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IRICO

彩虹集團新能源股份有限公司

IRICO GROUP NEW ENERGY COMPANY LIMITED*

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

(Stock Code: 0438)

2026 INTERIM RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT

The board (the “**Board**”) of directors (the “**Directors**”) of IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited* (the “**Company**”) hereby announces the unaudited condensed consolidated interim results and financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (the “**Reporting Period**”), together with comparative figures, as follows.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)

As at 30 June 2026

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Item	30 June 2026 (unaudited)	31 December 2025 (unaudited)
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	2,535,367,012.95	2,536,291,319.45
Held-for-trading financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Bills payable	483,009,694.84	472,943,983.50
Accounts payable	604,990,764.05	586,693,372.48
Receipts in advance	88.27	184,798.18
Contract liabilities	3,230,628.77	1,328,167.07
Employee benefits payable	8,207,977.63	16,242,492.28
Taxes payable	7,270,718.48	7,170,643.88
Other payables	28,385,032.65	32,687,269.66
Including: Interests payable		
Dividends payable		
Held-for-sale liabilities		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	756,475,673.41	600,722,122.12
Other current liabilities	440,108,478.54	634,241,874.70
Total current liabilities	4,867,046,069.59	4,888,506,043.32

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Item	30 June 2026 (unaudited)	31 December 2025 (unaudited)
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings	2,655,018,599.89	2,239,187,459.44
Bonds payable		
Including: Preference shares		
Perpetual bonds		
Lease liabilities	137,155,781.43	202,822,751.07
Long-term payables		
Long-term employee benefits payable		
Estimated liabilities		
Deferred income	128,696,394.18	140,155,071.27
Deferred income tax liabilities	32,801,373.63	982,193.38
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	2,953,672,149.13	2,583,147,475.16
Total Liabilities	7,820,718,218.72	7,471,653,518.48

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

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

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

From January to June 2026

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Item	From January to June 2026 (unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (unaudited)
I. Operating revenue	986,787,979.21	1,518,740,667.32
Less: Operating costs	1,254,174,101.43	1,674,447,571.44
Taxes and surcharges	12,504,814.99	10,440,603.57
Selling expenses	4,010,272.60	2,485,975.01
Administrative expenses	47,530,766.28	46,894,363.91
Research and development expenses	44,922,711.75	50,925,375.02
Finance costs	70,055,560.52	75,858,633.81
Including: Interest expense	72,193,804.94	81,708,935.70
Interest income	2,711,233.82	6,655,167.49
Add: Other income	35,313,815.34	48,994,803.46
Investment income (loss is represented by “-”)	7,057,032.97	4,736,098.04
Including: Gains from investment in associates and joint ventures		
In come from derecognition of financial asset at the amortised cost		
Gains from net exposure hedges (loss is represented by “-”)		
Gains from changes in fair value (loss is represented by “-”)		
Credit impairment losses (loss is represented by “-”)	-13,980,535.64	-820,727.03
Asset impairment losses (loss is represented by “-”)	-84,299,139.96	-9,903,437.94
Gains from disposal of assets (loss is represented by “-”)	7,837,039.94	3,794,459.59

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Item	From January to June 2026 (unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (unaudited)
II. Operating profit (loss is represented by “-”)	-494,482,035.71	-295,510,659.32
Add: Non-operating income	180,472.46	439,985.42
Less: Non-operating expenses	610,769.82	241.82
III. Total profit (total loss is represented by “-”)	-494,912,333.07	-295,070,915.72
Less: Income tax expenses	-750,864.35	628,764.17
IV. Net profit (net loss is represented by “-”)	-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
(I) Classified by continuity of operations:		
1. Net profit from continuing operations (net loss is represented by “-”)	-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
2. Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss is represented by “-”)		
(II) Classified by ownership of equity:		
1. Net profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company (net loss is represented by “-”)	-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
2. Minority interests (net loss is represented by “-”)		

