Approved authors of financial reports and approved reporting dates of financial reports*

The financial statements have been presented after approval by the Board of the Company on 26 August 2026.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(I) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis in respect of actual transactions and matters in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises-Basic Standards and its relevant specific accounting standards and other relevant requirements (together referred to as the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises") promulgated by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC, and based on the accounting policies and accounting estimates set out below.

(II) *Going concern*

During the period from January to June 2026, the Company recorded net loss attributable to the shareholders of the parent company of RMB494.1615 million and net cash used in operating activities of RMB156.7948 million. As at 30 June 2026, the Company had current liabilities of RMB4,867.0461 million, current assets of RMB3,045.5246 million, and net current liabilities of RMB1,821.5215 million. In this regard, the Company will take the following measures to ensure the safety of its funds and improve its business results:

The Company will vigorously push forward cost-reduction, efficiency improvement and technological innovation, implement special initiatives including the "Three Comprehensives, Six Innovations (三全六新)" loss-reduction and profit-growth, the High-standard Production Lines Construction (高標準產線建設), the "8898" Quality Improvement (「8898」質量提升), and the "Millions" of Value Innovation Campaign (「千百萬」價值創新行動), and continue to reduce energy and raw-material costs by building self-built natural gas pipelines, implementing centralized procurement, and developing in-house alternative materials. Anchored in the directions of high-end, low-carbon, and diversified development, the Company will continuously expand its market share in ultra-high transmittance photovoltaic glass and accelerate the mass production and sales of ultra-high transmittance photovoltaic glass with 95% transmittance and 2.0mm ultra-thin fully-tempered glass. Simultaneously, leveraging existing resources, the Company will expand into diversified business segments such as liquid crystal light-guiding glass substrates and high-end specialty home-appliance glass to build a comprehensive portfolio of high-end new materials across all product categories. At the same time, self-developed new materials including low-antimony composite clarifiers and high-reflectivity screen-printing inks are being successively implemented and put into use, laying a solid technological foundation for the Company's development through continuous technological innovation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Going concern (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the management of the Company had conducted a detailed and thorough review of the going-concern ability with reference to the current operational and financial situation of the Company, put forward the above improvement measures and obtained a financial support commitment from China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd.* (中國電子財務有限責任公司) as well as a large amount of unutilised credit facilities provided by banks.

The management of the Company has prepared a consolidated cash-flow forecast covering a period of 12 months from 1 July 2026, and is of the view that the Company will have sufficient working capital and sources of financing to ensure that the Company is able to settle its debts due in the next 12 months and continue as a going concern without scaling back its current operations.

In view of the foregoing, the Board has no intention to wind up or close the Company and it is confident that the Company will not be forced to enter winding-up or dissolution proceedings in the next accounting period. Therefore, the Company believes that the financial statements for the Reporting Period shall still be prepared on a going concern basis in respect of actual transactions and matters in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and relevant requirements promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, and based on the accounting policies and estimates set out in Note "III. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

(I) *Statement on compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises*

The financial statements prepared by the Company are in compliance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, reflecting the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026, and operating results, cash flows for January to June 2026 and other relevant information on a true and complete basis.

(II) *Accounting period*

Accounting year of the Company is the calendar year from 1 January to 31 December.

(III) *Operating cycle*

The normal operating cycle of the Company is 12 months in a year, and the operating cycle is determined as the classification criterion of the liquidity of assets and liabilities.

(IV) *Functional currency*

The functional currency of the Company is Renminbi (RMB).

(V) *Determination method and selection basis for materiality criteria*

1. *Materiality of items in the financial statements*

The Company determines the materiality of financial statement items based on whether they affect the economic decisions made by the users of the financial statements, taking into consideration both the nature and the amount. The materiality of a financial statement item in terms of amount is determined based on a certain percentage of total assets, total liabilities, total owners' equity, operating revenue, or net profit. The materiality of a financial statement item in terms of nature is determined based on factors that have a significant impact on the financial position and operating results, such as whether it relates to ordinary operating activities, whether it causes a change in profit or loss, and whether it affects regulatory indicators.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(V) Methods and basis for determining materiality thresholds (Continued)

2. Materiality of detailed items in the Notes to financial statements

The Company determines the materiality of detailed items in the Notes to financial statements on the basis of the materiality of items in the financial statements, which considers the percentage of the detailed item to the item in the financial statements, along with its value, and its qualitative influence. If an item is immaterial in the financial statements, but considered material in the Notes, it is required to be disclosed separately in the Notes. The materiality benchmarks for the Notes to the financial statements are as follows:

Item	Materiality criteria
Significant recovery of allowance for bad debts of receivables	Single amount recovered or reversed of more than 10% of the total assets of various types of receivables
Significant construction in progress	Single project with a budget more than RMB100 million
Significant accounts payable and other payables	Single accounts payable/other payables aged more than 1 year account for more than 10% of the total accounts payable/other payables

(VI) Basis of accounting and principle of measurement

The accounting of the Company is measured on an accrual accounting basis, and except for held-for-trading financial assets/liabilities, derivative financial instruments, other debt investments, other investments in equity instruments and cash- settled share-based payments are measured at fair value, others are measured based on historical cost. In case of asset impairment, impairment provisions shall be made accordingly under relevant regulations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(VII) *Accounting treatment of business combinations under common control and not under common control*

Business combinations under common control: The assets and liabilities acquired by acquirer through business combination (including goodwill arising from the acquisition of the acquiree by controlling party) shall be measured at the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of the acquiree in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of combination. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination (or total nominal value of the issued shares) is adjusted to capital premium in capital reserve. If the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings.

Business combinations not under common control: The cost of combination is the assets paid, the liabilities incurred or committed and fair value of the equity securities issued by the acquirer for acquisition of control over the acquiree on the date of acquisition. Where the cost of combination is higher than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in business combination, such difference shall be recognised as goodwill; where the cost of combination is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in business combination, such difference shall be charged to current profit or loss. Each of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree, which are acquired in the combination and meet the criteria for recognition, shall be measured at fair value on the date of acquisition.

The direct relevant expenses incurred for the business combinations under common control are recognised as the profit or loss in the period when the costs are incurred; the transaction costs for the equity securities or debt securities issued for business combination shall be recognised as the initial recognition amount of equity securities or debt securities.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(VIII) *Criteria of control and preparation method of consolidated financial statements*

1. *Criteria of control*

The scope of consolidation of the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control, and the scope of consolidation comprises the Company and all of its subsidiaries. Control refers to the power of a company over the investee, the rights to enjoy variable returns from its involvement in relevant activities of the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

2. *Consolidation procedures*

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company considers the entire enterprise group as a single accounting entity and presents the overall financial position, operating results and cash flows of the enterprise group based on the consistent accounting policies. The impact of internal transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, and among its subsidiaries, shall be offset. If internal transactions indicate impairment losses on relevant assets, such losses shall be recognised in full. Any inconsistent accounting policies and accounting period adopted by a subsidiary will be subject to necessary adjustments to align with those of the Company when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Owners' equity, net profit or loss of the current period and comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders of the current period of subsidiaries are stated separately under owners' equity in the consolidated balance sheet, net profit in the consolidated income statement and total comprehensive income respectively. Loss of the current period assumed by minority shareholders of a subsidiary in excess of minority shareholders' share of owners' equity in that subsidiary at the beginning of the period is offset against minority interests.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(VIII) *Criteria of control and preparation method of consolidated financial statements (Continued)*

2. *Consolidation procedures (Continued)*

(1) *Addition of subsidiary or business*

During the Reporting Period, if there is an addition of subsidiary or business due to business combination under common control, the operating results and cash flow of the subsidiary or business combination from the beginning of the period to the end of the Reporting Period will be included in the consolidated financial statements, and the amounts at the beginning of the period in the consolidated financial statements and relevant items in the comparative statements will also be adjusted as if the reporting entity after combination had been existing since the control of the ultimate controlling party started.

Where control over the investee under common control is obtained due to reasons such as increase in investments, for equity investment held before the control over the acquiree is obtained, profit or loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in net assets recognised from the later of the acquisition of the original equity interest and the date when the acquirer and the acquiree are placed under common control until the date of combination are offset against retained profit at the beginning of the period of the comparative financial statements or profit or loss of the period respectively.

During the Reporting Period, if there is an addition of subsidiary or business due to business combination not under common control, it shall be included, from the date of purchase, in the consolidated financial statements based on the fair value of each of the identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities determined on the date of purchase.

Where control over the investee not under common control is obtained due to reasons such as increase in investments, for the equity interest of the acquiree held before the date of purchase, the Company remeasures the equity interest at its fair value as at the date of purchase, and any difference between the fair value and its book value will be accounted for as investment gains of the period. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss and other changes in owners' equity under equity accounting with respect to the equity interest in the acquiree held before the date of purchase are transferred to investment gains of the period to which the date of purchase belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(VIII) *Criteria of control and preparation method of consolidated financial statements (Continued)*

2. Consolidation procedures (Continued)

(2) Disposal of subsidiary

① General treatment for disposal

When control over the investee is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the Company re-measures the remaining equity investment after the disposal at fair value as at the date on which control is lost. The difference between the sum of the consideration received from equity disposal and the fair value of the remaining equity interest and the sum of the net assets of the subsidiary proportionate to the original shareholding accumulated from the date of purchase or combination and goodwill is included in investment gains of the period during which the control is lost. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss and other changes in owners' equity under equity accounting with respect to the equity investment in the original subsidiary are transferred to investment gains of the period during which the control is lost.

② Stepwise disposal of subsidiary

In respect of stepwise disposal of equity investment in a subsidiary through multiple transactions until control is lost, if the terms, conditions and economic effects of the transactions of equity investment in the subsidiary satisfy one or more of the following conditions, the transactions are normally accounted for as a package of transactions:

- 1) These transactions are entered into simultaneously or after considering the effects of each other;
- 2) These transactions constitute a complete commercial result as a whole;
- 3) One transaction is conditional upon at least one of the other transactions;
- 4) One transaction is not economical on its own but is economical when considering together with other transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(VIII) *Criteria of control and preparation method of consolidated financial statements (Continued)*

2. *Consolidation procedures (Continued)*

(2) *Disposal of subsidiary (Continued)*

② Stepwise disposal of subsidiary (Continued)

4) (Continued)

Where the transactions constitute a package of transactions, the Company accounts for the transactions as a transaction of disposal of a subsidiary resulting in the loss of control; the difference between the amount received each time for disposal before control is lost and the net assets of such subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of investment is recognised as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements, and upon loss of control, is transferred to profit or loss of the period during which control is lost.

Where the transactions do not constitute a package of transactions, before the loss of control, the transactions are accounted for based on partial disposal of equity investment in a subsidiary that does not involve loss of control; when control is lost, they are accounted for using the general method for disposal of subsidiaries.

(3) *Purchase of minority interests in subsidiary*

For the difference between the long-term equity investment newly acquired due to the purchase of minority interests and the share of net assets of the subsidiary that the Company is entitled to calculated according to the new shareholding accumulated from the date of purchase or date of combination, share premium of the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet will be adjusted; where share premium of the capital reserve is insufficient for the write-down, retained profit will be adjusted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(VIII) *Criteria of control and preparation method of consolidated financial statements (Continued)*

2. Consolidation procedures (Continued)

(4) Partial disposal of equity investment in subsidiary without loss of control

For the difference between the consideration received from disposal and the net assets of the subsidiary that the Company is entitled to corresponding to the long-term equity investment disposed accumulated from the date of purchase or date of combination, share premium of the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet will be adjusted; where share premium of the capital reserve is insufficient for the write-down, retained profit will be adjusted.

(IX) *Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatment*

Joint arrangements can be classified into joint operations and joint ventures.

Joint operations represent the joint arrangement that a party to a joint arrangement has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to such arrangement.

The Company recognises the following items in relation to its share of benefits in joint operations:

- (1) The assets held solely by the Company and those jointly held on a pro-rata basis;
- (2) The liabilities assumed solely by the Company and those jointly assumed on a pro-rata basis;
- (3) The income generated from the sales of the products of the joint operation attributable to the Company;
- (4) The income generated by the joint operation from the sale of products on a pro-rata basis;
- (5) The expenses incurred solely by the Company and those incurred by the joint operation on a pro-rata basis.

Please refer to Note "III. (XV) Long-term equity investments" for details on the equity method adopted by the Company on investment in joint ventures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(X) Recognition standard for cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents the Company's cash on hand and deposits that can be used readily for payments. Cash equivalents represent investments that satisfy four conditions, namely short-term, highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(XI) Foreign currency transactions and translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions shall be translated into RMB at the spot exchange rate on the day when the transactions occurred.

Balance sheet date foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange difference are recognised in profit or loss for the current period, except for those differences related to a specific purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency for acquisitions and construction of the qualified assets, which should be capitalised as cost of the borrowings.

2. Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currency

For the translation of financial statements of foreign operation denominated in foreign currency, the assets and liabilities in the balance sheets are translated at the spot exchange rates on the balance sheet date; except for "Retained earnings" items, all items under owner's equity are translated at the spot exchange rates when incurred. The income and expense items in the income statement are translated at the spot exchange rates on the transaction dates.

On disposal of foreign operations, exchange differences in financial statements denominated in foreign currencies related to the foreign operation shall be transferred from owner's equity to profit or loss for the period when the disposal occurs.

(XII) Financial instruments

One of the financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments is recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract of the financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) Financial instruments (Continued)

1. Classification of financial instruments

According to the business model of the Company for management of financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, financial assets are classified at the initial recognition as financial assets measured at amortised cost, or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or other financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss.

The Company shall classify financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated as financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss as financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- (1) The objective of the business model is to collect contractual cash flows;
- (2) The contractual cash flows are solely payment of the principal and the interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

The Company shall classify financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated as financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss as financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- (1) The objective of the business model for managing such financial assets is both to collect contractual cash flows and to dispose of the financial assets;
- (2) The contractual cash flows are solely payment of the principal and the interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) Financial instruments (Continued)

1. Classification of financial instruments (Continued)

For an investment in equity instruments not held for trading purposes, the Company may irrevocably designate it as financial assets (equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at the initial recognition. This designation is made on an investment-by-investment basis and the relevant investment meets the definition of equity instrument from the perspective of the issuer.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through current profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through current profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial liabilities, at initial recognition, are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

When meeting any of the following criteria, the Company may, at initial recognition, designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through current profit or loss:

- (1) Such designation would eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.
- (2) A group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel.
- (3) The financial liabilities include embedded derivatives which can be split separately.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) Financial instruments (Continued)

2. Recognition basis and measurement method of financial instruments

(1) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, including notes receivable and accounts receivable, other receivables, long – term receivables, and debt investments, are initially measured at fair value plus relevant transaction costs. Accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components and accounts receivable that the Company has decided not to consider for a financing component of no more than one year are initially measured at the contractual transaction price.

Interest calculated under the effective interest method during the period of holding is included in current profit or loss.

When recovering or disposing, the difference between the price obtained and the book value of the financial asset is included in current profit or loss.

(2) Financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, including financing receivables and other debt investments, are initially measured at fair value plus relevant transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income except for interest, impairment losses or gains and exchange gains or losses calculated using the effective interest method.

On derecognition, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred out from other comprehensive income and recognised in current profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) Financial instruments (Continued)

2. Recognition basis and measurement method of financial instruments (Continued)

- (3) Financial assets (equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets (equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, including other equity instruments, are initially measured at fair value plus relevant transaction costs, and subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The dividends received are included in current profit or loss.

When derecognised, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

- (4) Financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through current profit or loss, including held-for-trading financial assets, derivative financial assets and other non-current financial assets, are initially measured at fair value with relevant transaction costs included in current profit or loss. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in current profit or loss.

- (5) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through current profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through current profit or loss, including held-for trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities, etc., are initially measured at fair value with relevant transaction costs recognised in current profit or loss. Such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in current profit or loss.

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in current profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) Financial instruments (Continued)

2. Recognition basis and measurement method of financial instruments (Continued)

(6) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, including short-term loans, bills payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term borrowings, bonds payable and long-term payables, are initially measured at fair value plus relevant transaction costs.

Interest calculated under the effective interest method during the period of holding is included in current profit or loss.

On derecognition, the difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognised in current profit or loss.

3. Derecognition of financial assets and recognition basis and measurement method for financial asset transfers

The Company derecognise a financial asset if it meets one of the following conditions:

- (1) The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- (2) The financial asset has been transferred, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee;
- (3) The financial asset has been transferred, and the Company neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial asset, but did not retain its control over the said financial asset.

If the Company revises or renegotiates the contract with the counterparty and the modification constitutes substantial modification, the original financial assets are derecognised and the new financial assets are recognised in accordance with the revised terms.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) Financial instruments (Continued)

3. Derecognition of financial assets and recognition basis and measurement method for financial asset transfers (Continued)

When transferring a financial asset, if the Company retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company shall continue to recognise such asset.

When judging whether the transfer of a financial asset meets the above criteria for derecognition, the substance-over-form principle shall be applied.

The Company differentiates the transfer of a financial asset as full transfer or partial transfer. If the full transfer of a financial asset meets the criteria for derecognition, then the difference between the following two shall be included in current profit or loss:

- (1) The book value of the financial asset transferred;
- (2) The sum of the consideration received from the transfer and the total amount of the fair value changes that is directly charged or credited to owners' equity (if the asset transferred is a financial asset (a debt instrument) at fair value through other comprehensive income).

When the partial transfer of a financial asset meets the criteria for derecognition, the entire book value of the financial asset transferred shall be allocated between the part derecognised and the part to be recognised based on their respective fair value, with the difference between the following two included in current profit or loss:

- (1) The book value of the part that is derecognised;
- (2) The sum of the consideration attributable to the part derecognised and the total amount of the fair value changes that is directly charged or credited to owners' equity and attributable to the part derecognised (if the asset transferred is a financial asset (a debt instrument) at fair value through other comprehensive income).

If the transfer of a financial asset does not meet the criteria for derecognition, the financial asset shall continue to be recognised and the consideration received is recognised as a financial liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) *Financial instruments (Continued)*

4. *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

If all or part of the current obligations of a financial liability have been discharged, the financial liability or part of it will be derecognised; if the Company signs an agreement with the creditor to replace the existing financial liability with new financial liability of substantially different contractual terms, the existing financial liability shall be derecognised while the new financial liability shall be recognised.

If substantial changes are made to the contractual terms (in whole or in part) of the existing financial liability, the existing financial liability (or part of it) shall be derecognised, and the financial liability after the modification of terms shall be recognised as a new financial liability.

When a financial liability is derecognised in whole or in part, the difference between the book value of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid (including the non-cash assets transferred out or the new financial liability assumed) shall be included in current profit or loss.

If the Company repurchases part of a financial liability, the book value of the entire financial liability is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is derecognised on the repurchase date based on their respective relative fair value. The difference between the book value assigned to the part derecognised and the consideration paid (including the non-cash assets transferred out or the new financial liability assumed) shall be included in current profit or loss.

5. *Determination of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities*

As for financial instruments with an active market, their fair values are determined by quoted prices in the active market. As for financial instruments without an active market, their fair values are determined by using valuation techniques. At the time of valuation, the Company adopts valuation techniques that are applicable in the current circumstances and sufficiently supported by available data and other information, and selects inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the assets or liabilities considered by the market participants in the transactions of the relevant assets or liabilities, and prioritizes the use of relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used only if the relevant observable inputs are unavailable or not reasonably available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) Financial instruments (Continued)

6. Test and accounting methods for impairment of financial instruments

The Company performs impairment accounting on the basis of the expected credit losses of financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial guarantee contracts, etc.

The probability-weighted amount of the difference in present value between the contractual cash flow receivable from contracts and the cash flow expected to be received, weighted with the risk of default, will be measured by taking into account reasonable and valid information on, among other things, past events, current status and the forecast of future economic conditions to recognise the expected credit losses.

For trade receivables and contract assets formed by the transactions regulated in the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.14 – Revenue whether contain significant financing components or otherwise, the Company always measures the loss provision at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss.

For lease receivables formed by the transactions regulated in the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 21 – Lease, the Company chooses to always measure the loss provisions at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss.

For other financial instruments, the Company assesses at each balance sheet date the changes in the credit risk of the relevant financial instrument since initial recognition.

In determining changes in the risk of default during the expected lifetime of a financial instrument and assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the balance sheet date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. Usually, if it is overdue for more than 30 days, the Company will consider that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly, unless there is conclusive evidence to prove that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XII) Financial instruments (Continued)

6. Test and accounting methods for impairment of financial instruments (Continued)

For a financial instrument with lower credit risk on the balance sheet date, the Company assumes that its credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

If the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures the loss provisions according to the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss of the financial instrument; if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures the loss provisions at an amount equal to the next 12-month expected credit losses of the financial instrument. The resulting increase in or reversal of loss provision shall be included in current profit or loss as impairment losses or gains. For financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss provision is recognised in other comprehensive income, and the impairment losses or gains shall be included in current profit or loss, without reducing the book value of the financial asset as stated in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIII) *Impairment of receivables*

1. *Bills receivable and accounts receivable*

For bills receivable and accounts receivable, whether it contains significant financing components, the Company always measures its loss provisions in accordance with the amount of the lifetime expected credit losses, and the increase or reversal of the loss provision resulting therefrom is included in the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain.

- (1) Accounts receivable with provision for bad debt determined individually

If there is objective evidence that it has been impaired, and the bills receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, and receivables financing are tested individually for impairment, expected credit losses will be recognised and provision for individual impairment will be made.

