XINYI SOLAR HOLDINGS LIMITED
信義光能控股有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(Stock code: 00968)

INTERIM RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Six Months Ended 30 June		
	2026	2025	Change
	RMB million	*RMB million*	
Revenue	**8,430.1**	10,931.8	-22.9%
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	**39.0**	745.8	-94.8%
Earnings per share - Basic	**0.43 RMB cents**	8.21 RMB cents	-94.8%
Interim dividend per share	**0.23 HK cents**	4.2 HK cents	

The board (the "**Board**") of directors (the "**Directors**") of Xinyi Solar Holdings Limited (the "**Company**" or "**Xinyi Solar**" together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") announces the unaudited condensed consolidated interim results of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (the "**1H2026**"), together with the comparative figures for the six months ended 30 June 2025 (the "**1H2025**"), as follows:

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

	Note	**Six months ended 30 June** **2026** ***RMB'000*** ***(Unaudited)***	2025 *RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*
Revenue	3	**8,430,106**	10,931,769
Cost of sales	6	**(7,509,788)**	(8,933,233)
Gross profit		**920,318**	1,998,536
Other income	4	**96,489**	200,285
Other losses, net	5	**(84,548)**	(66,737)
Selling and marketing expenses	6	**(35,346)**	(71,526)
Administrative and other operating expenses	6	**(465,421)**	(444,822)
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment		**—**	(313,667)
Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets		**(3,153)**	(6,471)
Operating profit		**428,339**	1,295,598
Finance income	7	**8,845**	5,944
Finance costs	7	**(158,007)**	(173,065)
Share of results of investments accounted for using the equity method	13	**33,041**	14,425
Profit before income tax		**312,218**	1,142,902
Income tax expense	8	**(83,773)**	(139,791)
Profit for the period		**228,445**	1,003,111
Profit for the period attributable to:			
– the equity holders of the Company		**39,016**	745,755
– non-controlling interests		**189,429**	257,356
		228,445	1,003,111
Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company			
(Expressed in RMB cents per share)			
– Basic and diluted	9	**0.43**	8.21

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Profit for the period	**228,445**	1,003,111
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period, net of tax:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Currency translation differences	**(263,183)**	(248,330)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Currency translation differences of foreign operations	**(25,676)**	391,728
Share of other comprehensive loss of investments accounted for using the equity method		
– Share of currency translation differences	**(1,052)**	(1,319)
	(26,728)	390,409
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period	**(289,911)**	142,079
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period	**(61,466)**	1,145,190
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period attributable to:		
– the equity holders of the Company	**(241,398)**	888,542
– non-controlling interests	**179,932**	256,648
	(61,466)	1,145,190

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Note	As at 30 June 2026 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000 (Audited)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	**31,333,633**	32,768,593
Right-of-use assets	12	**2,155,796**	2,191,182
Intangible assets		**92,957**	26,437
Prepayments for land use rights and property, plant and equipment	15	**768,066**	474,102
Finance lease receivables		**133,074**	150,109
Investments accounted for using the equity method	13	**768,818**	751,529
Deferred tax assets		**441,554**	320,603
Total non-current assets		**35,693,898**	36,682,555
Current assets			
Inventories		**1,730,996**	1,735,154
Trade receivables	14	**8,681,734**	7,836,661
Bills receivables at amortised cost	14	**1,204,821**	2,811,663
Bills receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVOCI**")	14	**1,720,854**	1,118,858
Contract assets		**31,272**	30,667
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**58,870**	68,561
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	15	**1,325,516**	1,274,812
Finance lease receivables		**12,011**	12,216
Current tax assets		**18,354**	7,109
Amounts due from related companies	20(b)	**11,788**	1,027
Amount due from investments accounted for using the equity method	20(b)	**14,980**	24,980
Loans to investments accounted for using the equity method	20(b)	**43,632**	154,342
Restricted cash		**24,656**	22,204
Fixed bank deposits		**—**	149,000
Cash and cash equivalents		**5,901,997**	4,986,259
Total current assets		**20,781,481**	20,233,513
Total assets		**56,475,379**	56,916,068

	Note	As at 30 June 2026 RMB'000 (Unaudited)	As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000 (Audited)
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	17	**745,108**	745,108
Share premium and other reserves		**10,204,828**	10,525,855
Retained earnings		**18,585,280**	18,560,880
		29,535,216	29,831,843
Non-controlling interests		**5,156,215**	5,104,516
Total equity		**34,691,431**	34,936,359
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables		**603,465**	666,063
Borrowings	18	**7,586,892**	6,972,273
Lease liabilities		**905,462**	887,732
Deferred tax liabilities		**205,017**	201,827
Total non-current liabilities		**9,300,836**	8,727,895
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	18	**4,807,658**	5,196,002
Trade, bills and other payables	16	**5,319,677**	5,818,613
Dividend payable		**194,485**	—
Contract liabilities		**131,818**	90,343
Lease liabilities		**62,523**	63,660
Amounts due to related companies	20(b)	**1,870,208**	1,896,987
Current tax liabilities		**96,743**	186,209
Total current liabilities		**12,483,112**	13,251,814
Total liabilities		**21,783,948**	21,979,709
Total equity and liabilities		**56,475,379**	56,916,068

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company (Unaudited)						
	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Balance at 1 January 2026	745,108	5,811,852	4,714,003	18,560,880	29,831,843	5,104,516	34,936,359
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the period	–	–	–	39,016	39,016	189,429	228,445
Other comprehensive loss							
Currency translation differences	–	–	(279,362)	–	(279,362)	(9,497)	(288,859)
Share of other comprehensive loss of investments accounted for using the equity method	–	–	(1,052)	–	(1,052)	–	(1,052)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	–	–	(280,414)	39,016	(241,398)	179,932	(61,466)
Transactions with owners							
Employee's share option scheme							
– value of employee services	–	–	8,632	–	8,632	112	8,744
– release upon the lapse of share options	–	–	(50,085)	50,085	–	–	–
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	2,393	2,393
Dividend relating to 2025	–	–	–	(63,861)	(63,861)	–	(63,861)
Dividend payable to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	(130,738)	(130,738)
Net movement of safety fund surplus reserve	–	–	840	(840)	–	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2026	745,108	5,811,852	4,392,976	18,585,280	29,535,216	5,156,215	34,691,431

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company (Unaudited)						
	Share capital *RMB'000*	Share premium *RMB'000*	Other reserves *RMB'000*	Retained earnings *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*	Non-controlling interests *RMB'000*	Total equity *RMB'000*
Balance at 1 January 2025	738,830	5,595,254	4,553,181	18,164,525	29,051,790	5,356,082	34,407,872
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the period	—	—	—	745,755	745,755	257,356	1,003,111
Other comprehensive income							
Currency translation differences	—	—	144,106	—	144,106	(714)	143,392
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	—	—	(1,319)	—	(1,319)	6	(1,313)
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	142,787	745,755	888,542	256,648	1,145,190
Transactions with owners							
Employee's share option scheme							
– value of employee services	—	—	6,336	—	6,336	80	6,416
– release upon the lapse of share options	—	—	(946)	946	—	—	—
Dividend payable to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(100,339)	(100,339)
Net movement of safety fund surplus reserve	—	—	5,652	(5,652)	—	—	—
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries without loss of control	—	—	2,509	—	2,509	(3,270)	(761)
Balance at 30 June 2025	738,830	5,595,254	4,709,519	18,905,574	29,949,177	5,509,201	35,458,378

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	**1,690,665**	1,819,974
Interest paid	**(161,664)**	(158,133)
Income tax paid	**(297,402)**	(94,397)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**1,231,599**	1,567,444
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for acquisition of right-of-use assets	**(332,715)**	(1,826)
Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment	**(605,873)**	(1,126,014)
Payment for purchases of intangible assets	**(28)**	—
Receipts of government grants relating to property, plant and equipment	**163,061**	79,450
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**14,425**	7,859
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	**(58,780)**	—
Receipts from/payments to loans to investments accounted for using the equity method	**110,554**	(5,733)
Net proceeds from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**24,596**	191
Interest received	**8,845**	5,944
Change in restricted cash pledged for letter of guarantees and bank acceptance bills	**149,000**	(17,662)
Dividends received from an investment accounted for using the equity method	**14,700**	—
Restricted cash released from letter of guarantees and bank acceptance bills	**—**	3,235
Net cash used in investing activities	**(512,215)**	(1,054,556)

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from issuance of fixed-rate bonds	**—**	799,040
Proceeds from borrowings	**1,961,855**	3,367,918
Repayment of borrowings	**(1,763,651)**	(2,658,456)
Cash advance from non-controlling interests	**37,508**	61,453
Principal element of lease payments	**(19,456)**	(35,892)
Net cash generated from financing activities	**216,256**	1,534,063
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**935,640**	2,046,951
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	**4,986,259**	821,606
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	**(19,902)**	(3,101)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**5,901,997**	2,865,456

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Xinyi Solar Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**Group**") are principally engaged in the production and international sale of solar glass products, through the production complexes located in the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**"), Malaysia and Indonesia. In addition, the Group is also engaged in the development and operation of renewable energy generation business.

This unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information is presented in thousands of Chinese Renminbi (RMB'000), unless otherwise stated. This unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information was approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 July 2026.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basic of preparation

This unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2026 has been prepared in accordance with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**") and Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("**HKASs**") 34, 'Interim financial reporting' issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("**HKICPA**"). This unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information does not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, HKASs and Interpretations) as issued by the HKICPA.

(b) Changes in accounting policies

Except as described below, the accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, as described in those annual consolidated financial statements.

(i) Amendments to standards adopted by the Group

The Group has adopted the following amended HKFRS Accounting Standards for the first time for its accounting period commencing 1 January 2026.

Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity
Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 9, HKFRS 10 and HKAS 7

The nature and impact of the amended HKFRS Accounting Standards are described below:

Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The amendments clarify that a financial asset is derecognised when the entity's rights to the contractual cash flows expire or are transferred, while a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date. The amendments introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise a financial liability that is settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. The amendments clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and governance and other similar contingent features. Moreover, the amendments clarify the requirements for classifying financial assets with non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments. The amendments also include additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features. Since the Group's accounting policy for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities in prior years aligned with the amendments and the Group did not have the financial assets that were addressed by the amendments, the amendments did not have any impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial information. The Group will provide additional disclosures for its equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, if any, in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2026.

Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

The amendments clarify the application of the "own-use" requirements for in-scope contracts and amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts. The amendments also include additional disclosures that enable users of financial statements to understand the effects these contracts have on an entity's financial performance and future cash flows. As the Group did not have any contracts that are in the scope of the amendments, the amendments did not have any impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial information.

Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

The improvements set out narrow scope amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 7 (and the accompanying Guidance on implementing HKFRS 7), HKFRS 9, HKFRS 10 and HKAS 7. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in the corresponding HKFRS Accounting Standards. The amendments did not have any impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial information.

(ii) New and amended standards not yet adopted by the Group

The Group has not applied the following new and amended HKFRS Accounting Standards, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2026. The Group intends to apply these new and amended HKFRS Accounting Standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

HKFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements[1]
HKFRS 19 and its amendments	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures[1]
Amendments to HKAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[2]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027

2 No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

Except as described below, these new and amended standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

HKFRS 18 replaces HKAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. While a number of sections have been brought forward from HKAS 1 with limited changes, HKFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of the five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations and to present two new defined subtotals. It also requires disclosures about management-defined performance measures in a single note and introduces enhanced requirements on the grouping (aggregation and disaggregation) and the location of information in both the primary financial statements and the notes. Some requirements previously included in HKAS 1 are moved to HKAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, which is renamed as HKAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements. As a consequence of the issuance of HKFRS 18, limited, but widely applicable, amendments are made to HKAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, HKAS 33 Earnings per Share and HKAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. In addition, there are minor consequential amendments to other HKFRS Accounting Standards. HKFRS 18 and the consequential amendments to other HKFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. Retrospective application is required. The Group is currently analysing the new requirements and assessing the impact of HKFRS 18 on the presentation and disclosure of the Group's financial statements.

3 REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Revenue recognised during the period is as follows:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Sales of solar glass	**7,162,693**	9,474,148
Renewable energy business		
– Sales of electricity	**821,930**	912,847
– Tariff adjustment	**388,497**	524,704
	1,210,427	1,437,551
Others		
– Sales of mining products and consumables	**—**	1,367
– Other service income	**56,986**	18,703
	56,986	20,070
Total revenue	**8,430,106**	10,931,769

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Executive Directors that are used to make strategic decisions.

The Executive Directors consider the business from product type perspective. Generally, the Executive Directors consider the performance of business of each product type within the Group separately. Thus, the performance of each product type within the Group is an individual operating segment.

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, there are two operating segments based on business type: (1) sales of solar glass and (2) renewable energy business (formerly known as "solar farm business"), which focused on solar farm development alongside solar and wind power generation. The "Other Segment" and "Unallocated" mainly include the non-core businesses of the Group such as polysilicon business (which has not yet commenced operations), engineering, procurement and construction services and sales of mining products.

The Executive Directors assess the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of gross profit. The Group does not allocate operating costs to its segments as this information is not reviewed by the Executive Directors.

The revenue from external parties reported to the Executive Directors is measured in a manner consistent with that in the interim condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The segment information for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	Six months ended 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)				
	Sales of solar glass *RMB'000*	**Renewable energy business** *RMB'000*	**Other segment** *RMB'000*	**Unallocated** *RMB'000*	**Total** *RMB'000*
Segment revenue					
Recognised at a point in time	**7,162,693**	**1,210,427**	**—**	**—**	**8,373,120**
Recognised over time	**—**	**—**	**—**	**56,986**	**56,986**
Revenue from external customers	**7,162,693**	**1,210,427**	**—**	**56,986**	**8,430,106**
Cost of sales	**(6,924,861)**	**(536,594)**	**—**	**(48,333)**	**(7,509,788)**
Gross profit	**237,832**	**673,833**	**—**	**8,653**	**920,318**
Segment revenue by geographical area					
Mainland China	**4,380,633**	**1,209,846**	**—**	**5,943**	**5,596,422**
Other areas in Asia	**2,051,046**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,051,046**
North America and Europe	**651,009**	**581**	**—**	**5,632**	**657,222**
Others	**80,005**	**—**	**—**	**45,411**	**125,416**
	7,162,693	**1,210,427**	**—**	**56,986**	**8,430,106**
Depreciation charge of property, plant and equipment	**552,454**	**403,657**	**326**	**2,632**	**959,069**
Depreciation charge of rights-of-use assets	**13,106**	**28,233**	**1,451**	**2,555**	**45,345**
Amortisation charge of intangible assets	**1,467**	**—**	**—**	**677**	**2,144**
Additions to non-current assets (other than finance lease receivables and deferred tax assets)	**422,058**	**27,696**	**—**	**26,375**	**476,129**

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)				
	Sales of solar glass	Renewable energy business	Other segment	Unallocated	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'00*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Segment revenue					
Recognised at a point in time	9,474,148	1,437,551	—	1,367	10,913,066
Recognised over time	—	—	—	18,703	18,703
Revenue from external customers	9,474,148	1,437,551	—	20,070	10,931,769
Cost of sales	(8,394,748)	(524,116)	—	(14,369)	(8,933,233)
Gross profit	1,079,400	913,435	—	5,701	1,998,536
Segment revenue by geographical area					
Mainland China	6,482,850	1,436,543	—	13,072	7,932,465
Other areas in Asia	2,033,644	—	—	—	2,033,644
North America and Europe	763,489	1,008	—	6,998	771,495
Others	194,165	—	—	—	194,165
	9,474,148	1,437,551	—	20,070	10,931,769
Depreciation charge of property, plant and equipment	680,408	401,426	660	1,109	1,083,603
Depreciation charge of rights-of-use assets	13,861	28,563	1,499	6	43,929
Amortisation charge of intangible assets	1,427	—	—	27	1,454
Additions to non-current assets (other than finance lease receivables and deferred tax assets)	371,417	371,942	46,099	4,081	793,539

Reportable segment assets/liabilities are as follows:

	Assets and liabilities					
	Sales of solar glass	**Renewable energy business**	**Other segment**	**Unallocated**	**Inter-segment eliminations**	**Total**
	RMB'000	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***
At 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)						
Total assets	**33,003,982**	**25,718,556**	**3,135,631**	**4,728,017**	**(10,110,807)**	**56,475,379**
Total liabilities	**14,421,352**	**10,008,263**	**4,415,443**	**3,049,697**	**(10,110,807)**	**21,783,948**
At 31 December 2025 (Audited)						
Total assets	32,985,169	26,175,909	3,249,888	4,750,823	(10,245,721)	56,916,068
Total liabilities	14,041,064	10,389,973	4,555,187	3,239,206	(10,245,721)	21,979,709

Reportable segment assets/(liabilities) are reconciled to total assets/(liabilities) as follows:

	Assets as at		Liabilities as at	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	***RMB'000***	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*	***(Unaudited)***	*(Audited)*
Segment assets/(liabilities)	**61,858,169**	62,410,966	**(28,845,058)**	(28,986,224)
Unallocated items:				
Property, plant and equipment	**192,060**	196,861	**—**	—
Right-of-use assets	**48,556**	42,093	**—**	—
Intangible assets	**72,510**	5,213	**—**	—
Prepayments for land use rights and property, plant and equipment	**15,977**	21,876	**—**	—
Finance lease receivables	**145,085**	162,325	**—**	—
Investments accounted for using the equity method	**768,817**	751,529	**—**	—
Inventories	**3,868**	1,498	**—**	—
Trade and bills receivables	**21,309**	3,080	**—**	—
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	**37,156**	37,281	**—**	—
Contract assets	**7,980**	7,374	**—**	—
Amounts due from related companies	**3,371,865**	3,489,238	**—**	—
Restricted cash	**2,222**	2,990	**—**	—
Cash and cash equivalents	**33,885**	21,727	**—**	—
Deferred tax assets	**6,576**	7,058	**—**	—
Current tax assets	**151**	680	**—**	—
Dividend payable	**—**	—	**(194,485)**	—
Trade, bills and other payables	**—**	—	**(50,605)**	(73,335)
Contract liabilities	**—**	—	**(6,138)**	(7,620)
Current tax liabilities	**—**	—	**(1,520)**	—
Lease liabilities	**—**	—	**(7,930)**	(741)
Amounts due to related companies	**—**	—	**(571,045)**	(489,635)
Deferred tax liabilities	**—**	—	**(8,736)**	(9,839)
Borrowings	**—**	—	**(2,209,238)**	(2,658,036)
Inter-segment eliminations	**(10,110,807)**	(10,245,721)	**10,110,807**	10,245,721
Total assets/(liabilities)	**56,475,379**	56,916,068	**(21,783,948)**	(21,979,709)

A reconciliation of segment gross profit to profit before income tax is provided as follows:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Segment gross profit	**911,665**	1,992,835
Unallocated gross profit	**8,653**	5,701
Total gross profit	**920,318**	1,998,536
Other unallocated items:		
Other income	**96,489**	200,285
Other losses, net	**(84,548)**	(66,737)
Selling and marketing expenses	**(35,346)**	(71,526)
Administrative and other operating expenses	**(465,421)**	(444,822)
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	**—**	(313,667)
Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets	**(3,153)**	(6,471)
Finance income	**8,845**	5,944
Finance costs	**(158,007)**	(173,065)
Share of results of investments accounted for using the equity method	**33,041**	14,425
Profit before income tax	**312,218**	1,142,902

An analysis of the Group's non-current assets other than finance lease receivables and deferred tax assets by geographical area in which the assets are located is as follows:

	As at	
	30 June	31 December
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
The PRC	**30,309,305**	32,073,883
Others	**4,809,965**	4,137,960
	35,119,270	36,211,843

4 OTHER INCOME

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Government grants	**33,217**	116,582
Scrap sales	**25,446**	40,180
Compensation income from suppliers	**5,834**	2,334
Insurance compensation income	**4,508**	22,936
Tariff adjustments for electricity generation from self-used solar power system	**1,348**	8,271
Others (Note)	**26,136**	9,982
	96,489	200,285

Note: They mainly comprise rental and other miscellaneous income.