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

From January to June 2026

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Item	From January to June 2026 (unaudited)	From January to June 2025 (unaudited)
V. Other comprehensive income, net of tax	335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
(I) Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to the owners of the parent company	335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss	335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
(1) Re-measurement of changes in defined benefit plan		
(2) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		
(3) Change in fair value of other equity instrument investments	335,336,954.60	-62,261,184.48
(4) Change in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk		
2. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
(1) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		
(2) Change in fair value of other debt investment		
(3) The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income		
(4) Other debt investment credit impairment provision		
(5) Cash flow hedging reserve		
(6) Exchange differences from translation of foreign currency financial statements		
(7) Others		
(II) Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to minority shareholders		
VI. Total comprehensive income	-158,824,514.12	-357,960,864.37
(I) Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company	-158,824,514.12	-357,960,864.37
(II) Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		
VII. Earnings per share		
(I) Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	-2.8026	-1.6770
(II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)	-2.8026	-1.6770

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

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

From January to June 2026

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

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited* (the “**Company**”) was established in the People’s Republic of China (the “**PRC**”) under the Company Law of the PRC as a joint stock limited company on 10 September 2004. The Company was listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”) on 20 December 2004. The address of the registered office and the principal place of business of the Company is at C6, No.3, Xinghuo Avenue, Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone, Xianyang, Shaanxi Province.

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) are principally engaged in solar photovoltaic business.

The parent company of the Company is IRICO Group Corporation Limited* (彩虹集團有限公司) and the ultimate holding company is China Electronics Corporation* (中國電子信息產業集團有限公司).

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi (“**RMB**”), which is the same as the functional currency of the Company.

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(I) Basis of preparation

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

(II) Going concern

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

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

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

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

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

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

(II) Accounting period

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

(III) Operating cycle

The Company takes one year or 12 months as its normal operating cycle, which serves as the division standard for the liquidity of assets and liabilities.

(IV) Functional currency

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

(V) Determination method and selection basis for materiality criteria

1. Materiality of items in the financial statements

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

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

The Company determines the materiality of detailed items in the Notes to financial statements on the basis of the materiality of items in the financial statements, which considers the percentage of the detailed item to the item in the financial statements, along with its value, and its qualitative influence. If an item is immaterial in the financial statements, but considered material in the Notes, it is

required to be disclosed separately in the Notes. The materiality benchmarks for the Notes to the financial statements are as follows:

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

(VI) Basis of accounting and principle of measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Criteria of control*

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

2. *Consolidation procedures*

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

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

(1) Addition of subsidiary or business

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

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

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

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

(2) Disposal of subsidiary

① General treatment for disposal

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

② Stepwise disposal of subsidiary

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

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

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

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

(3) *Purchase of minority interests in subsidiary*

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

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

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

(IX) Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatment

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

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

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

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

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

(X) Recognition standard for cash and cash equivalents

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

(XI) Financial instruments

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

1. *Classification of financial instruments*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Recognition basis and measurement method of financial instruments*

(1) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) *Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The book value of the part that is derecognised;

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

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

4. *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Test and accounting methods for impairment of financial instruments*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures the loss provisions according to the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss of the financial instrument; if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures the loss provisions at an amount equal to the next 12-month expected credit losses of the financial instrument. The resulting increase in or reversal of loss provision shall be included in current

profit or loss as impairment losses or gains. For financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss provision is recognised in other comprehensive income, and the impairment losses or gains shall be included in current profit or loss, without reducing the book value of the financial asset as stated in the balance sheet.

(XII) **Impairment of receivables**

1. Bills receivable and accounts receivable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Receivables financing*

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

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

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

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

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

3. Other receivables

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

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

4. Others

For other receivables such as interests receivable and long-term receivables, the provision for bad debts is made based on the difference between the present value of future cash flows and its book value.

(XIII)Inventories

1. Classification and costs for inventories

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

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

2. *Measurement for inventories delivered*

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

3. *Inventory system*

The Company adopts perpetual inventory system.

4. *Amortisation of low-value consumables and packaging materials*

(1) Low-value consumables are amortised using one-off write-off method;

(2) Packaging materials are amortised using one-off write-off method.