- (2) Accounts receivable with provision for bad debt determined by portfolio

For the accounts receivable and bills receivable without objective evidence of impairment or of which the expected credit loss cannot be estimated for an individual provision at a reasonable cost, the Company grouped trade receivables and bills receivable in accordance with credit risk characteristics and calculated the expected credit loss based on portfolio. The reasons of choosing the portfolio are as follows:



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIII) Impairment of receivables (Continued)

1. Bills receivable and accounts receivable (Continued)
- (2) Accounts receivable with provision for bad debt determined by portfolio (Continued)
- The reason for choosing recognition portfolio of bills receivable and the method for calculating expected credit losses are as follows:

Item	The reason of choosing the portfolio	Method for calculating expected credit losses
Bills receivable	Bank acceptance bills	Regarding the credit rating of acceptance bank in bank acceptance bills as credit risk characteristics
	Commercial acceptance bills	Regarding the credit rating of acceptance house in commercial acceptance bills as the credit risk characteristics

The reason for choosing recognition portfolio of accounts receivable and the method for calculating expected credit losses are as follows:

Item	The reason of choosing the portfolio	Method for calculating expected credit losses
Accounts receivable	The portfolio of aging	Taking into account historical credit loss experience, current situation and forecasts of economic conditions, compiling the comparison table between aging and lifetime expected credit loss rates of accounts receivable, to calculate the expected credit loss
	Low credit risk portfolio	Taking into account historical credit loss experience, current situation and forecasts of economic conditions, based on default risk exposure and lifetime expected credit loss rates, the expected credit loss rates of such portfolio amounted to zero

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIII) Impairment of receivables (Continued)

1. Bills receivable and accounts receivable (Continued)

- (2) Accounts receivable with provision for bad debt determined by portfolio (Continued)

The Company combines the receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and the Company estimates the proportion of accruing bad debt provision by aging portfolio based on all reasonable and evidenced information, including forward-looking information:

Aging	Provision ratios for accounts receivable (%)
0–6 months (inclusive)	0
7–12 months (inclusive)	1
1–2 years (inclusive)	30
2–3 years (inclusive)	50
over 3 years	100

In the groups, other methods are used to provide for bad debts:

When there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover an account receivable in full with the original terms, the impairment test is carried out separately and the provision for bad debt is made based on the difference between the present value of the future cash flow of the account receivable and its book value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES
(CONTINUED)

(XIII) Impairment of receivables (Continued)

2. Receivables financing

If both bills receivable and accounts receivable meet the following conditions: 1) contractual cash flows are for the payment of interest based on the principal and the principal outstanding; 2) the objective of the Company's business model for managing the bills receivable and accounts receivable is both to collect contractual cash flows and to dispose of the bills receivable and accounts receivable.

The Company classifies it as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. It was presented as a receivables financing on the statement. For the relevant specific accounting treatment, please see the note "III. (XII) Financial instruments".

When it is unable to assess the information of the expected credit loss at a reasonable cost in accordance with an individual item, the Company shall divide the bill receivables and account receivables into certain combination based on the credit risk characteristic and estimate the expected credit loss on the basis of the combination. If any objective evidence indicates that a bill receivable and an account receivable has been credit impaired, the Company shall make individual provision for bad debts and recognise the expected credit losses for the bills receivable and accounts receivable. For the bills receivable and accounts receivable divided into portfolios, it is treated in accordance with the measurement method of impairment loss of the aforementioned accounts receivable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIII) Impairment of receivables (Continued)

2. Receivables financing (Continued)

The reason for recognition portfolio of receivables financing and the method for calculating expected credit losses are as follows:

Item	Item that be reclassified	The reason of choosing the portfolio	Method for calculating expected credit losses
Receivables financing	Bills receivable	Bank acceptance bills	Regarding the credit rating of acceptance bank in bank acceptance bills as credit risk characteristics
		Commercial acceptance bills	Regarding the credit rating of acceptance house in commercial acceptance bills as the credit risk characteristics
	Account receivables	The portfolio of aging	Taking into account historical credit loss experience, current situation and forecasts of economic conditions, compiling the comparison table between aging and lifetime expected credit loss rates of accounts receivable, to calculate the expected credit loss
		Low credit risk portfolio	Taking into account historical credit loss experience, current situation and forecasts of economic conditions, based on default risk exposure and lifetime expected credit loss rates, the expected credit loss rates of such portfolio amounted to zero

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIII) Impairment of receivables (Continued)

3. Other receivables		
The reason for recognition portfolio of other receivables and the method for calculating expected credit losses are as follows:		
Item	The reason of choosing the portfolio	Method for calculating expected credit losses
Other receivables	The portfolio of aging	Taking into account historical credit loss experience, current situation and forecasts of economic conditions, compiling the comparison table between aging and lifetime expected credit loss rates of other receivables, to calculate the expected credit loss
	Deposits, margins and reserves	Taking into account historical credit loss experience, current situation and forecasts of economic conditions, based on default risk exposure and lifetime expected credit loss rates, the expected credit loss rates of such portfolio amounted to zero
	Low credit risk portfolio	Taking into account historical credit loss experience, current situation and forecasts of economic conditions, based on default risk exposure and lifetime expected credit loss rates, the expected credit loss rates of such portfolio amounted to zero
4. Others		
For other receivables such as interests receivable and long-term receivables, the provision for bad debts is made based on the difference between the present value of future cash flows and its book value.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIV) Inventories

1. Classification and costs for inventories

Inventories are classified into raw materials, work in progress, revolving materials, low-value consumables, packaging materials, goods in stock (finished goods), and goods in transit.

Inventories are measured initially at cost. Cost of inventories comprises costs of purchase, costs of processing and other expenditures incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

2. Measurement for inventories delivered

Upon delivery, inventories are measured with the weighted average method.

3. Inventory system

The Company adopts perpetual inventory system.

4. Amortisation of low-value consumables and packaging materials

- (1) Low-value consumables are amortised using one-off write-off method;
- (2) Packaging materials are amortised using one-off write-off method.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIV) Inventories (Continued)

5. *Recognition criteria and provision methods for the provision for impairment of inventories*

On the balance sheet date, inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When the cost of inventories was higher than their net realisable value, the provision decline in value of inventories shall be made. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price of the inventories in the ordinary course of business deducting the estimated costs upon completion, the estimated selling expenses and the related taxes.

Net realizable value of held-for-sale commodity stocks, such as finished goods, goods-in-stock, and held- for-sale raw materials, during the normal course of production and operation, shall be determined by their estimated selling prices less related selling costs and taxes; the net realizable value of inventory materials, which need to be processed, during the normal course of production and operation, shall be determined by the amount after deducting the estimated cost of completion, estimated selling costs and relevant taxes from the estimated selling price of finished goods; the net realizable value of inventories held for execution of sales contracts or labor contracts shall be calculated on the ground of the contracted price. If an enterprise holds more inventories than the quantity stipulated in the sales contract, the net realizable value of the excess part shall be calculated on the ground of general selling price.

After the provision for decline in value of inventories has been made, if the factors resulting in the previously recorded inventory impairment disappeared, as a result of which the net realisable value of the inventories became higher than its book value, it would be written back to the extent of the original provision for decline in value of inventories made, and such written-back amounts would be charged to the current profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XV) **Contract assets**

1. *Recognition and standard of contract assets*

The Company presents contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between performance obligations and customer payments. The consideration that the Company has the right (and this right depends on factors other than passage of time) to receive for goods transferred to customers is listed as contract assets. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract shall be shown on a net basis. The right of the Company to charge the customer unconditionally (only depending on the passage of time) is listed as a receivable individually.

2. *Method of determination of expected credit loss of contract assets and accounting treatment methods*

For the method of determination of expected credit loss of contract assets and accounting treatment methods, please refer to the Note "III. (XII) 6. Test and accounting methods for impairment of financial instruments".

(XVI) **Assets classified as held-for-sale**

1. *Assets classified as held-for-sale*

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as asset held-for-sale when the book amount of the asset is recovered principally through a disposal (including an exchange of non-monetary assets with commercial substance) rather than through continuing use.

The Company recognises non-current assets or disposal groups which meet the following conditions as assets held for sale:

- (1) The assets or disposal groups must be available for sale immediately under the current conditions according to the usual terms of the sale of such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions;
- (2) The assets are highly likely to be sold, namely, the Company has been offered a resolution with one disposition of the assets and obtained a firm purchase commitment and the disposition will be completed within 1 year. If regulation needs to be approved by the relevant authorities or supervision department of the Company, such approval has been obtained.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XVI) *Assets classified as held-for-sale (Continued)*

1. *Assets classified as held-for-sale (Continued)*

When non-current asset (excluding financial asset, deferred income tax asset, investment properties using the fair value model for subsequent measurement and asset formed by employee benefits) or disposal group which are classified as held-for-sale, if the book value of the non-current asset or disposal group is higher than the net amount after deducting the disposal cost from its fair value, the book value is reduced to the net amount after deducting the disposal cost from its fair value. The reduced amount is recognised as an asset impairment loss and accounted for as profit and loss for the current period, with provision for impairment loss on held-for-sale assets.

(XVII) *Long-term equity investments*

1. *Joint control or significant influence criterion*

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, and exists only when decisions about the relevant activities of the arrangement require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. If the Company together with the other joint venture parties can jointly control over the investee and are entitled to the right of the net assets of the investee, the investee is joint venture of the Company.

Significant influence refers to the power to participate in making decisions on the financial and operating policies of investee, but not the power to control, or jointly control, the formulation of such policies with other parties. Where the Company can exercise significant influence over an investee, the investee is an associate of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XVII) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

2. Determination of initial investment cost

- (1) Long-term equity investments acquired through business combination

For a long-term equity investment in subsidiaries resulting from a business combination involving entities under common control, the initial investment cost of long-term equity investments is its share of the book value of the owner' equity of the acquiree in the financial statements of the ultimate controlling party on the date of combinations. The difference between initial investment cost of long-term equity investment and the carrying value of paid consideration is to adjust share premium in the capital reserve. If the balance of share premium in the capital reserve is insufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings. In connection with imposing control over the investee under joint control as a result of additional investment and other reasons the difference between initial investment cost of long-term equity investment according to the aforesaid principle, and the sum of the carrying value of long-term equity investment before combination and the carrying value of newly paid consideration for additional shares acquired on the date of combination is to adjust share premium. If the balance of share premium is insufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings.

For a long-term equity investment in subsidiaries resulting from a business combination involving entities not under common control, the cost of the combination determined on the date of acquisition shall be taken as the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment. In connection with imposing control over the investee not under joint control as a result of additional investment and other reasons, the initial investment cost shall be the sum of the carrying value of the equity investment originally held and the newly increased investment cost.

- (2) Long-term equity investments acquired by other means other than business combination

The initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment obtained by the Company by cash payment shall be the purchase cost which is actually paid.

The initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment obtained by the Company by means of issuance of equity securities shall be the fair value of the equity securities issued.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XVII) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss

(1) Long-term equity investment accounted for by cost method

Long-term equity investment in a subsidiary is accounted for using cost method unless the investment meets the conditions of held-for-sale. Except for the actual consideration paid for the acquisition of investment or the declared but not yet distributed cash dividends or profits which are included in the consideration, investment gains are recognised as the Company's share of the cash dividends or profits declared by the investee.

(2) Long-term equity investment accounted for by equity method

Long-term equity investments in associates and jointly controlled entities are accounted for using equity method. Where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Company's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, no adjustment shall be made to the initial investment cost; where the initial investment cost is less than the Company's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, the difference shall be charged to current profit or loss and the cost for long-term equity investment shall be adjusted.

The Company recognises the investment income and other comprehensive income according to its shares of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income realised by the investee respectively, and simultaneously makes adjustment to the carrying value of long-term equity investments. The carrying value of long-term equity investment shall be reduced by attributable share of the profit or cash dividends for distribution declared by the investee. In relation to other changes of owner's equity (the **"Other Changes of Owner's Equity"**), except for net profits and losses, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the investee, the carrying value of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted and included in owner's equity.

The Company's share of net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and Other Changes of Owner's Equity of an investee is determined based on the fair value of identifiable net assets of the investee at the time when the investment is obtained, and according to the accounting policies and accounting period of the Company, recognition shall be made to the net profit of the investee after the adjustment and to other comprehensive income, etc.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XVII) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss (Continued)

(2) Long-term equity investment accounted for by equity method (Continued)

The unrealised profit or loss which is attributable to the Company calculated based on its attributable percentage resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates or joint venture shall be eliminated in, based on which investment income shall be recognised, other than those assets consumed or disposed of which constitute business. Any unrealised losses resulting from transactions with the investee, which are attributable to impairment of assets, shall be fully recognised.

The Company discontinues recognising its share of net losses of the investee after the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment and any long-term interest that in substance forms part of the Company's net investment in the associate or the joint venture is reduced to zero, except to the extent that the Company has an obligation to assume additional losses. Where net profits are subsequently made by the associate or joint venture, the Company resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XVII) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss (Continued)

(3) Disposal of long-term equity investments

For disposal of a long-term equity investment, the difference between the book value and the consideration actually received shall be included in current profit or loss.

For the certain long-term equity investment treated under the equity method, where the remaining equity continues to be accounted for using the equity method, the other comprehensive income previously recognised under the equity method shall be transferred in proportion by using the same basis as the investee used for direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities. Other Changes of Owner's Equity shall be transferred in proportion into current profit or loss.

When the Group loses the mutual control or material influence over the investee due to disposal of equity investment and other reasons, for other comprehensive income recognised in the original equity investment due to the equity method is adopted, it shall be treated using the same accounting basis as the investee used for direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities when ceasing to use the equity method. Other Changes of Owner's Equity shall be transferred into the current profit or loss when ceasing to use the equity method.

When the Group loses the control over the investee due to partially disposal of equity investment and other reasons, the remaining equity interest after disposal shall be accounted for under equity method in preparation of separate financial statements provided that joint control or material influence over the investee can be imposed and shall be adjusted as if such remaining equity interest had been accounted for under the equity method since being obtained. The other comprehensive income previously recognised before obtaining the control over the investee shall be transferred in proportion by using the same basis as the investee used for direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities. Other Changes of Owner's Equity recognised as a result of the adoption of the equity method shall be transferred to the current profit or loss on pro rata basis. Where the remaining equity interest after disposal cannot exercise joint control or exert material influence over the investee, it shall be recognised as financial asset, and the difference between fair value and the carrying value on the date of losing control shall be included in current profit or loss. All the other comprehensive income and Other Changes of Owner's Equity recognised before obtaining the control over the investee shall be transferred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XVII) Long-term equity investments (Continued)

3. Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss (Continued)

(3) Disposal of long-term equity investments (Continued)

For disposal of the equity investment in a subsidiary in stages by multiple transactions resulting in the loss of control, where the Company accounts for a package deals, accounting treatment shall be conducted for all transactions as the equity investment for disposal of a subsidiary and the transaction in the loss of control. In the individual financial statements, the differences between the consideration disposed and the corresponding carrying value of long-term equity investment of the disposed equity in each transaction prior to the loss of control shall be recognised in other comprehensive income first and transferred to the current profit or loss when the parent eventually loses control over the subsidiary. Where the Company doesn't account for a package deals, accounting treatment shall be conducted for each transaction individually.

(XVIII) Investment property

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both which include leased land use rights; land use rights held for sale after appreciation; leased buildings (including buildings after self-completion of construction or development for the purpose of leasing and buildings that is being constructed or developed for the purpose of leasing in future).

Subsequent expenses related to the investment property shall be included in the cost of the investment property, if the related economic benefits are likely to flow into the enterprise, and the cost can be reliably measured. Otherwise, they should be included in the current profit and loss upon occurrence.

The Company's existing investment property is measured at cost. Investment property measured at cost – buildings held for leasing shall adopt the same depreciation policy for fixed assets of the Company, land use rights held for leasing shall adopt the same amortisation policy for the intangible assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIX) Fixed assets

1. Recognition and initial measurement of fixed assets

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and have a useful life of more than one accounting year. Fixed asset is recognised when it meets the following conditions:

- (1) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the fixed asset will flow to the enterprise;
- (2) Its cost can be reliably measured.

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost (and taking into account the effect of estimated costs of disposal).

For subsequent expenses related to fixed assets, if the related economic benefits are likely to flow into the enterprise and its cost could be reliably measured, such expenses are included in the cost of the fixed asset; and the carrying amount of the replaced part will be derecognised; all other subsequent expenses are included in current profit or loss upon occurrence.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XIX) Fixed assets (Continued)

2. Methods for depreciation

Fixed assets of the Company are depreciated by categories using the straight-line method, and the annual depreciation rates are determined by categories based upon their estimated useful lives and their estimated residual value rates. For fixed assets that have made provision for the impairment, the amount of depreciation of it is determined by carrying value after deducting the provision for the impairment based on useful life during the future period. Where different components of a fixed asset have different useful lives or generate economic benefits for the enterprise in different ways, different depreciation rates or depreciation methods shall apply, and each component is depreciated separately.

The depreciation methods, useful life of depreciation, residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each category of fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Depreciation methods	Useful life (Years)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Plant and buildings	Straight-line method	30	3	3.23
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	6-18	3	5.39-16.17
Transportation tools	Straight-line method	5	3	19.40
Office equipment and others	Straight-line method	5	3	19.40

3. Disposal of fixed assets

A fixed asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from using or disposal. The amount of proceeds on sale, transfer, retirement or damage of a fixed asset net of its carrying amount and related taxes and expenses is recognised in current profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XX) *Construction in progress*

Construction in progress is measured at actual cost. Actual cost comprises construction costs, installation costs, borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalisation and other costs necessary to bring the construction in progress ready for their intended use. Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when the assets are ready for their intended use, and depreciation begins from the following month.

(XXI) *Borrowing costs*

1. *Criteria for recognition of capitalised borrowing costs*

The Company's borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised into the cost of relevant assets. Other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Qualifying assets include fixed assets, investment property and inventories that necessarily take a substantial period of time for acquisition, construction or production to get ready for their intended use or sale.

2. *Capitalisation period of borrowing costs*

The capitalisation period refers to the period beginning from the commencement of capitalising borrowing costs to the date of ceasing capitalisation, excluding the period of suspension of capitalisation.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs begins when the following three conditions are fully satisfied:

- (1) expenditures for the assets (including cash paid, non- currency assets transferred or interest- bearing liabilities assumed for the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets) have been incurred;
- (2) borrowing costs have been incurred;
- (3) acquisition, construction or production that are necessary to enable the asset get ready for their intended use or sale have commenced.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs shall cease when the qualifying asset under acquisition, construction or production gets ready for intended use or sale.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXI) *Borrowing costs (Continued)*

3. *Suspension of capitalisation period*

Capitalisation of borrowing costs shall be suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is interrupted abnormally, and the interruption is for a continuous period of more than 3 months; if the interruption is a necessary step for making the qualifying asset under acquisition, construction or production ready for the intended use or sale, the capitalisation of the borrowing costs shall continue. The borrowing costs incurred during such period of interruption shall be recognised in current profit or loss. When the acquisition, construction or production of the asset resumes, the capitalisation of borrowing costs continues.

4. *Capitalisation rate and calculation of capitalisation amount of borrowing costs*

As to specific borrowings for the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, borrowing costs from the specific borrowings actually incurred in the current period minus the interest income earned on the unused borrowing loans as a deposit in the bank or the investment income earned from temporary investment will be used to determine the amount of borrowing costs for capitalisation.

As to general borrowings for the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, the to be-capitalised amount of borrowing costs on the general borrowing shall be calculated and determined by multiplying the weighted average asset disbursement of the part of the accumulative asset disbursements minus the specific borrowings and the capitalisation rate of the said general borrowings. The capitalisation rate shall be calculated and determined according to the weighted average actual interest rate of general borrowings.

During the capitalisation period, exchange differences related to the principal and interest on a specific purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency are capitalised as part of the cost of the qualifying asset. The exchange differences related to the principal and interest on foreign currency borrowings other than a specific-purpose borrowing are included in the current profits and losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXII) Intangible assets

1. Measurement of intangible assets

(1) Intangible assets are initially measured at cost upon acquisition by the Company;

The costs of an externally purchased intangible asset include the purchase price, relevant tax expenses, and other expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset ready for its intended use.

(2) Subsequent measurement

The Company shall analyse and judge the useful life of intangible assets upon acquisition.

As for intangible assets with a finite useful life, they are amortised over the term in which economic benefits are brought to the firm; if the term in which economic benefits are brought to the firm by an intangible asset cannot be estimated, the intangible asset shall be taken as an intangible asset with indefinite useful life, and shall not be amortised.

2. Estimate of useful life for the intangible assets with finite useful life

Item	Estimated useful lives (Year)	Amortisation method
Land use rights	50	straight-line method
Software	2–5	straight-line method

The useful life and amortisation method of intangible assets with finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each period.

After review, the useful life and amortisation method of intangible assets at the end of this period remain the same as the previous period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXII) Intangible assets (Continued)

3. *Basis for determining intangible assets with indefinite useful life and procedure for reviewing its useful life*

The useful life of intangible assets with indefinite useful life is reviewed at the end of each period.

4. *Scope of the expenditure for research and development*

Expenditures incurred in the process of research and development of the Company include relevant compensation of employees engaged in research and development activities, materials consumed, and relevant depreciation and amortisation expenses.

5. *Specific criteria for the division of research phase and development phase*

The expenses for internal research and development projects of the Company are divided into expenses in the research phase and expenses in the development phase.

Research phase: a phase in which innovative and scheduled investigations and research activities are conducted to obtain and understand new scientific or technological knowledge.

Development phase: a phase in which the research outcomes or other knowledge are applied for a plan or a design prior to the commercial production or use in order to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, etc.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXII) Intangible assets (Continued)

6. Specific conditions for capitalisation of expenditure incurred in development phase

Expenditures incurred in the research stage are recognised in profit or loss for the period. Expenditures incurred in the development stage are recognised as intangible assets only when all of the following conditions are satisfied, and the expenditures in the development stage that does not meet all of the following conditions are recognised in profit or loss for the period:

- (1) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or for sale;
- (2) the intention to complete the intangible asset for use or for sale;
- (3) the ways in which the intangible asset generate economic benefits, including there is evidence that the products produced using the intangible asset has a market or the intangible asset itself has a market, or if the intangible asset is for internal use, there is evidence that proves its usefulness;
- (4) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (5) the expenditures attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset could be reliably measured.

If the expenditures cannot be distinguished between the research phase and development phase, all of which should be included in the current profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXIII) *Impairment of long-term assets*

Long-term assets such as long-term equity investments, fixed assets, construction in progress, right-to-use assets, intangible assets with a finite useful life and oil and gas assets are tested for impairment if there is any indication that such assets may be impaired at the balance sheet date. If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment and an impairment loss are recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Provision for asset impairment is determined and recognised on the individual asset basis. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of a group of assets to which the asset belongs is determined. A group of assets is the smallest group of assets that is able to generate independent cash inflows.

Goodwill formed by business merger, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets that are not yet ready for use are tested for impairment at least at the end of each year regardless of whether there is any sign of impairment.

When the Company performs impairment test on goodwill, the Company shall, as of the purchase day, allocate on a reasonable basis the carrying value of the goodwill formed by merger of enterprises to the relevant asset groups, or if there is a difficulty in allocation, to allocate it to the set of asset groups. The related asset groups or the set of asset groups refers to these ones that can benefit from the synergies of a business combination.

For the purpose of impairment test on the relevant asset groups or the set of asset groups containing goodwill, if any evidence shows that the impairment of asset groups or set of asset groups related to goodwill is possible, an impairment test will be made firstly on the asset groups or set of asset groups not containing goodwill, thus calculating the recoverable amount and comparing it with the relevant carrying value so as to recognise the corresponding impairment loss. Then, the Company will conduct impairment tests on the asset groups or set of asset groups that includes goodwill and compare its carrying value against its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is lower than its carrying value, the amount of impairment loss is first offset against the carrying value of the goodwill allocated to the asset groups or set of asset groups, then, based on the proportion of the carrying value of other assets in the asset groups or set of asset groups other than goodwill, offset against the carrying value of other assets proportionally.

