THIS CIRCULAR IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

This circular is issued by Hengxin Technology Ltd. (the "**Company**"). **If you are in any doubt** as to the action you should take, you should consult your licensed securities dealer, registered institution in securities, bank manager, solicitor, professional accountant or other professional adviser immediately.

If you have sold or transferred all your Shares in the capital of the Company, you should at once hand this circular, the notice of the extraordinary general meeting (the "**EGM**") and attached proxy form to the purchaser or to the stockbroker or to the bank or to the agent through whom you effected the sale or transfer for onward transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

HENGXIN TECHNOLOGY
亨鑫科技

HENGXIN TECHNOLOGY LTD.
亨鑫科技有限公司*

(carrying on business in Hong Kong as HX Singapore Ltd.)
(incorporated in Republic of Singapore with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 1085)

MAJOR TRANSACTION IN RELATION TO QUASI-REITS – NET DISPOSAL OF 70% OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS; AND NOTICE OF THE EGM

Capitalised terms used in this cover page shall have the same meanings as those defined in the section headed "Definitions" in this circular.

A letter from the Board is set out from pages 6 to 36 of this circular.

A notice convening the EGM to be held at Unit 08, 43/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Admiralty, Hong Kong on 28 September 2026 (Monday) at 11:00 a.m. or any adjournment is set out from pages EGM-1 to EGM-2 of this circular. A form of proxy for use at the EGM is enclosed.

Whether or not you are able to attend the EGM, you are requested to (a) complete and return the proxy form accompanying this circular in accordance with the instructions printed thereon appointing the chairman of the EGM as your proxy, to the Company's Principal Share Registrar in Singapore, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, Keppel Bay Tower #14-07, Singapore 098632 (for Shareholders registered in Singapore), or to the Company's Branch Share Registrar in Hong Kong, Boardroom Share Registrars (HK) Limited, at Room 2103B, 21/F, 148 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong (for Shareholders registered in Hong Kong); or (b) submit the form of proxy electronically at https://spot-emeeting.tricor.hk/#/485 in accordance with the instructions printed on the accompanying notification letter, in each case as soon as possible and in any event not later than forty-eight (48) hours before the time of the EGM (or at any adjournment thereof). Completion and return of the form of proxy will not preclude you from attending and voting in person at the EGM, or any adjournment thereof, should you so wish and in such event, the form of proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

11 September 2026

* *For identification purposes only*

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In this circular, the following expressions shall have the following meanings unless the context requires otherwise:

"ABS"	asset-backed securities issued by the Special Scheme, to be subscribed by the investors (including Zhongguang New Energy)
"ABS Holders"	holders of the asset-backed securities issued by the Special Scheme, which shall include Zhongguang New Energy and other investors
"ABS Holders' Meetings"	meeting(s) to be held by the ABS Holders pursuant to the Standard Terms
"Absorption Merger"	the absorption merger (吸收合併) of the SPV into the Project Company pursuant to the PRC laws, under which (a) the SPV will be deregistered and (b) the Project Company will remain and take up all the assets and liabilities of the SPV. After the Absorption Merger, the Special Scheme will directly hold 100% of the equity interest in the Project Company and will enjoy shareholder loan claims against the Project Company
"Agreements"	collectively, the SPV SPA, the Project Company SPA and the Subscription Agreement
"Announcements"	the First Announcement and the announcement of the Company dated 1 September 2026 in relation to the Agreements and the Proposed Transaction
"associates"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"Board"	the board of Directors
"Business Valuation Report"	the business valuation report in respect of the market value of the tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal asset group combination held by the Project Company, prepared by the Business Valuer, using the income approach (discounted cash flow method) with 30 September 2025 as the Valuation Benchmark Date, a summary of which has been enclosed in Appendix III to this circular
"Business Valuer"	Shenzhen Ruiunion Asset and Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd.(深圳市瑞聯資產房地產土地評估有限公司), an independent valuer in connection with the business valuation of the tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal asset group combination held by the Project Company

"Company"	Hengxin Technology Ltd., a company incorporated in Republic of Singapore with limited liability, the shares of which are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 1085)
"connected person(s)"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"Cosin Solar"	Cosin Solar Technology Co., Ltd.* (浙江可勝技術股份有限公司), a joint stock limited company established under the PRC laws
"Director(s)"	the director(s) of the Company
"EGM"	the extraordinary general meeting of the Company to be convened for the purposes of, among other things, considering and, if thought fit, approving the Agreements and the Proposed Transaction
"First Announcement"	the announcement of the Company dated 7 August 2026
"Group"	the Company and its subsidiaries from time to time
"Hangzhou Longkong"	Hangzhou Longkong Zhongguang Enterprise Holding Enterprise Partnership (Limited Partnership)* (杭州龍控中光企業控股合夥企業(有限合夥)), a partnership established under the PRC laws with limited liability and an indirect non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
"HKFRS 10"	Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"
"Independent Third Party(ies)"	an individual(s) or a company(ies) who or which, as far as the Directors are aware after having made all reasonable enquiries, is/are not a connected person(s) of the Company within the meaning of the Listing Rules
"Latest Practicable Date"	11 September 2026, being the latest practicable date prior to the printing of this circular for ascertaining certain information contained herein
"Listing Rules"	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange
"Manager"	Industrial Securities Asset Management Co., Ltd. (興證證券資產管理有限公司)
"Net Disposal"	net disposal of 70% of the interest in the Project Company (with the Underlying Assets) by the Company pursuant to the Proposed Transaction

"Operation Manager" or "Heli Qinghai"	Heli (Qinghai) O&M Technology Co., Ltd* (和力(青海)運維技術有限公司) (formerly known as Zhongguang (Qinghai) New Energy Science and Technology Co., Ltd (中光(青海)新能源科技有限公司)), a company established under the PRC laws with limited liability
"PRC"	the People's Republic of China which, for the purpose of this circular, excludes Hong Kong, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan
"Privately Traded REITs"	quasi-REITs in the form of the Special Scheme under the applicable PRC regulations, units of the Privately Traded REITs will be offered to "professional investors" (as defined in the Regulations on the Management of Asset Securitization Business of Securities Companies and Fund Management Companies Subsidiaries (《證券公司及基金管理公司子公司資產證券化業務管理規定》) issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission and Shanghai Stock Exchange Bond Market Investor Suitability Management Measures (《上海證券交易所債券市場投資者適當性管理辦法》)) only and are proposed to be traded privately on the Comprehensive Electronic Platform for Fixed-Income Securities of the Shanghai Stock Exchange* (上海證券交易所固定收益證券綜合電子平臺)
"Project Company"	Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd* (青海中控太陽能發電有限公司), a company established under the PRC laws with limited liability and an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which currently holds the Underlying Assets
"Project Company SPA"	the sale and purchase agreement in relation to 100% of the equity interest in the Project Company
"Proposed Transaction"	the proposed transaction to be undertaken by the Group for the purpose of the Special Scheme and the Privately Traded REITs, as contemplated under the Agreements and the Scheme Documents, which shall include the Net Disposal
"Qinghai Project"	the Delingha 350 megawatts solar thermal project participated by Zhongguang New Energy and its subsidiaries
"Qinghai Solar"	Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd.* (青海眾控太陽能發電有限公司), a company established under the PRC laws with limited liability and an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company

"Remaining New Energy and Services Business"	the New Energy and Services Business to be carried out through Zhongguang (Qinghai) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., Heli Qinghai and Qinghai Solar
"RMB"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
"Scheme Documents"	the transactional documents governing, in relation to or ancillary to the operation and management of the Special Scheme, including but not limited to the following:

(a) the standard terms for the Special Scheme (《標準條款》) (the "**Standard Terms**");

(b) the Right of First Refusal Agreement (《優先收購權協議》) to be entered into between the Manager, Zhongguang New Energy and the Project Company;

(c) the supervisory agreements (《監管協議》) in relation to the SPV bank account to be entered into between the Manager, the SPV and the supervisory bank;

(d) the supervisory agreements (《監管協議》) in relation to the accounts of the Project Company to be entered into between the Manager, the Project Company and the supervisory bank;

(e) the custodian agreement (《託管協議》) in relation to the Special Scheme to be entered into between the Manager and the custodian;

(f) the absorption merger agreement (《吸收合併協議》) to be entered into between the Project Company and the SPV;

(g) the loan agreement to be entered into between the Manager and the SPV;

(h) the loan agreement to be entered into between the SPV and the Project Company;

(i) the agreement for confirmation of creditors claims and indebtedness (《債務債權確認協議》) to be entered into between the Manager and the Project Company;

(j) operation management agreement (《運營管理協議》) to be entered into between the Manager, the Operation Manager and the Project Company

"Share(s)"	ordinary share(s) in the share capital of the Company
"Shareholder(s)"	holder(s) of the Share(s)
"Special Scheme"	the asset-backed special scheme (資產支持專項計劃), to be established by the Manager
"SPV"	Qinghai Zhongguang Power Generation Co., Ltd* (青海眾光發電有限公司), the special purpose vehicle newly established by Zhongguang New Energy, and as at the Latest Practicable Date, the SPV is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Zhongguang New Energy
"SPV SPA"	the sale and purchase agreement in relation to 100% of the equity interest in the SPV
"Stock Exchange"	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
"subsidiary"	has the meaning ascribed to it under Chapter 1 of the Listing Rules
"substantial shareholder"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"Underlying Assets"	two solar-thermal molten salt energy storage power stations in the city of Delingha of Qinghai Province, PRC, with operational scales of 10MW and 50MW, respectively
"Valuation Benchmark Date (評估基準日)"	30 September 2025
"Zhongguang New Energy"	Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.* (浙江中光新能源科技有限公司), a company established under the PRC laws with limited liability and an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company

In the event of any inconsistency, the English text of this circular shall prevail over the Chinese text.

HENGXIN TECHNOLOGY LTD.
亨鑫科技有限公司*

(carrying on business in Hong Kong as HX Singapore Ltd.)
(incorporated in Republic of Singapore with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 1085)

Executive directors:
Mr. Peng Yinan
Mr. Lau Fai Lawrence

Non-executive directors:
Mr. Cui Wei *(Chairman)*
Mr. Tao Shunxiao
Mr. Zeng Guowei

Independent non-executive directors:
Mr. Qian Ziyan
Ms. Lin Ting
Mr. Chan Hon Chung Johnny

Registered office:
460 Alexandra Road
#28-01 mTower
Singapore 119963

Head office and principal place of business in Singapore:
460 Alexandra Road
#28-01 mTower
Singapore 119963

11 September 2026

To: The Shareholders of Hengxin Technology Ltd.

Dear Sir/Madam,

MAJOR TRANSACTION IN RELATION TO QUASI-REITS – NET DISPOSAL OF 70% OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS AND NOTICE OF THE EGM

INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to the Announcements. On 7 August 2026, the Company announced that the Group proposes to enter into the following agreements for the purpose of the Special Scheme on the dates specified below. The estimated total issue size of the Special Scheme is RMB750 million. For the purposes of the alternative consideration ratio accepted by the Stock Exchange, the estimated consideration attributable to

* For identification purposes only

the Net Disposal is approximately RMB525 million, representing 70% of the estimated total issue size:

(I) On or before 21 September 2026 (within forty-five (45) calendar days after the date of the First Announcement), Zhongguang New Energy (an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) (as the vendor) will enter into the SPV SPA with the Manager (as the purchaser), pursuant to which Zhongguang New Energy will dispose of and the Manager will acquire, 100% of the equity interest of the SPV;

(II) On or before 21 September 2026 (within forty-five (45) calendar days after the date of the First Announcement), Zhongguang New Energy (as the vendor) will enter into the Project Company SPA with SPV (as the purchaser), pursuant to which Zhongguang New Energy will dispose of and SPV will acquire, 100% of the equity interest of the Project Company; and

(III) At the issuance stage of the Special Scheme, after obtaining Shareholders' approval of the Proposed Transaction at the EGM and finalisation of the relevant issue terms, Zhongguang New Energy (as the subscriber) will enter into the Subscription Agreement with the Manager to subscribe for 30% of the units of the Privately Traded REITs (representing 30% of the ABS under the Special Scheme).

The purpose of this circular is to provide you with, among others, (i) further information on the Agreements and the Proposed Transaction; (ii) business valuation report of the Project Company; (iii) other information as required under the Listing Rules; and (iv) a notice of the EGM.

(I) SPV SPA

The proposed principal terms of the SPV SPA are set out as follows:

Date: On or before 21 September 2026 (within forty-five (45) calendar days after the date of the First Announcement)

Parties:

(1) Zhongguang New Energy (as the transferor);

(2) Manager (as the transferee); and

(3) SPV (as the target company)

Target Equity: Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the SPV SPA, Zhongguang New Energy will dispose of and the Manager (for the Special Scheme) will acquire, 100% of the equity interest of the SPV ("**SPV Target Equity**", transfer of the SPV Target Equity pursuant to the SPV SPA shall be referred to as "**SPV Equity Transfer**").

Transactional Steps and Closing: The parties will complete the transactions contemplated by the SPV SPA in accordance with the following steps:

(a) The parties execute the SPV SPA;

(b) Within 5 business days following the establishment date of the Special Scheme, the SPV shall prepare the register of shareholders (股東名冊) and the capital contribution certificate(s) (出資證明書) reflecting the Manager as the new shareholder, simultaneously retrieve the original capital contribution certificate(s), and provide the Manager with the original or a copy of the SPV's articles of association as amended following the SPV Equity Transfer. The date on which the Manager is recorded as the new shareholder of the SPV in the register of shareholders and the capital contribution certificate(s) shall be the closing date for the SPV Target Equity (hereinafter referred to as the "**SPV Closing Date**");

(c) Zhongguang New Energy and the SPV shall fulfill all closing obligations regarding the SPV Equity Transfer no later than the SPV Closing Date;

(d) The Manager pays the transfer price (轉讓價款) to Zhongguang New Energy and makes the actual capital contribution (實繳出資款) in accordance with the relevant term of the SPV SPA;

(e) within 10 business days following the establishment date of the Special Scheme, the parties submit all application materials required for the registration of the SPV Equity Transfer to the Administration for Market Regulation (市監局) and complete the industrial and commercial registration of the SPV Equity Transfer;

(f) The Manager increases the capital of the SPV and pays the capital increase amount in accordance with the relevant term of the SPV SPA (if applicable);

(g) The Manager and the SPV submit all application materials required for the SPV capital increase to the Administration for Market Regulation and complete the industrial and commercial registration of the SPV capital increase within 10 business days following the payment of the capital increase amount (if applicable).

Consideration: The Manager's total investment in the SPV (the "**Total SPV Investment Amount**") specifically comprises:

(i) the SPV equity transfer price payable by the Manager to Zhongguang New Energy (the "**SPV Equity Transfer Price (SPV 股權轉讓價款)**"), which shall be RMB zero;

(ii) funds actually contributed by the Manager to the SPV as capital contribution (the "**Actual Capital Contribution (實繳出資款)**"), which shall be estimated in the amount of RMB250 million, payment of which shall be subject to the conditions precedent as set out below; and funds injected by the Manager to increase the SPV's capital (the "**Capital Increase Funds (增資款)**"), which shall be in the amount of RMB zero; and

(iii) loans in the estimated amount of approximately RMB500 million to be provided by the Manager to the SPV (the "**SPV Loan**" subject to the terms of the relevant loan agreement).

Please also refer to the part with heading "CONSIDERATION FOR THE NET DISPOSAL" of this letter

Conditions precedent to payment: The payment of the SPV Equity Transfer Price and the Actual Capital Contribution shall be subject to the continued satisfaction of all the following conditions:

(a) Zhongguang New Energy has passed the necessary internal resolutions or completed the necessary approval procedures regarding the SPV Equity Transfer;

(b) the Manager has passed the necessary internal resolutions or completed the necessary approval procedures regarding the SPV Equity Transfer;

(c) if any relevant agreement or contract to which the SPV is a party requires third-party consent or approval in the event of a change in the SPV's equity structure, the SPV has obtained all such consents or approvals to ensure that it may continue to maintain all its existing contractual rights or other rights on the same terms following the closing of the SPV Equity Transfer;

(d) the Special Scheme has been successfully established;

(e) the Manager, as the new shareholder, has been recorded in the SPV's register of shareholders and on its capital contribution certificate; and

(f) there is no breach by Zhongguang New Energy of any representations, warranties, or undertakings under the SPV SPA.

The payment of the Capital Increase Funds shall be subject to the continued satisfaction of all the following conditions:

(a) the continued satisfaction of the conditions for payment of the SPV Equity Transfer Price and the Actual Capital Contribution;

(b) each of the Manager and SPV has passed its respective necessary internal resolutions or completed the necessary approval procedures regarding the capital increase; and

(c) there is no breach by Zhongguang New Energy of any representations, warranties, or undertakings under the SPV SPA.

(II) Project Company SPA

The proposed principal terms of the Project Company SPA are set out as follows:

Date: On or before 21 September 2026 (within forty-five (45) calendar days after the date of the First Announcement)

Parties:

(1) Zhongguang New Energy (as the transferor);

(2) SPV (as the transferee); and

(3) Project Company (as the target company)

Target Equity: Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Project Company SPA, Zhongguang New Energy will dispose of and the SPV will acquire, 100% of the equity interest of the Project Company ("**Project Company Target Equity**", transfer of the Project Company Target Equity pursuant to the Project Company SPA shall be referred to as "**Project Company Equity Transfer**").

Transactional Steps and Closing: The parties will complete the transactions contemplated by the Project Company SPA in accordance with the following steps:

(a) The parties execute the Project Company SPA;

(b) Within 5 business days following the full satisfaction of the conditions precedent to closing set forth in the Project Company SPA, the Project Company shall prepare the register of shareholders (股東名冊) and the capital contribution certificate(s) (出資證明書) reflecting the SPV as the new shareholder, simultaneously retrieve the original capital contribution certificate(s), and provide the SPV with the original or a copy of the Project Company's articles of association as amended to reflect the Project Company Equity Transfer. The date on which the SPV is recorded as the new shareholder of the Project Company in the register of shareholders and the capital contribution certificate(s) shall constitute the closing date for the Project Company Target Equity (hereinafter referred to as the "**Project Company Closing Date**");

(c) Zhongguang New Energy and the Project Company shall, no later than the Project Company Closing Date, fulfill all closing obligations regarding the Project Company Target Equity vis-à-vis Zhongguang New Energy in accordance with the Project Company SPA and execute a confirmation of closing;

(d) The SPV pays the transfer price to Zhongguang New Energy in accordance with the relevant term of the Project Company SPA; and

(e) The parties submit all application materials required for the registration of Project Company Equity Transfer to the Administration for Market Regulation (市監局) within 10 business days following the Project Company Closing Date.