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

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

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

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

(XIV) Long-term equity investments

1. *Joint control or significant influence criterion*

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

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

2. *Determination of initial investment cost*

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. *Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Disposal of long-term equity investments

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

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

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

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

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

(XV) Fixed assets

1. Recognition and initial measurement of fixed assets

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

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

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

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

2. *Methods for depreciation*

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

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

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

3. *Disposal of fixed assets*

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

(XVI) Construction in progress

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

(XVII) Borrowing costs

1. *Criteria for recognition of capitalised borrowing costs*

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

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

2. *Capitalisation period of borrowing costs*

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

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

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

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

3. *Suspension of capitalisation period*

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

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

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

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

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

(XVIII) *Intangible assets*

1. *Measurement of intangible assets*

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

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

(2) Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or for sale;

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

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

(XIX) Impairment of long-term assets

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

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

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

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

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

(XX) Contract liabilities

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

(XXI) Employee benefits

1. Accounting treatment methods of short-term benefits

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

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

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

2. Accounting treatment methods of post-employment benefits

(1) Defined contribution scheme

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

(2) Defined benefit scheme

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

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

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

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

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

3. *Accounting treatment of termination benefits*

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

(XXII) Revenue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Specific methods for revenue recognition*

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

(XXIII) Contract costs

Contract costs comprise contract performance costs and contract acquisition costs.

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The remaining consideration expected to be obtained by the transfer of goods or services related to the asset;

- (2) The cost expected to be incurred for the transfer of the relevant goods or services.

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

(XXIV) Government grants

1. *Types*

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

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

2. *Timing for recognition*

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

3. *Accounting treatment*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(XXVI) Lease

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

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

1. The Company as a lessee

(1) Right-of-use assets

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

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

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

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

(2) Lease liabilities

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

- ① Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives (if there is a lease incentive);
- ② Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- ③ Amounts expected to be payable under the guaranteed residual value provided by the Company;

- ④ The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- ⑤ Payments of penalties for terminating the lease option, if the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise that option.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Lease change

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

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

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

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

2. The Company as a lessor

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

(1) Accounting treatment of operating leases

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

(2) Accounting treatment of financing leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. After-sale and leaseback transactions

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

(1) As a lessee

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

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

(2) As a lessor

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

(XXVII) Segment reporting

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

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

(XXVIII) Main accounting estimates and judgments

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

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

The management of the Company confirms the estimated service life, net residual value and related depreciation costs based on the historical experience of the actual service life of the buildings, machinery and equipment with similar properties or functions. Management will adjust depreciation costs when previously estimated useful life is different or for obsolete or sold technically-obsolete or non-strategic assets. The actual economic life may differ from the expected useful life, and the actual net residual value may also differ from the expected one. Regular inspection of depreciable life, estimated net residual value may cause changes and changes in depreciation costs for future periods.

2. *Net realizable value of the inventory*

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

3. *Current period and deferred income tax*

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

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

4. Impairment of financial assets

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

5. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(XXIX) Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

Nil for the current period.

IV. TAXATION

(I) Major tax categories and tax rates

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

(II) Important tax incentives and approvals

1. On 23 April 2020, the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission jointly issued the Announcement on the Continuation of the Corporate Income Tax Policy for Western Development (Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission of 2020 No. 23), which specifies that “from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030, enterprises in the encouraged industries located in the western regions

shall be subject to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15%. For the purpose of this article, enterprise in an encouraged industry means an enterprise whose main business is within the scope of industry projects set out in the Catalogue of Encouraged Industries in western regions and whose revenue from its main business accounts for 60% or more of its gross income.” According to the Catalogue of Encouraged Industries in Western China (2020 Edition) (Decree No. 40 of the National Development and Reform Commission, which came into force on 1 March 2021), “high-end and high-quality float glass, electronic glass, automobile and photovoltaic glass production and downstream deep processing” belongs to the encouraged industry in western regions. The Company, Xianyang IRICO Photovoltaic Glass Co., Ltd. (“**Xianyang Photovoltaic**”) and IRICO Yan’an New Energy Co., Ltd.* (“**Yan’an New Energy**”), the subsidiaries of the Company, fulfilled the conditions for preferential tax policy of the western development, were entitled to the preferential tax policy of the western development and shall be subject to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15% during the Reporting Period.