Once the above asset impairment loss is recognised, it will not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXIV) Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are expenses which have occurred but will benefit over 1 year and shall be amortised over the current period and subsequent periods.

The long-term deferred expenses of the Company are measured at cost and amortised equally over the expected benefit periods. For long-term deferred expenses that will not benefit the future accounting periods, upon determination their amortised value shall be included in current profit or loss.

(XXV) Contract liabilities

The Company has presented contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the connection between the fulfilment of performance obligations and payment of the customers. A contract liability represents the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received a consideration or an amount of consideration that is due from the customer. A contract asset and a contract liability relating to the same contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

(XXVI) Employee benefits

1. Accounting treatment methods of short-term benefits

In the accounting period in which employees provide service for the Company, short-term benefits actually incurred are recognised as liabilities and charged to current profit or loss or cost of relevant assets.

With regard to the social insurance and housing provident funds contributed and labour union expenses and employee education expenses paid as required by regulations, the Company should calculate and recognise the corresponding employee benefits payables according to the appropriation basis and proportion as stipulated by relevant requirements in the accounting period in which employees provide service.

At the time of actual occurrence, the Company's employee benefits are recorded in the current profit or loss or costs of relevant assets as incurred. The non- currency welfare expenses are measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)****(XXVI) Employee benefits (Continued)****2. Accounting treatment methods of post-employment benefits****(1) Defined contribution scheme**

The Company will pay basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance for the staff in accordance with the relevant provisions of the local government. During the accounting period when the staff provides service, the Company will calculate the amount payable in accordance with the local stipulated basis and proportions which will be recognised as liabilities, and the liabilities would be charged into current profit or loss or costs of relevant assets.

(2) Defined benefit scheme

In respect of the defined benefit scheme, the Company shall attribute the welfare obligations under the defined benefit scheme in accordance with the formula determined by projected unit credit method to the service period of relevant employee, and record the obligation in profit or loss for the current period or costs of related assets.

The deficit or surplus generated from the present value of obligations of the defined benefit scheme minus the fair value of the assets of defined benefit scheme is recognised as net liabilities or net assets of a defined benefit scheme. When the defined benefit scheme has surplus, the Company will measure the net assets of the defined benefit scheme at the lower of the surplus of defined benefit scheme and the upper limit of the assets.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXVI) *Employee benefits (Continued)*

2. *Accounting treatment methods of post-employment benefits (Continued)*

(2) Defined benefit scheme (Continued)

All defined benefit plans obligations, including the expected duty of payment within 12 months after the end of annual Reporting Period during which the staff provided service, are discounted based on the market yield of government bonds matching the term and currency of defined benefit plan obligations or corporate bonds of high quality in the active market on the balance sheet date.

The service cost incurred by the defined benefit scheme and the net interest of the net liabilities and net assets of the defined benefit scheme would be charged to current profit or loss or relevant costs of assets. The changes arising from the remeasurement of the net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit scheme would be included in other comprehensive income and are not reversed to profit or loss in a subsequent accounting period; when the previously defined benefits plan is terminated, such amount previously included in other comprehensive income shall be transferred to undistributed profit.

When the defined benefit scheme is settled, the gain or loss is recognised based on the difference between the present value of obligations under the defined benefit scheme and the settlement price at the balance sheet date.

3. *Accounting treatment of termination benefits*

When the Company provides employees with termination benefits, the staff remuneration liabilities arising from termination benefits are recognised and recorded in current profit or loss whichever of the following is earlier: when the Company cannot unilaterally revoke such termination benefits provided due to dissolution of labour relationship plan or layoff proposal; when the Company recognises such cost or expenses associated with the restructuring involving the payment of termination benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXVII) Estimated liabilities

The Company shall recognise an obligation related to contingency as the estimated liability when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) such obligation is the present obligation of the Company;
- (2) the performance of such obligation is likely to lead to an outflow of economic benefits of the Company;
- (3) the amount of such obligation can be reliably measured.

The estimated liabilities are initially measured at the best estimate of expenditure required for the performance of relevant present obligations.

The Company shall take into consideration the risks, uncertainties, time value of money and other factors relating to the contingencies in determining the best estimate. If the time value of money is significant, the best estimates shall be determined after discount of relevant future cash outflows.

If there is a successive range of the required expenditure, and the likelihood of occurrence of various results within the range is the same, the best estimate is determined by the intermediate value of the range. In other cases, the best estimate is handled as follows:

- (1) Where the contingency is related to individual item, the best estimate should be determined as the most likely amount.
- (2) Where the contingency is related to a number of items, the best estimate should be calculated and determined according to the various possible results and the relevant probabilities.
- (3) When all or part of the expenditures necessary for the settlement of an estimated liability is expected to be compensated by a third party, the compensation should be separately recognised as an asset only when it is virtually certain that the compensation will be received. The amount recognised for the compensation should not exceed the carrying amount of estimated liabilities.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of estimated liabilities on balance sheet date. If there is clear evidence that the carrying amount does not reflect the current best estimate, the carrying amount is adjusted to the best estimate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXVIII) *Share-based payments*

The Company's share-based payment represents transactions in which the Company receives services from employee or other parties by granting equity instruments or incurring liabilities that are based on the price of the equity instruments. The Company's share-based payments included equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

1. *Equity-settled share-based payment and equity instrument*

As to an equity-settled share-based payment in return for services of employees, calculation will be based on the fair value of the equity instrument granted to the employees. If the share-based payment transactions granted to employees vest immediately, the fair value of the share-based payment transactions granted is, on grant date, recognised as relevant cost or expenses with a corresponding increase in capital reserve. If the share-based payment transactions granted to employees do not vest until the completion of services for a vesting period, or until the achievement of specified performance conditions, the Company, on each balance sheet date during the vesting period, according to the best estimate of the number of feasible equity instruments, includes the services received in the current period into the relevant cost or expense on the basis of the fair value on the date of grant, with a corresponding increase in capital reserve.

If the terms of the equity-settled share-based payment are amended, the Company shall recognise the services received at least based on the situation before the amendment was made. In addition, any amendment resulting in the increase of the fair value of the equity instrument granted or changes that are beneficial to the staff on the amendment date, will be recognised as an increase in the service received.

During the vesting period, where the granted equity instrument is cancelled, the Company shall accelerate the exercise of rights thereunder, recognizing the outstanding amount for the remainder of the vesting period in profit or loss, while recognizing capital reserve. However, if new equity instruments are vested and they are verified at the vesting date of new equity instrument as alternatives vested to the cancelled equity instruments, the treatment on the new equity instrument is in conformity with the modified treatment on disposal of equity instrument with the same terms and conditions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXVIII) *Share-based payments (Continued)*

2. *Cash-settled share-based payments and equity instrument*

A cash-settled share-based payment shall be measured in accordance with the fair value of liability calculated and confirmed based on the shares or other equity instruments undertaken by the Company. If the share-based payment transactions granted to employees vest immediately, the fair value of the liability undertaken by the Company shall, on the date of the grant, be included in the relevant costs or expenses, and the liabilities shall be increased accordingly. If the share-based payment transactions granted to employees do not vest until the completion of services for a vesting period, or until the specified performance conditions are met, at each balance sheet date during the vesting period, the services obtained in the current period shall, based on the best estimate of the information about the exercisable right, be included in the relevant costs or expenses and the corresponding liabilities at the fair value of the liability undertaken by the Company. For each of the balance sheet date and the settlement date before the settlement of the relevant liabilities, fair value of the liabilities will be remeasured and the changes will be included in the profit or loss for the current period.

The Company modifies the terms and conditions in a cash-settled share-based payment agreement to make it an equity-settled share-based payment, which shall be measured at the fair value of the equity instrument granted on the date of modification (whether it occurs during or after the end of the vesting period), and the services acquired shall be included in capital surplus, while the liability recognised for the cash-settled share-based payment on the date of modification shall be derecognised, and the difference in between shall be included in profit or loss for the period. If the vesting period is extended or shortened as a result of the modification, the Company shall conduct accounting treatment in accordance the modified vesting period.

(XXIX) *Other financial instruments such as preference shares and perpetual bonds*

Such financial instruments or a part thereof is, on initial recognition, classified into financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments on the basis of contractual terms for issuance and the economic substance reflected by such terms of the Company's preference shares/perpetual bonds instead of only on the basis of the legal form.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXIX) *Other financial instruments such as preference shares and perpetual bonds (Continued)*

For financial instruments such as perpetual bonds/preference shares issued by the Company, which meet one of the following conditions, such financial instrument as a whole or a component thereof is classified as a financial liability on initial recognition:

- (1) there are contractual obligations performed by the delivery of cash or other financial assets that the Company cannot unconditionally avoid;
- (2) there are contractual obligations that include the delivery of a variable number of own equity instruments for settlement;
- (3) there are derivatives that are settled with their own equity (such as conversion rights), and the derivatives are not settled with a fixed amount of their own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for settlement;
- (4) there are contractual clauses that indirectly form contractual obligations;
- (5) when the issuer liquidates, the perpetual bonds are in the same liquidation order as the ordinary bonds and other debts issued by the issuer.

For financial instruments such as perpetual bonds/preference shares that do not meet any of the above conditions, such financial instrument as a whole or a component thereof is classified as an equity instrument on initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXX) **Revenue**

1. *Accounting policies adopted for revenue recognition and measurement*

The Company recognises revenue when the performance obligation in a contract is fulfilled, namely the customer obtains control of relevant goods or services. Control of a good or service refers to the ability to direct the use of the good or service, and obtain substantially all of the benefits from the goods or services.

If a contract contains two or more performance obligations, at the commencement of the contract, the Company allocates the transaction price into each individual performance obligation according to the relative proportion of each individual selling price of goods or services committed by individual performance obligation, and recognises the revenue according to the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and those expected to be refunded to the customer. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. When determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of a significant financing component in the contract, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to a customer. The Company determines the transaction price that includes variable considerations based on the amount not exceeding the revenue accumulatively recognised which is not likely to be significantly reversed when the relevant uncertainty disappears. Where there are significant financing elements in the contract, the Company recognises the transaction price a tan amount that reflects the price that a customer would have paid for the promised goods or services if the customer had paid in cash when (or as) the customer had obtained control over such goods or services. The difference between the transaction price and the amount of contract consideration is amortised using an effective interest method over the contract term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXX) Revenue (Continued)

1. Accounting policies adopted for revenue recognition and measurement (Continued)

When one of the following conditions is satisfied, the Company is considered to have fulfilled a performance obligation within a certain period of time. Otherwise, the Company is considered to have fulfilled a performance obligation at a certain point in time:

- (1) At the same time when the Company fulfills the obligation, the customer immediately obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought about by the Company's performance.
- (2) The customers can control the goods under construction in the course of the Company's performance.
- (3) Goods produced in the course of the Company's performance are irreplaceable. In addition, during the entire contract period, the Company has the right to collect the payments for the cumulatively completed parts of performance.

For a performance obligation satisfied within a certain period of time, the Company shall recognise revenue by the progress in performance over that period of time, except where the progress of performance cannot be reasonably determined. The Company considers the nature of the goods or services and adopts the output method or the input method to determine the fulfillment progress of the performance. When the fulfillment progress of the performance cannot be determined reasonably, but is expected to recover the costs incurred, the Company should recognise revenue only to the extent of the cost until a reliable measure of progress can be made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXX) Revenue (Continued)

1. Accounting policies adopted for revenue recognition and measurement (Continued)

For a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time, the Company shall recognise revenue when the customer obtains control of relevant goods or services. In judging whether customers obtain control of promised goods or services, the Company considers the following indications:

- (1) The Company enjoys the right to collect cash on the goods or services, that is, the customer has the obligation to pay for the goods or services at the present time.
- (2) The Company has transferred the legal ownership of the commodity to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal ownership of the commodity.
- (3) The Company has transferred the goods in kind to the customers, that is, the customers have actually taken possession of the goods.
- (4) The Company has transferred the main risks and rewards in the ownership of the commodity to its customers, that is, the customers have acquired the main risks and rewards in the ownership of the commodity.
- (5) The customer has accepted the goods or services.

The Company assesses whether it controls each specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the customer to determine whether the Company is a principal or an agent. If the Company controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer, the Company is a principal and recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Company is an agent and recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXX) Revenue (Continued)

2. Specific methods for revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue at the point in time when the performance obligation in a contract is fulfilled, namely when the customer obtains control over the relevant goods or services. (1) Revenue recognition for domestic sales: sales revenue is recognised after the Company ships and delivers the products to the delivery place designated by the customer and with customer's verification and signing of the relevant documents; (2)

Revenue recognition for export sales: the revenue is recognised after the Company ships and registers customs declaration procedures for good departure based on the Company's contracts or orders and commercial trading practices.

(XXXI) Contract costs

Contract costs comprise contract performance costs and contract acquisition costs.

The costs incurred by the Company for the performance of the contract which do not fall under the scope of the standards relating to inventories, fixed assets and intangible assets are recognised as an asset as contract performance costs when the following conditions are met:

- (1) This cost is directly related to a current or expected contract.
- (2) This cost increases the resources of the Company to fulfill its performance obligations in the future.
- (3) The cost is expected to be recovered.

If the incremental cost incurred by the Company in obtaining the contract can be expected to be recovered, the contract acquisition cost shall be recognised as an asset.

Assets related to the cost of the contract are amortised on the same basis as the revenue recognition of the goods or services related to the asset; however, if the amortisation period of the contract acquisition cost is less than one year, the Company will include it into the current profit or loss when it incurs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXI) *Contract costs (Continued)*

For assets related to contract costs whose carrying amount is higher than the difference between the following two items, the Company will make provision for impairment for the excess and recognise it as asset impairment loss:

- (1) The remaining consideration expected to be obtained by the transfer of goods or services related to the asset;
- (2) The cost expected to be incurred for the transfer of the relevant goods or services.

If the above-mentioned excess is higher than the book value of such assets as a result of any subsequent change of impairment factors in the previous period, the provision for impairment of assets previously made shall be reversed and included in profit or loss for the period as incurred to the extent the book value of the reversed asset shall not exceed the book value of the asset on the date of the reverse assuming no provision for impairment is made.

(XXXII) *Government grants*

1. *Types*

Government grants are monetary assets or non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government for free, and are divided into government grants related to assets and government grants related to income.

Government grants related to assets are those obtained by the Company for the purposes of acquisition, construction or other project that forms a long-term asset. Government grants related to income refer to the government grants other than those related to assets.

2. *Timing for recognition*

Government grants are recognised when the Company can comply with the conditions attached to them and when they can be received.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXII) Government grants (Continued)

3. Accounting treatment

Asset-related government grants shall be used to offset the carrying amount of relevant asset or recognised as deferred income. The amount recognised as deferred income shall be recorded in current profit or loss by installments in a reasonable and systematic way over the useful life of the relevant assets (the government grants related to the Company's daily activities shall be included in other income; and the government grants unrelated to the Company's daily activities shall be included in non-operating income).

Government grants related to income that are used to compensate relevant costs or losses of the Company in subsequent periods are recognised as deferred income and recorded in current profit or loss when such costs and losses are recognised (government grants related to the Company's daily activities shall be included in other income; government grants unrelated to the Company's daily activities shall be included in non-operating income) or offset relevant costs or losses; and the government grants used to compensate relevant costs or losses that have been incurred by the Company are recorded directly in current profit or loss (government grants related to the Company's daily activities shall be included in other income; government grants unrelated to the Company's daily activities shall be included in non-operating income) or offset relevant costs or losses.

The interest subsidies for policy-related preferential loans obtained by the Company are divided into two types and subject to accounting treatment separately:

- (1) Where the interest subsidies are appropriated from the fiscal funds to the lending bank and then the bank provides loans to Company at a policy-based preferential interest rate, the Company will recognise the amount of borrowings received as the initial value and calculate the borrowing costs according to the principal amount and the policy-based preferential interest rate.
- (2) Where the interest subsidies are paid directly to the Company, the Company will use such interest subsidies to offset the corresponding borrowing costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXIII) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

Income tax comprises current and deferred income tax. Current and deferred income tax are recognised in current profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognised directly in owners' equity (including other comprehensive income).

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are calculated and recognised based on the temporary differences between the tax bases and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. For deductible losses and tax credits that can be reversed in the future years, deferred tax assets shall be recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in the future to offset the deductible losses and tax credits.

Save for exceptions, deferred income tax liabilities shall be recognised for the taxable temporary difference.

The exceptions for not recognizing of deferred income tax assets and liabilities include:

- (1) The initial recognition of the goodwill;
- (2) Transactions or matters other than business combinations in which neither profit nor taxable income (or deductible loss) will be affected when transactions occur, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities does not result in an equal amount of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. When it is probable that the temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates will be reversed in the foreseeable future and that the taxable profit will be available in the future against which the temporary differences can be utilised, the corresponding deferred tax assets are recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXIII) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities (Continued)

On the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates during the period when the relevant assets are expected to be recovered or the relevant liabilities are expected to be settled in accordance with the provisions of the tax law.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the future against which the benefits of the deferred tax assets will be utilised. Such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

When the Group has a legally enforceable right to set-off and intends either to settle on a net basis or to acquire the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities shall be presented as the net amount after offsetting.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) When the taxable entity has the legal right to set off current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis;
- (2) When the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are related to income tax to be paid by the same entity liable to pay tax to the same tax authority, or related to different entities liable to pay tax but the relevant entities intend to settle on a net basis or to acquire the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously in the future period in which significant deferred income tax assets and liabilities would be reversed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)****(XXXIV) Lease**

A lease is a contract that a lessor conveys the right to use an asset to a lessee for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of one or more identified asset(s) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For a contract that contains multiple separate leases, the Company separates and accounts for each lease component as a lease separately. For a contract that contains lease and non-lease components, the lessee and lessor separates the lease and non-lease components.

1. The Company as a lessee**(1) Right-of-use assets**

At the commencement date of lease term, the Company recognises right-of-use assets for leases (excluding short-term leases and leases of low-value assets). Right-of-use assets are measured initially at cost. Such cost comprises:

- ① The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- ② Lease payments made at or before the inception of the lease less any lease incentives already received (if there is a lease incentive);
- ③ Initial direct costs incurred by the Company;
- ④ The costs of the Company expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the leased asset, restoring the site on which the leased asset is located or restoring it to the condition as agreed in the terms of the lease, except those incurred for the production of inventories.

The Company accrues depreciation for the right-of-use assets by subsequently adopting straight line method. If there is reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership of a leased asset at the end of the lease term, the Company depreciates the leased asset in the remaining useful life of the asset; otherwise, the Company depreciates the leased asset in the lease term or in the remaining useful life of the asset (whichever is shorter).

The Company determines whether the right-of-use assets have been impaired in accordance with the principles described in Note "III. (XXIII) Impairment of long-term assets" and conducts accounting treatment for impairment loss identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXIV) Lease (Continued)

1. The Company as a lessee (Continued)

(2) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of lease term, the Company recognises lease liabilities for leases (excluding short-term leases and leases of low-value assets). Lease liabilities are initially measured based on the present value of outstanding lease payment. Lease payments include:

- ① Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives (if there is a lease incentive);
- ② Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- ③ Amounts expected to be payable under the guaranteed residual value provided by the Company;
- ④ The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- ⑤ Payments of penalties for terminating the lease option, if the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise that option.

The Company adopts the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate. If that rate cannot be determined reasonably, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXIV) Lease (Continued)

1. *The Company as a lessee (Continued)*

(2) Lease liabilities (Continued)

The Company shall calculate the interest tax expenses of lease liabilities in each period of the lease term at the fixed periodic interest rate, and include it into profit or loss in the period or cost of relevant assets.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are charged to profit or loss in the period or cost of relevant assets in which they actually arise.

After the commencement date of lease term, if the following circumstances occur, the Company remeasures the lease liability and adjusts the carrying value of the right-of-use asset accordingly. If the carrying value of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero and the lease liability still needs to be further reduced, the Company accounts for the difference in the current profit or loss:

- ① When there are changes in assessment results of the purchase, extension or termination option or the actual exercise condition is inconsistent with the original assessment results, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities in accordance with the lease payments after changes and present value calculated based on the revised discount rate;
- ② When in-substance fixed payments, the amount expected to be payable under the guaranteed residual value or the index or rate arising from the confirmation of lease payments changed, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities in accordance with the present value calculated based on the lease payments after changes and the initial discount rate. However, if the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, a revised discount rate is used.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXIV) Lease (Continued)

1. The Company as a lessee (Continued)

(3) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The right-of-use asset and lease liability are not recognised by the Company for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, and the relevant lease payments are included in profit or loss in the period or costs of relevant assets in each period of the lease term on a straight-line basis. Short-term leases are defined as leases with a lease term of not more than 12 months from the commencement date and excluding a purchase option. Leases of low-value assets are defined as leases with underlying low value when new.

(4) Lease change

The Company will account for the lease change as a separate lease if the lease changes and meets the following conditions:

- ① The lease change expands the scope of lease by increasing the rights to use one or more leased assets;
- ② The increased consideration and the individual price of the expanded part of the lease are equivalent to the amount adjusted for the contract.

If the lease change is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company shall re-allocate the consideration of a changed contract, re-determine the lease term, and remeasure the lease liabilities by the present value calculated from the changed lease payments and revised discount rate on the effective date of the lease change.

If the lease change results in a narrower lease or a shorter lease term, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset accordingly, and recognises the related gains or losses from partially or completely terminated leases into the current profit and loss. For other lease change that cause the lease liabilities to be remeasured, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXIV) Lease (Continued)

2. The Company as a lessor

At the commencement date of lease term, the Company classifies leases as financing leases and operating leases. A financing lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset, irrespective of whether the ownership of the asset is eventually transferred. An operating lease is a lease other than a financing lease. As a sub-leasing lessor, the Company classifies the sub-leases based on the right-of-use assets of the original leases.

(1) Accounting treatment of operating leases

The lease payments derived from operating leases are recognised as rental income on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms. Initial direct costs relating to operating leases to be incurred by the Company shall be capitalised and then allocated and included in the current profit and loss by stages at the same base as the recognition of rental income over the lease term. The variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease payments shall be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are occurred. In case of a modification of an operating lease, the Company shall treat it as a new lease from the effective date of modification, and the amount of the advance receipt or receivable related to the lease before the modification shall be regarded as the collection amount of the new lease.

(2) Accounting treatment of financing leases

At the commencement date of lease term, the Company recognises financing lease receivable and derecognises the underlying assets. The Company initially measures financing lease receivable in the amount of net investment in the lease. Net investment in the lease is the sum of the unguaranteed residual value and the present value of the lease payments receivable which were not received at the commencement date of lease term, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The Company calculates and recognises interest income in each period during the lease term, based on a fixed periodic interest rate. The derecognition and impairment losses of financing lease receivable are accounted for in accordance with the Note "III. (XII) Financial instruments".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXIV) Lease (Continued)

2. The Company as a lessor (Continued)

(2) Accounting treatment of financing leases (Continued)

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are occurred.