5 OTHER LOSSES, NET

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Foreign exchange losses, net	**(59,475)**	(47,410)
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(34,459)**	(7,729)
Losses on disposal of bills receivables at FVOCI	**(882)**	(13,663)
Net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**14,905**	2,553
Others	**(4,637)**	(488)
	(84,548)	(66,737)

6 EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses included in cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative and other operating expenses are analysed as follows:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Amortisation charge of intangible assets	**2,144**	1,454
Depreciation charge of property, plant and equipment	**959,069**	1,083,603
Depreciation charge of rights-of-use assets	**45,345**	43,929
Employee benefit expenses (including directors' emoluments)	**554,255**	597,271
Cost of inventories	**5,486,296**	6,706,803
Other direct operating costs of solar farms	**63,289**	49,175
Construction contracts costs	**6,365**	11,814
Net impairment losses on inventories *(Note)*	**29,064**	1,239
Losses from production suspension	**15,556**	7,731
Payments in relation to short term leases of land and buildings	**3,365**	1,980
Transportation costs	**394,621**	442,483
Research and development expenditures	**269,819**	279,720
Tax and levies	**96,317**	115,358
Other expenses	**85,050**	107,021
	8,010,555	9,449,581

Note: During the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group recognised net impairment of inventories totalling RMB29,064,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB1,239,000) in the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss, which comprises provision for impairment of RMB39,085,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: reversal of previously made impairment of RMB 1,114,000) made based on net realisable value of the inventories, and reversal of previously made impairment of RMB10,021,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: provision for impairment of RMB2,353,000) based on aging of the inventories.

7 FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Finance income		
Interest income from bank deposits	**7,969**	5,632
Interest income on loans to investments accounted for using the equity method	**876**	312
	8,845	5,944
Finance costs		
Interest for lease liabilities	**27,689**	28,856
Interest on bank borrowings	**136,219**	175,182
Interest on fixed rate bonds	**5,071**	187
	168,979	204,225
Less: Amounts capitalised on qualifying assets	**(10,972)**	(31,160)
	158,007	173,065

8 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Current income tax		
– PRC corporate income tax ("**CIT**") (Note (b))	**129,421**	189,016
– Overseas income tax (Note (c))	**64,626**	821
– PRC withholding tax	**735**	2,672
– Overprovision in prior years	**—**	(1,234)
	194,782	191,275
Deferred tax	**(111,009)**	(51,484)
Income tax expense	**83,773**	139,791

Notes:

(a) The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law, Cap.22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands and, accordingly, is exempted from payment of the Cayman Islands income tax.

(b) The applicable CIT rate for the Group's major subsidiaries in the PRC is 25% except that:

— As at 30 June 2026, three subsidiaries engaging in solar glass business (2025: three) and a subsidiary engaging in renewable energy business (2025: one) are qualified as "High and New Technology Enterprise" and can enjoy a preferential CIT rate of 15% (2025: 15%).

— As at 30 June 2026, two subsidiaries engaging in solar glass business (2025: two), a subsidiary engaging in renewable energy business (2025: one), a subsidiary engaging in mining products business (2025: one) and a subsidiary engaging in silicon products business (2025: one) (together as "**Encouraged Subsidiaries**") are qualified as "Encouraged Enterprise" in the Catalogue of Industries Encouraged for Foreign Investment in Central and Western Region and can enjoy a preferential CIT rate of 15% (2025: 15%).

— Subsidiaries engaging in the operation and management of solar and wind farms are fully exempted from the CIT for three years starting from its first year of revenue generation, followed by 50% reduction in CIT in next three years. However, their government grants and insurance claims received are subject to the CIT rate of 25% (2025: 25%).

(c) Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the periods ended 30 June 2026 and 2025 at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates. Taxation on overseas profits mainly include Malaysia and Indonesia income tax which have been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the periods at the Standard Malaysia corporate income tax rate of 24% (six months ended 30 June 2025: 24%) and Standard Indonesia corporate income tax rate of 22% (six months ended 30 June 2025: 22%) respectively.

(d) Pillar Two income tax

The Group falls within the scope of the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules ("Pillar Two Model Rules") issued by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, with subsidiaries operating in some jurisdictions that have legislated domestic Pillar Two income tax requirements in alignment with this framework.

The Group's earnings are subject to domestic minimum top-up taxes in Malaysia and Indonesia (effective from 1 January 2025) and Canada (since 1 January 2024). Starting from 1 January 2025, the Group is also liable to Pillar Two income taxes under the Hong Kong Inland Revenue (Amendment) (Minimum Tax for Multinational Enterprise Groups) Ordinance 2025 in respect of its earnings, whereas Mainland China has not yet enacted Pillar Two legislation.

The Group has assessed the potential exposures associated with Pillar Two income taxes in the relevant jurisdictions, taken into account its financial performance for the six months ended 30 June 2026, and recorded related provisions where deemed necessary.

9 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (RMB'000)	**39,016**	745,755
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	**9,147,044**	9,078,447
Basic earnings per share (RMB cents)	**0.43**	8.21

(b) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company's dilutive potential ordinary shares comprise of share options.

No adjustment has been made to the basic earnings per share amounts presented for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and 2025 in respect of a dilution as the exercise price of the share options granted was higher than the average market price of the Company's share price during the respective periods.

Share options granted by a subsidiary of the Group, Xinyi Energy Holdings Limited ("**Xinyi Energy**") during the six months ended 30 June 2026 has dilution impact on earnings per share (six months ended 30 June 2025: no dilution impact).

Calculations of diluted earnings per share:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company, used in the basic earnings per share calculations (RMB'000)	**39,016**	745,755
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares arising from adjustments to the share of profit of Xinyi Energy based on dilution of its earnings per share (RMB'000)	**(4)**	—
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company, used in the diluted earnings per share calculations (RMB'000)	**39,012**	745,755
Weighted average number of shares in issue (thousands)	**9,147,044**	9,078,447
Diluted earnings per share (RMB cents)	**0.43**	8.21

10 DIVIDENDS

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000
	(Unaudited)	*(Unaudited)*
Final dividend for 2025 of 0.8 HK cents (2024: nil) per share	**63,861**	—
Proposed interim dividend of 0.23 HK cents (2025: 4.2 HK cents) per share	**18,234**	349,114

At a meeting of the Board held on 31 July 2026, the Directors resolved to declare an interim dividend of 0.23 HK cents per share for the six months ended 30 June 2026. The amount of 2026 interim dividend is based on 9,147,043,615 shares in issue as at 30 June 2026. This interim dividend is not reflected as a dividend payable in this unaudited condensed consolidated financial information, but will be deducted from the retained earnings of the Company in the year ending 31 December 2026.

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Six months ended 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)						
	Freehold Land *RMB'000*	Buildings *RMB'000*	Plant and machinery *RMB'000*	Solar and wind farms *RMB'000*	Office Equipment *RMB'000*	Construction in progress *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
Net book amount at 1 January	384,849	3,908,902	7,852,634	15,655,802	40,407	4,925,999	32,768,593
Additions and acquisition of subsidiaries	—	5,999	29,484	1,060	5,491	29,762	71,796
Transfers	—	513,941	600,677	30,418	2,289	(1,147,325)	—
Government grants netted off	—	—	(163,061)	—	—	—	(163,061)
Disposals	—	(1,006)	(22,248)	(25,323)	—	(307)	(48,884)
Depreciation charge	—	(67,193)	(550,877)	(410,845)	(3,836)	—	(1,032,751)
Currency translation differences	(12,856)	(29,959)	(116,018)	(6,812)	(418)	(95,997)	(262,060)
Net book amount at 30 June	371,993	4,330,684	7,630,591	15,244,300	43,933	3,712,132	31,333,633

12 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Six months ended 30 June 2026 *RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*
Net book amount at 1 January	**2,191,182**
Additions and acquisition of subsidiaries	**11,799**
Depreciation charge	**(45,345)**
Currency translation differences	**(1,840)**
Net book amount at 30 June	**2,155,796**

13 INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	Six months ended 30 June 2026 *RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*
At 1 January	**751,529**
Share of results	**33,041**
Dividend received and receivable	**(14,700)**
Currency translation differences	**(1,052)**
At 30 June	**768,818**

14 TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

	As at	
	30 June 2026 *RMB'000* *(Unaudited)*	31 December 2025 *RMB'000* *(Audited)*
Trade receivables	**8,764,971**	7,916,481
Less: Loss allowance	**(83,237)**	(79,820)
Trade receivables, net	**8,681,734**	7,836,661
Bills receivables at amortised cost	**1,205,667**	2,813,282
Less: Loss allowance	**(846)**	(1,619)
Bills receivables at amortised cost, net	**1,204,821**	2,811,663
Bills receivables at FVOCI	**1,720,854**	1,118,858

Breakdown of gross trade receivables by segment is as follows:

	Sales of solar glass *RMB'000*	Renewable energy business *RMB'000*	Unallocated *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
At 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)				
Sales of solar glass	**3,552,770**	**—**	**—**	**3,552,770**
Sales of electricity	**—**	**177,885**	**—**	**177,885**
Tariff adjustment	**—**	**5,005,831**	**—**	**5,005,831**
Other service revenue	**—**	**—**	**28,485**	**28,485**
Total	**3,552,770**	**5,183,716**	**28,485**	**8,764,971**
At 31 December 2025 (Audited)				
Sales of solar glass	3,001,213	—	—	3,001,213
Sales of electricity	—	153,620	—	153,620
Tariff adjustment	—	4,751,186	—	4,751,186
Other service revenue	—	—	10,462	10,462
Total	3,001,213	4,904,806	10,462	7,916,481

The ageing analysis of the gross trade receivables based on invoice date is as follows:

	As at	
	30 June 2026 ***RMB'000*** ***(Unaudited)***	31 December 2025 *RMB'000* *(Audited)*
0 - 90 days	**7,995,087**	7,294,666
91 - 180 days	**580,726**	572,189
181 - 365 days	**156,184**	26,913
1 - 2 years	**11,188**	17,421
Over 2 years	**21,786**	5,292
	8,764,971	7,916,481

The ageing analysis of gross trade receivables of renewable energy business based on the Group's revenue recognition policy is as follows:

	As at	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
0 - 90 days	**418,857**	366,913
91 - 180 days	**188,848**	315,110
181 - 365 days	**531,371**	540,640
1 - 2 years	**1,106,670**	1,114,366
Over 2 years	**2,937,970**	2,567,777
	5,183,716	4,904,806

The tariff adjustments were invoiced upon the funds received, therefore the tariff adjustments received based on invoice date were grouped into 0 to 90 days.