Consideration: The estimated consideration for the Project Company Equity Transfer shall be RMB749 million, being the estimated total issue size of the Special Scheme of RMB750 million less the aggregate reserved amounts of approximately RMB1 million, comprising approximately RMB0.5 million to be reserved in the Special Scheme account and approximately RMB0.5 million to be reserved in the SPV account.

The SPV shall pay the transfer price in a lump sum to the account designated by Zhongguang New Energy on the day all the following conditions are satisfied (provided that, if the transfer of funds cannot be completed on that day due to banking reasons, payment shall be made on the next business day or at a time approved by Zhongguang New Energy):

(a) Zhongguang New Energy has completed the closing obligations regarding the Project Company Target Equity in accordance with the Project Company SPA;

(b) The SPV has been recorded as a new shareholder in the Project Company's register of shareholders and certificate of capital contribution;

(c) Zhongguang New Energy has passed or obtained the necessary internal resolutions or approvals regarding the Project Company Equity Transfer;

(d) If laws, regulations, or agreements/contracts to which the Project Company is a party require third-party consent or approval for changes in the Project Company's equity structure, the Project Company has obtained all such consents or approvals; and

(e) The representations and warranties made by Zhongguang New Energy are true, complete, and valid; Zhongguang New Energy is not in breach of any representations, warranties, or undertakings under the Project Company SPA; and the SPV has not discovered any other material facts, matters, or circumstances – whether actual or anticipated – that would prevent the transaction contemplated by the Project Company SPA from proceeding or being completed.

Please also refer to the part with heading "CONSIDERATION FOR THE NET DISPOSAL" of this letter

Conditions precedent to closing: Within 1 business day following the satisfaction of all the conditions set forth below, the Project Company shall prepare a register of shareholders and a capital contribution certificate reflecting the SPV as the new shareholder of the Project Company, while simultaneously retrieving the original capital contribution certificate; additionally, the SPV shall obtain the original or a copy of the Project Company's articles of association as amended to reflect the change in equity:

(1) The Project Company SPA has been executed and has become effective;

(2) The Special Scheme has been established;

(3) The Manager (acting on behalf of the Special Scheme) has been registered as a shareholder of the SPV;

(4) The Manager (acting on behalf of the Special Scheme) has completed the actual capital contribution to the SPV, the capital increase (if any), and the disbursement of the shareholder loan to the SPV; and

(5) the Shareholders' approval of the Proposed Transaction has been obtained in accordance with the Listing Rules.

(III) Subscription Agreement

The expected principal terms of the Subscription Agreement are set out as follows:

Date: At the issuance stage of the Special Scheme, after obtaining Shareholders' approval of the Proposed Transaction at the EGM and finalisation of the relevant issue terms

Parties:
(1) Zhongguang New Energy (as subscriber)
(2) Manager (as scheme manager)

Subject matter: 30% of the units of the Privately Traded REITs

Subscription amount: Based on an estimated total issue size of the Special Scheme (RMB750 million), the estimated subscription amount is RMB225 million, representing 30% of the estimated total issue size (RMB750 million multiplied by 30%). The final subscription amount will be determined based on 30% of the final issue size of the Special Scheme and the final terms of the Subscription Agreement.

ORGANIZATIONAL STEPS FOR THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION

The group chart of the Group as at the Latest Practicable Date is set out in Chart 1 of the Appendix I to this circular. For simplicity, the SPV, which has been established as a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Zhongguang New Energy, is not shown in Chart 1 of the Appendix I to this circular.

The Agreements are the crucial parts of the following Proposed Transaction:

1. The Manager will initiate the establishment of the Special Scheme. The investors (i.e. subscribers) will enter into subscription agreements for asset-backed securities ("**ABS**") with the Manager, pursuant to which the investors will subscribe for the interests of ABS under the Special Scheme and become holders of the ABS.

2. Zhongguang New Energy has established the SPV as its wholly-owned subsidiary.

3. Zhongguang New Energy will dispose of, and the Manager (for the Special Scheme) will acquire from Zhongguang New Energy, SPV Target Equity pursuant to the terms and conditions of the SPV SPA.

4. Zhongguang New Energy will dispose of, and the SPV will acquire from Zhongguang New Energy, the Project Company Target Equity pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Project Company SPA. For illustration purposes, Chart 2 of the Appendix I to this circular is the organization chart after the disposal of 100% equity interest of the Project Company.

5. SPV and the Project Company will then merge pursuant to the PRC laws, pursuant to which, the SPV will be deregistered and the Project Company will absorb or take up all assets and liabilities of the SPV (including the shareholder loan to be provided by the Manager to the SPV).

6. At the issuance stage of the Special Scheme, after obtaining Shareholders' approval of the Proposed Transaction at the EGM and finalisation of the relevant issue terms, Zhongguang New Energy proposes to enter into the Subscription Agreement with the Manager and subscribe for 30% of the units of the Privately Traded REITs (representing 30% of the ABS under the Special Scheme). For illustration purposes, Chart 3 of the Appendix I to this circular is the organization chart upon completion of the Subscription Agreement and the Absorption Merger.

After the completion of the above steps, the expected corporate chart of the Privately Traded REITs will be as set out in Chart 4 of the Appendix I to this circular.

After the completion of the Proposed Transaction, the Special Scheme will hold 100% of the equity interests of the Project Company and indirectly hold the Underlying Assets and the Special Scheme and the Project Company will continue to be consolidated into the consolidated financial statements of the Group, and the Project Company will therefore continue to be treated as a subsidiary of the Company for accounting purposes.

Having considered the contractual governance, operational and return arrangements expected to be set out in the Scheme Documents, the Directors consider that, upon completion of the Proposed Transaction, all three elements of "control" under HKFRS 10 will be satisfied and that the Privately Traded REITs will continue to be consolidated into the consolidated financial statements of the Group (despite Zhongguang New Energy's expected holding of 30% of the units of the Privately Traded REITs):

(a) **Right over the investee.** Zhongguang New Energy, as an investor, will have rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities of the Special Scheme, pursuant to the Scheme Documents, details of which are set out in sub-paragraph (c) below;

(b) **Exposure, or rights, to variable returns.** Zhongguang New Energy, as a holder of 30% of the units of the Privately Traded REITs, will be exposed to variable distributions and residual proceeds attaching to those ABS; and

(c) **Ability to use power to affect returns.** Zhongguang New Energy will enjoy substantive rights and governance mechanisms and the ability to influence the returns of the ABS in light of the following:

(i) Management Committee (管理委員會)

Pursuant to the Standard Terms, the Management Committee will be responsible for handling daily operation of the Special Scheme and approve key operational and financial matters, including operating plans, annual operating budgets, capital expenditure, asset disposal, external financing of the Special Scheme and/or the Project Company and distribution plans.

Zhongguang New Energy will appoint one member of the Management Committee, who will serve as the chairman of the Management Committee, and Heli Qinghai, as the Operation Manager, will appoint one member. The member serving as the chairman of the Management Committee and appointed by Zhongguang New Energy will hold a veto right under the Standard Terms, which will not require the consent of any other ABS Holder or any other member of the Management Committee.

The veto right held by the member serving as the chairman of the Management Committee and appointed by Zhongguang New Energy will apply to operating plans, capital expenditure overruns, asset sales, financing arrangements at the Special Scheme or Project Company level, and budget approvals. By exercising such veto right, Zhongguang New Energy will be able to influence the operating direction of the Underlying Assets and the returns of the Privately Traded REITs.

(ii) Operation Manager – Direct Power Over Relevant Activities

The Company, as the holding company of Heli Qinghai (as the Operation Manager), will conduct and direct the Privately Traded REITs' day-to-day relevant activities, including the daily operational management, commercial operation services (routine operations, equipment maintenance, fault handling, generation optimization) and revenue management services. The aforesaid activities will directly affect power generation, operating costs, cash flow and overall performance of the Underlying Assets.

Heli Qinghai (an indirect subsidiary of the Company, as the Operation Manager) also will have primary responsibility for preparing, among others, annual operating plans, annual operating budgets, capital budgets and cash flow forecasts. These responsibilities give the Company (through Heli Qinghai) operational power to influence the Privately Traded REITs' performance and therefore their variable returns.

Whether Heli Qinghai will act as an agent of the ABS Holders for the purposes of paragraphs B58 to B72 of HKFRS 10 has also been considered by the Company. Heli Qinghai cannot be removed as Operation Manager without a resolution of the ABS Holders' Meeting passed by not less than three-quarters of the voting rights, which Zhongguang New Energy will be able to block; its remuneration comprises a fixed Operation Management Fee subject to a performance-based penalty and a tiered excess remuneration entitlement, so that it will be exposed to the variability of the returns of the Underlying Assets to an extent that is not customary for an agent; and it will exercise the decision-making rights described above within the scope of the Operation Management Agreement (運營管理協議). Taking those factors together, the Company considers that Heli Qinghai will act as principal rather than as agent, and that its decision-making rights will be properly attributed to the Company.

(iii) ABS Holders' Meeting (資產支持證券持有人大會)

Each unit of ABS will carry one vote at the ABS Holders' Meeting. The ABS Holders' Meeting will be the highest decision-making body and will approve major matters of the Privately Traded REITs.

During the term of the Special Scheme, ABS Holders' Meetings may be convened to make decisions on various matters prescribed in the Standard Terms. For special matters which are critical to the Special Scheme (dismissal or replacement of Operation Manager is one of such special matters), approval by ABS Holders representing at least three-quarters (i.e. 3/4 or above) of the total voting rights held by all eligible ABS Holders is required; for other ordinary matters, approval by ABS Holders representing at least two-thirds (i.e. 2/3 or above) of the total voting rights held by all eligible ABS Holders is required.

The 30% of the units of the Privately Traded REITs to be subscribed for by Zhongguang New Energy (or its designated affiliate) will be required to be continuously held during the term of the Special Scheme and will not participate in the open exit mechanism, subject to the final Standard Terms and the Subscription Agreement. The 30% unit holding by Zhongguang New Energy will enable it to block any resolution in respect of special matters which requires approval of 3/4 of the total voting rights of all eligible ABS Holders. As a result, the Company will have a blocking right and play a pivotal role in voting on major special matters concerning the Special Scheme.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SPECIAL SCHEME

We would like to provide further details of the key terms and transaction arrangements of the Special Scheme are set out below:

1. Distribution Arrangement for External Investors (外部投資人的分派安排)

- External investors will be entitled to distributions from the operating cash flows (運營現金流分紅收益) of the Underlying Assets during the term of the Special Scheme. An annualised distribution rate threshold (年化分派率閾值) of 6.5% will apply to each complete calendar year. Regular distributions will be made at least twice in each calendar year, and interim distributions may be made where appropriate.

- The 6.5% distribution rate threshold does not constitute a guaranteed return. If the actual distribution rate (實際分派率) for a complete calendar year (每個完整自然年度) fails to reach the threshold, the tilted distribution mechanism (傾斜分派機制) described below will apply, subject to the availability of distributable amounts under the Special Scheme.

2. Performance Assessment and Operating Management Fee Adjustment Mechanism (業績考核及運營管理費調整機制)

- Operating Management Fee (運營管理費): Heli Qinghai will be engaged as the Operation Manager during the term of the Special Scheme. The base operating management fee (基本運營管理費) will be paid quarterly and will be subject to annual performance assessment (年度業績考核).

- Performance Adjustment: If, during a performance assessment period (業績考核期), (i) the total on-grid electricity output of the Underlying Assets is less than 146 million kWh (底層資產項下的上網電量總和未達到1.46億kWh) and (ii) the distributable amount (可供分派金額) is insufficient to enable all ABS Holders to receive distributions reaching the 6.5% threshold at the ordinary distribution date immediately following the end of that period (在該業績考核期結束後緊接的普通分配日), the base operating management fee payable to the Operation Manager will be subject to a downward adjustment (向下調整).

  The adjustment amount (調整金額) will equal to (146 million kWh minus the actual on-grid electricity output during the performance assessment period (該業績考核期的實際上網電量)) multiplied by the average electricity selling price (exclusive of tax) for that period (該業績考核期平均售電價格(不含稅)). The adjustment will be deducted from the base operating management fee receivable by the Operation Manager, subject to a cap of 10% of the base operating management fee for that period (扣減上限為當期運營管理費用的10%).

- Floating Operating Management Fee (浮動運營管理費): If the on-grid electricity output target is achieved (完成上網電量的考核指標) and the distributable amount is sufficient for all ABS Holders to receive distributions exceeding the 6.5% threshold, a floating operating management fee will be payable to the Operation Manager. The floating operating management fee will equal to 30% of the amount in excess of that required to meet the 6.5% threshold where the annualised distribution rate (年化分派率閾值) is above 6.5% but not above 7.0%; 40% where the annualised distribution rate (年化分派率閾值) is above 7.0% but not above 7.5%; and 50% where the annualised distribution rate (年化分派率閾值) is above 7.5%. Any remaining amount after payment of such floating operating management fee will be distributed pro rata to all ABS Holders on a pari passu basis (支付該等浮動運營管理費後剩餘的收益再同順序按比例支付給全體資產支持證券持有人).

3. Tilted Distribution Mechanism (傾斜分配機制)

If the distributable amount for a performance assessment year (業績考核年度的可供分派金額) is insufficient for all ABS Holders to reach the applicable 6.5% threshold (閾值), the following tilted distribution mechanism will apply:

- First, the available distributable amount will be distributed pro rata to external investors until their distributions reach the applicable 6.5% threshold (首先,可供分派的金額將按比例分派給外部投資人,直至他們的分派達到6.5%閾值); and

- thereafter, any remaining distributable amount will be distributed pro rata to the ABS held by Zhongguang New Energy or its affiliates (然後,任何剩餘的可供分派的金額按比例分派給中光新能源及其關聯方).

4. Exit Arrangements (退出安排)

(a) Exit via listing on public REITs (對接公募REITs退出), where permitted by applicable laws and regulations;

(b) Exit through exercise of the right of first refusal (優先購買權) ("**Right of First Refusal**") by Zhongguang New Energy (or its designated entity) ("**Holder of Right of First Refusal**") (優先收購權人);

(c) Market based disposal (市場化處置).

5. Exit Distribution (退出分配) and Excess Return Mechanism (超額收益機制)

- For disposal proceeds derived from a market-based disposal to a third party other than the Holder of Right of First Refusal, distributions will be made until the ABS Holders achieve an IRR (內部投資收益率) of 8%. If the tilted distribution mechanism (傾斜分派機制) applies, external investors will be paid first until they achieve an IRR of 8%, followed by the ABS held by Zhongguang New Energy or its affiliates until the same IRR threshold is reached.

- Any remaining proceeds shall further constitute excess returns (超額收益) and be paid pro rata to all ABS Holders on a pari passu basis.

- For disposal proceeds arising from the exercise of the Right of First Refusal, the corresponding IRR threshold (收益閾值) will be 6.5% instead of 8%.

6. Exercise of Right of First Refusal (優先收購行權) and Open Exit Mechanism (開放退出機制)

- From the fifth year onwards, if the ABS Holders' Meeting resolves by not less than two-thirds of the total voting rights held by all eligible ABS Holders to enter the disposal period (處置期), the Holder of Right of First Refusal may exercise the right at the exempted exercise price, being the initial issue size of the ABS plus a 6% annual simple return (ABS初始發行規模+6%(年單利)收益), less cumulative distributions made and distributions expected to be made on the immediately following distribution date (扣除歷年累計已分配金額及緊鄰兑付日的預期收益). If the Right of First Refusal is not exercised, a market-based disposal (市場化處置) will be pursued. The 6% annual simple annual return is used solely to determine the exempted exercise price and is distinct from the 6.5% IRR threshold applicable to the distribution of proceeds arising from the exercise of the Right of First Refusal.

- If the ABS Holders' Meeting resolves by not less than two-thirds of the total voting rights held by all eligible ABS Holders not to enter the disposal period (處置期), the ABS in respect of which external investors apply for open exit (開放退出) will first be matched (撮合) with new investors. Any unmatched ABS will continue to be held by the relevant external investors.

7. Management Committee (管理委員會)

- Composition: The Management Committee will comprise five members: one appointed by Zhongguang New Energy and its affiliates, who will serve as chairman; one appointed by the Operation Manager; one appointed by the Manager; one appointed by the largest ABS Holder other than Zhongguang New Energy and its affiliates; and one appointed by the second-largest ABS Holder other than Zhongguang New Energy and its affiliates. Each member will have one vote.

- Voting Mechanism: A meeting will be quorate if members holding at least three votes are present. A resolution will require at least three affirmative votes and will also be subject to the veto right held by the chairman appointed by Zhongguang New Energy and its affiliates.

8. ABS Holders' Meeting

The ABS Holders' Meeting is the highest decision-making body of the Special Scheme. Ordinary matters require approval by ABS Holders representing not less than two-thirds of the total voting rights held by all eligible ABS Holders, while special matters require approval by ABS Holders representing not less than three-quarters of such voting rights. The Manager will implement the resolutions of the ABS Holders' Meeting in accordance with the Scheme Documents.

REASONS FOR AND BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION

From the perspective of the Company, the establishment of the Privately Traded REITs is essentially a group reorganization and financing arrangement (融資安排) of the Group, which enables the Group to raise further financing by revitalization of the Underlying Assets whilst retaining substantially de facto control over the Project Company (and therefore the Underlying Assets).

The Directors are of the view that the Proposed Transaction will be entered into in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group and its terms are on normal commercial terms, which are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

CONSIDERATION FOR THE NET DISPOSAL

In view of the aforesaid, from the perspective of the Group,

(a) the Proposed Transaction would involve (i) disposal of 100% of the equity interests of the Project Company (with Underlying Assets) by a subsidiary Zhongguang New Energy and (ii) an acquisition of 30% of the effective interests of the same Project Company (with Underlying Assets) through Zhongguang New Energy;

(b) The two steps are inter-conditional and integral components of a single composite arrangement, are expected to be completed contemporaneously, and neither step would be undertaken without the other; and

(c) Hence the Proposed Transaction is in substance a single composite arrangement resulting in an effective net disposal of a 70% interest in the Project Company (i.e. the Underlying Assets) to the Privately Traded REITs.

In view of the aforesaid, for the purpose of computing the "consideration ratio" in respect of the Proposed Transaction, the Company submitted to the Stock Exchange that the "disposal consideration" should be calculated by reference to 70% of the estimated total issue size of the Privately Traded REITs, being approximately RMB525 million (RMB750 million multiplied by 70%, representing the economic interests attributable to external investors upon completion of the Proposed Transaction), and the Stock Exchange accepted the alternative size tests proposed by the Company.