When a financial lease is changed and the following conditions are simultaneously met, the Company accounts for the lease change as a separate lease:

- ① The change expands the scope of lease by adding the right to use one or more leased assets;
- ② The consideration and the separate price of the expanded scope of lease are equivalent to the amount adjusted according to the contract.

Where a change in a financing lease is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company deals with the lease after the change according to the following situation:

- ① In case where the lease would have been classified as an operating lease assuming the modification became effective at the commencement date of the lease, the Company accounts for it as a new lease from the effective date of the modification and the net investment in the lease prior to the effective date of the modification is taken as the carrying amount of the leased assets;
- ② In case where the lease would have been classified as a financing lease assuming the modification became effective at the commencement date of the lease, the Company conducts accounting treatment in accordance with the policy regarding the modification or renegotiation of contracts described in this Note "III. (XII) – Financial instruments".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXIV) Lease (Continued)

3. After-sale and leaseback transactions

The Company assesses and determines whether the asset transfer in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is a sale in accordance with principles described in Note "III. (XXX) Revenue".

(1) As a lessee

If the asset transfer in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Company, as a lessee, measures the right-of-use assets formed by the after-sale and leaseback based on the part of the book value of the original assets related to the use rights obtained from the leaseback, and recognise relevant gains or losses only for the right to transfer to the lessor.

If the transfer of assets in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Company, as a lessee, continues to recognise the transferred assets and recognises a financial liability equal to the transfer income. For details of accounting treatment for financial liabilities, please see Note "III. (XII) Financial instruments".

(2) As a lessor

If the transfer of assets in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Company, as a lessor, accounts for asset purchase, and accounts for asset lease in accordance with policies in the aforementioned "2. The Company as a lessor"; if the transfer of assets in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Company, as a lessor, does not recognise the transferred assets, but recognises a financial asset equal to the transfer income. For details of accounting treatment for financial assets, please see Note "III. (XII) Financial instruments".



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXV) Asset backed securities

If the Company securitizes part of the accounts receivables and sells it to a special purpose entity, which then issues securities to investors, the transfer of these financial assets meets the conditions for derecognition. For the prerequisites for derecognition of financial assets, please refer to the aforementioned financial asset transfer. During the transfer process, the Company does not retain the rights and interests of the transferred financial assets and only provides collection services in accordance with the agreement. During the securitisation process, the difference between the book value of the derecognised financial assets and its consideration is recognised as a securitisation gain or loss and included in the current profit and loss.

(XXXVI) Discontinued operation

Discontinued operation refers to a component that meet one of the following conditions and can be distinguished separately and has been disposed of or classified by the Company as held for sale:

- (1) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- (2) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- (3) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)*****(XXXVI) Discontinued operation (Continued)***

The profits or losses from continuing operations and discontinued operations are presented in the income statement, respectively. The profits or losses from discontinued operations such as impairment losses and reversed amounts and the profits or losses of disposal shall be presented as the profits or losses from discontinued operations. For discontinued operations presented in the current period, the information originally presented as the profits or losses from continuing operations in the current financial statements shall be presented as the profits or losses from discontinued operations during comparable accounting periods again.

(XXXVII) Segment reporting

The Company will determine operation segment on the basis of the internal organisational structure, management requirements and internal report system, and determine reporting segment on the basis of operation segment, and disclose such segment information.

An operating segment is a component of the Company that meets the following conditions simultaneously: (1) the component is able to generate revenues and incur expenses from its ordinary activities; (2) whose operating results are regularly evaluated by the Company's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance; (3) for which the accounting information on financial position, operating results and cash flows is available to the Company. Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment if they have similar economic characteristics and meet specified conditions.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXVIII) Main Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates and judgments are assessed based on past experience and other factors (including reasonable predictions of future events in relevant circumstances). Estimates were continuously assessed and were based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that were considered to be justified in this context. Estimates and assumptions of a significant adjustment risk for the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next year are as follows:

1. *Estimated service life and net residual value of fixed assets*

The management of the Company confirms the estimated service life, net residual value and related depreciation costs based on the historical experience of the actual service life of the buildings, machinery and equipment with similar properties or functions. Management will adjust the depreciation costs for assets that have become obsolete, have been sold, or are no longer strategic, as well as for cases where the actual useful life differs from prior estimates. The actual economic life may differ from the expected useful life, and the actual net residual value may also differ from the expected one. Regular inspection of depreciable life, estimated net residual value may cause changes and changes in depreciation costs for future periods.

2. *Net realizable value of the inventory*

The net realizable value of the inventory is equal to the estimated selling price in the daily business activities minus the estimated cost to occur at completion, the estimated sales expenses, and related taxes and fees. The estimate is based on current market conditions and historical experience of producing and selling products of the same nature, which may change significantly by technological innovation, and the competitors' behavior in response to serious industry cycles. Management will reassess the estimate on the balance sheet date.

3. *Current period and deferred income tax*

The Company shall pay income tax in different jurisdictions and make significant judgments on the provision of income tax in each jurisdiction. In daily operations, the final determined tax involved in some transactions and calculations is uncertain. Considering the long- term nature and complexity of existing provisions, there will be differences between actual results and assumptions, and relevant assumptions will change in the future, thus affecting the determination of current income tax and deferred income tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(XXXVIII) Main Accounting Estimates and Judgments (Continued)

3. Current period and deferred income tax (Continued)

When the management believes that it is likely to deduct temporary difference or income tax loss with sufficient taxable profit in the future, the deferred income tax assets related to the temporary difference or income tax loss are recognised. When the expected result is different from that before, the difference will affect the recognition of deferred income tax assets and current income tax expenses, which are included in the current period of the estimated change.

4. Impairment of financial assets

The provisions for impairment of financial assets are calculated based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company makes assumptions and selects the calculated input values against the past account ages, existing market conditions and forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Note III. (XII) and Note III. (XIII) disclose information related to all key assumptions.

5. Impairment of non-financial assets

The management of the Company needs to make a judgment on the asset impairment on the balance sheet date, especially when evaluating long-term assets, including fixed assets, projects under construction, intangible assets, etc. The recoverable amount is the higher value between the net amount (fair value of the asset minus the disposal expense) and the present value of the expected future cash flow. The revaluation recoverable amount can be adjusted at each impairment test. Note III. (XXIII) disclose the relevant information.

(XXXIX) Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

None for this period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

IV. TAXATION

(I) Major tax categories and tax rates

Tax categories	Tax basis	Tax rate (%)
Value-added tax	The VAT payable is the difference between output tax (calculated based on sales of goods and taxable service income under the tax laws) and the deductible input tax of the period	13, 9, 6, 3, 1
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Based on value-added tax paid	7, 5
Educational surcharge and local education surcharge	Based on value-added tax paid	3, 2
Enterprise income tax	Based on taxable profits	15

(II) Important tax incentives and approvals

- On 23 April 2020, the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission jointly issued the Announcement on the Continuation of the Corporate Income Tax Policy for Western Development (Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission of [2020] No. 23), which specifies that "from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030, enterprises in the encouraged industries located in the western regions shall be subject to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15%. For the purpose of this article, enterprise in an encouraged industry means an enterprise whose main business is within the scope of industry projects set out in the Catalogue of Encouraged Industries in western regions and whose revenue from its main business accounts for 60% or more of its gross income." According to the Catalogue of Encouraged Industries in western China (2020 Edition) (Decree No. 40 of the National Development and Reform Commission, which came into force on 1 March 2021), "high-end and high-quality float glass, electronic glass, automobile and photovoltaic glass production and downstream deep processing" belongs to the encouraged industry in western regions. The Company, Xianyang IRICO Photovoltaic Glass Co., Ltd. ("Xianyang Photovoltaic") and IRICO Yan'an New Energy Co., Ltd. ("Yan'an New Energy"), the subsidiaries of the Company, fulfilled the conditions for preferential tax policy of the western development, was entitled to the preferential tax policy of the western development and shall be subject to a reduced corporate income tax rate at 15% during the Reporting Period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***IV. TAXATION (CONTINUED)****(II) Important tax incentives and approvals (Continued)**

2. On 29 October 2024, IRICO (Hefei) Photovoltaic Co., Ltd. ("Hefei Photovoltaic"), a subsidiary of the Company, was accredited as a High and New Technology Enterprise (Certificate No. GR202434001612) as approved by the Industry and Information Technology Department of Anhui Province, and the Department of Finance of Anhui Province, Anhui Provincial Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration, and has been entitled to a 15% preferential tax treatment for EIT, with a certificate valid for three years.
3. Xianyang Photovoltaic, a subsidiary of the Company, was accredited as a High and New Technology Enterprise (Certificate No. GR202561001225) as approved by the Industry and Information Technology Department of Shaanxi Province, the Department of Finance of Shaanxi Province and Shaanxi Provincial Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration on 19 December 2025, and has been entitled to a 15% preferential tax treatment for EIT and the validity period of the certificate is three years.
4. Yan'an New Energy, a subsidiary of the Company, was accredited as a High and New Technology Enterprise (Certificate No. GR202561002150) as approved by the Industry and Information Technology Department of Shaanxi Province, the Department of Finance of Shaanxi Province and Shaanxi Provincial Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration on 19 December 2025, and has been entitled to a 15% preferential tax treatment for EIT and the validity period of the certificate is three years.
5. Jiangxi IRICO Photovoltaic Co., Ltd. ("Jiangxi Photovoltaic"), a subsidiary of the Company, was accredited as a High and New Technology Enterprise (Certificate No. GR202336000178) as approved by the Science and Technology Department of Jiangxi Province, the Department of Finance of Jiangxi Province and Jiangxi Provincial Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration on 12 November 2023, and has been entitled to a 15% preferential tax treatment for EIT and the validity period of the certificate is three years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

IV. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(II) **Important tax incentives and approvals (Continued)**

6. Hefei Photovoltaic, Yan'an New Energy, Xianyang Photovoltaic and Jiangxi Photovoltaic, subsidiaries of the Company, pursuant to the Notice on Further Improvement of the Policy of Weighted Pretax Deduction on Research and Development Expenses (Announcement of Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration No. 7 of 2023), are required to deduct 100% of the amount actually incurred which shall be deducted before tax payment, in addition to the deduction as prescribed to the extent of the amount actually incurred since 1 January 2023, where the research and development expenses incurred by an enterprise in research and development activities do not form intangible assets and are included in the current period's profit or loss; and make pre-tax amortisation based on 200% of the costs of the intangible assets since 1 January 2023 where intangible assets are formed.
7. According to the "Announcement on Further Increasing the Strength of the Implementation of Policy of VAT Ending Withholding Tax Refund" (Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation No. 14 of 2022), Hefei Photovoltaic, Yan'an New Energy and Jiangxi Photovoltaic, subsidiaries of the Company, expand the scope of the policy on full monthly refund of incremental retained tax credits for advanced manufacturing industries to eligible manufacturing industries and other industries, and provide a one-time refund of retained tax credits for enterprises in manufacturing industries and other industries to support the development of small and micro enterprises and manufacturing industries, boost the confidence of market players, stimulate the vitality of market players, and increase the strength of the VAT refund policy for "manufacturing" and other VAT credits at the end of the period. Eligible enterprises in manufacturing and other industries shall apply to the competent tax authorities for refunding the incremental retained tax credits starting from the tax declaration period in April 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(I) Monetary funds**

Items	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Cash on hand		
Bank deposit	526,281,074.10	256,055,163.22
Other monetary funds	80,970,597.23	53,344,911.22
Deposits with finance company	11,293,331.82	12,929,054.72
Total	618,545,003.15	322,329,129.16
Of which: Total deposits outside the Mainland		

Restrictions on the use of monetary funds at the end of the period

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Security deposit for bills and letter of credit and guarantees	30,541,523.08	53,344,911.22
Pledged certificates of deposit	50,429,074.15	
Total	80,970,597.23	53,344,911.22

Note: At the end of the period, except for the above-mentioned restrictions on the use of monetary funds, there are no other restrictions on the use and potential recovery risks due to mortgage, pledge or freezing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Bills receivable

1. Bills receivable by category

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Bank acceptance bills	533,688,800.98	715,449,048.56
Finance company acceptance bills		
Commercial acceptance bills	55,024,984.28	60,830,209.17
Subtotal	588,713,785.26	776,279,257.73
Less: provision for bad debts		
Total	588,713,785.26	776,279,257.73

2. Bills receivable endorsed or discounted at the end of the period but not yet due on the balance sheet date

Item	Amount derecognized at the end of the period	Amount not derecognized at the end of the period
Bank acceptance bills		431,454,182.13
Commercial acceptance bills		8,248,927.52
Total		439,703,109.65

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Bills receivable (Continued)

3. Classified disclosure by provision for bad debt method

Category	Book balance		30 June 2026 Provision for bad debts		Carrying amount
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Bills receivables for which provision for bad debts by individual	588,713,785.26	100.00			588,713,785.26
Bills receivables for which provision for bad debts by portfolio	533,688,800.98	90.65			533,688,800.98
Including: Bank acceptance bills portfolio					
Finance company acceptance bills portfolio					
Commercial acceptance bills portfolio	55,024,984.28	9.35			55,024,984.28
Total	588,713,785.26	100.00			588,713,785.26

Category	Book balance		31 December 2025 Provision for bad debts		Carrying amount
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Bills receivables for which provision for bad debts by individual					
Bills receivables for which provision for bad debts by portfolio	776,279,257.73	100.00			776,279,257.73
Including: Bank acceptance bills portfolio	715,449,048.56	92.16			715,449,048.56
Finance company acceptance bills portfolio					
Commercial acceptance bills portfolio	60,830,209.17	7.84			60,830,209.17
Total	776,279,257.73	100.00			776,279,257.73

(2) Bills receivables for which provision for bad debts by portfolio

Portfolio	Book balance	30 June 2026		Book balance	31 December 2025	
		Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)		Provision for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)
Bank acceptance bills portfolio	533,688,800.98			715,449,048.56		
Finance company acceptance bills portfolio						
Commercial acceptance bills portfolio	55,024,984.28			60,830,209.17		
Total	588,713,785.26			776,279,257.73		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(III) Trade receivables

1. Shown by aging

Aging	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Within 1 year		
Including: 0–6 months (inclusive)	717,203,249.44	1,050,675,661.96
7–12 months (inclusive)	142,783,555.40	102,383,501.55
Subtotal for within 1 year	859,986,804.84	1,153,059,163.51
1–2 years (inclusive)	79,705,483.27	33,558,849.22
2–3 years (inclusive)	2,433,965.35	440,837.22
Over 3 years	5,180,734.29	5,517,713.28
Subtotal	947,306,987.75	1,192,576,563.23
Less: Provision for bad debts	28,977,196.70	14,779,418.26
Total	918,329,791.05	1,177,797,144.97

Note: The aging of trade receivables is disclosed by aging based on the recording date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(III) Trade receivables (Continued)

2. Disclosed according to the method of provision for bad debts

Category	Book balance		30 June 2026 Allowance for bad debts		Carrying amount
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Trade receivables with allowance for bad debts made on individual basis	496,731.45	0.05	496,731.45	100.00	
Trade receivables with allowance for bad debts made on group basis	946,810,256.30	99.95	28,480,465.25	3.01	918,329,791.05
Including: By aging	933,151,230.69	98.51	28,480,465.25	3.05	904,670,765.44
By low credit risk portfolio	13,659,025.61	1.44			13,659,025.61
Total	947,306,987.75	100.00	28,977,196.70	3.06	918,329,791.05

Category	Book balance		31 December 2025 Allowance for bad debts		Carrying amount
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Trade receivables with allowance for bad debts made on individual basis	496,731.45	0.04	496,731.45	100.00	
Trade receivables with allowance for bad debts made on group basis	1,192,079,831.78	99.96	14,282,686.81	1.20	1,177,797,144.97
Including: By aging	1,180,749,591.41	99.01	14,282,686.81	1.21	1,166,466,904.60
By low credit risk portfolio	11,330,240.37	0.95			11,330,240.37
Total	1,192,576,563.23	100.00	14,779,418.26	1.24	1,177,797,144.97

- (1) Trade receivables that are subject to allowance for bad debts estimated at the end of the period on individual basis:

Name	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)	Reasons
Zhejiang Yuhui Sunshine Energy Co., Ltd. (浙江昱輝陽光能源有限公司)	496,731.45	496,731.45	100.00	Expected to be irrecoverable
Total	496,731.45	496,731.45	100.00	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(III) Trade receivables (Continued)

2. Disclosed according to the method of provision for bad debts (Continued)

(2) Accounts receivables that are subject to provision for bad debts on credit risk characteristics

① Group 1: by aging

Aging	Book balance	30 June 2026	Appropriation proportion (%)	Book balance	31 December 2025	Appropriation proportion (%)
		Allowance for bad debts			Allowance for bad debts	
0-6 months (inclusive)	713,560,260.98			1,048,152,891.58		
7-12 months (inclusive)	140,260,785.02	1,402,607.85	1.00	100,037,966.94	1,000,379.67	1.00
1-2 years (inclusive)	74,646,181.85	22,393,854.56	30.00	27,537,751.06	8,261,325.31	30.00
2-3 years (inclusive)						
Over 3 years	4,684,002.84	4,684,002.84	100.00	5,020,981.83	5,020,981.83	100.00
Total	933,151,230.69	28,480,465.25	3.05	1,180,749,591.41	14,282,686.81	1.21

② Group 2: low credit risk portfolio

Portfolio	Book balance	30 June 2026	Appropriation proportion (%)	Book balance	31 December 2025	Appropriation proportion (%)
		Allowance for bad debts			Allowance for bad debts	
Low credit risk portfolio	13,659,025.61			11,330,240.37		
Total	13,659,025.61			11,330,240.37		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(III) Trade receivables (Continued)****3. Allowances for bad debts**

Category	31 December 2025	Provision	Changes during the period			30 June 2026
			Recovered or reversed	Written off	Other changes	
Accounts receivables that are subject to allowance for bad debts estimated on individual basis	496,731.45					496,731.45
Accounts receivables that are subject to provision for bad debts on group basis	14,282,686.81	14,197,778.44				28,480,465.25
Including: By aging	14,282,686.81	14,197,778.44				28,480,465.25
Total	14,779,418.26	14,197,778.44				28,977,196.70

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(III) Trade receivables (Continued)

4. Top five accounts receivable and contract assets according to closing balance of debtors

Name	Balance at 30 June 2026	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets balance	Percentage of total closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Zhejiang Aikosolar Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江爱旭太阳能科技有限公司)	131,872,472.35		131,872,472.35	13.92	
Hefei GCL System Integration New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (合肥协鑫集成新能源科技有限公司)	101,379,770.01		101,379,770.01	10.70	
Funing GCL Integration Technology Co., Ltd.* (阜宁协鑫集成科技有限公司)	92,406,535.89		92,406,535.89	9.75	235,649.88
Shangrao Guangxin Jingke Photovoltaic Manufacturing Co., Ltd.* (上饶市广信区晶科光伏製造有限公司)	88,086,758.66		88,086,758.66	9.30	
DAS Solar Co., Ltd. (一道新能源科技股份有限公司)	79,611,673.03		79,611,673.03	8.40	19,829,956.17
Total	493,357,209.94		493,357,209.94	52.07	20,065,606.05

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(III) Trade receivables (Continued)***5. The situation of overdue accounts receivable at the end of the period*

Item	30 June 2026
Accounts receivable not overdue and not impaired	494,915,854.87
Accounts receivable overdue and not impaired	232,303,431.72
Accounts receivable overdue and impaired	220,087,701.16
Total	947,306,987.75

As of 30 June 2026, the information on the impairment of accounts receivable and the Company's exposure to credit risk and foreign currency risk is set out in Note X.

As at 30 June 2026, the carrying amounts of accounts receivable equalled their fair values.

The basis of accounts receivable aging analysis is set out in Note III. (XIII).