The maturity of the bills receivables is within six months. As at 30 June 2026, no bills receivables (31 December 2025: RMB82,599,000) was pledged as collaterals for obtaining letter of credit facilities in the PRC.

No bills receivables (31 December 2025: RMB363,775,000) was transferred to banks for obtaining bank borrowings. The carrying amounts of bills receivables are denominated in RMB.

The credit terms granted by the Group to its customers in respect of sales of solar glass are generally within 90 days.

Receivables from sales of electricity were usually settled on a monthly basis by the state grid companies. Tariff adjustment receivables represented the government subsidies on renewable energy to be received from the state grid companies in accordance with the prevailing government policies.

15 PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at	
	30 June	31 December
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Prepayments	**1,094,294**	763,251
Deposits and other receivables	**144,566**	77,876
Other tax receivables (Note)	**856,036**	908,904
	2,094,896	1,750,031
Less: Non-current portion:		
Prepayments for land use rights and property, plant and equipment	**(768,066)**	(474,102)
Current portion	**1,326,830**	1,275,929
Less: Loss allowance of deposits and other receivables	**(1,314)**	(1,117)
	1,325,516	1,274,812

Note: Other tax receivables mainly represent value added tax recoverable.

16 TRADE, BILLS AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at	
	30 June	31 December
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Trade payables	**1,066,891**	1,440,755
Bills payables	**1,550,451**	1,187,670
Trade and bills payables	**2,617,342**	2,628,425
Accruals and other payables	**2,702,335**	3,190,188
	5,319,677	5,818,613

The ageing analysis of the trade payables based on invoice date is as follows:

	As at	
	30 June	31 December
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
0 - 90 days	**913,834**	975,899
91 - 180 days	**121,504**	418,733
181 - 365 days	**3,597**	15,176
Over 1 year	**27,956**	30,947
	1,066,891	1,440,755

The maturity of the bills payables is within six months.

17 SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

There was no change in the share capital and share premium of the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

18 BORROWINGS

	As at	
	30 June	31 December
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Unsecured bank borrowings	**11,594,550**	11,368,275
Unsecured fixed-rate bonds	**800,000**	800,000
Total borrowings	**12,394,550**	12,168,275
Less: Non-current portion	**(7,586,892)**	(6,972,273)
Current portion	**4,807,658**	5,196,002

The maturity profile of unsecured bank borrowings is as follows:

	As at	
	30 June	31 December
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Repayable on demand and within 1 year	**4,807,658**	5,196,002
Between 1 and 2 years	**1,458,872**	1,590,065
Between 2 and 5 years	**2,627,939**	1,751,397
Over 5 years	**2,700,081**	2,830,811
	11,594,550	11,368,275

The carrying amounts of the Group's bank borrowings are approximate their fair values as at 30 June 2026 and denominated in the following currencies:

	As at	
	30 June	31 December
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
RMB	**11,584,362**	11,314,305
New Zealand Dollars ("NZD")	**10,188**	—
HK$	**—**	53,970
Total	**11,594,550**	11,368,275

As at 30 June 2026, the majority of bank borrowings bore floating interest rates. The effective annual interest rate for bank borrowings at 30 June 2026 was 2.36% (31 December 2025: 2.42%).

As at 30 June 2026, bank borrowings amounting to RMB3,990,101,000 contained repayment on demand clause (31 December 2025: Nil). The bank borrowings are repayable by installments up to year 2045 (31 December 2025: year 2045).

Corporate guarantee was provided by the Company and its subsidiaries for the bank borrowings. The Group has complied with the financial covenants of its borrowing facilities for the six months ended 2026 and year ended 2025.

Fixed-rate bonds with a total principal of RMB800 million were issued by the Company at par value in June 2025, carrying an annual coupon rate of 2.1%. The unsecured bonds have a three-year tenor, mature in June 2028, and are traded on the China Interbank Bond Market.

19 BANKING FACILITIES

	At 30 June 2026		At 31 December 2025	
	Total facilities	**Facilities utilised**	Total facilities	Facilities utilised
	RMB'000	***RMB'000***	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	***(Unaudited)***	*(Audited)*	*(Audited)*
Banking facilities granted to subsidiaries of the Group without securities	**23,242,812**	**11,599,549**	21,265,175	11,370,532

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As at 30 June 2026, the Group was controlled by Dr. LEE Yin Yee, S.B.S., Datuk Wira TUNG Ching Bor, *D.C.S.M.*, Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai *P.S.M, D.M.S.M, B.B.S., J.P.*, Mr. LEE Sing Din, Mr. LI Ching Wai, Mr. LI Man Yin, Mr. SZE Nang Sze, Mr. NG Ngan Ho and Mr. LI Ching Leung (together, the "**Controlling Shareholders**"), which in aggregate held 26.83% of the Company's shares. 23.82% of the shares were held by Xinyi Glass Holdings Limited ("**Xinyi Glass**") and its subsidiary, and the remaining 49.35% of the shares were widely held.

(a) Transactions with Related Parties

Material related party transactions during the period are as follows:

	Note	**Six months ended 30 June**	
		2026	2025
		RMB'000	RMB'000
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Related party transactions with subsidiaries of Xinyi Glass*			
– Purchases of machineries	i, ii	**27**	798
– Freight for marine transportation	i, iii	**17,000**	15,386
– Sales of electricity	i, iv	**10,935**	5,814
– Sales of machineries	vii, viii	**8,865**	589
– Purchases of logistic services	vii, viii	**9,231**	—
– Purchases of electricity	vii, viii	**6,783**	—
– Purchases of consumable products	vii, viii	**6,208**	359
– Purchases of fixed assets	vii, viii	**557**	—
– Purchases of glass products	vii, viii	**376**	1,081
– Sales of consumables	vii, viii	**2,560**	4,084
– Sales of raw materials	vii, viii	**1,182**	611
– Purchases of silica sand	vii, viii	**—**	1,360
– Rental expenses paid	vii, ix	**1,155**	1,574
– Rental income received	vii, ix	**3,590**	3,184
Related party transactions with subsidiaries of Xinyi Energy^			
– Solar farm management fee paid	i, v	**3,600**	4,613
– Purchase green power certificates	vii, viii	**397**	—
– Purchases of electricity	vii, viii	**494**	—
Related party transactions with subsidiaries of Xinyi Electric Storage Holdings Limited#			
– Purchases of and processing of battery pack, chargers and energy storage facilities	i, vi	**916**	524
– Sales of consumables	vii, viii	**—**	47
– Sales of fixed assets	vii, viii	**18**	—
Related party transactions with an associate			
– Sales of electricity	viii	**194**	—
– Solar farm management fee paid	viii	**4,925**	—

* Companies under control of a company which has a significant influence on the Group.

\# Company with its issued share capital owned as to more than 30% in aggregate by the various directors of the Company, namely Dr. LEE Yin Yee, S.B.S., Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai *P.S.M, D.M.S.M, B.B.S., J.P.*, Mr. LI Man Yin and their respective associates.

^ Connected subsidiaries of the Company.

Notes:

(i) The transactions constituted continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

(ii) The purchases of machineries were charged at considerations based on mutually agreed terms. Details of the transactions were disclosed in the Company's announcements (the "**Announcements**") dated 24 December 2025 and 16 January 2026. As disclosed in the Announcements, the annual cap (the "**Annual Cap**") under the 2026 Production Equipment Purchase Agreement was RMB107.3 million. The aggregate transaction amount for the six months ended 30 June 2026 was less than one-half of the Annual Cap, primarily due to the significant decline in photovoltaic installation demand. In response, the Group slowed the pace of its solar glass capacity expansion plans and, accordingly, reduced procurement of related machineries during the period.

(iii) The freight for marine transportation services was charged at mutually agreed prices and terms. Details of the transactions were disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 17 December 2024.

(iv) The sales of electricity were charged at mutually agreed prices and terms. Details of the transactions were disclosed in the Company's announcements dated 24 December 2025 and 22 January 2026.

(v) The management fee was charged in accordance with the second renewal memorandum dated 31 December 2024 to confirm the renewal of the solar farm operation and management agreement dated 5 December 2018. Details of the transactions were disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 31 December 2024.

(vi) The purchases of and processing of battery pack, chargers and energy storage facilities was charged at mutually agreed prices and terms. Details of the transactions were disclosed in the Company's announcements dated 31 October 2023 and 3 November 2023.

(vii) The transactions were de minimis transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business and under normal commercial terms. They are exempted from all the reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements by virtue of rule 14A.76 of the Listing Rules.

(viii) The transactions were conducted at mutually agreed prices and terms.

(ix) The leases of premises were charged at mutually agreed rental.

(b) Balances with Related Parties

	As at	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Amount due from investment accounted for using the equity method		
– Xinyi Solar (Lu'an) Company Limited	**14,980**	24,980
Loans to investment accounted for using the equity method		
– Parkland Renewable Energy Sdn Bhd ("**Parkland Renewable**")	**34,017**	15,532
– Xinyi Solar (Tianjin) Limited ("**Xinyi Solar (Tianjin)**")	**5,598**	138,810
– Parkland Techpark Sdn Bhd ("**Parkland Techpark**")	**4,017**	—
	43,632	154,342
Amounts due from related companies		
– Xinyi Energy Smart (Wuhu) Company Limited*	**5,817**	—
– Xinyi Glass (Tianjin) Company Limited*	**3,587**	—
– Xinyi Automobile Parts (Tianjin) Company Limited*	**2,273**	—
– Xinyi Energy Smart (Yunnan) Company Limited*	**152**	—
– Xinyi Glass (Hainan) Company Limited*	**92**	92
– Xinyi Energy Smart (Sichuan) Company Limited*	**23**	1
– Xinyi Energy Smart (Wuhu) Limited*	**—**	836
– Xinyi Energy Smart (Jiangmen) Company Limited*	**—**	39
– Xinyi Special Glass (Jiangmen) Company Limited*	**—**	32
– Xinyi Glass (Jiangsu) Company Limited*	**—**	20
– Xinyi Glass (Tianjin) Company Limited*	**—**	6
– Xinyi Glass (Guangxi) Company Limited*	**—**	5
	11,944	1,031
Less: Loss allowance	**(156)**	(4)
	11,788	1,027