BASIS OF DETERMINING THE CONSIDERATION

The Consideration was arrived at after arm's length commercial negotiations between Zhongguang New Energy and the Manager and was determined with reference to, among other things, the unaudited value of 70% of the Underlying Assets to be disposed under the Proposed Transaction, the financial performance of the Project Company (with the Underlying Assets) set out in the section headed "Information of the Project Company" of this letter as well as the factors set out in the section headed "REASONS FOR AND BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION" of this letter.

The estimated total issue size of the Special Scheme is RMB750 million, of which approximately RMB525 million is expected to be subscribed for by external investors and approximately RMB225 million is expected to be subscribed for by Zhongguang New Energy. The Manager's investment in the SPV is expected to comprise an actual capital contribution of RMB250 million and an SPV Loan of approximately RMB500 million, subject to the final transaction documents. The estimated consideration for the Project Company Equity Transfer is RMB749 million, being the estimated total issue size of the Special Scheme less aggregate reserved amounts of approximately RMB1 million.

The Underlying Assets are classified as "equipment" rather than "landed property" in the accounting treatment. Accordingly, the Board is of the view that Rule 5.02 of the Listing Rules does not apply to the Proposed Transaction and that no valuation of the Underlying Assets is required.

Business Valuation in respect of the Asset Group Combination

According to the Business Valuation Report, the market value of the entire tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal asset group combination held by the Project Company as at 30 September 2025 was approximately RMB1,406.0 million. The Valuation relates to the entire asset group combination held by the Project Company and does not represent the value of 70% of the equity interest in the Project Company.

The estimated consideration of RMB525 million attributable to the Net Disposal, for the purpose of the alternative consideration ratio accepted by the Stock Exchange, represents 70% of the estimated total issue size of the Special Scheme of RMB750 million and should not be interpreted as 70% of the Valuation. The estimated total issue size of the Special Scheme was determined in the context of the financing structure of the Proposed Transaction, under which the Group is expected to retain de facto control over the Project Company following Completion.

Discount Cash Flow Model and determination of Key Inputs

1. Valuation model for infrastructure projects

Given the characteristics of the infrastructure projects in this valuation, the net cash flow before taxation model is adopted.

This valuation takes the net cash flow before taxation over a number of future years as the basis, and discounts them at an appropriate pre-tax discount rate, with the aggregate of the discounted amounts representing the value of the infrastructure projects.

The valuation of the infrastructure project (P) is derived according to the following formula:

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{R_i}{(1+r)^i} + \frac{V_n}{(1+r)^i}$$

Where:

Ri: Net cash flow before taxation for the ith period in the definite forecast period;

i: The number periods in the definite forecast period, such as 1, 2, 3, ..., n;

r: Discount rate;

Vn: Terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period;

n: The final year of the definite forecast period.

Discounted cash flow (DCF) of the project= EBITDA – capital expenditure – net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

= EBIT + depreciation and amortisation – capital expenditure – net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

= Operating Income – Operating Costs – Taxes and Surcharges – Administrative Expenses + depreciation and amortisation – capital expenditure – net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

2 Determination of Key Parameters

A. Determination of the income period

The valuation adopts the finite useful life as income period. As the land occupied by the power plants is allocated land, the income period is determined based on the design life of the solar thermal power generating units, which is 30 years. The 10MW tower-type solar thermal power station of Qinghai Zhongkong was connected to the grid on 5 July 2013, with the forecast period from the globally change to Valuation Benchmark Date to 30 June 2043; the 50MW tower-type solar thermal power station was connected to the grid on 30 December 2018, with the forecast period from the valuation reference date to 31 December 2048.

In summary, the forecast period of this valuation is from the valuation reference date to 31 December 2048.

B. Determination of Pre-tax Net Cash Flows

Pre-tax Net Cash Flows＝EBITDA－Capital expenditure－Additional working capital+working capital recovered at the end of the period+Terminal value of operating assets at expiry

C. Determination of Discount Rate

The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is chosen as the discount rate. The formula is:

$$WACC = R_e \frac{E}{D+E} + R_d \frac{D}{D+E}(1-T)$$

of which: R_e ——Cost of equity capital;

R_d —— Cost of debt capital;

E/(D+E)——Percentage of equity capital to total capital;

D/(D+E)——Percentage of debt capital to total capital;

T ——Corporate income tax rate.

of which, the cost of equity capital (Re) is calculated by capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The calculation formula of which is as follows:

$R_e = R_f + \beta \times MRP + R_s$

of which: R_e ——Return on equity;

R_f ——Risk-free return rate;

β ——Corporate risk factor;

MRP ——Market risk premium;

R_s ——Specific corporate risk adjustment coefficient.

According to the principle of consistency between the amount of income and the discount rate, the pre-tax net cash flow is the measurement of income in this valuation, and therefore the WACC should be adjusted to a pre-tax discount rate.

pre-tax discount rate= post-tax discount rate/（1-T）

Sensitivity Analysis

Item	**Range of Variation**	**Valuation (0'000)**	**Change in Valuation**
Operating income	5%	149,000.00	5.97%
Operating costs	5%	136,700.00	2.85%
Discount rate	5%	136,700.00	2.85%
Basis	**0%**	**140,600.00**	**0.00%**
Operating income	-5%	132,300.00	5.90%
Operating costs	-5%	144,600.00	2.84%
Discount rate	-5%	144,800.00	2.99%

Based on the sensitivity analysis of operating income, operating costs, and discount rate, it can be concluded that, under the same range of variation, operating income has the greatest sensitivity to the valuation, followed by the discount rate, and lastly, operating costs.

For details of the valuation methodology, material assumptions, sensitivity analysis and other information required under Rule 14.71 of the Listing Rules, please refer to the Business Valuation Report in Appendix III to this circular.

Rules 14.60A and 14.61 of the Listing Rules

The Business Valuer has adopted income approach (in discounted cash flow method) to carry out the business valuation of the tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal asset group combination held by the Project Company in the Business Valuation Report. Accordingly, the Business Valuation Report constitutes a profit forecast under Rule 14.61 of the Listing Rules.

We hereby provide further disclosure in compliance with Rules 14.60A of the Listing Rules as follows.

Assumptions on Valuation

The principal assumptions, including commercial assumptions, upon which the Business Valuation Report was based are as follows:

General Assumptions

1. Transaction assumption (交易假設): It was assumed that all assets to be valued were already in the process of transaction, and the Business Valuer carried out the valuation based on the trading conditions of the assets to be valued in a simulated market (假定評估對象已經處在交易的過程中，根據交易條件等模擬市場進行評估).

2. Open market assumption (公開市場假設): It was assumed that both parties to the assets transaction or the proposed assets transaction in the market have equal position and have the opportunity and time to access sufficient market information, so as to make a rational judgment on the assets in terms of their function, intended purpose and transaction price (假定在市場上交易的資產,或擬在市場上交易的資產,資產交易雙方彼此地位平等,彼此都有獲取足夠市場信息的機會和時間,以便於對資產的功能、用途及其交易價格等作出理智的判斷).

3. Continuous use assumption (持續使用假設): based on the purpose of the valuation, it was assumed that all assets within the scope of valuation would continue to be used in accordance with their current use and manner until the end of the operating period (假設被評估資產按目前的用途和使用的方式繼續使用,直到經營期結束).

4. Finite operating life assumption (有限年期假設): the designed service life (設計壽命年限) of the concentrated solar power ("**CSP**") generating units is 30 years (光熱發電機組). It was assumed that, from the date of commissioning and grid connection (建成並網日), the CSP generating units would operate normally for 30 years in accordance with their designed service life and then expire.

5. It was assumed that after the Valuation Benchmark Date, there would be no significant changes in the current national laws, regulations, policies, and macroeconomic conditions, and the political, economic, and social environment of the region where the parties to the transaction are located will not undergo significant changes.

6. It was assumed that after the Valuation Benchmark Date, there will be no force majeure or unforeseeable factors that have a significant adverse impact on the operator of the asset portfolio of the Underlying Assets.

Special Assumptions

1. It was assumed that the business scope and operating methods of the proprietor (i.e. the Project Company) would remain consistent with the current direction after the Valuation Benchmark Date, based on the existing management methods and management standards.

2. It was assumed that the accounting policies adopted by the Project Company after the Valuation Benchmark Date would be consistent with the accounting policies adopted when preparing the Business Valuation Report in all material aspects.

3. It was assumed that there would be no material changes to the interest rates, tax bases, tax rates and policy-based levies applicable to the Project Company after the Valuation Benchmark Date.

4. It was assumed that the cash flows related to the asset portfolio would be generated evenly throughout the year.

5. Pursuant to the Electricity Business License (License No.: 1031214-00189) (《電力業務許可證》(許可證編號:1031214-00189)) issued by the Northwest China Energy Regulatory Bureau of National Energy Administration (國家能源局西北監督局) of the PRC, the Project Company is permitted to engage in the electric power business (電力業務) within the scope specified in the license, with a validity period from 28 November 2014 to 27 November 2034. For the purpose of the forecast, it was assumed that the license may be renewed upon expiry and remain valid until the end of the forecast period (預測期).

6. According to the Reply of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar Thermal Power Project (Fa Gai Ban Jia Ge [2014] No. 1809)* (《國家發展改革委辦公廳關於青海中控德令哈光熱發電項目上網電價的批復》(發改辦價格〔2014〕1809號)) and the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Approving the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 50 MW Solar Thermal Power Project (Qing Fa Gai Jia Ge [2020] No. 225)* (《青海省發展和改革委員會關於核定青海中控德令哈50兆瓦太陽能熱發電項目上網電價的通知》(青發改價格〔2020〕225號)), it is specified that the approved feed-in tariff (上網批復電價) for the 10 MW solar thermal power project is RMB1.2/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy (綠電國補貼) is RMB0.9723/kWh (tax inclusive); and the feed-in tariff (上網批復電價) for the 50 MW solar thermal power project is RMB1.15/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy (綠電國補貼) is RMB0.9223/kWh (tax inclusive). All electricity price components other than the national green electricity subsidy are subject to market-based trading (除綠電國補貼外的其他電價參加市場化). It is assumed that the feed-in tariff will remain at the current level until the end of the forecast period (假設未來上網電價保持目前水平至預測期結束).

7. It was assumed that the Project Company would continue to receive national subsidies (國家補貼) in the future, and that there would be no material changes to the subsidy policies (補貼政策) in the future.

8. It was assumed that the portion of the actual electricity generation (實際發電量) of the Project Company 50MW Tower CSP Plant exceeding the designed annual electricity generation of 146 million kWh (設計年發電量1.46億kWh) can normally receive green electricity subsidies (綠電補貼).

9. Through statistical analysis of the electricity subsidy receipts of Project Company from the date of grid connection to the Valuation Benchmark Date, it was concluded that the average recovery cycle of subsidies in historical periods (歷史年度補貼平均回收週期) is approximately 2 years. It was assumed that the green electricity subsidies (綠電補貼) in the future forecast period will follow the historical pattern, i.e., the subsidy recovery cycle will be 2 years, and it was also assumed that the green electricity subsidies for the forecast years of Project Company can be recovered as scheduled.

10. It was assumed that the major CSP equipment of the Underlying Assets would continue to be used with only routine maintenance (簡單維護) and there would be no major technological improvements during its remaining operating life (在剩餘經營期限內不發生重大技術改良).

11. It was assumed that the corporate income tax preferential policy for the Western Development Region (西部大開發企業所得稅優惠政策) will be extended upon its expiry, and Project Company would continue to enjoy the 15% corporate income tax preferential treatment until the end of the forecast period (預測期).

12. Save for the knowledge as to the appraiser (評估師), it was assumed that the subject of valuation and its assets involved bore no defects of rights, liabilities and restrictive conditions that may affect their value (評估對象及其所涉及資產均無附帶影響其價值的權利瑕疵、負債和限制).

13. The site inspection conducted by the asset valuation professionals on the buildings (structures) and equipment involved in the subject of valuation was limited to their appearance and operating condition, and no tests were performed on their internal quality such as structural conditions. Therefore, it cannot be ascertained whether there are any inherent defects (內在缺陷). The Business Valuation Report was prepared on the assumption that the internal quality of the buildings (structures) and equipment involved in the subject of valuation complied with relevant national standards and is sufficient to maintain their normal use.

14. According to the "Asset Appraisal Law of the People's Republic of China" (《中華人民共和國資產評估法》), "the client shall be responsible for the authenticity, completeness and legality of the ownership certificate, financial accounting information and other materials provided by him (委託人應當對其提供的權屬證明、財務會計信息和其他資料的真實性、完整性和合法性負責)", assuming that the client (委託人) has acted in accordance with the law.

15. Save for the knowledge as to the appraiser (評估師), it was assumed that the real properties involved in the subject of valuation, including land and buildings, had no major defects affecting their continuous use (無影響其持續使用的重大缺陷), that there was no harmful substance in the relevant assets that will have an adverse effect on their values (相關資產中不存在對其價值有不利影響的有害物質), and that there was no hazard or other harmful environmental condition at the location of those assets which will have an adverse effect on the value of those assets (資產所在地無危險物及其他有害環境條件對該等資產價值產生不利影響).

Report from the Company's auditor

In accordance with Rule 14.60A(2) of the Listing Rules, Rongcheng Hong Kong (CPA) Limited ("**Rongcheng**"), the auditors of the Company, has reported on the calculations for the forecasts used in the Business Valuation Report, which do not involve the adoption of accounting policies. So far as the calculations are concerned, the discounted cash flow method has been properly complied in all material respects in accordance with the bases and assumptions adopted by the Board. Please refer to the letter from Rongcheng set out in Appendix IV to this circular.

Letter from the Board in relation to the Business Valuation Report

In accordance with Rule 14.60A(3) of the Listing Rules, the Board confirms that the profit forecasts as contained in the Business Valuation Report have been made after due and careful enquiry. Please refer to the letter from the Board in relation to the Business Valuation Report set out in Appendix V to this circular.

Justification of the Consideration

The estimated total issue size of the Special Scheme is RMB750 million. For the purposes of the alternative consideration ratio accepted by the Stock Exchange, the estimated consideration attributable to the Net Disposal is approximately RMB525 million, representing 70% of the estimated total issue size.

The Board has carefully reviewed the Business Valuation Report and considered the following factors in assessing the reasonableness of the consideration:

1. Valuation Benchmark: The consideration for the Net Disposal of RMB525 million represents approximately 37.3% of the Project Company's asset group valuation of RMB1,406.0 million. This percentage is consistent with the effective economic interest being disposed of (70% of the Project Company) and reflects the fact that the Special Scheme will be established with a total issue size of RMB750 million, which is lower than the full asset valuation. The difference between the Valuation (RMB1,406.0 million) and the total issue size of the Special Scheme (RMB750 million) is primarily attributable to the financing structure of the proposed transaction, under which the Special Scheme will raise funds through the issuance of asset-backed securities, and the Group will retain de facto control over the Project Company, with the transaction being structured as a financing arrangement rather than an outright disposal of the entire asset base.

   The estimated issue size of the Privately Traded REITs was determined by reference to the estimated fair value of 100% of the equity interest in the Project Company.

Estimated fair value of 100% of the equity interest in the Project Company (項目公司股權的估計公允價值) = market value of the asset group held by the Project Company (項目公司所持資產組的市場價值) – external leverage expected to remain at the Project Company level (項目公司層面預期保留的外部杠桿)+ surplus assets (溢餘資產).

According to the Business Valuation Report, the market value of the asset group held by the Project Company was approximately RMB1,406 million. After deducting external leverage (外部杠桿) of approximately RMB759 million expected to remain at the Project Company level and adding surplus assets (溢餘資產) of approximately RMB65 million[1] as at 30 June 2026, the estimated fair value of 100% of the equity interest in the Project Company was approximately RMB712 million. The estimated total issue size of RMB750 million therefore represents a premium (溢價) of approximately RMB38 million, or 5.34%, over such estimated equity value. Correspondingly, 70% of such estimated equity value is approximately RMB498.4 million, and the estimated consideration of RMB525 million attributable to the Net Disposal represents a premium of approximately RMB26.6 million, or 5.34%.

The estimated issue size was determined following arm's length negotiations among the relevant parties, having regard to the Business Valuation Report, the external leverage expected to remain at the Project Company level, the surplus assets, the financial and operating performance of the Project Company and the financing structure of the Proposed Transaction. For the alternative consideration ratio accepted by the Stock Exchange, the estimated consideration attributable to the Net Disposal represents 70% of the estimated total issue size, being approximately RMB525 million. The specific transaction arrangements are set out below:

(a) the Proposed Transaction would involve (i) disposal of 100% of the equity interests of the Project Company (with Underlying Assets) by a subsidiary Zhongguang New Energy and (ii) an acquisition of 30% of the effective interests of the same Project Company (with Underlying Assets) through Zhongguang New Energy;

(b) The two steps are inter-conditional and integral components of a single composite arrangement, are expected to be completed contemporaneously, and neither step would be undertaken without the other; and

(c) Hence the Proposed Transaction is in substance a single composite arrangement resulting in an effective net disposal of a 70% interest in the Project Company (i.e. the Underlying Assets) to the Privately Traded REITs.

In view of the aforesaid, for the purpose of computing the "consideration ratio" in respect of the Proposed Transaction, the Company submitted to the Stock Exchange that the "disposal consideration" should be calculated by reference to 70% of the estimated total issue size of the Privately Traded REITs, being approximately RMB525 million (RMB750 million multiplied by 70%, representing the economic interests attributable to external investors upon completion of the Proposed Transaction), and the Stock Exchange accepted the alternative size tests proposed by the Company.

[1] Taking into account the actual conditions of the Project Company, as at 30 June 2026, surplus assets (溢餘資產) comprised cash and cash equivalents (貨幣資金), prepayments (預付款項) and other current assets (其他流動資產), less other payables (其他應付款).

The Board has considered the independent Business Valuation Report, the above reconciliation from the asset group value to the estimated equity value, the approximately 5.34% premium, the historical financial and operating performance of the Project Company, the arm's length negotiations, the Group's continuing 30% economic interest and operational involvement following completion of the Proposed Transaction, and the proposed use of proceeds. On this basis, the Board considers that the estimated consideration attributable to the Net Disposal is fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

2. Methodology and Assumptions: The Board has assessed the scope, methodologies and assumptions adopted by the Business Valuer and considers them to be fair and reasonable. The income approach (discounted cash flow method) is widely accepted for valuing income-generating infrastructure assets with predictable cash flows. The key assumptions, including the feed-in tariff regime (RMB1.15/kWh for the 50MW plant and RMB1.2/kWh for the 10MW plant), the electricity generation forecasts (146 GWh per annum for the 50MW plant and 10 GWh per annum for the 10MW plant), and the discount rate of 7.26%, are within reasonable ranges and consistent with industry practice.