(IV) Receivables financing*1. Receivables financing by category*

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Bills receivable	181,873,379.13	57,957,822.73
Accounts receivable		
Total	181,873,379.13	57,957,822.73

2. Receivables financing pledged at the end of the period

Item	Amount pledged at the end of the period
Bank acceptance bills	78,022,045.59
Commercial acceptance bills	
Total	78,022,045.59

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IV) Receivables financing (Continued)

3. Receivables financing endorsed or discounted at the end of the period but not yet due on the balance sheet date

Item	Amount derecognized at the end of the period	Amount not derecognized at the end of the period
Bank acceptance bills	486,570,749.49	
Commercial acceptance bills		
Total	486,570,749.49	

4. Changes in receivables financing for the period and changes in fair value

Item	31 December 2025	New grants for the period	Derecognition for the period	Other changes	30 June 2026	Accumulated allowance for losses recognized in other comprehensive income
Bills receivable	57,957,822.73	738,043,645.40	614,128,089.00		181,873,379.13	
Accounts receivable						
Total	57,957,822.73	738,043,645.40	614,128,089.00		181,873,379.13	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(V) Prepayments

1. Prepayments stated according to aging

Aging	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year (inclusive)	64,686,715.13	94.79	60,888,834.78	94.79
1-2 years (inclusive)	208,758.90	0.31	13,176.38	0.02
2-3 years (inclusive)	3,259,958.10	4.78	3,333,181.13	5.19
Over 3 years	84,200.00	0.12		
Total	68,239,632.13	100.00	64,235,192.29	100.00

Significant prepayments aged over 1 year

Creditor	Debtor	Balance at	Aging	Reason for unsettlement
		30 June 2026		
Hefei Photovoltaic	Hefei Xincheng Holding Group Co., Ltd.* (合肥鑫城控股集团有限公司)	3,250,000.00	2-3 years	Not settled
Total		3,250,000.00		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(V) Prepayments (Continued)

2. Top five entities in terms of prepayments at the end of the period categorized by payee

Name	Balance at 30 June 2026	Percentage of closing balance of total prepayments (%)
Henan Jindadi Chemical Co., Ltd. (河南金大地化工有限責任公司)	33,466,350.30	49.04
Hefei Heyan China Resources Gas Co., Ltd.* (合肥合燃華潤燃氣有限 公司)	21,003,390.24	30.78
State Grid Anhui Electric Power Company Limited Hefei Power Supply Company* (國網安徽省電力有限公司合肥供電 公司)	3,573,881.23	5.24
Hefei Xincheng Holding Group Co., Ltd. (合肥鑫城控股集團有限 公司)	3,250,000.00	4.76
Inner Mongolia Yujing Technology Co., Ltd.* (內蒙古玉晶科技有限公司)	2,749,425.60	4.03
Total	64,043,047.37	93.85

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(VI) Other receivables**

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Interest payable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	69,214,669.19	29,512,729.02
Total	69,214,669.19	29,512,729.02

1. Other receivables**(1) Other receivables disclosed by aging**

Aging	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Within 1 year		
Including: 0-6 months (inclusive)	47,356,138.03	6,892,438.01
7-12 months (inclusive)		
Subtotal for within 1 year	47,356,138.03	6,892,438.01
1-2 years (inclusive)	10,335,750.00	11,059,892.65
2-3 years (inclusive)		
Over 3 years	11,522,781.16	11,777,641.16
Subtotal	69,214,669.19	29,729,971.82
Less: Provision for bad debts		217,242.80
Total	69,214,669.19	29,512,729.02

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

1. Other receivables (Continued)

(2) Disclosure by nature of amount

Nature	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
By deposits, margins and reserves	52,047,531.16	22,113,391.16
By trading receivables and other receivables	17,167,138.03	7,616,580.66
Subtotal	69,214,669.19	29,729,971.82
Less: Provision for bad debts		217,242.80
Total	69,214,669.19	29,512,729.02

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

1. Other receivables (Continued)

(3) Disclosure by provision for bad debt method

	30 June 2026				
	Book balance		Allowance for bad debts		
Category	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	Carrying amount
Other receivables with allowance for bad debts made on individual basis					
Other receivables with allowance for bad debts made on group basis	69,214,669.19	100.00			69,214,669.19
Including: By aging	17,167,138.03	24.80			17,167,138.03
Deposits, margins and reserves	52,047,531.16	75.20			52,047,531.16
Total	69,214,669.19	100.00			69,214,669.19

(3) Disclosure by provision for bad debt method

Category	31 December 2025				Carrying amount
	Book balance		Allowance for bad debts		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Other receivables with allowance for bad debts made on individual basis					
Other receivables with allowance for bad debts made on group basis	29,729,971.82	100.00	217,242.80	0.73	29,512,729.02
Including: By aging	7,616,580.66	25.62	217,242.80	2.85	7,399,337.86
Deposits, margins and reserves	22,113,391.16	74.38			22,113,391.16
Total	29,729,971.82	100.00	217,242.80	0.73	29,512,729.02

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

1. Other receivables (Continued)

(3) Disclosure by provision for bad debt method (Continued)

Other receivables for which provision for bad debts are made according to the combination of credit risk characteristics

① Group 1: by aging

Aging	Book balance	30 June 2026 Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)	Book balance	31 December 2025 Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)
0 to 6 months	17,167,138.03			6,892,438.01		
7-12 months (inclusive)						
1-2 years (inclusive)				724,142.65	217,242.80	30.00
2-3 years (inclusive)						
Over 3 years						
Total	17,167,138.03			7,616,580.66	217,242.80	2.85

② Group 2: deposits, margins and reserves

Portfolio	Book balance	30 June 2026 Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)	Book balance	31 December 2025 Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)
Deposits, margins and reserves	52,047,531.16			22,113,391.16		
Total	52,047,531.16			22,113,391.16		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(VI) Other receivables (Continued)****1. Other receivables (Continued)****(4) Allowances for bad debts**

	Stage I ECL for the following 12 months	Stage II Lifetime ECL (without credit impairment)	Stage III Lifetime ECL (with credit impairment)	Total
Allowances for bad debts				
Balance at 31 December 2025	217,242.80			217,242.80
Balance at 31 December 2025 during the period				
- Transferred to Stage II				
- Transferred to Stage III				
- Reversed to Stage II				
- Reversed to Stage I				
Provision in the period	-217,242.80			-217,242.80
Reversed in the period				
Charged off in the period				
Written off in the period				
Other changes				
Balance at 30 June 2026				

(5) Change in book balance

	Stage I ECL for the following 12 months	Stage II Lifetime ECL (without credit impairment)	Stage III Lifetime ECL (with credit impairment)	Total
Book balance				
Balance at 31 December 2025	29,729,971.82			29,729,971.82
Balance at 31 December 2025 during the period				
- Transferred to Stage II				
- Transferred to Stage III				
- Reversed to Stage II				
- Reversed to Stage I				
Addition in the period	64,788,342.00			64,788,342.00
Derecognition in the period	25,303,644.63			25,303,644.63
Other changes				
Balance at 30 June 2026	69,214,669.19			69,214,669.19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(VI) Other receivables (Continued)

1. Other receivables (Continued)

(6) Top five other account receivables according to closing balance of debtors

Name	Nature of payment	Balance at 30 June 2026	Aging	Percentage of total closing balance of other receivables (%)	Balance of allowance for bad debts
Ningbo Chengji Energy Trading Co., Ltd. (寧波城際能源貿易有限公司)	Deposits	30,000,000.00	0 to 6 months	43.34	
Shangrao Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion and Services Bureau* (上饒經濟技術開發區投資促進服務局)	Current accounts	15,542,666.66	0 to 6 months	22.46	
Shangrao Anxin Development Co., Ltd.* (上饒市安信發展有限公司)	Deposits	10,320,000.00	1-2 years	14.91	
Xiayang City Qindu District State-owned Investment Company* (咸陽市秦都區國有投資公司)	Deposits	10,000,000.00	Over 3 years	14.45	
Hefei Xinzhan Urban Operations and Development Group Co., Ltd.* (合肥新站城市運營發展集團有限公司)	Security deposit	189,000.00	0 to 6 months	0.27	
Total		66,051,666.66		95.43	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(VII) Inventories

1. Categories of inventories

Item	Book balance	30 June 2026	Carrying amount	Book balance	31 December 2025	Carrying amount
		Provision for impairment/ provision for contract performance costs			Provision for impairment/ provision for contract performance costs	
Raw materials	82,612,341.88	25,243,095.85	57,369,246.03	47,890,216.86	1,722,819.91	46,167,396.95
Revolving materials and others	5,200,797.13	710,212.15	4,490,584.98	5,630,446.03	710,212.15	4,920,233.88
Semi-finished goods and work in-process	9,569,969.91	3,422,607.14	6,147,362.77	7,236,354.95	1,416,139.45	5,820,215.50
Goods in stock	246,665,381.15	83,113,213.65	163,552,167.50	247,390,923.02	73,438,031.32	173,952,891.70
Goods in transit	93,827,933.80	24,742,016.34	69,085,917.46	96,457,183.26	11,956,480.41	84,500,702.85
Total	437,876,423.87	137,231,145.13	300,645,278.74	404,605,124.12	89,243,683.24	315,361,440.88

2. Changes in provision for impairment of inventories and provision for contract performance costs

Item	31 December 2025	Increase for the period		Decrease for the period		30 June 2026
		Provision	Others	Reversal or write-off	Others	
Raw materials	1,722,819.91	24,958,572.79		1,438,296.85		25,243,095.85
Revolving materials and others	710,212.15					710,212.15
Semi-finished goods and work in-process	1,416,139.45	3,386,882.00		1,380,414.31		3,422,607.14
Goods in stock	73,438,031.32	33,110,397.58		23,435,215.25		83,113,213.65
Goods in transit	11,956,480.41	22,843,287.59		10,057,751.66		24,742,016.34
Total	89,243,683.24	84,299,139.96		36,311,678.07		137,231,145.13

Note: The decrease in the provision for depreciation of goods in stock for the period is written off.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(VIII) Non-current assets due within 1 year

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Certificates of deposit due within 1 year	250,277,777.78	50,277,777.78
Total	250,277,777.78	50,277,777.78

(IX) Other current assets

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Input VAT deductible	47,044,737.30	44,229,745.80
Deferred expenses	2,640,595.30	10,708,585.66
Total	49,685,332.60	54,938,331.46

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(X) Other investments in equity instruments

Details of other investment in equity instruments

Item	31 December 2025	Addition of investment	Reduction of investment	Changes in the period Gains recognized in other comprehensive income for the period	Loss recognized in other comprehensive income for the period	Others	30 June 2026
Shaanxi IRICO Electronics Glass Co., Ltd. (陕西彩虹电 子玻璃有限公司)	99,046,617.20						99,046,617.20
IRICO Display Devices Co., Ltd. (彩虹显示器件股份有限 公司)	229,588,117.77			367,906,999.20			597,495,116.97
Total	328,634,734.97			367,906,999.20			696,541,734.17

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(X) Other investments in equity instruments (Continued)

Details of other investment in equity instruments (Continued)

Item	Dividend income recognized in the current period	Accumulated gains recognized in other comprehensive income	Accumulated loss recognized in other comprehensive income	Reasons for designating as financial assets at fair values through other comprehensive income
Shaanxi IRICO Electronics Glass Co., Ltd. (陕西彩虹 电子玻璃有限公司)			3,969,640.61	Equity instrument investment not held for trading
IRICO Display Devices Co., Ltd. (彩虹显示器件股份 有限公司)	2,476,297.11	217,133,630.65		Equity instrument investment not held for trading
Total	2,476,297.11	217,133,630.65	3,969,640.61	

Note 1: As at 30 June 2026, the Company held a total of 35,375,673 shares of IRICO Display Devices Co., Ltd.

Note 2: As at 30 June 2026, the Company held a shareholding of 7.2953% in Shaanxi IRICO Electronics Glass Co., Ltd.

(XI) Fixed assets

Category	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Fixed assets	3,594,029,291.24	3,645,837,646.25
Fixed assets liquidation	2,221,041.60	93,893.69
Total	3,596,250,332.84	3,645,931,539.94

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XI) Fixed assets (Continued)****1. Fixed assets****(1) Details of fixed assets**

Item	Buildings and structures	Machine and equipment	Transportation tools	Office equipment and others	Total
I. Original carrying amount					
1. 31 December 2025	912,064,409.77	3,407,378,389.63	13,965,302.93	5,470,903.56	4,338,879,005.89
2. Increase for the period	2,004,679.17	101,099,733.96		146,371.69	103,250,784.82
(1) Purchase				146,371.69	146,371.69
(2) Transferred from construction in progress	2,004,679.17	101,099,733.96			103,104,413.13
3. Decrease for the period		2,360,340.80			2,360,340.80
(1) Disposal or retirement		2,360,340.80			2,360,340.80
4. 30 June 2026	914,069,088.94	3,506,117,782.79	13,965,302.93	5,617,275.25	4,439,769,449.91
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. 31 December 2025	183,228,857.51	497,688,032.26	7,833,680.20	3,299,688.34	692,050,258.31
2. Increase for the period	15,745,879.54	136,054,861.49	723,767.10	407,483.79	152,931,991.92
(1) Provision	15,745,879.54	136,054,861.49	723,767.10	407,483.79	152,931,991.92
3. Decrease for the period		233,192.89			233,192.89
(1) Disposal or retirement		233,192.89			233,192.89
4. 30 June 2026	198,974,737.05	633,509,700.86	8,557,447.30	3,707,172.13	844,749,057.34
III. Provision for impairment					
1. 31 December 2025			991,101.33		991,101.33
2. Increase for the period					
3. Decrease for the period					
4. 30 June 2026			991,101.33		991,101.33
IV. Carrying amount					
1. 30 June 2026	715,094,351.89	2,872,608,081.93	4,416,754.30	1,910,103.12	3,594,029,291.24
2. 31 December 2025	728,835,552.26	2,909,690,357.37	5,140,521.40	2,171,215.22	3,645,837,646.25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XI) Fixed assets (Continued)

1. Fixed assets (Continued)
- (2) Fixed assets leased out through operating leases as at 30 June 2026

Category	30 June 2026
Buildings and structures	34,026,770.74
Total	34,026,770.74

- (3) Details of fixed assets of which title of certificates had not been obtained as at 30 June 2026

Item	30 June 2026	Reasons for having not obtained the title of certificates
Buildings and structures	39,577,138.75	The title of certificate of Hefei Photovoltaic is in progress
Total	39,577,138.75	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XI) Fixed assets (Continued)***2. Disposal of fixed assets*

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Machine and equipment	2,221,041.60	93,893.69
Total	2,221,041.60	93,893.69

3. Other explanation

Located in Mainland China	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Medium-term (10–50 years)	3,113,519,081.01	3,017,288,658.54
Short-term (within 10 years)	482,731,251.83	628,548,987.71
Total	3,596,250,332.84	3,645,837,646.25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XII) Construction in progress

Category		30 June 2026		31 December 2025		
Construction in progress		793,522,311.90		861,929,453.62		
Construction materials						
Total		793,522,311.90		861,929,453.62		
1. Construction in progress						
(1) Construction in progress						
Item	Book balance	30 June 2026 Provision for impairment	Carrying amount	Book balance	31 December 2025 Provision for impairment	Carrying amount
Upgrade project for green and high-quality of glass in Hefei Photovoltaic (合肥光伏玻璃綠色與高質量提升改造項目)	786,836,713.41		786,836,713.41	817,463,889.09		817,463,889.09
Construction project for specialized industrial natural gas pipeline in Yan'an New Energy (延安新能產業專用天然氣管線建設項目)				20,952,245.45		20,952,245.45
Other items	6,685,598.49		6,685,598.49	23,513,319.08		23,513,319.08
Total	793,522,311.90		793,522,311.90	861,929,453.62		861,929,453.62

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XII) Construction in progress (Continued)

2. Movements of significant construction in progress

Item	Budgeted amount	31 December 2025	Increase for the period	Amount transferred in fixed assets for the period	Other decrease for the period	30 June 2026
Total		817,463,889.09	18,132,276.64	48,759,452.32		786,836,713.41
Upgrade project for green and high-quality of glass in Hefei Photovoltaic (合肥光伏玻璃綠色與高質量提升改造項目)	1,320,090,000.00	817,463,889.09	18,132,276.64	48,759,452.32		786,836,713.41

Item	Accumulated investment in project as a percentage of total budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated amount of interest capitalized	Of which: amount of interest capitalized for the period	Interest capitalized rate for the period (%)	Source of funds
Total						
Upgrade project for green and high-quality of glass in Hefei Photovoltaic (合肥光伏玻璃綠色與高質量提升改造項目)	63.30	63.30				Self-raised funds

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XIII) Right-of-use assets

Item	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
I. Original carrying amount			
1. 31 December 2025	347,100,577.94	11,412,145.42	358,512,723.36
2. Increase for the period			
3. Decrease for the period	34,106,219.27		34,106,219.27
(1) Disposal	34,106,219.27		34,106,219.27
4. 30 June 2026	312,994,358.67	11,412,145.42	324,406,504.09
II. Accumulated depreciation			
1. 31 December 2025	107,894,502.98	3,804,048.48	111,698,551.46
2. Increase for the period	21,594,386.70	1,902,024.24	23,496,410.94
(1) Provision	21,594,386.70	1,902,024.24	23,496,410.94
3. Decrease for the period	5,977,687.91		5,977,687.91
(1) Disposal	5,977,687.91		5,977,687.91
4. 30 June 2026	123,511,201.77	5,706,072.72	129,217,274.49
III. Provision for impairment			
1. 31 December 2025			
2. Increase for the period			
3. Decrease for the period			
4. 30 June 2026			
IV. Carrying amount			
1. 30 June 2026	189,483,156.90	5,706,072.70	195,189,229.60
2. 31 December 2025	239,206,074.96	7,608,096.94	246,814,171.90

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XIV) Intangible assets

Item	Land use rights	Software	Total
I. Original carrying amount			
1. 31 December 2025	211,704,356.20	4,820,313.04	216,524,669.24
2. Increase for the period			
3. Decrease for the period		3,691,936.75	3,691,936.75
(1) Disposal		3,691,936.75	3,691,936.75
4. 30 June 2026	211,704,356.20	1,128,376.29	212,832,732.49
II. Accumulated amortization			
1. 31 December 2025	51,940,273.92	4,268,016.02	56,208,289.94
2. Increase for the period	2,125,947.66	144,077.49	2,270,025.15
(1) Provision	2,125,947.66	144,077.49	2,270,025.15
3. Decrease for the period		3,691,936.75	3,691,936.75
(1) Disposal		3,691,936.75	3,691,936.75
4. 30 June 2026	54,066,221.58	720,156.76	54,786,378.34
III. Provision for impairment			
1. 31 December 2025			
2. Increase for the period			
3. Decrease for the period			
4. 30 June 2026			
IV. Carrying amount			
1. 30 June 2026	157,638,134.62	408,219.53	158,046,354.15
2. 31 December 2025	159,764,082.28	552,297.02	160,316,379.30

Details of fixed assets of which title of certificates had not been obtained as at 30 June 2026

Item	Carrying amount	Reasons for having not obtained the title of certificates
Land use rights	1,359,497.00	Under application
Total	1,359,497.00	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XV) Long-term deferred expenses

Category	31 December 2025	Increase for the period	Amortization for the period	Other decreases	30 June 2026
Building and other renovation projects	19,153,944.44	460,800.00	2,962,314.28		16,652,430.16
Equipment modification projects	1,790,796.68		39,257.52		1,751,539.16
Other projects	99,244.94		25,890.02		73,354.92
Total	21,043,986.06	460,800.00	3,027,461.82		18,477,324.24

(XVI) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

- Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities which are not offset

Item	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
	Deferred income tax assets/ liabilities	Deductible/ Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax assets/ liabilities	Deductible/ Taxable temporary differences
Deferred income tax assets:				
Recognition of deferred income tax assets for leases	29,047,055.42	193,647,036.10	36,039,932.41	240,266,216.09
Subtotal	29,047,055.42	193,647,036.10	36,039,932.41	240,266,216.09
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Recognition of deferred income tax liabilities for leases	29,278,384.45	195,189,229.60	37,022,125.79	246,814,171.90
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	32,570,044.60	217,133,630.65		
Subtotal	61,848,429.05	412,322,860.25	37,022,125.79	246,814,171.90

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XVI) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities (Continued)****2. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities stated on a net basis after offsetting**

Item	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
	Offset amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities	Balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after offsetting	Offset amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities	Balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after offsetting
Deferred income tax assets	29,047,055.42		36,039,932.41	
Deferred income tax liabilities	29,047,055.42	32,801,373.63	36,039,932.41	982,193.38

3. Breakdown of unrecognised deferred income tax assets

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Deductible temporary differences	317,670,312.42	404,886,080.30
Deductible losses	1,147,513,888.78	1,336,444,847.17
Total	1,465,184,201.20	1,741,330,927.47

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XVI) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities (Continued)

4. Deductible losses that are not recognised as deferred income tax assets will expire in the following years

Year	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	Remark
2026		188,930,958.39	
2027	228,568,905.70	228,568,905.70	
2028 and subsequent years	918,944,983.08	918,944,983.08	
Total	1,147,513,888.78	1,336,444,847.17	

(XVII) Other non-current assets

Item	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Book balance	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount	Book balance	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount
Fixed deposit receipt				200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
Prepayment for long-term assets	47,342.00		47,342.00			
Total	47,342.00		47,342.00	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XVIII) Assets with restricted ownership or right to use

Item	Book balance	Book value	30 June 2026	Restrictions
			Restricted type	
Accounts receivable	38,300,000.00	38,300,000.00	Accounts Receivable from Easy Funding (融易達) business	Be restricted
Monetary funds	80,970,597.23	80,970,597.23	Notes and margins, pledged time deposit	Be restricted
Bills receivable	439,703,109.65	439,703,109.65	Pledged notes, endorsed but not matured and discounted but not yet matured	Be restricted
Receivables financing	78,022,045.59	78,022,045.59	Pledged notes	Be restricted
Non-current assets due within one year	250,277,777.78	250,277,777.78	Pledged time deposit	Be restricted
Fixed assets	1,306,626,498.93	1,306,626,498.93	Secured borrowings	Be restricted
Total	2,193,900,029.18	2,193,900,029.18		

Item	Book balance	Book value	31 December 2025	Restrictions
			Restricted type	
Accounts receivable	40,450,000.00	40,450,000.00	Accounts Receivable from Easy Funding (融易達) business	Be restricted
Monetary funds	53,344,911.22	53,344,911.22	Notes and margins, pledged time deposit	Be restricted
Bills receivable	687,241,688.15	687,241,688.15	Pledged notes, endorsed but not matured	Be restricted
Receivables financing	40,619,751.10	40,619,751.10	Pledged notes	Be restricted
Non-current assets due within one year	50,277,777.78	50,277,777.78	Pledged time deposit	Be restricted
Fixed assets	1,377,301,410.07	1,377,301,410.07	Secured borrowings	Be restricted
Other non-current assets	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	Pledged time deposit	Be restricted
Total	2,449,235,538.32	2,449,235,538.32		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XIX) Short-term borrowings

1. Categories of short-term borrowings

Conditions of borrowing	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Mortgage borrowings		
Pledged borrowings		
Guaranteed borrowings	828,300,000.00	1,177,124,584.97
Credit borrowings	1,707,067,012.95	1,359,166,734.48
Total	<u>2,535,367,012.95</u>	<u>2,536,291,319.45</u>

(XX) Bills payable

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Bank acceptance bills	483,009,694.84	472,943,983.50
Total	<u>483,009,694.84</u>	<u>472,943,983.50</u>

(XXI) Accounts payable

1. Accounts payable shown by aging

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Within 1 year (inclusive)	432,910,914.37	356,962,270.69
1 to 2 years (inclusive)	80,338,642.75	134,805,881.41
2 to 3 years (inclusive)	71,348,131.26	78,342,686.99
Over 3 years	20,393,075.67	16,582,533.39
Total	<u>604,990,764.05</u>	<u>586,693,372.48</u>

Note: These accounts payables are disclosed by aging based on the recording date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXI) Accounts payable (Continued)***2. Significant accounts payable aged over 1 year or overdue*

Creditors	Balance as at 30 June 2026	Reasons for outstanding or non-carried forward
Qinhuangdao Tucheng Glass Technology Co., Ltd. (秦皇島圖成玻璃技術有限公司)	18,897,787.59	Not settled
Luoyang Mountain Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd. (洛陽名特智能設備股份有限公司)	12,632,743.36	Not settled
Anhui Yinrui Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. (安徽銀銳智能科技股份有限公司)	10,722,051.34	Not settled
Total	<u>42,252,582.29</u>	

3. Accounts payable by nature

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Payable for equipment	169,351,524.77	251,172,015.25
Payable for materials	339,255,955.04	242,409,216.29
Payable for transportation	48,164,793.93	51,287,553.85
Payable for construction	2,861,574.00	9,483,665.26
Payable for services	42,615,761.55	32,200,294.72
Others	2,741,154.76	140,627.11
Total	<u>604,990,764.05</u>	<u>586,693,372.48</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XXII) Receipts in advance

1. Receipts in advance shown by aging

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Within 1 year (inclusive)	88.27	184,798.18
Total	88.27	184,798.18

(XXIII) Contract liabilities

1. Categories of contract liabilities

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Payment for goods	3,230,628.77	1,328,167.07
Total	3,230,628.77	1,328,167.07

Note: The Company accounts for the receipts in advance from customers for goods based on goods sales contracts as contract liabilities, and the related contract liabilities are recognised as sales revenue when the control of the goods is transferred to the customer. 69.53% of the advance payment from customers for goods at the beginning of the year have all been recognised as revenue in the current year, and the contract liabilities at the end of the period are expected to be recognised as revenue from July to December 2026.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXIV) Employee benefits payable***1. Categories of employee benefits payable is shown as follows*