	As at	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Amounts due to related companies		
– Xinyi Electronic Glass (Wuhu) Company Limited*	**(1,169,536)**	(1,169,535)
– Xinyi Group (Glass) Company Limited*	**(518,134)**	(537,743)
– Guangxi Xinyi Supply Chain Management Limited*	**(99,027)**	(61,519)
– Anhui Xinyi Intelligent Machinery Company Limited*	**(52,556)**	(80,211)
– Anhui Xinyi New Material Technology Company Limited*	**(8,974)**	(14,044)
– Xinyi Energy Smart (Wuhu) Limited*	**(5,084)**	(5,084)
– Xinyi Energy Smart (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd*	**(3,064)**	(3,161)
– Hong Kong Xinyi Shipping Company Limited*	**(2,648)**	(1,635)
– STI Co., Ltd^	**(2,460)**	(4,996)
– Xinyi Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited*	**(2,142)**	—
– PINETREE CO., LTD^	**(1,552)**	(1,655)
– Anhui Xinyi Power Source Company Limited#	**(1,116)**	(1,116)
– PT Xinyi Glass Indonesia*	**(963)**	(433)
– Xinyi Power (Suzhou) Limited#	**(948)**	(4,613)
– Xinyi Overseas (4) Limited*	**(890)**	—
– Xinyi Glass Engineering (Dongguan) Company Limited*	**(702)**	(702)
– Xinyi Automobile Glass (Shenzhen) Company Limited*	**(168)**	(168)
– Polaron Energy Corp. #	**(244)**	(200)
– Xinyi Glass (Guangxi) Company Limited*	**—**	(9,361)
– Xinyi Energy Smart (Yunnan) Company Limited*	**—**	(811)
	(1,870,208)	(1,896,987)

* Companies under control of a company which has a significant influence on the Group.

\# Subsidiaries of a company with its issued share capital owned as to more than 30% in aggregate by the various directors of the Company, namely Dr. LEE Yin Yee, S.B.S., Tan Sir Datuk TUNG Ching Sai *P.S.M, D.M.S.M, B.B.S., J.P.*, Mr. LI Man Yin and their respective associates.

^ A non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary of Xinyi Energy.

The amounts due from related companies, amounts due from investment accounted for using the equity method, loan to Xinyi Solar (Tianjin) and amounts due to related companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The amounts approximate their fair values and are denominated in HK$, RMB, Canadian dollar, Japanese Yen and Malaysian Ringgit ("**MYR**").

Loans to Parkland Renewable and Parkland Techpark are denominated in MYR, unsecured and interest bearing. Effective interest rate of the loans to Parkland Renewable and Parkland Techpark during the six months ended 30 June 2026 are 6.31% and 6.36% respectively.

Key management compensation amounted to RMB5,692,000 for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (2025: RMB9,902,000).

21 FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The Group assesses the fair value of financial instruments at the reporting date by using valuation techniques. Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments or recent prices of similar financial assets in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences,

- for other financial instruments - discounted cash flow analysis.

Quantitative information about fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) is as follows:

Description	**Fair value at 30 June 2026** ***RMB'000*** ***(Unaudited)***	**Valuation technique**	**Unobservable inputs**	**Range of unobservable inputs**	**Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value**
Bills receivables at FVOCI	1,720,854	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	0.39%-0.86%	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value, and vice versa
Financial assets at FVPL – Wealth management products	—	Discounted cash flow method	Expected rate of return	0.71%-3.21%	The higher the expected rate of return, the higher the fair value, and vice versa
Financial assets at FVPL – Securities private fund product	58,870	Discounted cash flow method	Expected rate of return	6.05%	The higher the expected rate of return, the higher the fair value, and vice versa

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2025 *RMB'000* *(Audited)*	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Bills receivables at FVOCI	1,118,858	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	0.30%-1.80%	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value, and vice versa
Financial assets at FVPL – Wealth management products	—	Discounted cash flow method	Expected rate of return	0.71%-2.34%	The higher the expected rate of return, the higher the fair value, and vice versa
Financial assets at FVPL – Securities private fund product	68,561	Discounted cash flow method	Expected rate of return	14.82%	The higher the expected rate of return, the higher the fair value, and vice versa

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

The changes in the renewable energy pricing policies in China affected its newly installed photovoltaic ("**PV**") capacity in the 1H2026, which had experienced a dramatic year-on-year decrease. Globally, although many countries recorded continuous growth in new PV installations, this was not sufficient to fully offset the contraction in the Chinese market. Weak downstream installation demand led to a notable decline in the demand for the upstream solar glass products and their prices during the second quarter of 2026. Although certain solar glass production capacity in the industry was suspended during the 1H2026, the resulting supply reduction was insufficient to restore a relative equilibrium between the industry supply and the market demand.

Against the backdrop of margin pressure and industry capacity adjustment, the Group has continued to focus on cost optimisation and operational risk management, while actively capturing market opportunities. The commencement of the Group's new solar glass production facility in Indonesia has enhanced its ability to serve overseas customers, driving sales growth in emerging market and mitigating the risks associated with geopolitical and trade barriers. Although the industry's operating environment came under considerable pressure in the 1H2026 and the Group's profitability was weaker than expected, the gradual phase-out of less-efficient production capacity is expected to enable the industry's continued development along a more sustainable trajectory over the long term.

In the 1H2026, the Group recorded consolidated revenue of RMB8,430.1 million, representing a decrease of 22.9%, as compared to the 1H2025. Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company declined by 94.8% to RMB39.0 million. Basic earnings per share were 0.43 RMB cents for the 1H2026, as compared to 8.21 RMB cents for the 1H2025.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Global PV market in a demand adjustment phase

Global PV installations, which had surged at an extraordinary pace over the past several years, entered a markedly different phase in 2026. The earlier boom was propelled by rapid technological innovation, steep cost reductions, and the widening scope of applications across residential, commercial, and utility-scale projects. Yet this year marks a turning point: oversupply in manufacturing, grid curtailment, and shifting policy priorities have triggered a demand adjustment, with global PV demand expected to record its first negative growth in more than a decade.

The continued growth in the solar installed capacity has increased the importance of solar power in the electricity supply. According to the International Energy Agency's Snapshot of Global PV Markets 2026, the global theoretical PV penetration reached 10.5% of electricity demand and 12.0% of electricity consumption, with several countries reaching significantly higher levels (up to 30%). However, rising penetration has also exposed systemic challenges such as power curtailment, negative wholesale prices, and grid congestion. These factors have reshaped the investment conditions and led to a slowdown in new deployment. At the same time, policies enacted by some countries to boost domestic manufacturing have disrupted downstream installation schedules, as supply chain restructuring takes time.

The decline in the global PV installations in 2026 is driven primarily by policy reforms in China that have curtailed the growth momentum. Other markets, even those maintaining steady development or anticipating robust expansion, would not be able to offset the shortfall. Compounding these pressures are macroeconomic headwinds — including persistently high interest rates, mounting inflationary forces, and logistics disruptions tied to Middle East tensions — that have further weighed on the industry. Taken together, these developments indicate that 2026 would not be a continuation of the rapid expansion seen in the past, but rather a short-term trough, underscoring the need for structural adjustments before resuming the next phase of sustainable growth.

China's PV market: adjusting to shrinking demand amid policy shifts

After several years of extraordinary growth, China's PV sector entered a critical turning point in 2026. The country's rapid installation growth has led to mounting electricity consumption challenges, with certain regions facing increasingly severe grid absorption constraints. According to the data released by the National Energy Administration ("**NEA**"), China added 72.07 gigawatts of new PV capacity in 1H2026, a sharp decline of 66.0% year-on-year. This slowdown reflects both structural reforms and market pressures reshaping the industry.

At the heart of the transition lies the "Notice on Deepening the Market-Oriented Reform of New Energy Feed-in Tariffs and Promoting the High-Quality Development of New Energy" (《關於深化新能源上網電價市場化改革促進新能源高質量發展的通知》) issued in early 2025 by the National Development and Reform Commission and the NEA. The overall approach to the reform includes deepening market-oriented reforms of feed-in tariffs for renewable energy, promoting the full integration of renewable electricity into the power market, and ensuring that the electricity prices are determined through market transactions. While the reform is intended to strengthen the electricity market framework and more effectively support the achievement of renewable energy development goals, it has also increased uncertainty regarding project investment returns. Project revenues have shifted from a straightforward model of "generation multiplied by a fixed tariff" to the one based on "generation during specific hours multiplied by the corresponding time-of-day tariff". This change exposes solar farm operators to greater risks of price volatility and necessitates more precise forecasting of both power generation and electricity demand, as well as better integration with energy storage systems. In provinces with high curtailment risks and lower electricity selling prices, certain new investment plans have been postponed or scaled back.

In addition to the domestic reforms, the external challenges have also exacerbated the difficulties faced by companies in China's solar industry. Measures such as anti-dumping investigations, subsidy disputes, and local manufacturing requirements have restricted access to international markets. These developments have prompted Chinese companies to accelerate their overseas production efforts and diversify their supply chains in order to remain competitive. In summary, these pressures have exacerbated the current downward trend in installation volumes. Faced with the dual challenges of shrinking domestic demand and increasingly severe external obstacles, 2026 will undoubtedly be a period of adjustment for China's PV industry, which must adapt quickly to ensure its long-term growth trajectory.

Solar industry faces deepening supply-demand imbalance in 2026

The solar industry is experiencing a persistent and intensifying structural mismatch between production capacity and market demand, which has become particularly evident in 2026. Declining installation demand has highlighted the imbalance, despite regulators, industry associations, and enterprises actively advancing anti-involution measures over the past two years. These initiatives — focused on curbing reckless expansion, preventing destructive competition, and promoting sustainable development — have achieved partial success in restraining new capacity growth. However, they have not generated sufficient momentum to absorb the excessive capacity. Across the value chain, the production contraction has lagged behind the pace of demand decline, resulting in oversupply pressures that have grown more severe than in previous years. Product prices continued their downward trajectory in the 1H2026, squeezing profit margins and pushing many companies into losses.

The entire solar value chain remains mired in a slump, characterised by overcapacity, an imbalance between supply and demand, and intensifying competitive pressure. Product prices have fallen below cash cost levels in multiple segments, widening the scope of financial distress. In April, China's cancellation of export tax rebates on PV products further complicated the situation. With demand front-loaded in the first quarter, the second quarter saw a sharper decline, amplifying pessimism across the market.