3. Arm's Length Negotiation: The consideration was arrived at after arm's length commercial negotiations between Zhongguang New Energy and the Manager, with reference to the Valuation, the financial performance of the Project Company, and the factors set out in the section headed "REASONS FOR AND BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION" of this circular.

4. Financing Nature of the Transaction: From the perspective of the Group, the establishment of the Privately Traded REITs is essentially a group reorganization and financing arrangement, which enables the Group to raise further financing by revitalising the Underlying Assets whilst retaining substantially de facto control over the Project Company. Accordingly, the consideration should be viewed in the context of a financing transaction rather than a conventional asset disposal.

5. Use of Proceeds: The net proceeds from the Proposed Transaction (approximately RMB460 million) will be applied towards investment in the Delingha 350MW solar thermal project (approximately RMB400 million) and as general working capital (approximately RMB60 million), which is consistent with the Group's strategic focus on expanding its New Energy and Services Business.

Reasons for using the Quasi-REITs arrangements to raise funds for Qinghai Project

Reference is made to the circular and notice of extraordinary general meeting issued by the Company on 24 August 2026 regarding the very substantial acquisition of the Qinghai Project.

As disclosed in the said circular, payment of the relevant consideration (in the aggregate amount of RMB4,725,705,900) will be financed by the Group's internal resources and external financing from financial institutions or other third parties. The funding sources are as follows:

(a) New Policy-Based Financial Instruments (新型政策性金融工具) of RMB200 million (representing approximately 4.23% of the relevant consideration), details of which are set out in the voluntary announcement on "recent business update" published by the Company on 15 October 2025; and

(b) the Group's internal resources in the amount of RMB745,141,180 (representing approximately 15.77% of the relevant consideration), injected as project capital; and

(c) a syndicated loan (銀團貸款), in the amount of RMB3,780,564,720 (representing approximately 80% of the relevant consideration).

As at 29 August 2026, approximately RMB580 million of the project capital (項目資本金) had been funded, comprising RMB200 million through New Policy-based Financial Instruments (新型政策性金融工具) and RMB380 million from the Group's internal resources. Accordingly, a further capital injection of approximately RMB365 million from the Group's internal resources will be required.

Under the applicable PRC requirements, the project capital 項目資本金 for a fixed-asset investment (固定資產投資) is required to be funded by non-debt capital sources (非債務性資金). The proceeds from the issuance of the Privately Traded REITs, once received by the Group and injected into the Project Company as shareholder's equity, may be used to meet the remaining project capital requirement, subject to confirmation by the Company's PRC legal advisers and the relevant financing institutions. After allowing for a reasonable contingency buffer (冗餘預測), the Company intends to apply approximately RMB400 million of the net proceeds from the Privately Traded REITs issuance to the Qinghai Project.

In considering alternative funding methods, the Board considered (i) further bank or other debt financing, which would increase the Group's leverage (杠桿), interest costs and debt-service pressure and would not directly satisfy the remaining project capital requirement; (ii) an equity fundraising by the Company, which could involve pricing uncertainty, a longer execution timetable and dilution of the interests of existing Shareholders; (iii) the use of additional internal resources, which would reduce the Group's liquidity and further concentrate its capital in a single construction project; and (iv) an outright disposal of the Underlying Assets, which could result in the Group losing control, future operating income and potential asset appreciation.

By contrast, the Quasi-REITs arrangement contemplated under the Proposed Transaction enables the Group to recycle capital from mature operating assets, introduce institutional funding without diluting the Shareholders, retain a 30% economic interest and operational involvement in the Project Company, and, subject to the final Scheme Documents and the applicable HKFRSs, continue to consolidate the Special Scheme and the Project Company. Having considered the timing and certainty of funding, the Group's existing leverage, the absence of dilution and the Group's continuing economic interest and operational involvement, the Board considers that the Quasi-REITs arrangement is an appropriate funding method and is in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

Having considered the above, the Directors (including the independent non-executive Directors) are of the view that the terms and conditions of the Agreements will be on normal commercial terms and will be fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

INFORMATION OF THE GROUP

The Company is an investment holding company. The Group is principally engaged in (i) the chips research, design, sales and supply chain services, semiconductor, intellectual property authorization business, digital security products and services and the development of computing power infrastructure and AI-enabled services ("**Integrated Circuits and Digital Technology Business**"); (ii) the supply of electricity with a focus on the production and sales of solar power as well as the provision of development consultation and technical services of the solar thermal power generation technology, and the coordinated development of computing power and green electricity supply ("**New Energy and Services Business**"); and (iii) the research, design, development and manufacture of telecommunications and technological products, production of radio frequency coaxial cables for mobile communications and mobile communications systems exchange equipment ("**Cabled and Wireless Communications Business**").

As at the Latest Practicable Date, (i) Zhongguang New Energy is held as to 51% by Hangzhou Longkong; and (ii) Hangzhou Longkong is (a) indirectly held as to approximately 87.67% by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company; and (b) directly held as to approximately 12.33% by Cosin Solar. Zhongguang New Energy and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the New Energy and Services Business.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, (a) the Project Company is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Zhongguang New Energy and an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company; (b) the Operation Manager is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Zhongguang New Energy and an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company; and (c) the SPV is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Zhongguang New Energy and an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

INFORMATION OF THE MANAGER

The Manager is a company established under the laws of the PRC. The Manager is principally engaged in securities business and public fund management business. To the best of the knowledge, information and belief of the Directors having made all reasonable enquiries, as at the Latest Practicable Date, (a) the Manager is a wholly-owned asset management subsidiary of Industrial Securities Co., Ltd (興業證券股份有限公司); and (b) Fujian Provincial Department of Finance (福建省財政廳) is the largest shareholder of Industrial Securities Co., Ltd (興業證券股份有限公司), holding approximately 20.49% of its equity interest, and is the actual controller of the Manager.

To the best of the knowledge, information and belief of the Directors having made all reasonable enquiries, the Manager and its ultimate beneficial owner(s) are Independent Third Parties.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT COMPANY

Set out below is a summary of certain financial information of the Project Company for each of the financial years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025:

	For the year ended 31 December 2024 *(RMB'000)* (audited)	For the year ended 31 December 2025 *(RMB'000)* (audited)
Revenue	174,812	156,201
Profit before taxation	45,748	51,926
Profit after taxation	39,854	42,054

The audited net asset value of the Project Company as at 31 December 2025 was approximately RMB451.2 million.

Upon completion of the Proposed Transaction, the Group is expected to continue to control and consolidate the Special Scheme and the Project Company. Accordingly, no disposal gain or loss is expected to be recognised in the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss in respect of the Net Disposal. Based on the final Scheme Documents and the classification of the ABS interests under applicable HKFRSs, the accounting impact of the external investors' interests will be recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements. After deducting the estimated PRC income tax of approximately RMB65 million arising from the Project Company Equity Transfer, the Group expects that the net proceeds attributable to the Net Disposal will be approximately RMB460 million. The final amount will be subject to the actual tax payable and other transaction-related expenses, if any.

As stated above in this circular, upon completion of the Proposed Transaction, the Group is expected to continue to control and consolidate the Special Scheme and the Project Company. Accordingly, 100% of the assets and liabilities and the revenue, costs, expenses and profits or losses of the Project Company will continue to be included in the Group's consolidated financial statements, and no disposal gain or loss is expected to be recognised in the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss in respect of the Net Disposal.

Effect on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Upon completion of the Proposed Transaction, the Special Scheme will hold 100% of the equity interests of the Project Company and indirectly hold the Underlying Assets. External investors will subscribe for approximately 70% of the asset-backed securities under the Special Scheme, while Zhongguang New Energy will hold the remaining 30% of the units of the Privately Traded REITs.

As the Group will continue to control and consolidate the Special Scheme and the Project Company, the 70% economic interests held by external investors will be recognised as non-controlling interests in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. Accordingly, the Group's total assets and liabilities will reflect 100% of the assets and liabilities of the Project Company, rather than only the Group's proportionate share thereof.

Effect on the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Upon completion of the Proposed Transaction, the entire revenue, costs, expenses and profits or losses of the Project Company will continue to be included in the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss. The 70% share of the net profits or losses attributable to external investors will be presented as non-controlling interests in the consolidated statement of profit or loss of the Group, and will correspondingly reduce the net profits or losses attributable to equity shareholders of the Company.

In other words, the Group will continue to recognise 100% of the income and expenses of the Project Company, but the net profits or losses attributable to equity shareholders of the Company will reflect only the profits or losses share corresponding to the Group's effective economic interest.

Overall Effect on Net Assets

As the Proposed Transaction is in substance a financing arrangement that enables the Group to raise further financing by revitalising the Underlying Assets whilst retaining de facto control over the Project Company, the Group's net assets are not expected to change materially as a result of the Proposed Transaction. The Group expects that the net proceeds from the Proposed Transaction will be approximately RMB460 million, which will be applied towards investment in the Delingha 350MW solar thermal project and as general working capital.

However, the accounting impact of the external investors' interests will depend on the final Scheme Documents and the classification of the ABS interests under the applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards. The final effect of the Proposed Transaction on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and net assets or net assets attributable to owners of the Company will be determined based on such final accounting classification.

For the purposes of Rule 14.70(2) of the Listing Rules, the estimated consideration of approximately RMB525 million attributable to the Net Disposal represents an excess of approximately RMB73.8 million over the audited net asset value of the Project Company as at 31 December 2025 of approximately RMB451.2 million.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Group intends to apply approximately RMB400 million (representing approximately 87% of the net proceeds) towards investment in the Qinghai Project in which Zhongguang New Energy and its subsidiaries participate, and the balance of approximately RMB60 million (representing approximately 13%) as general working capital.

Current status of the Qinghai Project

As at 29 August 2026, the Qinghai Project was under construction. The progress of the principal work sections was as follows:

(a) Thermal Storage Island (儲熱島): The concrete pouring of the 51st lift of the No. 1 solar receiver tower, reaching a total height of 76.5 metres (1.5 metres per lift), had been completed ((1#吸熱塔筒壁第51板混凝土澆築完成，總高度為76.5米(每板1.5米)). Backfilling for the hot and cold molten salt tanks had been completed (冷熱鹽罐換填完成), and reinforcement works for the raft foundation of the hot molten salt tank were 90% complete (熱罐筏板鋼筋綁紮完成90%). The concrete pouring of the 54th lift of the No. 2 solar receiver tower, reaching a total height of 81 metres, had been completed (2#吸熱塔筒壁第54板混凝土澆築完成,總高度為81米), and the raft foundations for the hot and cold molten salt tanks had been completed (冷熱鹽罐筏板施工完成). The concrete pouring of the 52nd lift of the No. 3 solar receiver tower, reaching a total height of 78 metres, had been completed (3#吸熱塔筒壁第52板混凝土澆築完成,總高度為78米).

(b) Central Island (中心島): The frame foundations of the main powerhouse and the turbine foundation had been completed (主廠房框架基礎及汽機基礎施工完成). Construction of the 6.25-metre level of the central control building had been completed (集控樓6.25m層施工完成). The structural and enclosure works of the assembly workshop had been completed(組裝車間結構及封閉施工完成), the indoor electrical installation was 90% complete (室內電氣安裝完成90%), and the overhead crane had been commissioned (場內行車投用). For the molten salt tanks in the Central Island (中心島熔鹽儲罐), the civil foundation of the cold molten salt tank had been completed (冷罐土建基礎施工完成) and the foundation ring wall of the hot molten salt tank was ready for concrete pouring (熱罐基礎環牆具備混凝土澆築條件).

(c) Administrative and Ancillary Facilities Area (行政及輔助設施區): The main structures of the office building, canteen and dormitory buildings had been completed (辦公樓、食堂及宿舍樓主體結構施工完成).

For further details of the Qinghai Project, please refer to (a) the Company's announcement dated 12 June 2026 in relation to the very substantial acquisition concerning the Delingha 350 MW solar thermal project and the Company's subsequent announcements relating to the despatch of the circular and (b) the circular published by the Company dated 24 August 2026.

LISTING RULES IMPLICATION

The Company has applied to the Stock Exchange for the adoption of alternative size tests for the assets ratio, profits ratio, revenue ratio and consideration ratio in relation to the Proposed Transaction pursuant to Rule 14.20 of the Listing Rules and the Stock Exchange agreed with the Company's view that the original percentage ratios would produce an anomalous result and accepted the alternative size tests proposed by the Company.

Pursuant to the alternative size tests accepted by the Stock Exchange, the Proposed Transaction is treated, for the purposes of Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules, as a one-step net disposal of 70% of the Underlying Assets, rather than two separate transactions, namely (i) a disposal of 100% of the Underlying Assets and (ii) a subscription for 30% of the units of the Privately Traded REITs.

Based on the alternative size tests, the highest applicable percentage ratio with respect to the Proposed Transaction exceeds 25% but is less than 75%. As a result, the Proposed Transaction constitutes a major transaction of the Company and is subject to the notification, announcement and shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules.

To the best of the knowledge, information and belief of the Directors having made all reasonable enquiries, as at the Latest Practicable Date, no Directors have a material interest in any of the Agreements and the Proposed Transaction contemplated thereunder. Thus, no director has abstained from voting on the board resolutions approving the Agreements and the transactions contemplated thereunder.

EGM

Set out from pages EGM-1 to EGM-2 is a notice convening the EGM to be held at Unit 08, 43/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Admiralty, Hong Kong on 11 September 2026 (Monday) at 11:00 a.m. or any adjournment at which resolution will be proposed to the Shareholders to consider and, if thought fit, approve the Agreements and the Proposed Transaction contemplated thereunder.

The register of members of the Company will not be closed for the purpose of ascertaining the right of Shareholders to attend and vote at the EGM to be held on 28 September 2026 (Monday). The record date for determining the eligibility of the Shareholders for attending and voting at the EGM is 28 September 2026 (Monday). In order to qualify for attending and voting at the EGM, all transfers accompanied by the relevant share certificates and transfer forms must be lodged with the Company's principal share registrar in Singapore, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, Keppel Bay Tower #14-07, Singapore 098632 (for Shareholders registered in Singapore), or at the office of the Company's Branch Share Registrar in Hong Kong, Boardroom Share Registrars (HK) Limited, at Room 2103B, 21/F, 148 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong (for Shareholders registered in Hong Kong) not later than 4:30 p.m. on 25 September 2026 (Friday). Any removal of Shares from the Company's principal share registrar in Singapore to the branch share registrar in Hong Kong for the purpose of attending the EGM shall be made not later than 4:30 p.m. on 18 September 2026 (Friday).

A form of proxy for use at the EGM is enclosed with this circular. Whether or not you are able to attend the EGM, you are requested to complete and return the proxy form accompanying this circular in accordance with the instructions printed thereon appointing the chairman of the EGM as your proxy, to the Company's Principal Share Registrar in Singapore, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, Keppel Bay Tower #14-07, Singapore 098632 (for Shareholders registered in Singapore), or to the Company's Branch Share Registrar in Hong Kong, Boardroom Share Registrars (HK) Limited, at Room 2103B, 21/F, 148 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong (for Shareholders registered in Hong Kong) as soon as possible and in any event not later than forty-eight (48) hours before the time of the

EGM (or at any adjournment thereof). Completion and return of the form of proxy will not preclude you from attending and voting in person at the EGM, or any adjournment thereof, should you so wish and in such event, the form of proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

Pursuant to Article 59 of the Constitution of the Company and Rule 13.39(4) of the Listing Rules, any vote of the Shareholders at a general meeting of the Company must be taken by way of poll except where the chairman, in good faith, decides to allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands. Accordingly, the resolution to be proposed at the EGM will be voted by way of poll by the Shareholders.

To the best of the knowledge, information and belief of the Board, having made all reasonable enquiries, none of the Shareholders has a material interest in the Agreements and the Proposed Transaction and therefore, no Shareholder will be required to abstain from voting on the resolution(s) to be proposed at the EGM to approve the Agreements and the Proposed Transaction contemplated thereunder.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, 2,326,000 unvested Shares held by the trustee under the share award scheme of the Company adopted on 21 October 2024 and the trustee will abstain from voting on the resolution at the EGM pursuant to Rule 17.05A of the Listing Rules.

RECOMMENDATION

The Directors (including the independent non-executive Directors) are of the view that the Proposed Transaction will be entered into in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group and its terms are on normal commercial terms, which are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

Accordingly, the Directors recommend the Shareholders to vote in favour of the ordinary resolution set out in the notice of EGM enclosed to this circular.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Your attention is drawn to the additional information set out in the appendices to this circular.

As completion of the Proposed Transaction is subject to the Shareholders' approval under Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules and other conditions precedent, the Proposed Transaction may or may not proceed. Shareholders and potential investors should exercise caution when dealing in the equity securities of the Company.