Item	31 December 2025	Increase for the period	Decrease for the period	30 June 2026
Short-term benefits	16,242,492.28	105,724,440.78	113,758,955.43	8,207,977.63
Post-employment benefits-defined contribution scheme		11,239,123.75	11,239,123.75	
Termination benefits		144,961.80	144,961.80	
Total	<u>16,242,492.28</u>	<u>117,108,526.33</u>	<u>125,143,040.98</u>	<u>8,207,977.63</u>

2. Short-term benefits are shown as follows

Item	31 December 2025	Increase for the period	Decrease for the period	30 June 2026
Salaries, bonuses, allowance and subsidies	14,560,529.03	83,830,010.17	91,980,590.98	6,409,948.22
Staff welfare		5,259,301.68	5,259,301.68	
Social insurance		5,395,997.27	5,395,997.27	
Including: Medical insurance		4,488,478.14	4,488,478.14	
Work-related injury insurance		739,089.37	739,089.37	
Maternity insurance		168,429.76	168,429.76	
Housing provident fund		7,321,058.64	7,321,058.64	
Labour union expenses and employee education expenses	1,456,170.40	1,873,913.19	1,895,542.96	1,434,540.63
Other short-term benefits	225,792.85	2,044,158.83	1,906,463.90	363,488.78
Total	<u>16,242,492.28</u>	<u>105,724,440.78</u>	<u>113,758,955.43</u>	<u>8,207,977.63</u>

3. Defined contribution scheme is shown as follows

Item	31 December 2025	Increase for the period	Decrease for the period	30 June 2026
Basic pension insurance		10,846,705.12	10,846,705.12	
Unemployment insurance		392,418.63	392,418.63	
Total		<u>11,239,123.75</u>	<u>11,239,123.75</u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XXV) Taxes payable

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Enterprise income tax		
Real estate tax	2,415,802.31	2,294,054.46
Value-added tax	1,314,087.63	1,585,734.12
Land use tax	825,697.35	825,697.35
Stamp duty	474,370.11	880,164.80
Individual income tax	641,518.56	687,198.84
Water conservancy		
construction funds	893,198.57	389,819.34
Urban maintenance and construction tax	365,080.57	285,551.92
Education surcharge	209,516.47	39,173.57
Others	131,446.91	183,249.48
Total	7,270,718.48	7,170,643.88

(XXVI) Other payables

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Interest payable		
Dividends payable		
Other payables	28,385,032.65	32,687,269.66
Total	28,385,032.65	32,687,269.66

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXVI) Other payables (Continued)**

1. Other payables

(1) Payables stated by nature

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Retention money and deposits	11,628,657.24	17,138,152.24
Advances on behalf	7,308,200.39	5,394,339.08
Subsidies payable	4,916,324.82	4,977,039.53
Current accounts	870,300.42	508,833.72
Others	3,661,549.78	4,668,905.09
Total	28,385,032.65	32,687,269.66

(2) Other major payables aged more than one year or overdue

Name of unit	Balance as at 30 June 2026	Reasons for outstanding or non- carried forward
Qinhuangdao Tucheng Glass Technology Co., Ltd. (秦皇島圖成玻璃技術有限公司)	2,514,000.00	Not settled
Total	2,514,000.00	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XXVII) Non-current liabilities due within one year

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Long-term borrowings due within one year	682,179,584.27	554,552,462.25
Lease liabilities due within one year	74,296,089.14	46,169,659.87
Total	756,475,673.41	600,722,122.12

Explanations on long-term borrowings due within one year:

Guaranteed borrowings:

Lender	30 June 2026	Guarantor
Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd. Xi'an Weiyang Road Sub-branch (北京銀行股份有限公司西安未央路支行)	4,095,346.66	IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited
Total	4,095,346.66	

Secured loan:

Lender	30 June 2026	Collateral
China Construction Bank Corporation Shangrao Branch (中國建設銀行股份有限公司上饒市分行)	161,646,600.00	Fixed assets
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Shangrao Branch (上海浦東發展銀行股份有限公司上饒分行)	25,168,555.95	Fixed assets
Total	186,815,155.95	

Note 1: The remaining long-term borrowings due within one year of RMB491.2691 million are credit borrowings.

Note 2: The Guarantor is the Company, which guarantees for its subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXVIII) Other current liabilities**

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Bills endorsement	439,703,109.65	634,069,379.05
Pending VAT output	405,368.89	172,495.65
Total	440,108,478.54	634,241,874.70

(XXIX) Long-term borrowings

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	Interest rate range
Mortgage borrowings			
Pledged borrowings	822,610,155.95	712,946,069.44	2.90%
Guaranteed borrowings	118,918,946.55	81,675,996.99	3.15%
Credit borrowings	2,395,669,081.66	1,999,117,855.26	2.20%-3.00%
Subtotal	3,337,198,184.16	2,793,739,921.69	
Less: Long-term borrowings due within one year	682,179,584.27	554,552,462.25	
Total	2,655,018,599.89	2,239,187,459.44	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XXIX) Long-term borrowings (Continued)

Explanations on classification of long-term borrowings:

Guaranteed borrowings:

Lender	30 June 2026	Guarantor
Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd. Xi'an Weiyang Road Sub-branch (北京 銀行股份有限公司西安未央路支行)	114,823,599.89	IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited
Total	114,823,599.89	

Secured loan:

Lender	30 June 2026	Collateral
China Construction Bank Corporation Shangrao Branch (中國建設銀行股份有限公司上饒市分行)	488,400,000.00	Fixed assets
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Shangrao Branch (上海浦東發展銀行 股份有限公司上饒分行)	147,395,000.00	Fixed assets
Total	635,795,000.00	

Note: The guarantor is the Company, which guarantees for its subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXX) Lease liabilities**

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Lease payments	225,122,823.95	272,798,990.05
Less: Unrecognized financing expenses	13,670,953.38	23,806,579.11
Less: Lease liabilities due within one year	74,296,089.14	46,169,659.87
Total	137,155,781.43	202,822,751.07

The following is the maturity analysis for lease liabilities which is based on undiscounted remaining contractual obligations:

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Within 1 year	75,229,705.70	48,024,290.54
1 to 2 years	49,659,598.86	54,087,869.40
2 to 3 years	47,674,044.00	53,374,845.08
3 to 4 years	47,674,044.03	51,338,117.52
4 to 5 years	4,885,431.36	32,386,526.91
Over 5 years		33,587,340.60
Total	225,122,823.95	272,798,990.05

(XXXI) Deferred income

Item	31 December 2025	Increase for the period	Decrease for the period	30 June 2026	Source
Government grants	140,155,071.27	975,700.00	12,434,377.09	128,696,394.18	Appropriation
Total	<u>140,155,071.27</u>	<u>975,700.00</u>	<u>12,434,377.09</u>	<u>128,696,394.18</u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XXXI) Deferred income (Continued)

Projects involving government grants:

Item	31 December 2025	New grants during the period	Amount included in other income during the period	Other changes	30 June 2026	Related to assets/ Related to income
Government industrial support fund	56,929,023.60		1,178,560.68		55,750,462.92	Related to assets
Equipment subsidy	53,889,449.95		7,185,205.62		46,704,244.33	Related to assets
Industrial development fund	16,518,264.38	975,700.00	2,690,610.79		14,803,353.59	Related to assets
Others	12,818,333.34		1,380,000.00		11,438,333.34	Related to assets
Total	140,155,071.27	975,700.00	12,434,377.09		128,696,394.18	

(XXXII) Share capital

Item	31 December 2025	Issue of new shares	Bonus issue	Increase/(decrease) (+, -) for the period Shares transferred from reserve	Other	Subtotal	30 June 2026
Total shares	176,322,070.00						176,322,070.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXXIII) Capital reserve**

Item	31 December 2025	Increase for the period	Decrease for the period	30 June 2026
Capital premium (Share premium)	546,968,390.11			546,968,390.11
Other capital reserve	3,734,191,984.53			3,734,191,984.53
Total	4,281,160,374.64			4,281,160,374.64

(XXXIV) Other comprehensive income

Item	31 December 2025	Amount before income tax for the period	Amount for the period		Less: Income tax	Attributable to the Company after tax	Attributable to minority interests after tax	30 June 2026
			Less: Amount transferred to profit or loss for the period for those previously included in other comprehensive income	Less: Amount transferred to retained profit for the period for those previously included in other comprehensive income				
1. Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-154,743,009.16	367,906,999.20			32,570,044.60	335,336,954.60		180,593,945.44
Including: Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments	-154,743,009.16	367,906,999.20			32,570,044.60	335,336,954.60		180,593,945.44
Total other comprehensive income	-154,743,009.16	367,906,999.20			32,570,044.60	335,336,954.60		180,593,945.44

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XXXV) Surplus reserve

Item	31 December 2025	Increase for the period	Decrease for the period	30 June 2026
Statutory surplus reserve	22,477,267.06			22,477,267.06
Total	22,477,267.06			22,477,267.06

(XXXVI) Undistributed profits

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Undistributed profits at the previous period before adjustment	-3,483,511,129.21	-2,923,171,081.15
Adjustment for undistributed profits at beginning of period ("+" for plus; "-" for less)		
Undistributed profits at beginning of period after adjustment	-3,483,511,129.21	-2,923,171,081.15
Add: Net profit attributable to owners of the Company during the period	-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
Less: Withdrawal of statutory surplus reserves		
Undistributed profits at end of period	-3,977,672,597.93	-3,218,870,761.04

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXXVIII) Operating revenue and operating costs****1. Information on operating revenue and operating costs**

Item	From January to June 2026		From January to June 2025	
	Revenue	Costs	Revenue	Costs
Principal businesses	970,848,425.64	1,245,134,048.26	1,509,360,618.73	1,670,841,026.84
Other businesses	15,939,553.57	9,040,053.17	9,380,048.59	3,606,544.60
Total	986,787,979.21	1,254,174,101.43	1,518,740,667.32	1,674,447,571.44

Details of operating revenue:

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
1. Subtotal of revenue from principal businesses	970,848,425.64	1,509,360,618.73
Including: Photovoltaic glass	970,346,769.50	1,509,360,618.73
Household appliance glass	501,656.14	
2. Subtotal of revenue from other businesses	15,939,553.57	9,380,048.59
Including: Revenue from hydropower	10,834,439.22	3,720,473.29
Sales of scrap	1,012,809.27	1,492,688.90
Others	4,092,305.08	4,166,886.40
Total	986,787,979.21	1,518,740,667.32

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XXXVII) Operating revenue and operating costs (Continued)

2. Revenue from contract

Category	Solar photovoltaic and module business		Others		Intersegment eliminations		Total	
	Operating revenue	Operating costs	Operating revenue	Operating costs	Operating revenue	Operating costs	Operating revenue	Operating costs
Types of business:								
Revenue from principal businesses	970,346,769.50	1,244,811,877.90	501,656.14	322,170.36			970,848,425.64	1,245,134,048.26
Revenue from other businesses			15,939,553.57	9,040,053.17			15,939,553.57	9,040,053.17
Total	<u>970,346,769.50</u>	<u>1,244,811,877.90</u>	<u>16,441,209.71</u>	<u>9,362,223.53</u>			<u>986,787,979.21</u>	<u>1,254,174,101.43</u>
Categorized by transfer time of commodities:								
Recognized by a certain point of time	970,848,425.64	1,245,134,048.26	11,656,611.61	7,313,324.56			982,705,037.25	1,252,447,372.82
Recognized during a certain period			4,082,941.96	1,726,728.61			4,082,941.96	1,726,728.61
Total	<u>970,848,425.64</u>	<u>1,245,134,048.26</u>	<u>15,939,553.57</u>	<u>9,040,053.17</u>			<u>986,787,979.21</u>	<u>1,254,174,101.43</u>

3. Revenue from geographical information

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
The PRC (excluding Hong Kong)	978,347,722.80	1,518,740,667.32
Other countries or regions	8,440,256.41	
Total	<u>986,787,979.21</u>	<u>1,518,740,667.32</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXXVIII) Operating revenue and operating costs (Continued)****4. Information about major customers**

From January to June 2026, the Company has four customers (From January to June 2025: three customers) which represented over 10% of the Company's total external sales.

The external sales to the major customer from January to June 2026 are as follows:

Customer	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Customer A	130,116,353.37	
Customer B	125,458,151.04	
Customer C	118,628,673.13	
Customer D	101,879,063.71	
Customer E		162,051,825.06
Customer F		241,006,673.79
Customer G		160,116,790.22
Total	476,082,241.25	563,175,289.07

Note: The revenue from Customer A, Customer B, Customer C, Customer D, Customer E, Customer F and Customer G was all from products of photovoltaic glass industry.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XXXVIII) Operating revenue and operating costs (Continued)

5. Description on performance obligation

The Company shall recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer who obtains control of that asset. Whether performance obligations satisfied over time or at a point in time is based on the provisions stated in contracts and related law regulations. The Company satisfies a performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- (1) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits when the Company perform its obligations.
- (2) the customer gains control of an asset as the asset is created or enhanced by the Company in the course of performance.
- (3) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date throughout the contract period.

If the performance obligation is satisfied over time, the Company will recognize revenue via contract performance schedule, otherwise the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. Contract performance schedule is based on the value of the goods that have been transferred to the customer to determine the contract performance schedule.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XXXVIII) Taxes and surcharges**

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Real estate tax	6,936,229.77	4,540,610.91
Water conservancy construction funds	1,749,212.86	1,987,245.26
Land-use tax	1,651,394.70	1,639,254.00
Urban maintenance and construction tax	267,941.34	6,312.46
Education surcharges	304,923.41	93,378.46
Stamp duty and others	1,595,112.91	2,173,802.48
Total	12,504,814.99	10,440,603.57

(XXXIX) Selling expenses

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Payroll	1,936,720.82	2,027,188.15
Traveling expenses	714,466.40	369,927.86
Insurance	905,502.24	
Certification test fees	324,339.63	
Entertainment expenses	105,631.10	77,851.50
Other	23,612.41	11,007.50
Total	4,010,272.60	2,485,975.01

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XL) Administrative expenses

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Payroll	17,323,197.74	25,064,846.02
Loss on suspension of operations	13,201,659.77	
Depreciation and amortization expense	5,898,563.75	5,727,855.27
Agency expenses	3,314,452.83	4,414,704.70
Property rental expenses	1,007,506.42	1,168,532.69
Sample and product depletion	834,220.02	107,710.06
Cleaning expenses	798,325.63	983,023.83
Traveling expenses	797,927.56	1,483,242.48
Office expenses	709,404.35	744,412.69
Technical service expenses	699,592.32	117,821.78
Property management fees	580,409.77	806,657.05
Collecting and paying retirement wages	456,448.00	111,120.00
Repair maintenance expenses	417,330.20	1,023,114.57
Disabled security fund	384,664.82	1,323,689.88
Energy charge	370,117.58	1,117,838.88
Insurance	317,189.56	140,289.82
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	276,860.63	716,205.82
Entertainment fees	122,605.66	316,425.35
Other	20,289.67	1,526,873.02
Total	47,530,766.28	46,894,363.91

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XLI) Research and development expenses**

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Materials costs	16,401,337.60	23,613,909.65
Power expenses	10,896,131.25	14,136,847.01
Payroll	12,837,826.26	10,866,740.75
Depreciation	2,469,585.68	2,081,181.29
Other	2,317,830.96	226,696.32
Total	44,922,711.75	50,925,375.02

(XLII) Finance costs

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Interest costs	72,193,804.94	81,708,935.70
Including: Interest expenses for lease liabilities	3,256,975.78	4,835,591.23
Less: Interest income	2,711,233.82	6,655,167.49
Exchange losses or gains	26,527.17	3,629.13
Other expense	546,462.23	801,236.47
Total	70,055,560.52	75,858,633.81

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XLIII) Other incomes

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Government grants	34,708,877.09	44,883,428.62
VAT input tax deduction	560,955.15	4,069,451.09
Handling fee for withholding individual income tax	43,983.10	41,923.75
Total	35,313,815.34	48,994,803.46

Government grants included in other incomes:

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025	Related to assets/Related to income
Rental subsidy	20,657,000.00	26,763,820.38	Related to assets
Equipment subsidy	7,185,205.62	9,469,166.70	Related to assets
Industrial development fund	3,465,959.71	7,738,299.90	Related to assets, related to income
Government industrial support fund	1,883,211.76	503,141.64	Related to assets, related to income
Scientific research subsidy	100,000.00	290,000.00	Related to income
Employment stabilization subsidy	7,500.00	21,000.00	Related to income
Others	1,410,000.00	98,000.00	Related to assets, related to income
Total	34,708,877.09	44,883,428.62	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(XLIV) Investment income**

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Interest income from certificates of deposit	4,999,999.92	4,999,999.92
Dividend income earned during the holding of other equity instruments	2,476,297.11	
Income on debts restructuring	1,363,296.22	
Bills discounted interest	-1,782,560.28	-263,901.88
Total	<u>7,057,032.97</u>	<u>4,736,098.04</u>

(XLV) Credit impairment losses

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Credit impairment losses of accounts receivables	-14,197,778.44	-820,727.03
Credit impairment losses of other receivables	217,242.80	
Total	<u>-13,980,535.64</u>	<u>-820,727.03</u>

(XLVI) Asset impairment losses

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Losses on impairment of inventories and losses on impairment of contract performance cost	-84,299,139.96	-9,903,437.94
Total	<u>-84,299,139.96</u>	<u>-9,903,437.94</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(XLVII) Gains from disposal of assets

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Gains from disposal of non-current assets	7,837,039.94	3,794,459.59
Total	<u>7,837,039.94</u>	<u>3,794,459.59</u>

(XLVIII) Non-operating income

1. List of non-operating income

Projects	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025	Amount included in non-recurring profit or loss for the period
Forfeiture and penalty income	110,371.36	437,000.00	110,371.36
Gains from liquidated damages	70,100.00	2,300.00	70,100.00
Others	1.10	685.42	1.10
Total	<u>180,472.46</u>	<u>439,985.42</u>	<u>180,472.46</u>

(XLIX) Non-operating expenses

Projects	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025	Amount recognized as non-recurring gain or loss for the period
Costs of liquidated damages	608,876.62	241.82	608,876.62
External donations	1,893.20		1,893.20
Total	<u>610,769.82</u>	<u>241.82</u>	<u>610,769.82</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(L) Income tax expenses***1. Breakdown of income tax expenses*

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Income tax expenses for the current period calculated according to tax law and related regulations		169,891.28
Deferred income tax expenses	-750,864.35	458,872.89
Total	-750,864.35	628,764.17

2. Adjustment of accounting profit and income tax expenses for the current period

Item	Amount
Total profit	-494,912,333.07
Income tax expenses calculated based on the statutory/applicable tax rate	-74,236,849.96
Impact of different applicable tax rates to subsidiaries	
Impact of income tax for the period before adjustment	-750,864.35
Tax effect of non-taxable income	-1,347,357.00
Impact of cost, expenses and losses not deductible for tax	13,036,843.98
Impact of utilization of deductible loss or deductible temporary differences of deferred income tax assets not recognized for the previous period	
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences or deductible loss of unrecognized deferred income tax assets in the current period	69,285,769.74
Others	-6,738,406.76
Income tax expenses	-750,864.35

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(LI) Items in statement of cash flows

1. Cash relating to operating activities

(1) Cash received relating to other operating activities

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Recovery of accounts receivable, deposits and others	5,240,429.95	169,777,294.65
Government subsidies and refund of personal income tax handling fees received	14,639,236.26	60,721,977.75
Interest income received	2,711,233.82	6,655,167.49
Total	22,590,900.03	237,154,439.89

(2) Cash paid relating to other operating activities

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Payment of accounts payable, deposits and others	30,410,516.85	162,877,952.58
Lease and property management fees	1,074,229.32	1,278,202.38
Agency expenses	1,155,233.53	2,005,944.87
Traveling expenses	2,053,292.04	2,436,358.64
Commission and handling fees	436,170.80	297,279.09
Total	35,129,442.54	168,895,737.56

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(LI) Items in statement of cash flows (Continued)****3. Cash relating to financing activities****(1) Cash paid relating to other financing activities**

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Payment of lease liabilities and interest	5,372,219.45	21,547,073.40
Total	5,372,219.45	21,547,073.40

(2) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Item	31 December 2025	Increase in the period		Decrease in the period		30 June 2026
		Cash changes	Non-cash changes	Cash changes	Non-cash changes	
Short-term borrowings	2,536,291,319.45	1,420,800,000.00	19,649,672.79	1,388,201,670.19	53,172,309.10	2,535,367,012.95
Accounts payable	1,409,622.64				1,409,622.64	
Long-term borrowings	2,793,739,921.69	775,210,390.45	41,158,537.97	272,910,665.95		3,337,198,184.16
Lease liabilities	272,798,990.05			4,928,641.70	42,747,524.40	225,122,823.95
Total	5,604,239,853.83	2,196,010,390.45	60,808,210.76	1,666,040,977.84	97,329,456.14	6,097,688,021.06

Note: The difference of RMB443,577.75 from cash paid for other financing activities are respectively due to the VAT portion.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(LII) Supplementary information on statement of cash flows

1. Supplementary information on statement of cash flows

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
1. Reconciliation of net profit as cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit	-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
Add: Provision for assets impairment	84,299,139.96	9,903,437.94
Credit impairment losses	13,980,535.64	820,727.03
Depreciation of investment property, depreciation of fixed assets, depreciation of oil and gas assets and depreciation of productive biological assets	152,931,991.92	141,131,431.01
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	23,496,410.94	24,653,585.98
Amortization of intangible assets	2,270,025.15	2,257,329.33
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses	3,027,461.82	3,067,387.76
Loss on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets ("·" denotes gain)	-7,837,039.94	-3,794,459.59
Loss on retirement of fixed assets ("·" denotes gain)		
Losses from net exposure hedges ("·" denotes gain)		
Loss on changes in fair value ("·" denotes gain)		
Finance expenses ("·" denotes gain)	72,193,804.94	81,708,935.70
Investment losses ("·" denotes gain)	-7,057,032.97	-4,736,098.04
Decrease in deferred income tax assets ("·" denotes increase)		437,173.54
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities ("·" denotes decrease)	-750,864.35	21,699.35

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(LII) Supplementary information on statement of cash flows (Continued)***1. Supplementary information on statement of cash flows (Continued)*

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Decrease in inventories ("-" denotes increase)	-33,271,299.75	301,770,526.36
Decrease in operating receivables ("-" denotes increase)	265,430,354.34	26,059,472.01
Increase in operating payables ("-" denotes decrease)	-231,346,849.52	-732,844,155.64
Others		
Net cash flows from operating activities	-156,794,830.54	-445,242,687.15
2. Major investing and financing activities not involving cash settlements:		
Conversion of debts to capital		
Convertible corporate bonds due within one year		
Fixed assets under finance leases		
3. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:		
Closing balance of cash	537,574,405.92	822,856,956.58
Less: Opening balance of cash	268,984,217.94	372,373,245.52
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	268,590,187.98	450,483,711.06