Capacity diversification to strengthen market position

In the 1H2026, the solar glass industry continued to face oversupply conditions, characterised by weak downstream demand, intensified competition, and an accumulation of inventory. A sharp contraction in demand resulted in a steady buildup of inventory, while prices remained at depressed levels and fell to a historic low during the second quarter. Under the dual pressures of rising inventory and financial losses, some manufacturers have already initiated cold repairs or placed them on the agenda. Although industry capacity has begun to shrink, the pace of reduction remains slow and insufficient compared with the steep decline in demand, leaving the supply-demand imbalance unresolved. Against this backdrop, further reductions in supply are seen as a necessary step to ease market pressures, and production lines that are less efficient and heavily burdened by inventory pressures may ultimately be forced to suspend operations.

Despite the challenging environment of shrinking demand and falling prices, the Group has continued to expand its production capacity outside China, a move underpinned by strategic considerations. Overseas markets, supported by supply chain localisation policies, continue to show strong demand potential, yet global solar glass production remains heavily concentrated in China, limiting the ability to meet foreign module manufacturers' requirements. By diversifying production bases, the Group can mitigate the impact of trade protection measures and tariffs, reduce logistics costs, and shorten delivery times, while also securing price premiums and higher margins from overseas sales. With international energy prices rising and transportation costs trending upward, overseas solar glass prices retained a premium in the 1H2026.

The launch of a new solar glass production line in Indonesia in the 1H2026 enabled the Group to integrate the latest R&D achievements into daily operations, thereby enhancing product quality, efficiency, and innovation capabilities, which in turn strengthened its long-term resilience and global market position.

Navigating electricity market and pricing reforms

Under China's new renewable energy pricing mechanism, the uncertainty surrounding the return on investment for new solar farm projects has increased. Additionally, given that the market conditions are still evolving following the implementation of the new policy on renewable energy pricing mechanisms, the Group has adopted a cautious approach, and more time is required to observe and analyse the impact of the new policy's implementation. Consequently, no new projects were connected to the grid during the 1H2026.

As of 30 June 2026, the Group's renewable energy projects had a cumulative approved grid-connected capacity of 6,342 megawatts ("**MW**"), including 5,841 MW of utility-scale ground-mounted solar farm projects, 64 MW of wind farm project, and 437 MW of distributed solar power projects (for self-consumption or sale to the grid). In terms of ownership, projects totaling 4,849 MW were held through Xinyi Energy Holdings Limited ("**Xinyi Energy**"); projects totaling 1,393 MW were held through wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company; and projects totaling 100 MW were held by an entity in which the Group owns a 50% interest.

In the 1H2026, the Group's revenue from power generation declined by 15.8% year-on-year, primarily due to increased curtailment and a decrease in the average selling price ("**ASP**") of solar power following the implementation of the new renewable energy pricing regime. The Xinyi Energy Group contributed 82.7% of total electricity generation revenue, while other wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company accounted for the remaining 17.3%.

The new electricity pricing policy introduces a clear distinction between existing projects, defined as those commissioned before 1 June 2025, and new projects, which commenced operations thereafter. Existing projects are entitled to fixed feed-in tariffs (the "**Mechanism Tariff**"), benchmarked against coal-fired power prices, providing a measure of stability during the transition. New projects, by contrast, are fully governed by competitive market pricing. This dual-track system is designed to strike a balance between policy continuity and reform, ensuring a smooth transition while establishing a market-oriented framework. However, the safeguards for existing projects are only partial: each provincial government sets a limit on the electricity generation eligible for the Mechanism Tariff, and any output beyond this quota must be sold through market trading. Consequently, even for existing projects, a portion of their electricity generation remains exposed to the risk of price fluctuations, leading to greater revenue volatility.

All of the Group's solar farm projects fall under the category of existing projects as defined by the new policy. However, there are significant regional differences in the proportion of electricity generation that qualifies for the Mechanism Tariff. Projects in Hainan, Fujian, and Tianjin enjoy full coverage, with 100% of their electricity generation priced at the Mechanism Tariff, thereby ensuring a high degree of revenue stability. In Anhui, Yunnan, and Guangdong, the proportion of eligible electricity generation reaches 70% or higher, providing a relatively strong safeguard for revenue. In contrast, projects in Hubei and Guangxi have eligible electricity generation accounting for only 12.5% and 50%, respectively; their revenue streams are more susceptible to market fluctuations.

With respect to power curtailment in the 1H2026, conditions varied across regions. Overall, both the frequency and proportion of curtailment events increased as compared with the 1H2025. This trend was largely driven by the rapid expansion of PV installed capacity, which has created a structural mismatch between generation profiles and demand curves. In response, the Group has enhanced its preliminary research and analysis for new projects, with a stronger focus on detailed demand forecasting at the project level. In addition, operational flexibility has been improved through the strategic deployment of energy storage systems, which enabled peak shaving and helped mitigate the impact of curtailment.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue

Revenue for the 1H2026 was mainly derived from two core business segments, namely sales of solar glass and the renewable energy business.

Revenue – By Product

	1H2026		1H2025		Increase/(Decrease)	
	RMB million	***% of revenue***	*RMB million*	*% of revenue*	*RMB million*	*%*
Sales of solar glass	**7,162.7**	**85.0**	9,474.1	86.7	(2,311.5)	(24.4)
Renewable energy business	**1,210.4**	**14.4**	1,437.6	13.2	(227.1)	(15.8)
Unallocated	**57.0**	**0.7**	20.1	0.2	36.9	183.9
Total external revenue*	**8,430.1**	**100.0**	10,931.8	100.0	(2,501.7)	(22.9)

* The sum of the individual amounts may not be the same as the actual total due to rounding.

Solar Glass Revenue – By Geographical Area

	1H2026		1H2025		Increase/(Decrease)	
	RMB million	***% of revenue***	*RMB million*	*% of revenue*	*RMB million*	*%*
Mainland China	**4,380.6**	**61.2**	6,482.9	68.4	(2,102.2)	(32.4)
Other areas in Asia	**2,051.0**	**28.6**	2,033.6	21.5	17.4	0.9
North America and Europe	**651.0**	**9.1**	763.5	8.1	(112.5)	(14.7)
Others	**80.0**	**1.1**	194.2	2.1	(114.2)	(58.8)
	7,162.7	**100.0**	9,474.1	100.0	(2,311.5)	(24.4)

* The sum of the individual amounts may not be the same as the actual total due to rounding.

The Group's solar glass revenue decreased by 24.4% year-on-year to RMB7,162.7 million in the 1H2026. The decrease was mainly due to the significant drop in ASP and decline in sales volume.

In the 1H2026, against the backdrop of China's renewable energy tariff reform, new PV installations across the country recorded a sharp year-on-year decline. While certain overseas markets continued to expand, the growth was insufficient to offset the contraction in China. The significant downturn in downstream demand exerted considerable pressure on the solar glass industry, impacting both shipment volumes and product prices.

Given the pressure on profitability — with certain order prices even falling below the average production cost of most manufacturers — and the fact that many companies along the solar value chain faced liquidity challenges and deteriorating financial conditions, the Group adopted a cautious approach after weighing returns against risks. Priority was given to transactions with customers demonstrating sound credit records and stronger financial positions, while shipment volumes were appropriately controlled. In the 1H2026, the Group's solar glass sales volume (in tonnes) decreased 5.8% year-on-year.

Solar glass product prices generally trended downward throughout the 1H2026. China's cancellation of the value-added tax rebate policy for solar product exports temporarily boosted demand and provided short-term price support in the first quarter of 2026. However, this also front-loaded demand, and prices declined more rapidly in the second quarter, reaching historical lows. In the 1H2026, the average price of mainstream solar glass products declined by more than 20% compared with the 1H2025.

The Group's first solar glass production line in Indonesia commenced operation in January 2026, enhancing its ability to serve overseas customers. In the 1H2026, overseas sales and sales in mainland China accounted for 38.8% (1H2025: 31.6%) and 61.2% (1H2025: 68.4%), respectively, of the Group's total solar glass sales. Overall, the geographical distribution of solar module production capacity is one of the key factors in determining where the Group allocates its own production capacity. As a result, the regional mix of the Group's solar glass sales largely aligns with the global distribution of solar module manufacturing capacity.

In the 1H2026, the Group's revenue from power generation in the renewable energy segment was primarily attributable to solar and wind farm projects located in China, as set forth below:

	Approved grid-connected capacity as of	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	MW	MW
Utility-scale ground-mounted solar farm projects		
Anhui	**2,037**	2,037
Hubei	**980**	980
Guangdong	**750**	750
Yunnan	**560**	560
Guangxi	**500**	500
Others (Henan, Hebei, etc.)	**914**	914
Sub-total	**5,741**	5,741
Wind farm project [Note]	**64**	64
Commercial distributed generation solar projects	**80**	80
Total	**5,885**	5,885

Note: The wind farm project was acquired by Xinyi Energy in late December 2025 and accordingly began to generate revenue in 2026.

Given the changes in China's feed-in tariff policy for renewable energy, the uncertainty surrounding the return on investment for new solar farm projects has increased compared to the past. As a result, the Group suspended the construction of new projects and did not commission any new utility-scale solar farm projects for grid connection in the 1H2026. During the period, all electricity generation revenue were derived from existing projects carried forward from the prior year.

Revenue from the renewable energy segment saw a decline of 15.8%, decreasing from RMB1,437.6 million in the 1H2025 to RMB1,210.4 million in the 1H2026. The main reasons for the decline include: (i) increased power curtailment in certain regions; (ii) under the new electricity pricing policy, safeguards for electricity sales and tariffs for certain projects have been weakened compared to the past; and (iii) under market-based trading mechanisms, fluctuations in electricity sales prices are more pronounced than in the past, leading to increased volatility in revenue.

Similar to other solar and wind farm operators in the PRC, the Group has experienced delays in receiving government subsidies related to the electricity generation of its subsidised solar and wind farm projects. As of 30 June 2026, the Group's outstanding tariff adjustment (subsidy) receivable amounted to RMB5,005.8 million. Receivables from sales of electricity are generally settled on a monthly basis by state grid companies, while tariff adjustment (subsidy) receivables are settled in accordance with prevailing government policies.