By Order of the Board
Hengxin Technology Ltd.
Peng Yinan
Executive Director

Chart 1
Group chart of the Group as at the Latest Practicable Date

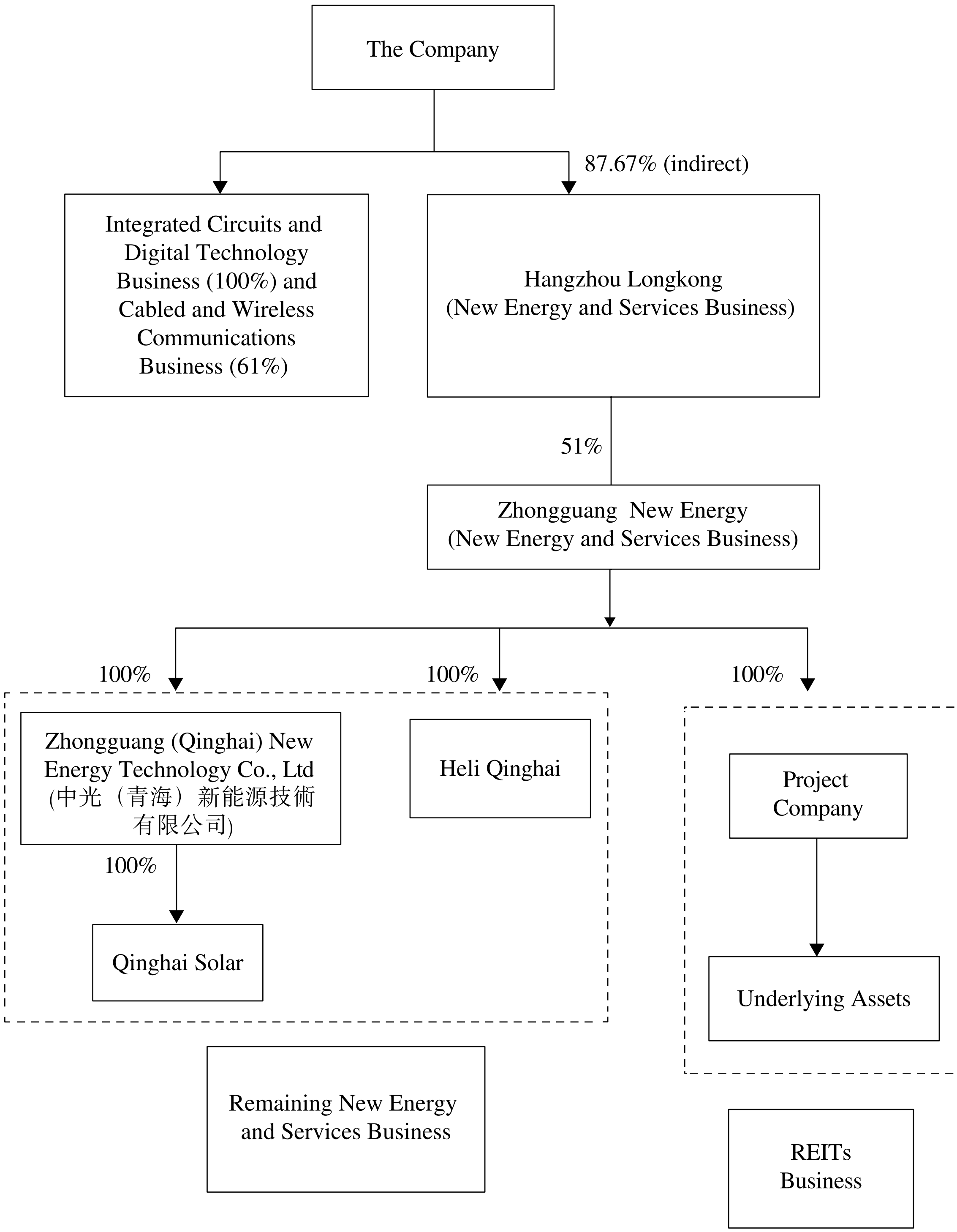
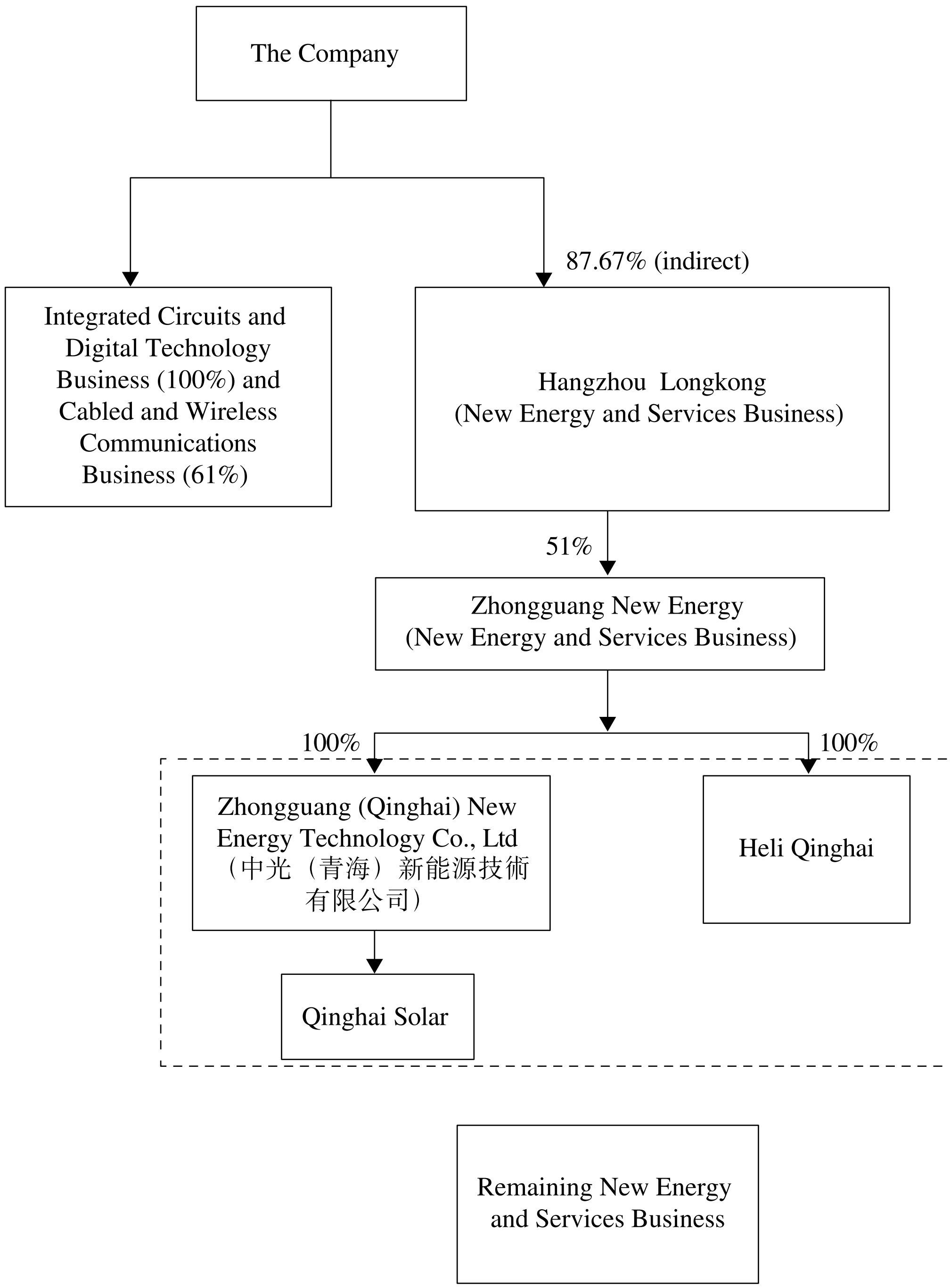


Chart 2
Organization chart after the disposal of the 100% equity interest of the Project Company

I. The Remaining Group



II. Special Scheme

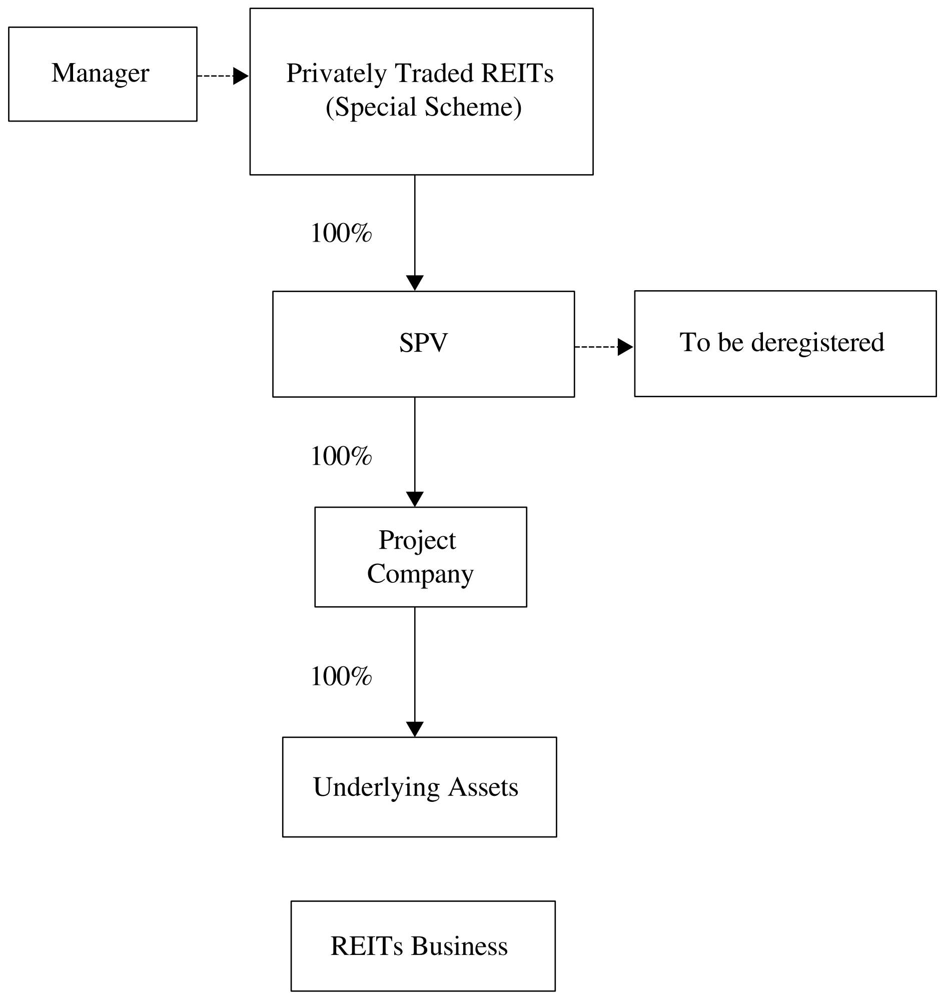


Chart 3

Organization chart upon completion of the Subscription Agreement and the Absorption Merger

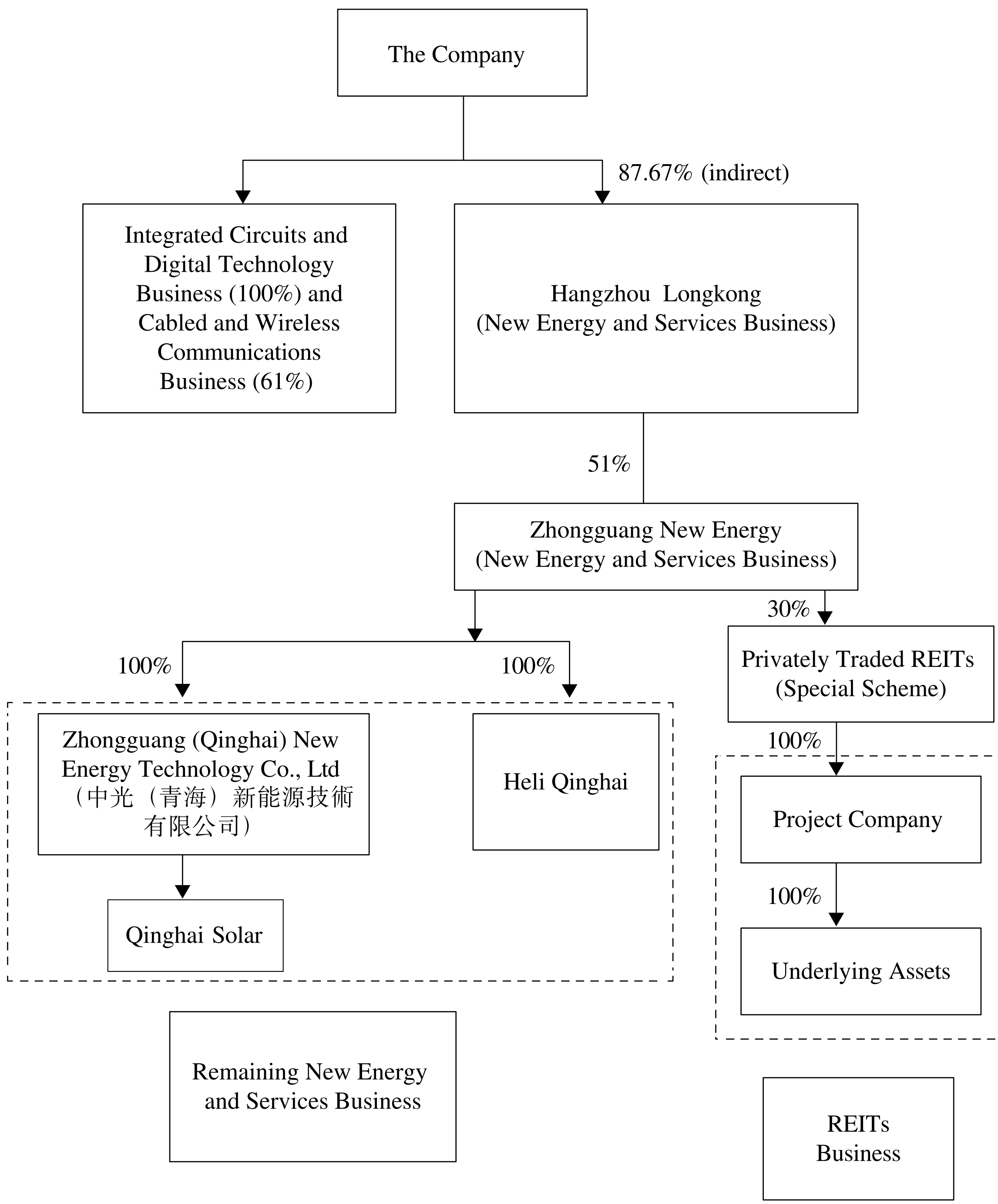
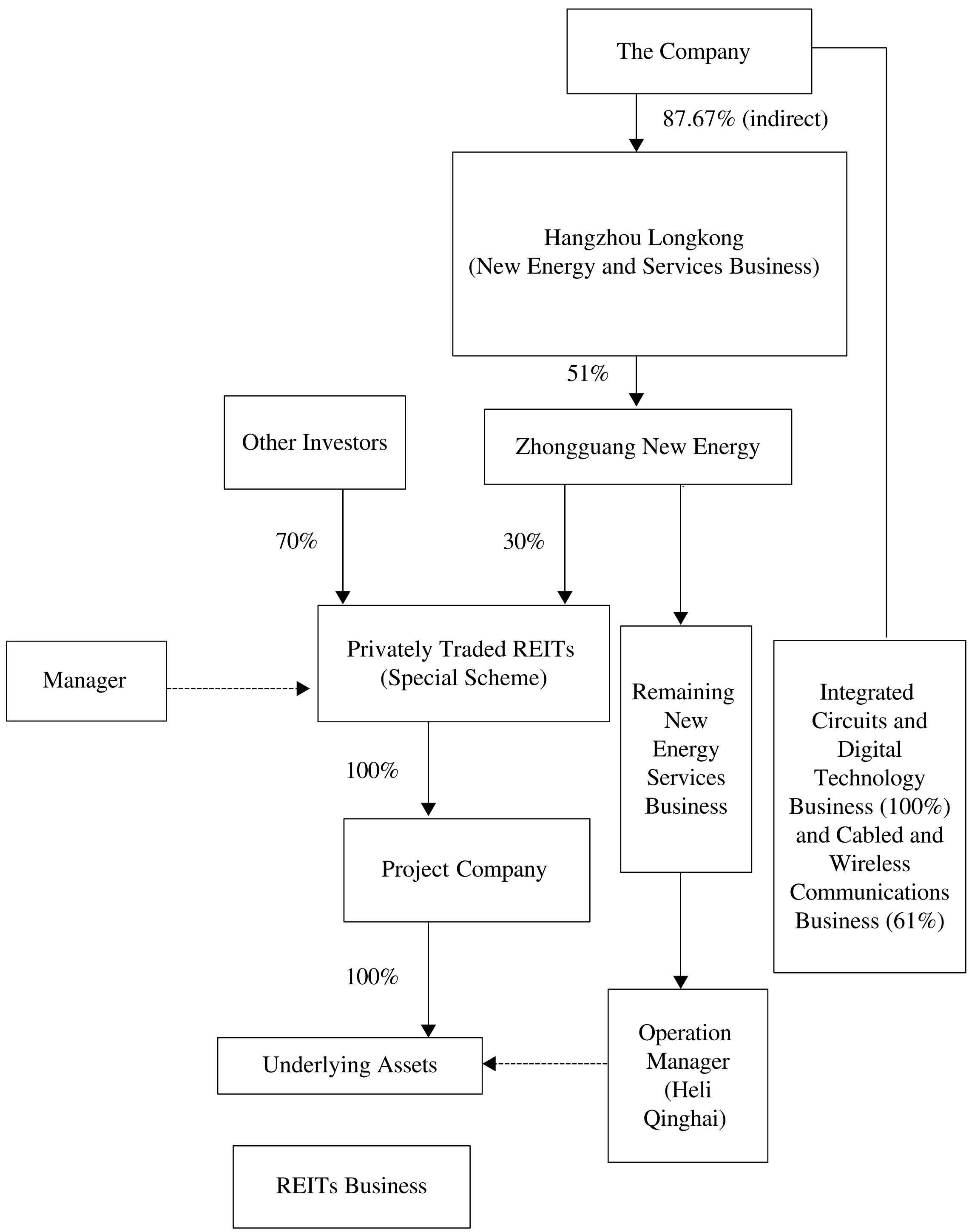


Chart 4

Organization chart after all transaction arrangements have been completed



1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE GROUP

The audited consolidated financial statements, together with the accompanying notes to the financial statements, of the Group for each of the three years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025 and the unaudited consolidated financial information of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2026 are disclosed in the following documents which have been published on the websites of the Stock Exchange (http://www.hkexnews.hk) and on the website of the Company (www.hengxin.com.sg).

- 2026 Interim Report, pages 2 to 32:
  https://www1.hkexnews.hk/listedco/listconews/sehk/2026/0901/2026090103161.pdf

- 2025 Annual Report, pages 103 to 192:
  https://www1.hkexnews.hk/listedco/listconews/sehk/2026/0429/2026042901976.pdf

- 2024 Annual Report, pages 107 to 200:
  https://www1.hkexnews.hk/listedco/listconews/sehk/2025/0429/2025042902552.pdf

- 2023 Annual Report, pages 89 to 180:
  https://www1.hkexnews.hk/listedco/listconews/sehk/2024/0328/2024032805268.pdf

2. SUFFICIENCY OF WORKING CAPITAL

The Directors, after due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the Group will have sufficient working capital to meet its present requirements for at least 12 months from the Latest Practicable Date.

The Company has obtained the relevant confirmation as required under Rule 14.66(12) of the Listing Rules.