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(LII) Supplementary information on statement of cash flows (Continued)

2. Cash and cash equivalents

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
I. Cash	537,574,405.92	822,856,956.58
Including: Cash on hand		
Bank deposits readily available for payment	537,574,405.92	822,856,956.58
Other monetary funds readily available for payment		
Deposits with the central bank available for payment		
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions		
Loans from banks and other financial institutions		
II. Cash equivalents		
Including: Bond investment due within three months		
III. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	537,574,405.92	822,856,956.58
Including: Restricted cash and cash equivalents of the parent company or subsidiaries within the Group		

(LIII) Foreign currency items

1. Foreign currency items

Item	30 June 2026	Exchange rate	Balance of RMB converted at the end of the period
Monetary funds	121,728.31	6.8109	829,079.35
Including: USD	121,728.31	6.8109	829,079.35

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(LIV) Lease

1. As lessee

Projects	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Simplified short-term lease expenses included in the related cost of assets or current profit and loss	7,922,792.97	
Interest expenses of lease liabilities	3,256,975.78	4,835,591.23
Total cash outflows for leases	13,295,012.42	21,547,073.40

2. As lessor

(1) Operating leases

Projects	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Revenue from operating leases	4,082,941.96	4,166,312.44

Undiscounted leases receipts to be received after balance sheet date:

Remaining lease period	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Within 1 year 1 to 2 years	1,737,375.00	5,410,682.10
Total	1,737,375.00	5,410,682.10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

V. NOTES TO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(LV) Trial sale

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Operating revenue		16,818,551.20
Operating costs		15,760,326.18

(LVI) Supplementary information of income statement by nature of expenses

Operating costs, selling expenses, administrative expenses, research and development expenses and finance costs in income statement classified by nature were as follows:

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Materials, fuel and power expenses	960,696,463.87	1,430,494,378.49
Depreciation and amortization expenses	181,725,889.83	171,109,734.08
Payroll	117,063,016.99	115,231,124.38
Finance expenses	70,055,560.52	75,858,633.81
Transportation expenses	56,229,715.36	47,872,709.12
Repair maintenance expenses	18,406,653.41	5,630,634.61
Agency expenses	3,314,452.83	4,414,704.70
Loss on shutdown	13,201,659.77	
Total	1,420,693,412.58	1,850,611,919.19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***VI. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES****(I) Expenses by nature**

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Materials costs	16,401,337.60	23,613,909.65
Power expenses	10,896,131.25	14,136,847.01
Payroll	12,837,826.26	10,866,740.75
Depreciation	2,469,585.68	2,081,181.29
Others	2,317,830.96	226,696.32
Total	44,922,711.75	50,925,375.02
	=====	=====
Including: Expensed R&D Expenditure	44,922,711.75	50,925,375.02
Capitalized R&D Expenditure	=====	=====

VII. CHANGES ON SCOPE OF COMBINATION

None.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

VIII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

(I) Interests in subsidiaries

1. Composition of enterprise group

Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	Registered capital (RMB'000)	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Method for acquisition
					Direct	Indirect	
Hefei Photovoltaic	Hefei, Anhui	115,000.00	Hefei, Anhui	Photovoltaic glass	100.00		Investment in establishment
Yan'an New Energy	Yan'an, Shaanxi	30,000.00	Yan'an, Shaanxi	Photovoltaic glass	100.00		Investment in establishment
Xianyang Photovoltaic	Xianyang, Shaanxi	6,000.00	Xianyang, Shaanxi	Photovoltaic glass	100.00		Investment in establishment
Jiangxi Photovoltaic	Shangrao, Jiangxi	60,000.00	Shangrao, Jiangxi	Photovoltaic glass	100.00		Investment in establishment

- Notes:
- 1. As of 30 June 2026, none of the subsidiaries issued any debt securities as at the end of the year or at any time during the year.
 - 2. The subsidiaries of the Company are all limited liability companies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***IX. GOVERNMENT GRANTS****(I) Government grants recognized in the profit or loss during the period****1. Government grants related to assets**

Items	30 June 2026	Items presented in the balance sheet	Amount recorded in current profit or loss or offsetting relevant costs or losses		Items recorded in current profit or loss or offsetting relevant costs or losses
			From	From	
			January to June 2026	January to June 2025	
Government industrial support fund	55,750,462.92	Deferred income	389,411.76	489,341.64	Other income
Equipment subsidy	46,704,244.33	Deferred income	7,185,205.62	9,469,166.70	Other income
Industrial development fund	14,803,353.59	Deferred income	3,465,959.71	4,638,299.90	Other income
Rental subsidy		Deferred income	20,657,000.00	26,763,820.38	Other income
Others	11,438,333.34	Deferred income	1,380,000.00	30,000.00	Other income
Total	128,696,394.18		33,077,577.09	41,390,628.62	

2. Income-related government grants

Items	Amount	Amount recorded in current profit or loss or offsetting relevant costs or losses		Items recorded in current profit or loss or offsetting relevant costs or losses
		From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025	
Government industrial support fund	1,507,600.00	1,493,800.00	13,800.00	Other income
Industrial development fund	3,100,000.00		3,100,000.00	Other income
Scientific research subsidy	390,000.00	100,000.00	290,000.00	Other income
Employment stabilization subsidy	28,500.00	7,500.00	21,000.00	Other income
Others	98,000.00	30,000.00	68,000.00	Other income
Total	5,124,100.00	1,631,300.00	3,492,800.00	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

IX. GOVERNMENT GRANTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Liabilities involving government subsidies

Items of the financial statements	31 December 2025	Additional subsidies for the period	Amount included in non-operating income for the period	Transfer to other income for the period	Other changes during the period	30 June 2026	Related to assets/ Related to income
Deferred income	140,155,071.27	975,700.00		12,434,377.09		128,696,394.18	Related to assets, related to income
Total	140,155,071.27	975,700.00		12,434,377.09		128,696,394.18	

X. RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(I) Risk of financial instruments

The Company is confronted with various financial risks in its operation: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk). The above financial risks and the risk management policies adopted by the Company to minimize such risks are listed as follows:

The overall objective of the Company's risk management is to develop a risk management policy that minimizes risks with undue impact on the Company's competitiveness and resilience.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***X. RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)****(I) Risk of financial instruments (Continued)****1. Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that transaction counterparty fails to perform its obligations under the contract and causes financial losses to the Company.

The Company's credit risk mainly arises from cash at bank and on hand, bills receivable, trade receivables, receivables financing, other receivables, etc. as well as the investment in debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss that are not included in the impairment assessment scope.

The Company's cash at bank and on hand is mainly cash at bank deposited at state-owned banks and other large and medium-sized listed banks with good reputation and a higher credit rating. The Company considers that there is no significant credit risk and will rarely cause significant losses due to default by the banks.

In addition, the Company develops relevant policies to limit the credit risk exposure on bills receivable, trade receivables, receivables financing, contract assets and other receivables, etc. The Company assesses the credit quality of and sets respective credit periods on its customers by considering their financial position, the availability of guarantee from third parties, their credit record and other factors such as current market conditions. The Company regularly monitors the credit record of the customers. For customers with a poor credit history, the Company will issue written demand to them, or shorten or cancel the credit periods, so as to ensure the overall credit risk of the Company is limited to a controllable extent.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

X. RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(I) Risk of financial instruments (Continued)

2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise may encounter deficiency of funds in meeting obligations settled with cash or other financial assets delivery.

The Company's policy is to ensure it has sufficient cash to settle the debts when they fall due. The Company's finance department conducts centralized control over liquidity risk. Through monitoring cash balance, readily realizable marketable securities and the rolling forecasts for cash flow for the next 12 months, the finance department will ensure it has sufficient fund to settle its debts under all reasonable foreseeable circumstances. Meanwhile, it continued to monitor whether the Company is in line with the requirements of borrowing agreements, and obtain the undertakings to provide sufficient reserve funds from major financial institutions, so as to meet its short-term and long-term capital needs.

(1) The financial liabilities of the Company are analysed by their maturity date below at their undiscounted contractual cash flows:

Items	30 June 2026			Total undiscounted contract amount	Carrying value
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years		
Short-term borrowings	2,534,415,372.29			2,534,415,372.29	2,535,367,012.95
Bills payable	483,009,694.84			483,009,694.84	483,009,694.84
Accounts payable	432,910,914.37	172,079,849.68		604,990,764.05	604,990,764.05
Other payables	10,218,209.13	18,166,823.52		28,385,032.65	28,385,032.65
Non-current liabilities due within one year	757,409,289.97			757,409,289.97	756,475,673.41
Other current liabilities	440,108,478.54			440,108,478.54	440,108,478.54
Long-term borrowings		2,563,569,000.00	91,449,599.89	2,655,018,599.89	2,655,018,599.89
Lease liabilities		149,893,118.25		149,893,118.25	137,155,781.43
Total	4,658,071,959.14	2,903,708,791.45	91,449,599.89	7,653,230,350.48	7,640,511,037.76

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***X. RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)****(I) Risk of financial instruments (Continued)****2. Liquidity risk (Continued)**

- (1) The financial liabilities of the Company are analysed by their maturity date below at their undiscounted contractual cash flows:
(Continued)

Items	31 December 2025			Total undiscounted contract amount	Carrying value
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years		
Short-term borrowings	2,535,239,957.26			2,535,239,957.26	2,536,291,319.45
Bills payable	472,943,983.50			472,943,983.50	472,943,983.50
Accounts payable	356,962,270.69	229,731,101.79		586,693,372.48	586,693,372.48
Other payables	10,141,578.98	22,545,690.68		32,687,269.66	32,687,269.66
Non-current liabilities due within one year	602,576,752.79			602,576,752.79	600,722,122.12
Other current liabilities	634,241,874.70			634,241,874.70	634,241,874.70
Long-term borrowings		2,173,560,000.00	66,627,459.44	2,239,187,459.44	2,239,187,459.44
Lease liabilities		191,187,358.91	33,587,340.60	224,774,699.51	202,822,751.07
Total	4,612,106,417.92	2,617,024,151.38	99,214,800.04	7,328,345,369.34	7,305,590,152.42

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

X. RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(I) Risk of financial instruments (Continued)

2. Liquidity risk (Continued)

(2) The repayment periods of bank borrowings and other finance are analyzed as follows:

Items	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
	Bank borrowings	Other finance	Bank borrowings	Other finance
Within 1 year	3,214,249,622.29	75,229,705.70	3,087,349,957.26	48,024,290.54
1-2 years	1,360,663,500.00	49,659,598.86	1,029,107,500.00	54,087,869.40
2-5 years	1,202,905,500.00	100,233,519.39	1,144,452,500.00	137,099,489.51
Over 5 years	91,449,599.89		65,627,459.44	33,587,340.60
Total	5,869,268,222.18	225,122,823.95	5,326,537,416.70	272,798,990.05

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***X. RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)****(I) Risk of financial instruments (Continued)****3. Market risk**

Market risk of financial instruments is the risk of fluctuation in the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flow arising from changes in market price. Market risk includes exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(1) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuation in the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flow arising from changes in market interest rate.

Interest-bearing financial instruments at fixed rates and at floating rates expose the Company to fair value interest risk and cash flow interest rate risk, respectively. The Company determines the appropriate weightings of the fixed and floating rate interest-bearing instruments based on the current market conditions and performs regular reviews and monitoring to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate instruments. The Company will adopt interest rate swap instruments to hedge interest rate risk when necessary.

As at 30 June 2026, if other variables remain constant and the borrowing rate calculated at floating interest rates increases or decreases by 100 basis points, the Company's net profit will decrease or increase by RMB21.2028 million (31 December 2025: RMB41.9980 million). The management believes that 100 basis points reasonably reflect the reasonable range of possible changes in interest rates in the next year.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

X. RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(I) Risk of financial instruments (Continued)

3. Market risk (Continued)

(2) Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company may consider entering into forward exchange contract or currency swap contract to mitigate the foreign exchange risk. During the period and the previous period, the Company has not entered into any forward exchange contract or currency swap contract.

The exchange rate risk faced by the Company mainly arises from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US dollars and Euro. The amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities in foreign currencies converted into RMB is as follows:

Items	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	USD	Other foreign currency	Total	USD	Other foreign currency	Total
Monetary funds	121,728.31		121,728.31	121,771.29		121,771.29
Total	121,728.31		121,728.31	121,771.29		121,771.29

As at 30 June 2026, a 5% increase or decrease in RMB against USD, with all other variables held constant, would have increased or decreased the net profit of the Company by RMB39,479.97 (31 December 2025: RMB42,795.30). The management considers that the 5% reasonably reflected the reasonable range of the possible change in Renminbi against USD for the next year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***X. RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)****(I) Risk of financial instruments (Continued)****3. Market risk (Continued)****(3) Other price risk**

Other price risk is the risk of fluctuation in the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flow arising from changes in market price other than exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

XI. FAIR VALUE

Inputs used in the fair value measurement are divided into three levels:

Level 1 inputs refer to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available on the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs refer to inputs that are directly or indirectly observable for the relevant assets or liabilities other than Level 1 inputs.

Level 3 inputs refer to unobservable inputs of the relevant assets or liabilities.

Levels of the results of fair value measurement are decided by the lowest level of great significance in fair value measurement as a whole.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XI. FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(I) Analysis of assets and liabilities measured at fair value by fair value hierarchy

Item	Level 1 fair value measurement	Level 2 fair value measurement	Level 3 fair value measurement	Total
(I) Receivables financing			181,873,379.13	181,873,379.13
(II) Investment in other equity instruments	597,495,116.97		99,046,617.20	696,541,734.17

(II) Basis for determining the market price of items persistently and non-persistently measured at fair value at the first level

The Company's investments in equity instruments which are persistently measured at level 1 fair value at the end of the period are publicly issued shares, and the fair value at the end of the period represents the share price as at 30 June 2026, with fair value adjustment based on the share price at the end of the year. The other investments in equity instruments measured at level 1 fair value are publicly issued shares of IRICO Display Devices Co., Ltd. held by the Company not for short-term trading, and the fair value at the end of the period represents the share price as at 30 June 2026.

(III) Valuation techniques used and the qualitative and quantitative information of key parameters for items persistently and non-persistently measured at fair value at the third level

1. Other investments in equity instruments held by the Company which are measured at level 3 fair value represent 7.2953% equity interest in Shaanxi IRICO Electronics Glass Co., Ltd., which is an unlisted company.
2. Receivables financing held by the Company which are measured at level 3 fair value is bill receivable. The fair value of the receivables financing is determined using discounted cash flow methodology, which is equal to the book value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XI. FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(IV) *Adjustment information and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters between the carrying amount at the beginning of the period and the end of the period for items persistently measured at fair value at the third level*

1. Adjustment information of items persistently measured at fair value at the third level

			Total gains or losses recognized in the period		Purchase, issue, selling and settlement						
	31 December 2025	Transferred to level 3	Transfer out of level 3	In profits and losses	In other comprehensive income	Purchase	Issue	Selling	Settlement	30 June 2026	For assets held at the end of the Reporting Period, the gains or changes are not realised in the current period of Item profit or loss
Receivables financing	57,957,822.73					738,043,645.40		614,128,089.00		181,873,379.13	
Other investments in equity instruments	99,046,617.20									99,046,617.20	
Total	157,004,439.93					738,043,645.40		614,128,089.00		280,919,996.33	
Including: Profit and loss related to financial assets											
Profit and loss related to non- financial assets											

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

(I) Information on the parent company of the Company

Name of parent company	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital (RMB'000)	Percentage of shareholding in the company held by the parent Company (%)	Percentage of voting rights in the Company held by the parent company (%)
IRICO Group Company Limited* (彩虹集團有限公司)	Beijing	Production and sales of electronic components	251,716.70	34.43	34.43

Notes: IRICO Group Company Limited* ("IRICO Group") directly holds 30.15% of the shares of the Company; Rui Bou Electronics (HK) Limited ("Rui Bou Electronics") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IRICO Group, holding 4.28% of the shares of the Company. IRICO Group directly and indirectly holds 34.43% of the shares of the Company.

Xianyang Zhongdian IRICO Group Holdings Ltd.* ("Zhongdian IRICO") is directly held as to 72.08% by China Electronics Corporation ("CEC") and as to 27.92% by IRICO Group, holding 14.30% of the shares of the Company.

CEC Capital Investment (中電金投控股有限公司) ("CEC Capital Investment"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of CEC, holds 26.17% of the shares of the Company.

CEC (place of registration: Beijing, the PRC), through IRICO Group, Zhongdian IRICO, Rui Bou Electronics and CEC Capital Investment, holds 74.90% of the shares of the Company in aggregate, and is the ultimate controlling party of the Company.

(II) Information on the subsidiaries of the Company

Please refer to Note "VIII. Interest in other entities" for details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

(III) Information on other related parties

Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Company
Zhongdian IRICO (中電彩虹)	Shareholder of the Company
IRICO Group (彩虹集團)	Shareholder of the Company
CEC Capital Investment (中電金投)	Shareholder of the Company
Xianyang IRICO Green Energy Co., Ltd. (咸陽彩虹綠色能源有限公司)	Same parent company
Hefei IRICO Epilight Industry Co., Ltd. (合肥彩虹藍光實業有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
Anhui Hongchen New Materials Technology Co., Ltd. (安徽虹宸新材料科技有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd. (中國電子財務有限責任公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
China Elec-Trans International Service Ltd. (中電國際供應鏈(北京)有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. (陝西彩虹工業智能科技有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
Xianyang IRICO Industry Company Limited (咸陽彩虹集團實業有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
CEC Caihong Intelligent Lighting Technology Co., Ltd. (中電彩虹智慧照明科技有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
Nanjing Zhongdian Panda Property Management Co., Ltd. (南京中電熊貓物業管理有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
Xi'an IRICO Information Co., Ltd. (西安彩虹資訊有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
CEC Jiutian Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.* (中電九天智能科技有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
China Electronics System Engineering No. 3 Construction Co., Ltd. (中國電子系統工程第三建設有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
China E-Commerce (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (中電商務(北京)有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
Nanjing Panda Electronics Equipment Co., Ltd. (南京熊貓電子裝備有限公司)	Under the same ultimate control party
Hanzhong IRICO Jiarunze Mining Co., Ltd (漢中彩虹佳潤澤礦業有限公司)	Other related relationship
Xianyang China Electronics Western Zhigu Industrial Co., Ltd.* (咸陽中電西部智谷實業有限公司)	Other related relationship
IRICO (Hefei) LCD Glass Co., Ltd. (彩虹(合肥)液晶玻璃有限公司)	Other related relationship
Wuhan Lidao Technology Co., Ltd.* (武漢麗島科技有限公司)	Other related relationship
Wuhan Lidao Property Management Co., Ltd.* (武漢麗島物業管理有限公司)	Other related relationship

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

(IV) Related party transactions

1. Related party transactions for purchase and sales of goods/provision and receipt of services

Name of related party	Type	Subject	Corresponding non-exempt connected transactions/continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules (if constituted)	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Purchase of goods and receipt of services:					
Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.* (陝西彩虹工業智能科技有限公司)	Purchase of goods/ Receipt of services	Purchase of goods/ Receipt of services	Zhongdian IRICO Master Purchase Agreement	9,057,623.25	3,690,351.86
Xianyang IRICO Green Energy Co., Ltd. (咸陽彩虹綠色能源有限公司)	Purchase of goods/ Receipt of services	Purchase of goods/ Receipt of services	IRICO Group Master Purchase Agreement	542,542.44	476,202.82
Anhui Hongchen New Materials Technology Co., Ltd. (安徽虹辰新材料科技有限公司)	Purchase of goods	Purchase of goods	IRICO Group Master Purchase Agreement	5,697,505.76	7,577,498.23
Wuhan Lidaao Technology Co., Ltd.* (武漢麗島科技有限公司) ^{None}	Receipt of services	Receipt of services	China Electronics Optics Valley Master Purchase Agreement		2,857,265.91
Hefei IRICO Epilight Industry Co., Ltd. (合肥彩虹藍光實業有限公司)	Purchase of goods	Purchase of goods	IRICO Group Master Purchase Agreement		37,103.71
China Elec-Trans International Service Ltd. (中電國際供應鏈(北京)有限公司)	Receipt of services	Receipt of services	Master Transportation Services Agreement	1,341,230.84	100,900.24
Nanjing Zhongdian Panda Property Management Co., Ltd. (南京中電熊貓物業管理有限公司)	Receipt of services	Receipt of services			365,448.72
Xianyang China Electronics Western Zhigu Industrial Co., Ltd.* (咸陽中電西部智谷實業有限公司)	Purchase of goods	Purchase of goods		48,205.85	
Wuhan Lidaao Property Management Co., Ltd.* Xianyang Branch (武漢麗島物業管理有限公司咸陽分公司)	Receipt of services	Receipt of services		57,112.69	19,875.78
China E-Commerce (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	Purchase of goods			1,833.97
Subtotal				16,744,220.83	15,126,481.24

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)****(IV) Related party transactions (Continued)**

1. *Related party transactions for purchase and sales of goods/provision and receipt of services (Continued)*

Name of related party	Type	Subject	Corresponding non-exempt connected transactions/continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules (if constituted)	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Sale of goods and provision of services:					
Rainbow (Hefei) LCD Glass Co., Ltd. (彩虹(合肥)液晶玻璃有限公司)	Sale of goods	Sale of goods		8,684,150.69	4,033,857.27
China Elec-Trans International Service Ltd. (中電國際供應鏈(北京)有限公司)	Sale of goods	Sale of goods		50,259.67	
Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.* (陝西彩虹工業智能科技有限公司)	Sale of goods	Sale of goods	IRICO Group Master Sales Agreement		62,300.62
Subtotal				8,734,410.36	4,096,157.89

Note 1: The transaction corresponds to the previous continuing connected transaction.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

(IV) Related party transactions (Continued)

2. Leasing with related parties

The Company as the lessor:

Name of lessee	Type of leased assets	Corresponding non-exempt connected transactions/continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules (if constituted)	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Rainbow (Hefei) LCD Glass Co., Ltd. (彩虹(合肥)液晶玻璃有限公司)	Plants		3,607,121.40	3,607,121.40
Xianyang IRICO Green Energy Co., Ltd. (咸陽彩虹綠色能源有限公司)	Premises		8,147.78	
Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. (陝西彩虹工業智能科技有限公司)	Buildings	Rental income from properties and other service income receivable from Zhongdian IRICO	32,662.64	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

(IV) Related party transactions (Continued)

2. Leasing with related parties (Continued)

The Company as the lessee:

Name of lessor	Type of leased assets	Corresponding non-exempt connected transactions/ continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules (if constituted)	From January to June 2026				From January to June 2025			
			Simplified short-term lease value assets	Variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	Rental paid	Interest expenses on lease liability assumed	Simplified short-term lease and low-value assets lease expense	Variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	Rental paid	Interest expenses on lease liability assumed
Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.* (陕西彩虹工业智能科技有限公司)	Machine and equipment	Power Supply and Distribution Equipment Lease Contract				4,953.00				149,106.62
Xianyang China Electronics Western Zhigu Industrial Co., Ltd.* (咸陽中電西部智谷實業有限公司)	Office		288,406.65		386,954.76	332,345.11			816,366.61	580.82

The related party transactions specifically identified as non-exempt connected transactions/continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules in “1. Related party transactions for purchase and sales of goods/provision and receipt of services” and “2. Leasing with related parties” above have complied with the relevant requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules, including but not limited to announcement, annual review, and independent shareholders’ approval requirements (if applicable). Other related party transactions do not constitute connected transactions/continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules, or are fully exempt although they constitute connected transactions/continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

(IV) Related party transactions (Continued)

3. Guarantee with related parties

(1) The Company as a guarantor

Guaranteed party	Amount of guarantee	Commencement date	Maturity date	Whether the guarantee has been executed
Hefei Photovoltaic	40,000,000.00	12 October 2022	20 September 2031	No
Hefei Photovoltaic	35,675,619.71	26 December 2022	20 September 2031	No
Hefei Photovoltaic	13,545,689.62	6 March 2023	20 September 2031	No
Hefei Photovoltaic	10,160,859.46	14 April 2023	20 September 2031	No
Hefei Photovoltaic	26,311,763.90	23 August 2023	20 September 2031	No
Yan'an New Energy	200,000,000.00	17 December 2021	17 December 2028	No
Yan'an New Energy	196,000,000.00	8 December 2022	8 December 2029	No
Yan'an New Energy	70,000,000.00	29 May 2025	21 May 2043	No
Yan'an New Energy	9,647,459.44	4 November 2025	20 June 2043	No
Yan'an New Energy	1,950,000.00	22 August 2025	21 June 2043	No
Yan'an New Energy	8,620,000.00	6 February 2026	21 June 2043	No
Yan'an New Energy	16,790,390.45	12 February 2026	21 June 2043	No
Yan'an New Energy	11,800,000.00	29 May 2026	21 June 2043	No
Xianyang Photovoltaic	79,611,291.70	30 March 2022	29 March 2031	No

Note: For the above amount of guarantee, RMB601,305,224.39 has been repaid to the bank by the guaranteed party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)****(IV) Related party transactions (Continued)****4. Other related party transactions****(1) Licensing of trademarks**

The Company and IRICO Group entered into the Trademark License Contract between IRICO Group Corporation Limited and IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited, pursuant to which, IRICO Group has granted the right to use a total of 9 trademarks registered with the Trademark Office of China National Intellectual Property Administration, namely "992031", "925645", "992157", "1028194", "1080189", "40566212", "40558599", "40551476" and "40565399", free of charge to the Company and its subsidiaries for a term commencing from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2028. Pursuant to the agreement between the Company and IRICO Group, IRICO Group may license the above trademarks to third parties not engaged in the business of photovoltaic glass, and IRICO Group shall not continue to use or license the licensed trademarks to third parties in the field of photovoltaic glass. Within 3 months before the expiry of the above agreement, the Company shall apply for renewal in writing, and the agreement shall be automatically extended for another 10 years.