Gross profit

The Group's gross profit decreased by RMB1,078.2 million, or 54.0%, from RMB1,998.5 million in the 1H2025 to RMB920.3 million in the 1H2026. The Group's overall gross profit margin declined from 18.3% in the 1H2025 to 10.9% in the 1H2026. The drop was primarily driven by a reduction in profit contribution from both solar glass and renewable energy businesses.

In the 1H2026, the gross profit margin of the solar glass business decreased by 8.1 percentage points to 3.3% (1H2025: 11.4%). The decline in profit margin was primarily attributable to (i) a significant year-on-year decrease in ASP driven by supply-demand imbalance and (ii) net impairment losses on inventories of RMB29.1 million was recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the period. This decline was partially offset by (i) reductions in procurement costs for certain raw materials such as soda ash and silica sand and (ii) efficiency gains achieved through the gradual ramp-up of new capacity, tighter cost controls and streamlined operations.

With regard to the renewable energy business, gross profit contribution in the 1H2026 decreased by 26.2% year-on-year to RMB673.8 million (1H2025: RMB913.4 million). The gross profit margin for the first half of 2026 was 55.7% (1H2025: 63.5%). The margin contraction was mainly attributable to a decrease in power generation revenue, while operating costs remained broadly stable compared with the 1H2025.

Other income

In the 1H2026, the Group's other income decreased by RMB103.8 million to RMB96.5 million, compared to the RMB200.3 million recorded in the 1H2025. The decrease was mainly due to a decline in government grant income, insurance compensation income and scrap sales.

Other losses, net

Other losses, net increased by RMB17.8 million to RMB84.5 million in the 1H2026 (1H2025: RMB66.7 million). Other losses – net in the 1H2026 mainly comprised (i) foreign exchange losses, net of RMB59.5 million (1H2025: RMB47.4 million); (ii) losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment of RMB34.5 million (1H2025: RMB7.7 million); (iii) losses on disposal of bills receivable at fair value through other comprehensive income of RMB0.9 million (1H2025: RMB13.7 million); and (iv) net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB14.9 million (1H2025: RMB2.6 million).

Selling and marketing expenses

The Group's selling and marketing expenses decreased by 50.6% from RMB71.5 million in the 1H2025 to RMB35.3 million in the 1H2026. The decrease was primarily driven by lower sales volume of solar glass and reduced in-house storage and logistics costs. The ratio of selling and marketing expenses to revenue decreased from 0.7% in the 1H2025 to 0.4% in the 1H2026.

Administrative and other operating expenses

Administrative and other operating expenses increased by RMB20.6 million, or 4.6%, from RMB444.8 million in the 1H2025 to RMB465.4 million in the 1H2026. The increase was mainly due to the increase in staff costs of RMB5.5 million and other miscellaneous operating expenses of RMB31.3 million, such as land use tax, property levy and business tax. This was partially offset by a reduction in research and development expenses of RMB9.9 million and bank charges of RMB5.3 million. The ratio of administrative and other operating expenses to revenue increased from 4.1% in the 1H2025 to 5.5% in the 1H2026.

Finance costs

The Group's finance costs decreased from RMB173.1 million (or RMB204.2 million before capitalisation) in the 1H2025 to RMB158.0 million (or RMB169.0 million before capitalisation) in the 1H2026. The was no substantial change in the Group's average borrowing amounts during the period. The decline was mainly attributable to the downward trend in the interest rates of bank loans denominated in RMB. During the 1H2026, an interest expense of RMB11.0 million (1H2025: RMB31.2 million) was capitalised as part of the cost of solar glass production facilities under construction. The capitalised amounts will depreciate together with the relevant assets over their estimated useful lives.

Share of results of investments accounted for using the equity method

In the 1H2026, the Group's share of results of investments accounted for using the equity method was RMB33.0 million (1H2025: RMB14.4 million). The profit contribution from these investments increased in the 1H2026, mainly due to the contribution from Xinyi Solar (Tianjin) Limited ("**Xinyi Solar (Tianjin)**"). Following the disposal by Xinyi Energy of its 51% equity interest in Xinyi Solar (Tianjin) in December 2025, the results of Xinyi Solar (Tianjin) were no longer consolidated by the Group but accounted for using the equity method. As of 30 June 2026, Xinyi Energy was a subsidiary indirectly owned as to 50.75% by the Company, while Xinyi Solar (Tianjin) was an associate owned as to 49% by Xinyi Energy. Xinyi Solar (Tianjin) held and operated a 174 MW solar farm project in Tianjin.

Income tax expense

The Group's income tax expense decreased from RMB139.8 million in the 1H2025 to RMB83.8 million in the 1H2026. The decrease was primarily attributable to the decrease in profit contribution from both solar glass and renewable energy businesses.

The Group's overall effective income tax rate increased from 12.2% in the 1H2025 to 26.8% in the 1H2026, mainly due to a larger portion of the profit before income tax was derived from the renewable energy business, which was subject to a higher income tax rate than the solar glass business.

EBITDA and net profit

In the 1H2026, the Company's EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation) amounted to RMB1,476.8 million, representing a decrease of 39.6% when compared to the RMB2,445.0 million recorded in the 1H2025. The EBITDA margin (calculated based on total revenue for the period) was 17.5% for the 1H2026, compared to 22.4% for the 1H2025.

Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company for the 1H2026 was RMB39.0 million, representing a decrease of 94.8% as compared to RMB745.8 million for the 1H2025. Net profit margin decreased to 0.5% for the 1H2026 from 6.8% for the 1H2025, mainly due to the decrease in the profit margin of the solar glass and renewable energy businesses, which was partially offset by the reduced finance costs and the absence of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment in the 1H2026.

Financial resources and liquidity

During the 1H2026, the Group's total assets decreased by 0.8% to RMB56,475.4 million and shareholders' equity declined by 1.0% to RMB29,535.2 million. The Group's current ratio as of 30 June 2026 was 1.66 compared to 1.53 as of 31 December 2025. The improvement in the current ratio was primarily due to the Group's adoption of a more prudent financial management strategy to enhance financial resilience and mitigate the impact of market cyclicality.

During the 1H2026, the Group primarily financed its operations through internally generated cash flows and bank borrowings. Net cash generated from operating activities amounted to RMB1,231.6 million (1H2025: RMB1,567.4 million). The decrease in net cash inflow was primarily attributable to the decline in operating profit, which was partially offset by the release of working capital resulting from lower inventory levels of finished goods and a slower pace of expansion. Net cash used in investing activities amounted to RMB512.2 million (1H2025: RMB1,054.6 million). The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in capital expenditures, reflecting a slowdown in the Group's capacity expansion pace. Net cash generated from financing activities amounted to RMB216.3 million (1H2025: RMB1,534.1 million). During the 1H2026, the Group secured new bank borrowings of RMB1,961.9 million and repaid bank borrowings of RMB1,763.7 million.

As of 30 June 2026, the Group's net debt gearing ratio (calculated as total borrowings less cash and bank balances divided by total equity) was 18.6% (31 December 2025: 20.1%). The change in the Group's gearing ratio was mainly due to the increase in cash and bank balances.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Global PV installations, which had surged at an extraordinary pace in recent years, are undergoing a slowdown in 2026. The shift in China's renewable energy pricing policy — from the previous "guaranteed volume and price" model to a market-oriented mechanism — has significantly dampened investment sentiment. As a result, new installations in China were relatively weak in the 1H2026. Although some large-scale utility-scale projects may begin construction in the second half of this year and provide some support, China's annual new installations would record a year-on-year decline.

Given China's dominant role in the global PV market, contributing more than 40% or even over 50% of annual new installations in the past two years, its slowdown is pivotal in shaping the overall global PV development. Consequently, 2026 is likely to record a year-on-year decline in worldwide PV additions, marking the first contraction in nearly two decades.

Outside of China, demand remains resilient. Emerging markets such as India, Southeast Asia, Africa, and parts of Latin America continue to show robust appetite for solar deployment, driven by rising electricity needs and supportive policy frameworks. However, the growth in these regions cannot fully offset the impact of the decline in the Chinese market. In other mature markets, uncertainties persist: the U.S. faces challenges from tightening project approvals and policy transitions, while Europe's outlook remains mixed, with no clear catalysts for a strong rebound.

Because solar glass furnaces must operate continuously 24 hours a day, the supply is inherently inflexible. With downstream installation volumes declining, solar glass prices experienced a significant correction in the 1H2026. As annual PV installation demand is widely expected to show a year-on-year decline, solar glass prices may remain under pressure in the second half unless demand recovers more rapidly or industry capacity undergoes substantial adjustment.

In terms of industry capacity, although certain solar glass production lines suspended operations in the 1H2026, the scale of production cuts has so far been smaller than the decline in demand. Unless product prices rebound, profit margins are likely to remain under pressure, with lower-efficiency capacity facing particularly significant strain. As financial pressures intensify, the number of suspended production lines across the industry is projected to rise in the second half of 2026.

Despite the near-term weakness, the medium- and long-term fundamentals of solar development remain compelling. Global electricity demand is set to accelerate, fueled by the rapid expansion of artificial intelligence applications, data centers, and electric mobility, alongside heightened concerns over energy security and sovereignty. With solar power generation costs continuing to fall, coupled with advances in energy storage and smart grid technologies, PV retains its position as the most competitive and scalable renewable energy source. While 2026 may represent a short-term trough, the structural drivers underpinning solar adoption suggest that growth momentum will resume in the years ahead.

Against this backdrop, and in view of the cyclical characteristics of the solar glass industry, the Directors remain confident in the long-term development prospects of its solar glass business. Adhering to the principle of "quality first," the Group will shift its strategic focus from pursuing scale to pursuing excellence, emphasising product and market differentiation to better meet diverse customer needs. In parallel with strengthening cost-reduction and efficiency-enhancement measures, the Group will continue to leverage its advantages in production scale, product quality, portfolio diversification, and technological innovation to respond flexibly to market changes. The Group will also maintain a prudent and pragmatic financial management strategy to ensure reasonable control of operating risks.

The Group will continue to pursue a strategy of diversifying production capacity. As of 30 June 2026, the Group's total daily melting capacity for solar glass in operation amounted to 22,600 tonnes, with overseas capacity (including Malaysia and Indonesia) rising to approximately 20%. With PV installation growth in China slowing, the Group is shifting its development focus to overseas markets, aiming to capture growth opportunities more effectively while mitigating risks associated with geopolitical and trade barriers.