3. INDEBTEDNESS STATEMENT

As at the close of business on 31 July 2026, being the most recent practicable date for the purpose of indebtedness statement of the Group prior to the publication of this circular, the Group had the following outstanding indebtedness:

	RMB'000
Bank loans	
– Unsecured and unguaranteed	357,026
– Secured and guaranteed	993,574
– Unsecured and guaranteed	522,545
– Secured and unguaranteed	98,700
Lease liabilities	49,339
	2,021,184

As at the close of business on 31 July 2026, being the latest practicable date for the purpose of this statement of indebtedness, the Group had secured bank loans of approximately RMB1,092,274,000, of which (1) RMB709,200,000 were secured by the Group's rights to receive income from electricity sales and certain property, plant and equipment of the relevant power stations; (2) RMB98,700,000 were secured by the Group's pledged deposits amounting to RMB100,000,000; and (3) RMB284,374,000 were secured by equity interests in a subsidiary of the Group. The Group's bank loans of approximately RMB1,614,819,000 were guaranteed by subsidiaries of the Group.

Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-group liabilities, as at 31 July 2026, the Group did not have any debt securities issued and outstanding, any authorised or otherwise created but unissued, term loans, other borrowings, indebtedness in nature of borrowings including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, debentures, mortgages, charges, recognised lease liabilities, which are either guaranteed, unguaranteed, secured, or unsecured, or other contingent liabilities or guarantees outstanding at the close of business.

4. NO MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE

The Directors confirmed that there was no material adverse change in the financial or trading position or outlook of the Group since 31 December 2025 (being the date to which the latest audited consolidated financial statements of the Group were made up) and up to and including the Latest Practicable Date.

5. FINANCIAL AND TRADING PROSPECTS OF THE GROUP

The year 2025 marks a year of profound global economic adjustments and accelerated evolution in the geopolitical landscape, while also serving as a pivotal year of planning for the "15th Five-Year" Plan of China. In the face of a complex macroeconomic environment, the Chinese government has led the development of a modern industrial system through technological innovation, placing the "development of new quality productive forces" at the core of its strategic agenda. Continued policy support and resource allocation toward strategic emerging industries and future-oriented sectors delivered historic opportunities for the transformation and upgrading of high-end manufacturing industry. The industries in which the Company operates, namely integrated circuits and digital technology, new energy and services, and cabled and wireless communication, etc., are not only national strategic priorities but also quintessential examples of new quality productive forces (新質生產力). Amidst both opportunities and challenges, these sectors are entering a new phase of structural growth.

(I) Integrated Circuits and Digital Technology Business Segment

As of the Latest Practicable Date, the Integrated Circuits and Digital Technology business segment had an order backlog of over RMB206.55 million, representing 77% of the segment's full-year revenue for 2025.

According to the latest report from market research firm Omdia, the overall China semiconductor market is forecast to reach US$812.08 billion in 2026, representing an increase of approximately 92.9% year-on-year and a significant upward revision of approximately US$265.6 billion from previous forecasts, primarily driven by AI computing infrastructure and accelerated domestic substitution. The memory chip market is expected to surge by 262.9% to US$449.6 billion, with its market share rising from 29.4% in 2025 to 55.4%. Chip design, being the most flexible segment of the semiconductor industry chain, is well-positioned to benefit from this market expansion. According to data from the Integrated Circuit Design Branch of the China Semiconductor Industry Association, sales of China's chip design industry have reached RMB826.0 billion, and with the IDM system included, the industry is expected to cross the RMB1 trillion mark for the first time.

The implementation of the Data Security Law and the Personal Information Protection Law has driven rapid expansion of the data security market. According to data from Zhiyan Consulting, China's data security market reached RMB16.8 billion in 2025, representing an increase of 25.37% year-on-year, and is expected to reach RMB28.75 billion in 2026, with a compound annual growth rate of 25.2% over the next three years. The commercial cryptography market reached RMB15.36 billion in 2024, up 21.6% year-on-year, and is expected to exceed RMB28 billion by 2027. In addition, the privacy-preserving computing market is expected to exceed RMB15 billion by 2026, maintaining a compound annual growth rate of over 30%. At the industry level, China's IC design market share is expected to reach 45% by 2026, with its influence in the global semiconductor market continuing to grow.

(II) New Energy and Services Business Segment

According to information disclosed by the Qinghai Provincial Government, the Delingha 50 MW CSP demonstration plant, as the first large-scale commercial project in China, achieved record-high grid-connected electricity generation in 2025, with utilisation hours ranking first in the industry for two consecutive years, providing stable clean baseload power and peak-shaving capacity to the grid. In 2025, the Group's total O&M scale exceeded 1.1 GW, ranking first globally among CSP O&M service providers.

According to CSPPLAZA industry data, China's total installed CSP capacity is expected to surpass Spain and rank first globally in 2026. Global CSP projects under construction exceed 15 GW, with total investment reaching US$42.0 billion, up 28% from 2024. The Chinese molten salt thermal storage and concentrated solar power market reached RMB37.808 billion in 2025. According to the Renewable Energy Development Plan for the 15th Five-Year Plan Period jointly issued by the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration, China aims to achieve a total installed CSP capacity of 15 GW by 2030.

The Qinghai Project, as the world's largest tower-type CSP project in terms of installed capacity, has been successfully designated as a 2024 solar thermal power demonstration (pilot) project in Qinghai Province and is expected to generate stable long-term operating cash flows for the Group over a period of 25 years. According to information disclosed on the Qinghai Provincial Government's official website, the Qinghai Project is equipped with a 14-hour ultra-long duration energy storage system, which will effectively address the industry challenge of "surplus daytime generation and deficit at night" for renewable energy. Upon completion, the project is expected to generate 985 million kWh of electricity annually, sufficient to meet the annual clean electricity needs of 500,000 households, while saving 295,000 tonnes of standard coal and reducing CO2 emissions by 1.5303 million tonnes annually. The project is the world's largest tower-type CSP project in terms of both installed capacity and energy storage capacity among projects under construction, and planned. Qinghai Province has introduced the first provincial-level CSP support policy in China, the "Several Measures of Qinghai Province on Promoting the Large-scale Development of CSP", which provides support policies including guaranteed feed-in tariff floor price for CSP projects.

(III) Cabled and Wireless Communications Business Segment

In 2026, the combined capital expenditure of the three major domestic telecommunications operators is expected to be approximately RMB259.6 billion, representing a year-on-year decline of 8%, with the investment focus shifting from "5G scale coverage" to "5G-A capability upgrades + deep investment in computing power networks". In parallel with the continued optimisation of 5G networks, pre-research into 6G technology has become an important investment direction for operators. Global mobile network infrastructure spending is expected to peak at approximately US$92 billion in 2026-2027.

China Telecom's 2026 centralized procurement of antenna products has a total scale of 4,389,900 units, including 554,700 units of camouflaged antennas and 160,900 units of medium- and high-frequency green base station antennas. China Mobile has also initiated supplementary centralized procurement of green multi-band base station antenna products. As of the Latest Practicable Date, the Group's bid-winning amounts in centralized procurement projects of major telecommunications operators and provincial telecommunications operators in Mainland China, as well as from enterprise-level customers, exceeded RMB1.2 billion. With the large-scale construction of 5G networks nearing completion, investment in new traditional macro base station construction is slowing down, but demand from sub-segments such as urban deep coverage, indoor distribution systems, and camouflaged antennas continues to be released. Indoor coverage, as a critical component of the "last kilometre" of mobile communication networks, will continue to drive growth in demand for indoor antennas and distribution systems.

Since 31 December 2025 (being the date to which the latest audited consolidated financial statements of the Group were made up) and up to and including the Latest Practicable Date, there has been no material adverse change in the financial or trading position or outlook of the Group.

Having considered the above and the factors mentioned in the sections headed "ORGANIZATIONAL STEPS FOR THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION" and "REASONS FOR AND BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION" in the letter from the board of this circular, the Directors are of the view that the Proposed Transaction aligns with the Group's long-term business development strategy and that the Proposed Transaction is expected to have a positive impact on the Group's future development and the sustainability of its profitability.

The following is the text of a business valuation report, prepared for the purpose of incorporation in this circular received from Shenzhen Ruiunion Asset and Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd.（深圳市瑞聯資產房地產土地評估有限公司）*, an independent valuer, in connection with its business valuation as at 30 September 2025 of the tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal asset group combination held by the Project Company.*

This asset valuation report is prepared in accordance with China Valuation Standards

Asset Valuation Report on the Value of the Asset Group Combination of the Tower-type Molten Salt Thermal Storage Solar Thermal Project Held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. Involved in the Proposed Issuance of Asset-backed Special Scheme by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

Ruiunion Asset Ping Bao Zi No. ZC0YXQT[2026]0003ZQGB

(1 of 1)

Shenzhen Ruiunion Asset and Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd.

16 June 2026

Contents

STATEMENT

1. This asset valuation report was prepared in accordance with the Basic Rules for Asset Appraisal issued by the Ministry of Finance and the Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation and Code of Ethics for Asset Valuation issued by China Appraisal Society.

2. The client or other users of the asset valuation report should use the asset valuation report within the scopes as specified in it in accordance with the laws and administrative regulations. We, the asset appraisal institution and its asset valuation professionals take no responsibility for any non-compliance of above-mentioned requirements for the use of the asset valuation report by the client or other users of the asset valuation report.

The asset valuation report shall only be used by the client, other users of the asset valuation report stipulated in the asset valuation commission contract, and users of the asset valuation report as required by laws and administrative regulations. Save for the above, any other institutions or individuals may not use the asset valuation report.

4. The users of the asset valuation report should correctly interpret and use the valuation results, which is not equivalent to the realizable value of the subject of valuation and should not be considered as a guarantee for the realizable value of the subject of valuation.

5. The users of the asset valuation report shall pay attention to the assumptions and premises of the valuation conclusion, the explanations to special matters and the restrictions on use of the asset valuation report.

6. The asset appraisal institution and its asset valuation professionals comply with the laws, administrative regulations and asset valuation standards, adhere to the principles of independence, objectivity and impartiality, and assume the responsibility for the issued asset valuation report.

7. The list of assets and property rights holder of the subject of valuation has been reported and confirmed with signatures, seals or other ways as permitted under the laws by the client and the subject of valuation; the client and other relevant parties are responsible for the truth, completeness and legality of the information provided.

8. The asset appraisal institution and its asset valuation professionals have no existing or expected relationship of interests with the subject of valuation in the asset valuation report nor with the relevant parties and have no prejudice against the relevant parties.

9. The asset valuation professionals have carried out on-site inspection on the subject of valuation in the asset valuation report and its assets involved ; given necessary attention to the legal titles of the subject of valuation and its assets involved, verified the information related to the legal titles of the subject of valuation and its assets involved, made proper disclosure in respect of the identified issues, and requested the client and other relevant parties to consummate the titles in order to fulfil the requirements for the issuance of an asset valuation report.

10. The analyses, judgements and results in the asset valuation report issued by us, the asset appraisal institution are subject to the assumptions and limiting conditions in the asset valuation report. The users of the asset valuation report shall take into full account of the assumptions, limiting conditions and special notes specified in the asset valuation report and their impact on the valuation conclusion.

11. The asset valuation professionals' inspection of physical assets such as equipment and building (structures) is normally limited to their apparent quality, condition of use, and maintenance status, and does not extend to internal, concealed, hidden, or difficult-to-observe parts. The asset appraisal institution and its asset valuation professionals are neither capable nor commissioned to conduct professional technical testing and appraisal of the internal quality of the aforementioned assets. The appraisal is based on the information provided by the client and other relevant parties. If there are defects in the internal quality of the appraisal subject, the appraisal conclusion of this Asset Valuation Report may be affected to varying degrees.

Asset Valuation Report on the Value of the Asset Group Combination of the Tower-type Molten Salt Thermal Storage Solar Thermal Project Held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. Involved in the Proposed Issuance of Asset-backed Special Scheme by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

Ruiunion Asset Ping Bao Zi No. ZC0YXQT[2026]0003ZQGB

SUMMARY

Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.:

Upon your engagement, we, **Shenzhen Ruiunion Asset and Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd.**, adhering to the principles of independence, objectivity and impartiality, have valued the market value of the value of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. involved in the proposed issuance of asset-backed Special Scheme by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. as at the Valuation Benchmark Date through conducting appropriate asset valuation procedures and adopting income approach and in compliance with the laws, administrative regulations and asset valuation standards. We hereby summarize the asset valuation report as follows:

Client: Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

Property Rights Holder: Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd.

Valuation Purpose: Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. proposes to use the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. as the underlying assets for the "Xingzheng Jishi - Zhongguang New Energy Owned Real Estate Asset-Backed Special Scheme (Technological Innovation)". For this purpose, the market value of the above-mentioned asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project is appraised to provide a value reference for this economic behavior.

Valuation Target: Value of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd.

Valuation Scope: The unaudited assets and liabilities related to the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project, as reported by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. as at the Valuation Benchmark Date.

Valuation Benchmark Date: 30 September 2025

Type of Value: Market value

Valuation Method: Income approach

Valuation Conclusion: By adopting the income approach, the valuation conclusion is as follows:

Based on the premise that the relevant parties have made accurate forecasts regarding their future development plans, the income approach was adopted for this valuation. The market value, as at the Valuation Benchmark Date, of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. involved in the proposed issuance of asset-backed Special Scheme by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. is **RMB1,406.00 million (in words: Renminbi One Billion Four Hundred and Six Million Yuan Only)**.

Special matters affecting the valuation conclusions are as follows:

1. Pursuant to the Electricity Business License (License No.: 1031214-00189) issued by the Northwest China Energy Regulatory Bureau of National Energy Administration of the People's Republic of China, Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. is permitted to engage in the electric power business within the scope specified in the license, with a validity period from 28 November 2014 to 27 November 2034. For the purpose of this forecast, it is assumed that the license may be renewed upon expiry and remain valid until the end of the forecast period.

2. According to the Reply of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar Thermal Power Project (Fa Gai Ban Jia Ge [2014] No. 1809) and the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Approving the Feed-in

Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 50 MW Solar Thermal Power Project (Qing Fa Gai Jia Ge [2020] No. 225), it is specified that the approved feed-in tariff for the 10 MW solar thermal power project is RMB 1.2/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy is RMB 0.9723/kWh (tax inclusive); and the feed-in tariff for the 50 MW solar thermal power project is RMB 1.15/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy is RMB 0.9223/kWh (tax inclusive). All electricity price components other than the national green electricity subsidy are subject to market-based trading. It is assumed that the feed-in tariff will remain at the current level until the end of the forecast period.

3. The Qinghai Zhongkong 50MW and 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plants have designed annual power generation of 146,000 MWh and 10,000 MWh, respectively. For the purpose of this forecast, the future power generation of the 50MW and 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plants is projected on the basis of the designed annual power generation, after taking into account the impact of weather conditions, and no generation in excess of the designed annual power generation has been assumed during the forecast period. The users of this report are hereby specifically requested to note the foregoing.

4. On 29 January 2022, Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, and Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch, as the lender (hereinafter referred to as "SPD Bank Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch"), entered into the Fixed Asset Loan Contract numbered 95232022280010 (hereinafter referred to as the "SPD Bank Loan Contract"), under which the parties expressly agreed that SPD Bank Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch, as the lender, would provide Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, with loan funds in the amount of RMB 680 million. On 21 January 2022, Qinghai Zhongkong and SPD Bank Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch entered into the Maximum Amount Pledge Contract of Deposit numbered ZZ9523202200000001, agreeing to provide pledge security for the loans under the SPD Bank Loan Contract in the form of a security deposit, with a deposit amount of RMB 35 million. As of 30 September 2025, the outstanding loan balance owed by Qinghai Zhongkong to SPD Bank Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch was RMB 25.9 million.

5. On 28 February 2024, Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, and China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. Hangzhou Branch (hereinafter referred to as "Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch"), as the lender, entered into the Fixed Asset Loan Contract numbered Gong Gu Dai Zi No. ZH2300000242531 (hereinafter referred to as the "Minsheng Bank Loan Contract"). Qinghai Zhongkong (as the pledgor and mortgagor) and Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch (as the pledgee and mortgagee) entered into a mortgage contract, an accounts receivable pledge contract, and the relevant account management agreement(s). Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., as the guarantor, and Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch, as the lender, entered into a guarantee contract. The parties expressly agreed on the provision by Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch, as the lender, to Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, of loan funds in the amount of RMB 600 million, and the related security arrangements. The encumbrances relating to the infrastructure project under the Minsheng Bank Loan Contract are as follows:

Mortgagee	**Name and Number of Mortgage Contract**	**Mortgaged Property**	**Amount of Principal Obligations Secured (in RMB'0,000)**	**Period of Performance of Obligations**	**Registration Number**
Hangzhou Branch of Minsheng Bank	Mortgage Contract(Gong Di Zi numbered 99072023Y21004 號)	Equipment of the 10MW Project and the 50MW Project, with a value of RMB1,158,336,858.26	60,000	From 19 September 2023 to 19 September 2033	3009 3978 0038 4336 7824

Pledgee	Name and Number of Pledge Contract	Pledged Assets	Amount of Principal Obligations Secured (in RMB'0,000)	Period of Performance of Obligations	Registration Certificate Number
Hangzhou Branch of Minsheng Bank	Pledge Contract(numbered 公質字第99072023 Z21013號)	Rights for collection of tariff from the (i) Qinghai Delingha Phase I 10MW tower-type CSP project and (ii) Qinghai Delingha 50MW tower-type CSP project, as well as the electricity tariff income, subsidy payments and all proceeds derived therefrom, now and in the future.	60 thousand	From 19 September 2023 to 19 September 2033	3133 8671 0040 0636 7348

As at 30 September 2025, the outstanding loan balance of Qinghai Zhongkong owing to the Hangzhou Branch of China Minsheng Bank amounted to RMB489.38 million.

6. On 26 November 2024, Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. ("Qinghai Zhongkong"), as the borrower, and Bank of China Limited Haixi Sub-branch ("BOC Haixi Sub-branch"), as the lender, entered into the Working Capital Loan Contract numbered 2024 Qing Zhong Yin Hai Xi Zhong Chang Jie Zi No. 005, which provides for a loan amount of RMB 30,000,000 and a loan term of 24 months. On 5 March 2025, Qinghai Zhongkong and BOC Haixi Sub-branch entered into the Working Capital Loan Contract numbered 2025 Qing Zhong Yin Hai Xi Zhong Chang Jie Zi No. 001, with a loan amount of RMB 5,000,000 and a loan term of 24 months. On 28 March 2025, Qinghai Zhongkong and BOC Haixi Sub-branch further entered into the Working Capital Loan Contract numbered 2025 Qing Zhong Yin Hai Xi Zhong Chang

Jie Zi No. 003, with a loan amount of RMB 5,000,000 and a loan term of 24 months. All of the foregoing loans were secured by a maximum amount guarantee provided by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. As of 30 September 2025, the outstanding loan balance owed by Qinghai Zhongkong to BOC Haixi Sub-branch was RMB 27,790,000.