(2) Deposit and loan with China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd.

Related party	Content of related party transactions	30 June 2026/From January to June 2026
China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd. (中國電子財務 有限責任公司)	Bank deposit	11,293,331.82
China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd. (中國電子財務 有限責任公司)	Short-term borrowings	100,062,500.00
China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd. (中國電子財務 有限責任公司)	Payments of interest	1,350,833.36
China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd. (中國電子財務 有限責任公司)	Receipts from interest	32,881.05

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

(V) Receivables from and payables to related parties

1. Receivables from related parties

		30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
		Book	Allowance	Book	Allowance
		balance	for bad	balance	for bad
Item	Related party		debts		debts
Monetary funds	China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd. (中國電子財務有限責任公司)	11,293,331.82		12,929,054.72	
Trade receivables	IRICO (Hefei) LCD Glass Co., Ltd. (彩虹(合肥)液晶玻璃有限公司)	1,463,850.00		2,764,350.00	
Trade receivables	Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. (陝西彩虹工業智能科技有限公司)			16,055.05	
Trade receivables	Xianyang IRICO Green Energy Co., Ltd. (咸陽彩虹綠色能源有限公司)	58.47			
Other receivables	Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.* (陝西彩虹工業智能科技有限公司)	15,750.00		15,750.00	
Other receivables	IRICO Group (彩虹集團)	103,286.32			
Prepayments	China E-Commerce (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (中電商務(北京)有限公司)	6,900.00			
Prepayments	Wuhan Lidao Property Management Co., Ltd.* (武漢龍島物業管理有限公司)	10,176.71		13,174.03	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

(V) Receivables from and payables to related parties (Continued)

2. Payables to related parties

Item	Related party	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Short-term borrowings	China Electronics Financial Co., Ltd. (中國電子財務有限責任公司)	100,062,500.00	200,168,055.53
Accounts payable	Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.* (陝西彩虹工業智能科技有限公司)	28,505,620.83	27,597,317.53
Accounts payable	Anhui Hongchen New Materials Technology Co., Ltd. (安徽虹宸新材料科技有限公司)	5,871,407.24	2,695,858.00
Accounts payable	IRICO Group (彩虹集團)	2,004,061.29	2,004,061.29
Accounts payable	Nanjing Panda Electronics Equipment Co., Ltd. (南京熊猫電子裝備有限公司)	2,365,410.00	3,561,946.89
Accounts payable	China Electronics System Engineering No. 3 Construction Co., Ltd. (中國電子系統工程第三建設有限公司)	545,288.00	795,288.00
Accounts payable	China Elec-Trans International Service Ltd. (中國國際供應鏈(北京)有限公司)	633,186.59	375,162.17
Accounts payable	CEC Caihong Intelligent Lighting Technology Co., Ltd. (中電彩虹智慧照明科技有限公司)	163,716.81	183,316.81
Accounts payable	CEC Jiutian Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.* (中電九天智能科技有限公司)		108,000.00
Accounts payable	Xianyang IRICO Green Energy Co., Ltd. (咸陽彩虹綠色能源有限公司)	8,836,731.88	12,333,266.52
Accounts payable	Hanzhong IRICO Jiarunze Mining Co., Ltd (漢中彩虹佳潤澤礦業有限公司)	73,201.40	73,201.40
Accounts payable	Xianyang China Electronics Western Zhigu Industrial Co., Ltd.* (咸陽中電西部智谷實業有限公司)		23,387.38
Other payables	IRICO Group (彩虹集團)	2,000.00	
Other payables	Shaanxi Rainbow Industrial Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.* (陝西彩虹工業智能科技有限公司)	13,000.00	13,000.00
Other payables	Xi'an IRICO Information Co., Ltd. (西安彩虹資訊有限公司)	1,259,314.14	1,259,314.14
Other payables	China Elec-Trans International Service Ltd. (中國國際供應鏈(北京)有限公司)	200,000.00	200,000.00
Other payables	China Electronics System Engineering No. 3 Construction Co., Ltd. (中國電子系統工程第三建設有限公司)	51,310.00	51,310.00
Other payables	Nanjing Zhongdian Panda Property Management Co., Ltd. (南京中電熊猫物業管理有限公司)		10,000.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XII. RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

(VI) Centralized Fund Management

1. Funds transferred by the Company to the Group

Funds deposited directly into finance company by the Company which are not transferred to the accounts of the Group's parent company

Item	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts
Monetary funds	11,293,331.82		12,929,054.72	
Total	11,293,331.82		12,929,054.72	
Including: Cash withdrawal restricted due to centralized fund management				

2. Funds borrowed by the Company from the parent company or member companies of the Group

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Other payables	1,259,314.14	1,259,314.14
Total	1,259,314.14	1,259,314.14

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XIII. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES****(I) Commitments***Unit: RMB'0,000*

Project	Contractual investment	Investment recognized	Investment not recognized
Xianyang Photovoltaic Glass Project	19,715.00	16,420.27	3,294.73
Hefei Photovoltaic Glass Project	132,009.00	83,559.62	48,449.38
Total	151,724.00	99,979.89	51,744.11

(II) Contingencies

The Company had no contingencies that need to be disclosed.

XIV. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Company has no events after balance sheet date that is required to be disclosed.

XV. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS**(I) Segment report**

Due to the highly integrated business and unified internal organizational structure of the Group, in terms of technology and marketing strategy, the management does not separately manage operating activities and there are no reportable segments.

(II) Capital management

Project	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Total liability	7,820,718,218.72	7,471,653,518.48
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	537,574,405.92	268,984,217.94
Adjusted net liability	7,283,143,812.80	7,202,669,300.54
Shareholders' equity	682,881,059.21	841,705,573.33
Adjusted capital	682,881,059.21	841,705,573.33
Adjusted liability/capital ratio	10.67	8.56

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY’S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(I) Trade receivables

1. Disclosed by aging

Aging	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Within 1 year		
Including: 0–6 months (inclusive)	879,665,277.09	1,244,626,226.47
7–12 months (inclusive)	240,944,357.15	103,316,323.03
Subtotal for within 1 year	1,120,609,634.24	1,347,942,549.50
1–2 years (inclusive)	77,924,537.94	268,428,788.07
2–3 years (inclusive)	210,626,814.69	
Over 3 years	4,684,002.84	5,020,981.83
Subtotal	1,413,844,989.71	1,621,392,319.40
Less: Provision for bad debts	28,480,465.25	14,282,686.81
Total	1,385,364,524.46	1,607,109,632.59

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(I) Trade receivables (Continued)***2. Disclosed according to the method of provision for bad debts*

Category	Book balance		30 June 2026 Allowance for bad debts		Carrying amount
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Trade receivables with allowance for bad debts made on individual basis					
Trade receivables that are subject to allowance for bad debts on group basis	1,413,844,989.71	100.00	28,480,465.25	2.01	1,385,364,524.46
Including: By aging	930,874,924.83	65.84	28,480,465.25	3.06	902,394,459.58
By low credit risk portfolio	482,970,064.88	34.16			482,970,064.88
Total	1,413,844,989.71	100.00	28,480,465.25	2.01	1,385,364,524.46

Category	Book balance		31 December 2025 Allowance for bad debts		Carrying amount
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Trade receivables with allowance for bad debts made on individual basis					
Trade receivables that are subject to allowance for bad debts on group basis	1,621,392,319.40	100.00	14,282,686.81	0.88	1,607,109,632.59
Including: By aging	1,177,969,186.36	72.65	14,282,686.81	1.21	1,163,686,499.55
By low credit risk portfolio	443,423,133.04	27.35			443,423,133.04
Total	1,621,392,319.40	100.00	14,282,686.81	0.88	1,607,109,632.59

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY’S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(I) Trade receivables (Continued)

2. Disclosed according to the method of provision for bad debts (Continued)

(1) Accounts receivables that are subject to provision for bad debts on credit risk characteristics

① Group 1: by aging

Aging	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Provision ratio (%)	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Provision ratio (%)
0 to 6 months (inclusive)	711,283,955.12			1,045,372,486.53		
7-12 months (inclusive)	140,260,785.02	1,402,607.85	1.00	100,037,966.94	1,000,379.67	1.00
1-2 years (inclusive)	74,646,181.85	22,393,854.56	30.00	27,537,751.06	8,261,325.31	30.00
2-3 years (inclusive)						
Over 3 years	4,684,002.84	4,684,002.84	100.00	5,020,981.83	5,020,981.83	100.00
Total	930,874,924.83	28,480,465.25	3.06	1,177,969,186.36	14,282,686.81	1.21

② Group 2: low credit risk portfolio

Portfolio	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Provision ratio (%)	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Provision ratio (%)
Low credit risk portfolio	482,970,064.88			443,423,133.04		
Total	482,970,064.88			443,423,133.04		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(I) Trade receivables (Continued)

3. Allowances for bad debts

Category	31 December 2025	Provision	Changes during the period Recovered or reversed	Written off	Other changes	30 June 2026
Trade receivables that are subject to allowance for bad debts on group basis	14,282,686.81	14,197,778.44				28,480,465.25
Including: By aging	14,282,686.81	14,197,778.44				28,480,465.25
Total	14,282,686.81	14,197,778.44				28,480,465.25

4. Top five trade receivables and contract assets according to closing balance of debtors

Name	Closing balance of trade receivables	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets	Percentage of total closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Yan'an New Energy	405,202,697.68		405,202,697.68	28.66	
Zhejiang Aikosolar Technology Co., Ltd.	131,872,472.35		131,872,472.35	9.33	
Hefei GCL System Integration New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (合肥協鑫集成新能 源科技有限公司)	101,379,770.01		101,379,770.01	7.17	
Funing GCL Integration Technology Co., Ltd.* (阜寧協鑫集成科技有限公司)	92,406,535.89		92,406,535.89	6.54	235,649.88
Shangrao Guangxin Jingke Photovoltaic Manufacturing Co., Ltd.* (上饒市廣信區 晶科光伏製造有限公司)	88,086,758.66		88,086,758.66	6.23	
Total	818,948,234.59		818,948,234.59	57.93	235,649.88

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY’S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Other receivables

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable	33,115,000.00	33,115,000.00
Other receivables	389,753,975.72	184,785,283.65
Total	422,868,975.72	217,900,283.65

1. Dividends receivable

(1) Classification of dividends receivable

Item (or investee)	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Xianyang Photovoltaic	33,115,000.00	33,115,000.00
Total	33,115,000.00	33,115,000.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(II) Other receivables (Continued)****2. Other receivables****(1) Disclosed by aging**

Aging	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Within 1 year		
Including: 0-6 months		
(inclusive)	254,968,692.07	27,420,833.32
7-12 months		
(inclusive)	27,420,833.32	54,969,468.78
Subtotal for within 1 year	282,389,525.39	82,390,302.10
1-2 years (inclusive)	93,579,172.86	100,872,200.39
2-3 years (inclusive)	12,262,496.31	
Over 3 years	1,522,781.16	1,522,781.16
Subtotal	389,753,975.72	184,785,283.65
Less: Provision for bad debts		
Total	389,753,975.72	184,785,283.65

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY’S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Other receivables (Continued)

2. Other receivables (Continued)

(2) Disclosure by nature of amount

Nature	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
By trading receivables and other receivables	388,231,194.56	183,262,502.49
By deposits, margins and reserves	1,522,781.16	1,522,781.16
Subtotal	389,753,975.72	184,785,283.65
Less: Provision for bad debts		
Total	389,753,975.72	184,785,283.65

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Other receivables (Continued)

2. Other receivables (Continued)

(3) Disclosed according to the method of provision for bad debts

Category	Book balance		30 June 2026 Allowance for bad debts		Carrying amount
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Other receivables with allowance for bad debts made on individual basis					
Other receivables with allowance for bad debts made on group basis	389,753,975.72	100.00			389,753,975.72
Including: Low credit risk portfolio	388,231,194.56	99.61			388,231,194.56
Deposits, margins and reserves	1,522,781.16	0.39			1,522,781.16
Total	389,753,975.72	100.00			389,753,975.72

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY’S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Other receivables (Continued)

2. Other receivables (Continued)

(3) Disclosed according to the method of provision for bad debts (Continued)

Category	Book balance		31 December 2025 Allowance for bad debts		Carrying amount
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Appropriation proportion (%)	
Other receivables with allowance for bad debts made on individual basis					
Other receivables with allowance for bad debts made on group basis	184,785,283.65	100.00			184,785,283.65
Including: Low credit risk portfolio	183,262,502.49	99.18			183,262,502.49
Deposits, margins and reserves	1,522,781.16	0.82			1,522,781.16
Total	184,785,283.65	100.00			184,785,283.65

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(II) Other receivables (Continued)****2. Other receivables (Continued)**

- (3) Disclosed according to the method of provision for bad debts (Continued)

Other receivables for which provision for bad debts are made according to the combination of credit risk characteristics

① Group 1: low credit risk portfolio

Portfolio	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)
Low credit risk portfolio	388,231,194.56			183,262,502.49		
Total	388,231,194.56			183,262,502.49		

② Group 2: deposits, margins and reserves

Portfolio	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)
Deposits, margins and reserves	1,522,781.16			1,522,781.16		
Total	1,522,781.16			1,522,781.16		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY’S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Other receivables (Continued)

2. Other receivables (Continued)

(4) Change in book balance

Book balance	Stage I ECL for the following 12 months	Stage II Lifetime ECL (without credit impairment)	Stage III Lifetime ECL (with credit impairment)	Total
Balance at 31 December 2025	184,785,283.65			184,785,283.65
Balance at 31 December 2025 during the period				
- Transferred to Stage II				
- Transferred to Stage III				
- Reversed to Stage II				
- Reversed to Stage I				
Addition in the period	503,165,730.85			503,165,730.85
Derecognition in the period	298,197,038.78			298,197,038.78
Other changes				
Balance at 30 June 2026	389,753,975.72			389,753,975.72

(5) Top five other trade receivables according to closing balance of debtors

The total amount of top five other account receivables according to closing balance of other receivables amounted to RMB389,753,975.72, accounted for 100.00% of the total closing balance of other receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(III) Long-term equity investments**

Items	Book balance	30 June 2026	Carrying amount	Book balance	31 December 2025	Carrying amount
		Provision for impairment			Provision for impairment	
Investment in subsidiaries	2,500,000,000.00	405,000,000.00	2,095,000,000.00	2,500,000,000.00	405,000,000.00	2,095,000,000.00
Total	2,500,000,000.00	405,000,000.00	2,095,000,000.00	2,500,000,000.00	405,000,000.00	2,095,000,000.00

1. Investment in subsidiaries

Investee	Opening balance (Carrying value)	Provision for impairment Opening balance	Changes in the period				Closing balance (Carrying value)	Provision for impairment Closing balance
			Addition of investment	Reduction of investment	Provision for impairment	Others		
Hefei Photovoltaic	1,150,000,000.00	405,000,000.00					1,150,000,000.00	405,000,000.00
Yan'an New Energy	600,000,000.00						600,000,000.00	
Jiangxi Photovoltaic	600,000,000.00						600,000,000.00	
Xiayang Photovoltaic	150,000,000.00						150,000,000.00	
Total	2,500,000,000.00	405,000,000.00					2,500,000,000.00	405,000,000.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY’S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IV) Operating revenue and operating costs

1. Information on operating revenue and operating costs

Items	From January to June 2026		From January to June 2025	
	Revenue	Costs	Revenue	Costs
Principal businesses	965,644,599.65	946,334,886.46	1,483,817,332.81	1,474,317,324.77
Other businesses	419,164,154.56	410,944,721.21	458,781,625.42	451,509,812.13
Total	1,384,808,754.21	1,357,279,607.67	1,942,598,958.23	1,925,827,136.90

2. Breakdown of operating revenue and operating costs

Items	From January to June 2026		From January to June 2025	
	Revenue	Costs	Revenue	Costs
1. Subtotal of principal businesses	965,644,599.65	946,334,886.46	1,483,817,332.81	1,474,317,324.77
Including: Photovoltaic glass	965,644,599.65	946,334,886.46	1,483,817,332.81	1,474,317,324.77
2. Subtotal of other businesses	419,164,154.56	410,944,721.21	458,781,625.42	451,509,812.13
Including: Sales of materials	419,164,154.56	410,944,721.21	458,781,625.42	451,509,812.13
Total	1,384,808,754.21	1,357,279,607.67	1,942,598,958.23	1,925,827,136.90

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XVI. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS OF PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(V) Investment gains**

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Income from long-term equity investment accounted for by cost method		33,115,000.00
Interest income from certificates of deposit	4,999,999.92	4,999,999.92
Dividend income earned during the holding of other equity instruments	2,476,297.11	
Gains from debt restructuring	-105,677.51	
Bills discounted interest	-1,782,560.28	-5,432,444.45
Total	5,588,059.24	32,682,555.47

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVII. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

(I) Breakdown of non-recurring profit or loss

Items	Amount
1. Profit/loss on disposal of non-current assets, including the write-off of the asset impairment provision	7,837,039.94
2. Government grant recognized in current profit or loss (except for government grants that are closely related to the normal operation of the Company, in compliance with national policies and regulations, and in accordance with established standards, and have a continuous impact on the Company's profit or loss)	34,708,877.09
3. Apart from the effective hedging business relating to the normal operations of the Company, gains and losses on changes in fair value arising from financial assets and financial liabilities held by non-financial enterprises and gains and losses arising from the disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities	2,476,297.11
4. Capital occupation fees charged from the non-financial enterprises and counted into the current profit or loss	
5. Profit or loss from entrusting others to invest or manage assets	
6. Profit or loss from external entrusted loans	
7. Asset losses due to force majeure factors such as natural disasters	
8. Reversal of provision for impairment of receivables tested for impairment on an individual basis	
9. Gains when the investment cost of acquiring a subsidiary, an associate and a joint venture is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the invested entity	
10. Current net profit or loss of subsidiaries from the merger of enterprise under common control from the beginning of the period to the date of the merger	
11. Profit or loss from exchange of non-monetary assets	
12. Profit or loss from debt restructuring	1,363,296.22

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*From January to June 2026**(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)***XVII. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)****(I) Breakdown of non-recurring profit or loss (Continued)**

Items	Amount
13. One-off costs incurred by the enterprise as a result of the discontinuation of the relevant business activities, e.g. staff settlement expenses, etc.	
14. One-off effect on the current profit or loss due to adjustments according to laws and regulations related to tax and accounting	
15. One-off share-based payment expense recognised as a result of cancellation and modification of the share incentive scheme	
16. Profit or loss from changes in fair value of employee remuneration payable after the date on which the cash settled share-based payments become exercisable	
17. Profit or loss from changes in fair value of investment properties subsequently measured in the fair value model	
18. Gains in transactions with unfair price	
19. Profit or loss arising from contingencies irrelevant to the Company's normal business operations	
20. Entrustment fee income from entrusted operations	
21. Other non-operating income and expenses other than the above	-430,297.36
22. Other profit or loss items falling within the meaning of non-recurring profit or loss	
Less: Effect of income tax	
Effect of minority interests (after tax)	
Total	45,955,213.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are denominated in Renminbi)

XVII. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(II) Return on net assets and earnings per share

Profit for the Reporting Period	Weighted average return on net assets (%)	Earnings per share (RMB/share)	
		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
Net profit attributable to holders of ordinary shares of the Company	-64.83	-2.8026	-2.8026
Net profit attributable to holders of ordinary shares of the Company after deducting non-recurring profit or loss	-70.85	-3.0632	-3.0632

IRICO GROUP NEW ENERGY COMPANY LIMITED
26 August 2026