The Group's production base in Indonesia has been operational since early 2026. Phase One development comprises two new solar glass production lines with a total daily melting capacity of 2,400 tonnes. The first production line began operations in January 2026, while the second production line is expected to be commissioned within this year. Planning and development for Phase Two has already commenced, with a projected daily melting capacity of 2,300 tonnes. In addition to this these expansion projects, the Group maintains certain idle and reserve production capacity in China. In light of market conditions in the 1H2026, this capacity has suspended operations. Going forward, the Group will flexibly adjust its overall capacity in response to market developments.

In the 1H2026, the Group did not commission any new utility-scale solar farm projects. As stated in its 2025 Annual Report, the Group will adopt a more cautious approach when considering new solar farm investments. The target for new grid-connected installed capacity in 2026 is expected to be significantly lower than the historical average of approximately 400 to 500 megawatts per year over the past five years. In China, the renewable energy pricing policy reform remains at an early stage, and market conditions relating to electricity sales, consumption, and tariff fluctuations continue to evolve. The Group requires further data and analysis to properly assess the feasibility of potential projects.

The new policies also have some impact on existing solar farm projects, including an increase in power curtailments and the possibility that the Mechanism Tariff may be lower than the previous benchmark prices for coal-fired power. Accordingly, the Group considers it more important to allocate resources and efforts toward the refined management of electricity marketing and trading strategies for existing projects, as well as the integration of green power trading and energy storage applications to enhance revenue, rather than pursuing new project development.

The construction of the Group's polysilicon production facility in Yunnan Province, the PRC, has been substantially completed. However, in light of prevailing market prices, the current oversupply of polysilicon, and recent market trends and developments, the Directors do not consider it appropriate to commence commercial production at the facility at this stage. The Group will strictly abide by and cooperate with the government's arrangements to intensify efforts to address excessive competition (involution), and make appropriate adjustments in light of market conditions.

Looking ahead to the second half of 2026, the Group's solar glass business would continue facing challenges and uncertainties, arising from factors such as slower downstream demand growth, supply-demand imbalances across the industry and rising production costs driven by elevated energy prices. Nevertheless, as less-efficient capacity is gradually phased out, the industry is poised to return to a healthier and more sustainable trajectory. Supported by the global efforts to increase the use of solar power and advance carbon-neutrality agenda, the long-term outlook for the solar industry remains promising.

The Group will seize the opportunity presented by the industry's transition from scale expansion to the continuous improvement in the product quality and technological advancement. It will adjust and expand capacity as appropriate, strengthen innovation and product development, and remain committed to enhancement in cost efficiency. In implementing its three strategic pillars — operational excellence, prudent financial management, and technological leadership — the Group will continue to reinforce the sustainability and resilience of its two core businesses, solar glass and renewable energy, while actively pursuing new growth opportunities to consolidate and enhance its market leadership position.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS

The Group incurred capital expenditures of RMB997.4 million for the 1H2026 which were primarily attributable to the payments for land use rights relating to a solar glass production site, the expansion and upgrade of solar glass production capacity, balance payments for certain solar farm projects and the polysilicon production facility, and the acquisition of subsidiaries by Xinyi Energy. Capital commitments contracted for but not incurred by the Group as of 30 June 2026 amounted to RMB354.2 million, which were mainly related to the expansion of solar glass production capacity as well as the development and construction of solar farm projects.

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

No assets of the Group were pledged as security for borrowings as of 30 June 2026.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of 30 June 2026, the Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

During the 1H2026, Xinyi Energy, a subsidiary owned as to 50.75% indirectly by the Company, via its subsidiary acquired 87.81% equity interest in RCR Infrastructure Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**RCR Group**") from an independent third party for a consideration of approximately NZD18.2 million (equivalent to RMB74.4 million) The RCR Group is principally engaged in the installation and service of refrigeration, air conditioning and electrical systems.

Save as disclosed above, there was no material acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries and associated companies during the 1H2026.

TREASURY POLICIES AND EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in RMB, which is also the functional currency of its principal subsidiaries, whereas the Company's functional currency is HKD. As the majority of the Group's business transactions are denominated in RMB and most of its assets are located in the PRC, the Group is not materially exposed to foreign exchange risk as a whole on a group basis.

Within the Group's solar glass segment, certain subsidiary revenues and operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies such as the USD, Malaysian Ringgit and Indonesian Rupiah, resulting in foreign exchange rate exposure. Currency fluctuations during financial statement translation or the repatriation of earnings, equity investments, or loans may affect the Group's financial performance.

For the Group's renewable energy business, nearly all revenue is denominated in RMB. Since nearly all bank loans are also denominated in RMB, foreign exchange risk has been significantly mitigated, thereby eliminating most concerns regarding currency mismatches.

The Group manages currency exposure primarily through natural hedging and does not engage in speculative foreign exchange activities. Hedging decisions are periodically reviewed in light of exposure levels and anticipated exchange rate movements. The Group has not experienced any significant difficulties or liquidity issues arising from currency exchange fluctuations. In the 1H2026, no financial hedging instruments were employed, other than a cross-currency swap used to convert foreign-currency bank loans into RMB-denominated debt.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As of 30 June 2026, the Group had about 7,604 full-time employees, with 5,861 based in Mainland China and 1,743 based in other territories. The total staff costs, including the emoluments of the Directors, amounted to RMB554.3 million for the 1H2026.

The Group maintains good working relationship with its employees and provides training when necessary to keep its employees informed of the latest information on developments of its products and production processes. Remuneration packages offered to the Group's employees are generally competitive and are reviewed on a regular basis. Apart from basic remuneration and the statutory retirement benefit scheme, discretionary bonuses may be provided to selected employees taking into consideration the performance of the relevant employee and the overall performance of the Group.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

Pursuant to the share option scheme adopted by the Company in May 2024, an aggregate of 19,000,000 share options were granted to selected employees and an executive director in March 2026. The share options are valid from 31 March 2026 to 31 March 2030. One third of the options would be vested on each year-end date of 2026, 2027 and 2028 if the relevant grantee has satisfied the conditions of vesting as stated in the letter of grant.

EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

As of 30 June 2026, the Group's solar glass production lines in operation had a total daily melting capacity of 22,600 tonnes. In light of the latest supply-demand dynamics, the Group has suspended the operations of a solar glass production line with a daily melting capacity of 1,000 tonnes in July 2026. The future plans for this production line remain under review.

Saved as disclosed above, no significant event affecting the Group which occurred after 30 June 2026 and up to the date of this announcement.

INTERIM DIVIDEND AND CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

The Board has resolved to declare an interim dividend (the "**Interim Dividend**") of 0.23 HK cents per share for the 1H2026 (1H2025: 4.2 HK cents) to be paid to the shareholders (the "**Shareholders**") of the Company with their names recorded on the register of members of the Company at the close of business on Wednesday, 19 August 2026. The Interim Dividend is expected to be payable on or about Wednesday, 2 September 2026. The Company's register of members will be closed from Monday, 17 August 2026 to Wednesday, 19 August 2026 (both days inclusive), and during such period no transfer of shares will be registered. The record date for determining the entitlement of the Interim Dividend will be Wednesday, 19 August 2026. In order to qualify for the interim dividend, all share transfer documents accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong, Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, at Shops 1712-1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Friday, 14 August 2026.

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

During the 1H2026, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities (including sale of treasury shares).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Directors confirmed that the Company has complied with the applicable code provisions in the Corporate Governance Code (the "**Code**") set forth in Part 2 of Appendix C1 to The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "**Listing Rules**") during the 1H2026 save for the below deviation.

Pursuant to code provision C.2.1 of the Code, the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. Dr. LEE Yin Yee, S.B.S. is the Chairman of the Group and Mr. LEE Shing Put, B.B.S. ("**Mr. Lee**") is the Vice Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the Group. The Chairman is responsible for managing and providing leadership to the Board and ensuring that the Group has maintained strong and effective corporate governance practices and procedures. Mr. Lee has performed both of the roles as the Vice Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the Group. However, the Board considers that since Mr. Lee has been working in the Group for more than a decade and is familiar with the business operations of the Group, vesting both of the roles of the Vice Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer in Mr. Lee can facilitate the smooth and efficient execution of the business strategy of the Group. Furthermore, the Board considers that the balance of power and authority between the Board and the management of the Company will not be impaired as Mr. Lee will only be one of the two Vice Chairmen of the Group alongside the Chairman of the Group. Under the supervision of the Board which comprises four executive Directors, two non-executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors, the Board is appropriately structured with balance of power to provide sufficient checks to protect the interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted The Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**") set forth in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules as the code of conduct for securities transactions by the Directors. Having made specific enquiries to the Directors, all Directors confirmed that they had complied with the required standard of dealings as set forth in the Model Code during the 1H2026.

REVIEW OF THE INTERIM RESULTS

The Company's interim results for the 1H2026 have not been audited but have been reviewed by the Company's audit committee of the Board. The members of the audit committee of the Board are Ms. LEONG Chong Peng, Mr. LO Wan Sing, Vincent and Mr. KAN E-ting, Martin, all of them are independent non-executive Directors.

PUBLICATION OF INTERIM REPORT

The interim report of the Company for the 1H2026 containing all the relevant information required by Appendix D2 to the Listing Rules and other applicable laws and regulations will be published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company in due course.

By order of the Board
Xinyi Solar Holdings Limited
Dr. LEE Yin Yee, S.B.S.
Chairman

Hong Kong, 31 July 2026

As of the date of this announcement, the Board comprises two non-executive Directors, namely Dr. LEE Yin Yee, S.B.S. (Chairman of the Board) and Tan Sri Datuk TUNG Ching Sai P.S.M, D.M.S.M, B.B.S., J.P., four executive Directors, namely, Mr. LEE Shing Put, B.B.S. (Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer), Mr. LEE Yau Ching, Mr. LI Man Yin and Mr. CHU Charn Fai, and three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. LO Wan Sing, Vincent, Mr. KAN E-ting, Martin and Ms. LEONG Chong Peng.

This announcement will be published on the website of the Stock Exchange at www.hkexnews.hk and on the website of the Company at www.xinyisolar.com.