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

5. Jiangxi IRICO Photovoltaic Co., Ltd. (“**Jiangxi Photovoltaic**”), a subsidiary of the Company, was accredited as a High and New Technology Enterprise (Certificate No. GR202336000178) as approved by the Science and Technology Department of Jiangxi Province, the Department of Finance of Jiangxi Province and Jiangxi Provincial Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration on 12 November 2023, and has been entitled to a 15% preferential tax treatment for EIT and the validity period of the certificate is three years.
6. Hefei Photovoltaic, Yan’an New Energy, Xianyang Photovoltaic and Jiangxi Photovoltaic, subsidiaries of the Company, pursuant to the Announcement on Further Improvement of the Policy of Weighted Pretax Deduction on Research and Development Expenses (Announcement of Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration No. 7 of 2023), are required to deduct 100% of the amount actually incurred which shall be deducted before tax payment, in addition to the deduction as prescribed to the extent of the amount actually incurred since 1 January 2023, where the research and development expenses incurred by an enterprise in research and development activities do not form intangible assets and are included in the current period’s profit or loss; and make pre-tax amortisation based on 200% of the costs of the intangible assets since 1 January 2023 where intangible assets are formed.
7. According to the “Announcement on Further Increasing the Strength of the Implementation of Policy of VAT Ending With holding Tax Refund” (Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation No. 14 of 2022), Hefei Photovoltaic, Yan’an New Energy and Jiangxi Photovoltaic, subsidiaries of the Company, expanded the scope of the policy on full monthly refund of incremental retained tax credits for advanced manufacturing industries to eligible manufacturing industries and other industries, and provided a one-time refund of retained tax credits for enterprises in manufacturing industries and other industries to support the development of small and micro enterprises and manufacturing industries, boost the confidence of market players, stimulate the vitality of market players, and increase the strength of the VAT refund policy for “manufacturing” and other VAT credits at the end of the period. Eligible enterprises in manufacturing and other industries shall apply to the competent tax authorities for refunding the incremental retained tax credits starting from the tax declaration period in April 2022.

V. SEGMENT REPORT

Due to the highly integrated business and unified internal organisational structure of the Group, in terms of technology and marketing strategy, the management does not separately manage operating activities and there are no reportable segments.

Revenue from geographical information

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

Information about major customers

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

The external sales to the major customers from January to June 2026 are as follows:

Customer	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Customer A	130,116,353.37	
Customer B	125,458,151.04	
Customer C	118,628,673.13	
Customer D	101,879,063.71	
Customer E		162,051,825.06
Customer F		241,006,673.79
Customer G		160,116,790.22
Total	<u>476,082,241.25</u>	<u>563,175,289.07</u>

Note: The revenue from Customer A, Customer B, Customer C, Customer D, Customer E, Customer F and Customer G was all from products of photovoltaic glass industry.

VI. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

1. Accounts receivable disclosed by aging

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

Note: The aging of accounts receivable is shown by aging based on the recording date.

2. Accounts receivables disclosed according to provision for bad debts

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

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

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

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

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

① Group 1: by aging

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

② *Group 2: low credit risk portfolio*

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

3. Allowances for bad debts

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

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

Name	Balance as at 30 June 2026	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balances of accounts receivable and contract assets	Percentage of total closing balances of accounts receivable and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of allowance for bad debt
Zhejiang Aikosolar Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江愛旭太陽能科技有限公司)	131,872,472.35		131,872,472.35	13.92	
Hefei GCL System Integration New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (合肥協鑫集成新能源科技有限公司)	101,379,770.01		101,379,770.01	10.70	
Funing GCL System Integration Technology Co., Ltd. (阜寧協鑫集成科技有限公司)	92,406,535.89		92,406,535.89	9.75	235,649.88
Shangrao Jinko Photovoltaic Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (上饒市廣信區晶科光伏製造有限公司)	88,086,758.66		88,086,758.66	9.30	
DAS Solar Co., Ltd. (一道新能源科技股份有限公司)	79,611,673.03		79,611,673.03	8.40	19,829,956.17
Total	<u>493,357,209.94</u>		<u>493,357,209.94</u>	<u>52.07</u>	<u>20,065,606.05</u>

5. The situation of overdue accounts receivable at the end of the period

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

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

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

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

VII. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Interests receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	<u>69,214,669.19</u>	<u>29,512,729.02</u>
Total	<u><u>69,214,669.19</u></u>	<u><u>29,512,729.02</u></u>