7. On 29 November 2024, Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, and Qinghai Bank Co., Ltd. Haixi Prefecture Branch, as the lender, entered into the Working Capital Loan Contract numbered Qing Yin (1701) Xing Liu Dai Zi (2025) Nian Di 000010 Hao, with a loan amount of RMB 10,000,000 and a loan term commencing on 2 September 2025 and expiring on 2 September 2026.

8. Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, and China Everbright Bank Co., Ltd. Xining Branch, as the lender, entered into the Working Capital Loan Contract numbered 2505071144160003, with a loan amount of RMB 5,000,000 and a loan term commencing on the date of actual disbursement of the loan and expiring on 2 September 2026.

This report is to be used only for the valuation purpose explicitly stated in the report and shall not be used for any other purpose. When using the valuation conclusions, users of the report are particularly reminded of the special matters. The validity period of the valuation conclusion of this asset valuation report shall be one year from the Valuation Benchmark Date, commencing from 30 September 2025 to 29 September 2026.

Users of this asset valuation report must fully consider the impact of the assumptions, limiting conditions, and notes on special matters as set forth in this asset valuation report on the valuation conclusion.

The above content is excerpted from the main body of the asset valuation report. To understand the details of the valuation business and correctly interpret the valuation conclusion, please read the full text of the asset valuation report.

Asset Valuation Report on the Value of the Asset Group Combination of the Tower-type Molten Salt Thermal Storage Solar Thermal Project Held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. Involved in the Proposed Issuance of Asset-backed Special Scheme by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

Ruiunion Asset Ping Bao Zi No. ZC0YXQT[2026]0003ZQGB

Main Body

I. Introduction

Shenzhen Ruilian Asset & Real Estate & Land Appraisal Co., Ltd., upon the engagement of Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., and in compliance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and asset valuation standards, adhering to the principles of independence, objectivity, and impartiality, has performed appropriate asset valuation procedures and adopted the income approach to value the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd. as at the valuation benchmark date, in connection with the proposed issuance of asset-backed special scheme by **Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.** The asset valuation results are hereby reported as follows.

II. Client, Property Rights Holder, and Other Users of the Asset Valuation Report as Stipulated in the Asset Valuation Engagement Contract

The client of this asset valuation is Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., and the property rights holder is Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd.

(I) Overview of the Client

Name: Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (Original Equity Holder, hereinafter referred to as "**Zhejiang Zhongguang**")

Unified social credit code: 91330101MA2B06QW4G

Legal representative: Shen Hang

Business nature: Other limited liability company

Establishment date : 8 January 2018

Business Term: 8 January 2018 to 9 September 9999

Registered capital: RMB1,124.5135 million

Registered address: Room 3060, 3rd Floor, International Innovation and Expo Center, No. 267 Technology Park Road, Baiyang Subdistrict, Qiantang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Business scope: General Business Items: Technical services, technical development, technical consulting, technical exchange, technical transfer, and technical promotion; energy storage technical services; solar power generation technical services; power generation technical services; emerging energy technology research and development; engineering management services; equipment supervision services; information system operation and maintenance services; business training (excluding training programs that require licensure, such as educational training and vocational skills training); educational consulting services (excluding educational training activities subject to licensing approval); internet sales (excluding sales of goods requiring a license); sales of solar thermal power generation equipment; sales of generators and generator sets; sales of new energy prime movers; heat production and supply; certification consulting; import and export of goods; technology import and export (except for projects that require approval in accordance with the law, business activities shall be carried out independently with the business license in accordance with the law). Licensed Business Items: Construction project supervision; power generation business, power transmission business, and power supply (distribution) business; power supply business; installation, maintenance and testing of power transmission, power supply and power receiving facilities; construction project execution (projects that require approval in accordance with the law may be carried out only after approval from the relevant authorities, and the specific business items shall be subject to the approval results).

(II) Overview of the Property Rights Holder

1. Registration Information

Name: Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd. (Project Company, hereinafter referred to as "Qinghai Zhongkong")

Unified social credit code: 91632802564933041G

Legal representative:Liu Wenchuang

Business nature: Limited liability company (sole proprietorship invested or controlled by a non-natural person)

Establishment date: 24 May 2011

Business Term: 24 May 2011 to no fixed term

Registered capital: RMB370.00 million

Paid-in capital: RMB370.00 million

Registered address: West Exit Photovoltaic Thermal Industrial Park, Delingha City, Haixi Prefecture, Qinghai Province

Business scope: Solar power generation and power supply; solar power production and sales; solar thermal power generation technology development consulting and technical services.

2. Historical Changes in Shareholding Structure and Shareholding Structure as at the Valuation Benchmark Date

Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd. was established on 24 May 2011 through capital contributions by Zhejiang Zhongkong Solar Technology Co., Ltd. (now renamed as Cosin Solar Technology Co., Ltd.), with an initial registered capital of RMB370.00 million. The shareholding structure at the time of establishment was as follows:

No.	Shareholder Name	Subscribed Amount	Subscribed Ratio	Contribution Method
1	Zhejiang Zhongkong Solar Technology Co., Ltd.	37,000.00	100%	monetary contribution
Total		**37,000.00**	**100%**	**-**

On 11 December 2020, Zhejiang Zhongkong Solar Technology Co., Ltd. transferred all equity interests it held to Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. The shareholding structure after the equity transfer was as follows:

No.	Shareholder Name	Subscribed Amount	Subscribed Ratio	Paid-in Amount	Paid-in Ratio
1	Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	37,000.00	100%	37,000.00	100%
Total		**37,000.00**	**100%**	**37,000.00**	**100%**

As of the valuation benchmark date, the above shareholding structure remained unchanged.

3. Assets, Financial Position and Operating Performance for the Past Three Years and as at the Valuation Benchmark Date

The financial position of the entity to which the asset group combination belongs for the past three years and as at the valuation benchmark date is set out in the table below:

Unit: RMB'0,000

Item	Carrying amount in the statements			
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**30 September 2025**
Current assets	45,956.04	53,018.80	35,802.11	43,062.98
Non-current assets	108,583.46	104,859.28	101,595.03	95,308.26
Including: Fixed assets	101,910.30	98,010.62	95,121.73	92,347.66
Construction in progress	209.56	265.47	362.00	751.42
Intangible assets	2,495.45	2,373.13	2,250.80	2,159.05
Deferred tax assets	367.61	268.88	50.14	50.14
Other non-current assets	3,600.54	3,941.19	3,810.37	-
Total assets	**154,539.49**	**157,878.08**	**137,397.14**	**138,371.24**
Current liabilities	48,185.86	65,523.21	36,092.77	40,865.30
Non-current liabilities	66,573.34	52,711.93	57,060.71	50,398.48
Total liabilities	**114,759.20**	**118,235.15**	**93,153.48**	**91,263.78**
Net assets	**39,780.29**	**39,642.94**	**44,243.66**	**47,107.46**

The operating performance of the entity to which the asset group combination belongs for the past three years and as at the valuation benchmark date is set out in the table below:

Unit: RMB'0,000

Item	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	January–September 2025
I. Total operating income	10,656.24	10,564.44	15,278.33	15,573.78
Including: Principal operating income	10,656.24	10,563.16	15,270.40	15,573.59
Other operating income	-	1.27	7.92	0.19
II. Total operating costs				
Including: operating costs	6,332.82	6,427.45	9,422.67	5,794.29

Item	2022	2023	2024	January–September 2025
Tax and Surcharge	45.27	51.68	251.41	185.58
Selling expenses	-	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	437.11	504.09	459.52	330.33
R&D expenses	829.33	819.51	521.62	28.77
Financial expenses	4,870.46	3,624.60	2,291.19	1,581.26
Gain on fair value changes (“-” to indicate loss)			0.02	0.00
Credit impairment losses (“-” to indicate loss)	1.81	-4.82	-146.53	40.00
Asset impairment losses (“-” to indicate loss)	-	-	-	-
Gains on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Other gains	280.33	287.37	312.81	199.51
Investment gains	121.33	106.57	111.93	
III. Operating profit	**3,166.81**	**4,535.56**	**4,813.53**	**3,263.23**
Add: Non-operating income	2.76	1.27	0.83	24.09
Less: Non-operating expenses	1.41	0.40	-	0.38
IV. Total profit	**3,168.15**	**4,536.43**	**4,814.36**	**3,286.94**
Less: Income tax	0.27	98.73	218.74	423.13
V. Net profit	**3,167.88**	**4,437.70**	**4,595.62**	**2,863.80**

Note: The financial data for the years 2022, 2023 and 2024 have been audited by WUYIGE Certified Public Accountants LLP which issued the standard unqualified audit report numbered WUYIGE Shen Zi [2025] No. 32-00099. The data as at the benchmark date are unaudited and represent unaudited figures.

4. Overview of Business Operations of the Entity to Which the asset group combination Belongs

Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd. was established on 24 May 2011 and is located at the Solar Energy Industrial Park, West Exit of Delingha City, Haixi Prefecture, Qinghai Province, with a registered capital of RMB370 million. The solar power generation project of Qinghai Zhongkong comprises a 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plant and a 50MW tower-type solar thermal power plant, with a design service life of 30 years for the solar thermal power generation units. The Phase I 10MW project commenced construction in 2011 and was connected to the grid on 5 July 2013. The on-grid tariff for this power plant is RMB1.2/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the benchmark electricity price is RMB0.2277/kWh (tax inclusive) and the subsidized electricity price is RMB0.9723/kWh (tax inclusive). The Phase II 50MW project broke ground on 25 October 2016. As one of the first batch of solar thermal demonstration projects of the National Energy Administration, it adopts tower-type solar thermal power generation technology and is capable of 24-hour continuous power generation. The project covers a planned area of 3.3 km^2, providing clean energy to over 80,000 local households, saving 48,000 tonnes of standard coal annually and reducing CO_2 emissions by 124,000 tonnes per year. The Phase II 50MW project was completed and connected to the grid on 30 December 2018. The on-grid tariff for this power plant is RMB1.15/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the benchmark electricity price is RMB0.2277/kWh (tax inclusive) and the subsidized electricity price is RMB0.9223/kWh (tax inclusive).

5. Principal Accounting Policies

(1) Principal Tax Types and Rates

Tax type	Tax Basis	Tax Rate
Value-added tax	Value added generated from the sale of goods or provision of taxable services	Calculated and paid at rates of 6%, 13%, etc.
Property tax	For ad valorem taxation, calculated and paid at 1.2% of the residual value after a one-time deduction of 30% from the original value of the property; for rental-based taxation, calculated and paid at 12% of rental income	1.2%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Amount of payable turnover tax	7%
Education surcharge	Amount of payable turnover tax	3%
Local education surcharge	Amount of payable turnover tax	2%
Enterprise income tax	Amount of taxable profit	15%

(2) Tax Concession and Approvals

① In accordance with the provisions of the *Notice on the Execution of Catalogue of Public Infrastructure Projects Entitled for Preferential Tax Treatment by the Ministry of Finance and State Taxation Administration (CaiShui (2008) No. 46)*（*《财政部国家*

税务总局关于执行公共基础设施项目企业所得税优惠目录有关问题的通知》（财税（2008）46 号）) and the *Notice on the Implementation of Key State-Supported Public Infrastructure Projects Entitled for Preferential Tax Treatment from the State Taxation Administration (GuoShuiFa (2009) No.80)（《国家税务总局关于实施国家重点扶持的公共基础设施项目企业所得税优惠问题的通知》（国税发(2009)80 号））*, income derived by enterprises engaged in the investment in and operation of public infrastructure projects supported by the state will be exempt from enterprise income tax for the first to the third year, and the enterprise income tax will be reduced by half from the fourth to the sixth year starting from the tax year in which the project obtains the first production and operation income. The Company's 50MW project qualifies as a solar power generation project under the *Catalogue of Corporate Income Tax Incentives for Public Infrastructure Projects (《公共基础设施企业所得税优惠目录》)* and is therefore eligible for the "three-year exemption and three-year 50% reduction" policy. As 2019 is the first year in which the 50MW project generated income, the Company was exempt from corporate income tax for the years 2019 to 2021 and enjoyed a 50% reduction in corporate income tax for the years 2022 to 2024.

② Qinghai Zhongkong obtained the High-tech Enterprise Certificate (Certificate No. GR202263000096) in 2022, valid for three years, and is subject to a corporate income tax rate of 15% for the years 2022 to 2024.

③ According to the provisions of the “Notice of the Continuation of the Enterprise Income Tax Policy Related with the Western Region Development” (MOF Notice 2020 No. 23)（《關於延續西部大開發企業所得稅政策的公告》（財 政部公告 2020 年第 23 號 ））by the Ministry of Finance, State Administration of Taxation and National Development and Reform Commission, enterprise income tax will be levied at a reduced rate of 15% on enterprises located in the western region in the encouraged industries from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030. 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.” As Qinghai Zhongkong's principal business is solar power generation, which qualifies as an industrial project under the Catalogue of Encouraged

Industries in Western Regions, the Company is entitled to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15% for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030.

(III) Relationship between the Client and the Property Rights Holder

The client, Zhejiang Zhongguang, is the original equity holder of the asset-backed special scheme to be issued, and the property rights holder is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the client, Zhejiang Zhongguang.

(IV) Other Users of the Asset Valuation Report as Stipulated in the Asset Appraisal Engagement Contract

No other users of the Asset Valuation Report are stipulated in the Asset Appraisal Engagement Contract.

This Asset Valuation Report is intended solely for use by the client and other users of asset appraisal reports as prescribed by laws and administrative regulations. No other institutions or individuals are permitted to be users of this Asset Valuation Report.

III. Purpose of Appraisal

Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. proposes to use the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd. as the underlying asset for the Xingzheng Jishi – Zhongguang New Energy Holding-type Real Estate Asset-backed Special Scheme (Science and Technology Innovation). To this end, it is necessary to appraise the market value of the aforementioned asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project, so as to provide a value reference for this economic transaction.

IV. Appraisal Object and Appraisal Scope

(I) Appraisal Object

The appraisal object is the value of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd.

(II) Appraisal Scope

The appraisal scope covers the assets and liabilities relating to the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project as declared by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd., on an unaudited basis as at the valuation benchmark date.

The assets included within the scope of the aforesaid asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project primarily comprise account receivables, inventories, fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets, etc., while the liabilities primarily comprise account payables, payroll payables, taxes payables, etc. As of the valuation benchmark date, the total carrying amount of assets of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project amounted to RMB1,265,538,900, and the total carrying amount of liabilities amounted to RMB19,722,400. The details are as follows:

Unit: RMB'0,000

Item	Carrying amount
Current assets	
Account receivables	31,204.38
Inventories	91.38
Total current assets	**31,295.76**
Non-current assets	
Fixed assets	92,347.66
Construction in progress	751.42
Intangible assets	2,159.05
Total non-current assets	**95,258.13**
Total assets	**126,553.89**
Current liabilities	
Account payables	1,415.21
Payroll payables	39.37
Taxes payables	517.66
Total current liabilities	1,972.24
Total liabilities	**1,972.24**

Note: Monetary funds, prepayments, other current assets, deferred tax assets, other payables, non-current liabilities due within one year, long-term borrowings, deferred income, etc., are excluded from the scope of the asset group. The differences between the total assets and total liabilities presented herein and those in the statements are attributable to the exclusion of assets and liabilities that are not relevant to the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project.

The operating performance of the assets included within the scope of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project as at the benchmark date is set out below:

Unit: RMB'0,000

Item	Amount
Operating income	10,943.95
Operating costs	5,351.82
Tax and Surcharge	185.58
Administrative expenses	330.33
R&D expenses	28.77
Operating profit	5,047.45
Total profit	5,047.45
Net profit	5,047.45

Note: The differences between the operating profit, total profit and net profit presented herein and those in the statements are attributable to the exclusion of expenses unrelated to the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project.

The appraisal object and appraisal scope as stipulated in this engagement are consistent with those involved in the economic transaction to which this appraisal relates. The carrying amounts set out above are unaudited and represent unaudited figures.

(III) Overview of the asset group combination of the Tower-Type Molten-Salt Energy Storage Solar Thermal Project

1. Description of Principal Contents

The tower-type molten-salt energy storage solar thermal project comprises a 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plant and a 50MW tower-type solar thermal power plant.

(1) Located in Delingha City, Haixi Prefecture, Qinghai Province, the Qinghai Zhongkong 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plant has an installed capacity of

10MW and adopts the tower-type water/molten-salt binary working medium technology route. The heliostat field consists of 21,500 units of 2m² heliostats and 1,000 units of 20m² heliostats. The project has a total investment of RMB240 million and a designed annual power generation of 11.48 million kWh. The power plant was successfully connected to the grid in July 2013. In August 2016, the molten-salt heat absorption, thermal energy storage and heat exchange systems of the plant were successfully commissioned. The detailed specifications are set out in the table below:

Installed capacity	10MW
Thermal energy storage duration	2 hours
Site area	250,000 ㎡
Heliostat field aperture area	63,000 ㎡
Number of heat absorption towers	2
Heat-absorbing working medium	Water-based + molten-salt-based working medium
Solar-to-electricity efficiency at design point (vernal equinox)	15.9%
Molten-salt heater outlet salt temperature	568℃
Main steam parameters	8.83MPa，510℃

（2） Located in Delingha City, Haixi Prefecture, Qinghai Province, adjacent to the 10MW plant, the Qinghai Zhongkong 50MW tower-type solar thermal power plant has an installed capacity of 50MW. It adopts tower-type molten-salt technology and is equipped with a 7-hour molten-salt energy storage system. The heliostat field consists of 27,135 units of 20m² heliostats. The project has a total investment of RMB1.088 billion and a designed annual power generation of 146 million kWh, equivalent to the annual electricity consumption of more than 80,000 households. It saves 46,000 tonnes of standard coal annually and reduces CO_2 emissions by 121,000 tonnes per year. The project commenced construction in March 2017, was completed and put into operation in December 2018, and achieved full-load operation in April 2019. The detailed specifications are set out in the table below:

Installed capacity	50MW
Thermal energy storage duration	7 hours
Site area	2.47 km^2
Heliostat field aperture area	542,700 ㎡
Height of receiver center	200 m
Molten-salt inventory	10,093 tonnes

Main steam parameters	13.2MPa，540.0℃
Annual power generation in typical meteorological year	1.46 million kWh
Annual number of households supplied	Over 80,000 households
Annual standard coal savings	46,000 tonnes
Annual CO_2 emission reduction	121,000 tonnes

2. Physical Asset Distribution of the asset group combination of the Tower-Type Molten-Salt Energy Storage Solar Thermal Project

The physical assets included within the appraisal scope primarily comprise buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, vehicles, electronic equipment, and office equipment. The categories of physical assets are as follows:

（1）Buildings

The fixed assets included in the scope of this valuation are buildings which are mainly the molten salt plant, molten salt electrical room, main plant, water pump house, water treatment plant, comprehensive pump house, power distribution room of the comprehensive pump house, gas boiler house, storage pool, maintenance workshop, steam boiler house, and others.