1. Other receivables

(1) Other receivables disclosed by aging

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

(2) Disclosure by nature of amount

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

(3) Disclosure by provision for bad debt method

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

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

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

① *Group 1: by aging*

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

② *Group 2: by deposits, margins and reserves*

Portfolio	30 June 2026			31 December 2025		
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Appropriation proportion (%)
By deposits, margins and reserves	<u>52,047,531.16</u>			<u>22,113,391.16</u>		
Total	<u>52,047,531.16</u>			<u>22,113,391.16</u>		

(4) Allowances for bad debts

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

(5) Change in book balance

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

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

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

VIII. OTHER INVESTMENT IN EQUITY INSTRUMENT

Details of other investment in equity instruments

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

(Continued)

Item	Dividend income recognised in the current period	Accumulated gains recognised in other comprehensive income	Accumulated loss recognised in other comprehensive income	Reasons for designating as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Shaanxi IRICO Electronics Glass Co., Ltd. (陝西彩虹電子玻璃有限公司)			3,969,640.61	Investment in equity instrument not held for trading purposes
IRICO Display Devices Co., Ltd. (彩虹顯示器件股份有限公司)	2,476,297.11	217,133,630.65		Investment in equity instrument not held for trading purposes
Total	<u>2,476,297.11</u>	<u>217,133,630.65</u>	<u>3,969,640.61</u>	

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

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

IX. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

1. Categories of short-term borrowings

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

X. BILLS PAYABLE

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

XI. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

1. Accounts payable shown by aging

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

Note: Accounts payable are showed by aging based on the recording date.

2. Significant accounts payable aged over one year or overdue

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

3. Accounts payable by nature

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

XII. OTHER PAYABLES

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

1. Other payables

(1) Payables stated by nature

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

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

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

XIII. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

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

Explanations on long-term borrowings due within one year:

Guaranteed borrowings:

Lender	30 June 2026	Guarantor
Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd. Xi'an Weiyang Road Branch (北京銀行股份有限公司西安未央路支行)	4,095,346.66	IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited* (彩虹集團新能源股份有限公司)
Total	4,095,346.66	

Secured loan:

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

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

Note 2: The guarantor is the Company. This represents a guarantee provided by the Company for its subsidiary.

XIV.OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

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

XV.LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

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

Explanations on classification of long-term borrowings:

Guaranteed borrowings:

Lender	30 June 2026	Guarantor
Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd. Xi'an Weiyang Road Branch (北京銀行股份有限公司西安未央路支行)	114,823,599.89	IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited* (彩虹集團新能源股份有限公司)
Total	114,823,599.89	

Secured loan:

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

Note: The guarantor is the Company. This represents a guarantee provided by the Company for its subsidiary.

XVI. OPERATING REVENUE AND OPERATING COSTS

1. Information on operating revenue and operating costs

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

Details of operating revenue:

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

2. Revenue from contract

Category	Solar photovoltaic and module business		Others		Intersegment eliminations		Total	
	Operating revenue	Operating cost	Operating revenue	Operating cost	Operating revenue	Operating cost	Operating revenue	Operating cost
Business type:								
Revenue from principal businesses	970,346,769.50	1,244,811,877.90	501,656.14	322,170.36			970,848,425.64	1,245,134,048.26
Revenue from other businesses			15,939,553.57	9,040,053.17			15,939,553.57	9,040,053.17
Total	<u>970,346,769.50</u>	<u>1,244,811,877.90</u>	<u>16,441,209.71</u>	<u>9,362,223.53</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>986,787,979.21</u>	<u>1,254,174,101.43</u>
Categorised by transfer time of commodities:								
Recognised by a certain point of time	970,848,425.64	1,245,134,048.26	11,856,611.61	7,313,324.56			982,705,037.25	1,252,447,372.82
Recognised during a certain period			4,082,941.96	1,726,728.61			4,082,941.96	1,726,728.61
Total	<u>970,848,425.64</u>	<u>1,245,134,048.26</u>	<u>15,939,553.57</u>	<u>9,040,053.17</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>986,787,979.21</u>	<u>1,254,174,101.43</u>

3. Description on performance obligation

The Company shall recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer who obtains control of that asset. Whether performance obligations satisfied over time or at a point in time is based on the provisions stated in contracts and related law regulations. The Company satisfies a performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- (1) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits when the Company perform its obligations;
- (2) the customer gains control of an asset as the asset is created or enhanced by the Company in the course of performance;
- (3) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

If the performance obligation is satisfied over time, the Company will recognise revenue via contract performance schedule, otherwise the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. Contract performance schedule is based on the value of the goods that have been transferred to the customer to determine the contract performance schedule.

XVII. FINANCE COSTS

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Interest expenses	72,193,804.94	81,708,935.70
Including: Interest expenses for lease liabilities	3,256,975.78	4,835,591.23
Less: Interest income	2,711,233.82	6,655,167.49
Exchange losses or gains	26,527.17	3,629.13
Other expenses	546,462.23	801,236.47
Total	<u>70,055,560.52</u>	<u>75,858,633.81</u>

XVIII. INVESTMENT INCOME

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Interest income from certificates of deposit	4,999,999.92	4,999,999.92
Dividend income earned during the holding of other equity instruments	2,476,297.11	
Income from debt restructuring	1,363,296.22	
Bills discounted interest	-1,782,560.28	-263,901.88
Total	<u>7,057,032.97</u>	<u>4,736,098.04</u>

XIX. EARNINGS PER SHARE

1. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing consolidated net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company by weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue of the Company:

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Consolidated net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue of the Company	176,322,070.00	176,322,070.00
Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	-2.8026	-1.6770
Including: Basic earnings per share relating to continuing operations (RMB/share)	-2.8026	-1.6770
Basic earnings per share relating to discontinued operations (RMB/share)		

2. Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing consolidated net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company (diluted) by weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue of the Company (diluted):

Item	From January to June 2026	From January to June 2025
Consolidated net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company (diluted)	-494,161,468.72	-295,699,679.89
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue of the Company (diluted)	176,322,070.00	176,322,070.00
Diluted earnings per share (<i>RMB/share</i>)	-2.8026	-1.6770
Including: Diluted earnings per share relating to continuing operations (<i>RMB/share</i>)	-2.8026	-1.6770
Diluted earnings per share relating to discontinued operations (<i>RMB/share</i>)		

XX. DIVIDEND

As at 30 June 2026, the Board did not declare any dividend.

BUSINESS REVIEW

During the Reporting Period, the Group achieved operating revenue of RMB986.7880 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB531.9527 million or 35.03%; and net loss attributable to the shareholders of the parent company of RMB494.1615 million, representing a year-on-year increase in loss of RMB198.4618 million.

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC GLASS BUSINESS

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

FUTURE PROSPECTS

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

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

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

The Company's original dividend policy remains unchanged. As there was no accumulated surplus in the first half of 2026, the Board resolved not to distribute any interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

1. Overall performance

(1) Operating revenue from principal business and profit

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

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

(2) Administrative expenses

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

(3) Finance costs

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

(4) Selling expenses

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

(5) Research and development expenses

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

2. Capital structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Foreign exchange risk

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

4. Commitments

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

5. Contingent liabilities

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

6. Pledged assets

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

7. Pension scheme

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

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION OR SALE OF SHARES OF THE COMPANY

Neither has the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, redeemed or sold any shares of the Company during the Reporting Period (including sale of treasury shares as defined under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the “**Listing Rules**”)).

As at 30 June 2026, the Company held no treasury shares as defined under the Listing Rules.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

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

AUDIT COMMITTEE

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

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

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

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

CHANGE OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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

PUBLICATION OF THE INTERIM REPORT

The 2026 interim report of the Company will be published on the website of the Company (<http://www.irico.com.cn>) and the website of the Stock Exchange (<http://www.hkexnews.hk>) in September 2026.

By order of the Board
IRICO Group New Energy Company Limited*
Yang Hua
Chairlady

Shaanxi Province, the PRC
26 August 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board consists of Ms. Yang Hua and Mr. Gao Feng'an as executive Directors, Mr. Fang Zhongxi as a non-executive Director, Mr. Su Kun, Mr. Li Yong and Ms. Hao Meiping as independent non-executive Directors, and Mr. Yao Rui as an employee Director.

* *For identification purpose only*