（2）Machinery and Equipment

The machinery and equipment included in this valuation are mainly the heliostat field equipment, heat absorber, molten salt preheater, molten salt evaporator, cold salt tank, cold salt pump motor, turbine, generator, heliostats, cold salt pumps, and other related equipment.

（3）Vehicles

The vehicles included in this valuation are mainly cleaning trucks, pickup trucks, Buick GL8, dump tricycles, two-wheel electric scooters, and others.

（4）Electronic Equipment

The electronic equipment included in this valuation are mainly notebook computers, desktop computers, pH analyzers, sodium ion analyzers, and others.

（5）Office Equipment

The office equipment included in this valuation are mainly office furniture, washing machines, microwave ovens, water boilers, humidifiers, bunk beds, electric projector screens, and others.

As at the date of field survey, all the above equipment has been well maintained and kept in good operating condition.

3.Intangible assets recorded or not recorded in the books declared by the enterprise

（1）Intangible assets recorded in the books declared by the enterprise

The intangible asset is an allocated industrial land obtained by the property right holder. A total of 1 item of land use right is included in the scope of this valuation. As at the Valuation Benchmark Date, the registration particulars of the real estate ownership certificate for this land use right are as follows:

No.	Land Location	Land Title Number	Right Type	Acquisition Date	Nature of Land	Acquisition Way	Registered Area (㎡)	Pooled Scope Area (㎡)
1	West Export Photovoltaic (Thermal) Industrial Park in Delingha City (50 MW solar thermal power generation project in Delingha)	No. 0000842 of Qing (2021) Delingha City Real Estate Rights	State-owned construction land use right/building ownership	2 August 2021	Industrial land	Allocation	Land use right area: 3337465.00 ㎡/house building area: 19344.69 ㎡	Land use right area: 3337465.00 ㎡/house building area: 19344.69 ㎡

（2）Intangible assets not recorded in the books declared by the enterprise

As at the Valuation Benchmark Date, a total of 26 items of patent rights under intangible assets not recorded in the books declared by the enterprise are included in the scope of this valuation. The particulars are as follows:

No.	Invention Name	Patent Type	Legal Status	Application No.	Application Date	Publication (Notice) No.	Publication (Notice) Date
1	Perforated magnetic level gauge (有孔式磁翻板液位器)	Utility	Grant	CN202423322440.7	2024/12/31	CN223727233U	2025/12/26
2	A split-type expansion joint and method of using the same (一種分體式膨脹節及其使用方法)	Invention Publication	Substantive Examination	CN202510018525.6	2025/1/7	CN119878962A	2025/4/25
3	Magnetic level gauge(磁翻板液位器)	Invention Publication	Substantive Examination	CN202411997343.X	2024/12/31	CN119826931A	2025/4/15
4	Removable packing device for molten salt valves (可拆卸熔鹽閥填料裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN202323581536.0	2023/12/27	CN221800773U	2024/10/1
5	A deformation correction device for heat-absorbing tube screen in concentrating solar thermal power station (一種用於光熱電站吸熱管屏變形糾正裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN202323581544.5	2023/12/27	CN221780949U	2024/9/27
6	A pressure transmitter for high-temperature pipeline monitoring (一種用於高溫管道檢測的壓力變送器)	Utility	Grant	CN202420228749.0	2024/1/31	CN221745345U	2024/9/20
7	Control method for warm start of turbine in tower-type solar thermal power station (塔式太陽能光熱電站汽輪機溫態啟動控制方法)	Invention Publication	Substantive Examination	CN202410343032.5	2024/3/25	CN118065985A	2024/5/24

8	A supporting thermal storage device for molten salt tanks and method of using the same (一種熔鹽罐用配套儲熱設備及其使用方法)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN202111621914.6	2021/12/28	CN114484575B	2023/11/21
9	A device for shared energy storage integrating photovoltaic and solar thermal power (一種光伏光熱共享儲能的裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN202222690800.3	2022/10/13	CN218583454U	2023/3/7
10	A solar thermal molten salt heating device (一種太陽能光熱熔鹽供熱裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN202222690791.8	2022/10/13	CN218469327U	2023/2/10
11	A stop-check valve for high-temperature fluids and processing equipment for its valve disc (一種高溫流體用可截止止回閥及其閥瓣加工設備)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN202011624725.X	2020/12/31	CN112728172B	2023/1/10
12	A stop-check valve suitable for high-temperature fluids (一種適用於高溫流體可截止止回閥)	Utility	Grant	CN202023298948.X	2020/12/31	CN216743014U	2022/6/14
13	A new adjustable check valve assembly and processing equipment thereof (一種可調節的新型止回閥組件及其加工設備)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201911403218.0	2019/12/31	CN111140679B	2022/4/8
14	A mobile machine tool maintenance bed (一種移動式機械加工維修床體)	Utility	Grant	CN202023254320.X	2020/12/30	CN215036162U	2021/12/7
15	A new adjustable check valve (一種可調節的新型止回閥)	Utility	Grant	CN202020007662.2	2020/1/3	CN212536840U	2021/2/12
16	A self-cleaning pneumatic valve (一種自清潔式氣動閥門)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201910198600.6	2019/3/15	CN110296226B	2020/12/25

17	A flow control valve for high-temperature fluids (用於高溫流體的流量調節閥)	Utility	Grant	CN201922454702.8	2019/12/31	CN211951591U	2020/11/17
18	A device for drilling (一種用於打孔的裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN201920331033.2	2019/3/15	CN209586286U	2019/11/5
19	A storage device for heliostats (一種定日鏡的存放裝置)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201610824266.7	2016/9/14	CN106364809B	2019/3/12
20	A steam power generation system for solar thermal power generation and method of warming up pipes thereof (一種用於太陽能熱發電的蒸汽發電系統及其暖管方法)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201510307509.5	2015/6/8	CN104989607B	2018/6/5
21	A combined salt receiving tray for molten salt recovery (一種用於熔融鹽回收的組合接鹽盤)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201310538228.1	2013/11/5	CN103662242B	2016/8/24
22	A solar thermal power generation system capable of stable and continuous power generation (一種能穩定持續發電的太陽能光熱發電系統)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201310419160.5	2013/9/16	CN103511206B	2016/8/17
23	A method for rapid start-up and shut-down of heliostat field (一種快速開關鏡場方法)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201310728388.2	2013/12/25	CN103728984B	2016/3/30
24	A tower-type solar power generation system with integrated thermal storage and heat exchange (一種蓄熱換熱一體化的塔式太陽能發電系統)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201310419565.9	2013/9/16	CN103511207B	2016/3/2
25	A method and system for automatically measuring the surface cleanliness of heliostats (一種自動測量定日鏡表面清潔度的方法及系統)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201310422288.7	2013/9/16	CN103512903B	2015/9/30

26	A heliostat field combining small-area planar heliostats and large-scale converging heliostats (一種小面積平面定日鏡與大型匯聚式定日鏡結合的鏡場)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN201210448816.1	2012/11/9	CN102967055B	2015/2/11

5. Value Type

The types of asset valuation include market value and other types of value except for market value. After due communication with the client, the asset valuers finally determined market value as the type of value for the valuation target based on factors such as valuation purpose, market conditions and constraints of the valuation target.

Market value refers to the estimated value of the valuation target in a normal fair trade on the Valuation Benchmark Date by a willing buyer and a willing seller acting out of their own rationality and without any coercion.

6. Valuation Benchmark Date

The Valuation Benchmark Date of this project is 30 September 2025.

The client has selected the end of the accounting period as the Valuation Benchmark Date based on the principle of benefiting the achievement of economic activity and with taking into account the connection of the time point of audit and the purpose of asset valuation to provide value reference for assets as at a certain point in time, which is comprehensively determined based on different factors that can reflect the overall situation of the valuation target.

7. Basis of Valuation

（I）Basis of Activity

Asset Valuation Engagement Contract

（II）Basis of Laws and Regulations

1.The Asset Valuation Law of the People's Republic of China (No. 46 Order of the President of the People's Republic of China and adopted at the 21th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress on 2 July 2016);

2.The Measures for Financial Supervision and Administration of the Asset Valuation Sector (Order No. 97 of the Ministry of Finance issued and implemented on 2 January 2019);

3.The Company Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised by the Seventh Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fourteenth National People's Congress on 29 December 2023);

4.The Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (Adopted at the Third Meeting of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on 28 May 2020 and implemented from 1 January 2021);

5.The Securities Law of the People's Republic of China (No. 37 Order of the President of the People's Republic of China);

6.The Securities Investment Fund Law of the People's Republic of China (No. 71 Order of the President of the People's Republic of China);

7.Notice on Further Promoting the Pilot Scheme of Real Estate Investment Trust Funds (REITs) for Infrastructure Assets (Fa Gai Investment [2021] No. 958);

8.Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on the Implementation of the Catalogue of Enterprise Income Tax Preferences for Public Infrastructure Projects (Caishui [2008] No.46);

9.Notice of the State Taxation Administration on the Implementation of Enterprise Income Tax Preferences for National Key Public Infrastructure Projects (Guo Shui Fa [2009] No. 80);

10.Notice of the Continuation of the Enterprise Income Tax Policy Related with the Western Region Development (Notice [2020] No. 23 published by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and National Development and Reform Commission)

11.Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised by the Twelfth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on 26 August 2019 and implemented from 1 January 2020);

12.Law of the People's Republic of China on Urban Real Estate Administration (Revised by the Twelfth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on 26 August 2019 and implemented from 1 January 2020);

13.The Implementation Rules for the Interim Value-added Tax Regulation of the People's Republic of China(Order No. 691 of the State Council and adopted on 30 October 2017);

14.Notice on Comprehensive Promotion of the Pilot of Business Tax to Value added Tax (Cai shui [2016] No. 36);

15.Notice on Adjusting Value-added Tax Rate (Cai shui [2018] No. 32);

16.Circular on Relevant Policies for Deepening the Value-added Tax Reform (Document [2019] No. 39 published by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs);

17.Other relevant laws and regulations.

（III）Basis of Valuation Standards

1. Asset Valuation– Basic Standards (Cai Zi [2017] No. 43);

2. Professional Code of Ethics for Asset Valuation (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 30);

3. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Asset Valuation Procedures (Zhong Ping Xie [2018] No. 36);

4. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Asset Valuation Report (Zhong Ping Xie [2018] No. 35);

5. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Asset Valuation Files (Zhong Ping Xie [2018] No. 37);

6. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Asset Valuation Engagement Contract (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 33);

7. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Use of Expert Work and Relevant Report (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 35)

8. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Intangible Assets (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 37)

9. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Real Estate (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 38);

10. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Machinery and Equipment (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 39);

11. Practice Guidelines for Asset Valuation– Asset Valuation Methodology (Zhong

Ping Xie [2019] No. 35);

12. Terms for Asset Valuation Standards 2020 (Zhong Ping Xie [2020] No. 31);

13. Quality Control Guidance on the Business of Asset Valuation Agency (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 46);

14. Guiding Opinions on Types of Value under Asset Valuation (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 47);

15. Guiding Opinions on Legal Ownership of the Asset Valuation Target (Zhong Ping Xie [2017] No. 48);

16. Administrative Measures of the China Appraisal Society for Asset Valuation Reports (Zhong Ping Xie [2021] No. 30).

（IV） Basis of Ownership

1.Decision on Assignment of the Allocated State-owned Land Use Right;

2.Real Estate Certificate;

3.Construction Works Commencement Permits and Construction Works Planning Permits, among others;

4.Mortgage and pledge contracts, and construction works contract;

5.Contracts for the acquisition of significant assets, or bookkeeping vouchers, invoices, and others;

6.Business contracts, agreements and invoices related to operation;

7.Detailed list of assets inspection and evaluation provided by the client and other relevant parties;

8.Other supporting information which can prove the acquisition and transfer of ownership, including financial account books, receipt and withdrawal voucher.

（V） Basis of Pricing

1.Loan prime rate (LPR) published by the National Interbank Funding Center authorized by the People's Bank of China on 20 September 2025;

2.Future annual business plan provided by the client and other relevant parties;

3.Future income forecast materials provided by the client and other relevant parties;

4.the Reply of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar Thermal

Power Project (Fa Gai Ban Jia Ge [2014]) and the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Approving the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 50 MW Solar Thermal Power Project (Qing Fa Gai Jia Ge [2020] No. 225);

5.Power Purchase Agreement; electricity statement for grid-connected power up to September 2025;

6.The 110kV System Operation and Maintenance Services Agreement for the CGN Side of the 50MW Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar Thermal Power Station;

7.Price information and data such as price indices published by the National Bureau of Statistics;

8.Manual of Asset Valuation Methods and Parameters (published by Beijing Science and Technology Press) and relevant risk coefficients data;

9.Tonghuashun iFinD Data Terminal;

10.Statistical data issued by the National Bureau of Statistics, relevant national departments and industry associations;

11.Public information of relevant listed companies;

12.Bond trading information published on China Bond Information Network (www.chinabond.com. cn);

13.Relevant project feasibility study reports, project investment estimate, design estimate, project budget and settlement, and other materials provided by the client and other relevant parties;

14.Field survey records of the asset valuation professionals and other valuation information and data that are collected.

(VI) Other Basis

1.Expert Guide to Asset Valuation No. 8– Verification and Authentication in Asset Valuation (Zhong Ping Xie [2019] No. 39);

2.Guidance on Public Offering of Infrastructure Securities Investment Funds (for Trial Implementation)(CSRC Announcement [2020] No. 54);

3.Guidelines No. 1 of the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the Application of the Rules for Publicly Offered Infrastructure REITs–Key Matters in Review (for Trial Implementation)(Shang Zheng Fa [2023] No. 81).

8. Valuation Methods

This valuation sets out the valuation methods in three parts, namely definition, reasons for selecting the valuation methods, and technical route.

(I) Definition of the valuation methods

The basic methods of asset valuation include market approach, income approach and cost approach.

1.Market Approach

The market approach is a valuation method that estimates asset values by directly comparing or analogously analyzing recent transaction prices of identical or similar assets in the market.The preconditions for the application of the market approach are:

(1)An active public market is existent; and

(2)Comparable assets and its transaction activities are existent in the public market.

2.Income Approach

The income approach refers to the valuation method that estimates the assets value through valuation of the present value of the future expected earnings of the valued assets. The basic premises for application of the income approach include:

(1)The future expected earnings of the valued assets can be predicted and measured through currency;

(2)The risks borne by the assets owner for obtaining the expected earnings can be predicted and measured by using the currency; and

(3)The expected profit earning years of the valued assets can be predicted.

3.Cost approach

The cost approach refers to the valuation method through valuating the current reacquisition cost (replacement cost) of the valued assets and then valuating various depreciation factors existed in the valued assets and at last, deduct such above amount from the tight encirclement cost and obtain the value of the valued assets . The premise conditions for application of cost approach include:

(1)The valued assets are in a state of continuous use or is assumed to be in a state of continuous use; and

(2)It is possible to investigate and obtain the information on the current channel for acquisition or construction of the valued assets and the corresponding average social cost.

（II）Reasons for selecting the valuation methods

The asset-based approach is not adopted in this valuation as it tends to overlook the comprehensive earning capacity of various assets and the value of intangible assets not reflected in the books when valuing the asset group.

The market approach is not adopted in this valuation as it is difficult to find sufficient comparable asset group combination or asset group transaction cases in the capital market and the asset trading market that are identical or similar to the valuation target, and the guideline public company method could not be reasonably adjusted for the relevant metrics.

The business asset group within the scope of this valuation has independent earning capacity and stable historical annual operating cash flows. The management is able to provide reliable profit forecasts for future years. Based on the historical operating data of the asset group and the internal and external environment, the future profitability of the asset group can be reasonably estimated, and the risks associated with future earnings can be reasonably quantified.

Based on the foregoing analysis, this valuation adopts the income approach to value the market value of the asset group to which the project company belongs.

（III）Technical route

1.Valuation model for infrastructure projects

Given the characteristics of the infrastructure projects in this valuation, the net cash flow before taxation model is adopted.

This valuation takes the net cash flow before taxation over a number of future years as the basis, and discounts them at an appropriate pre-tax discount rate, with the aggregate of the discounted amounts representing the value of the infrastructure projects.

The valuation of the infrastructure project (P) is derived according to the following formula:

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{R_i}{(1+r)^i} + \frac{V_n}{(1+r)^i}$$

Where:

Ri: Net cash flow before taxation for the ith period in the definite forecast period;

i: The number periods in the definite forecast period, such as 1, 2, 3, ..., n;

r: Discount rate；

Vn: Terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period;

n: The final year of the definite forecast period.

Discounted cash flow (DCF) of the project= EBITDA - capital expenditure - net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

= EBIT + depreciation and amortisation - capital expenditure - net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

= Operating Income - Operating Costs - Taxes and Surcharges - Administrative Expenses + depreciation and amortisation - capital expenditure - net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

2.Determination of Key Parameters

A. Determination of the income period

The valuation adopts the finite useful life as income period. As the land occupied by the power plants is allocated land, the income period is determined based on the design life of the solar thermal power generating units, which is 30 years. The 10MW tower-type solar thermal power station of Qinghai Zhongkong was connected to the grid on 5 July 2013, with the forecast period from the Valuation Benchmark Date to 30 June 2043; the 50MW tower-type solar thermal power station was connected to the grid on 30 December 2018, with the forecast period from the Valuation Benchmark Date to 31 December 2048.

In summary, the forecast period of this valuation is from the Valuation Benchmark Date to 31 December 2048.

B. Determination of Pre-tax Net Cash Flows

Pre-tax Net Cash Flows＝EBITDA－Capital expenditure－Additional working capital+working capital recovered at the end of the period+Terminal value of operating assets at expiry

C. Determination of Discount Rate

The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is chosen as the discount rate. The formula is:

$$WACC = R_e \frac{E}{D+E} + R_d \frac{D}{D+E}(1-T)$$

of which: R_e ── Cost of equity capital;

R_d ── Cost of debt capital;

E/(D+E) ── Percentage of equity capital to total capital;

D/(D+E) ── Percentage of debt capital to total capital;

T ── Corporate income tax rate.

of which, the cost of equity capital (Re) is calculated by capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The calculation formula of which is as follows:

$R_e = R_f + \beta \times MRP + R_s$

of which: R_e ── Return on equity;

R_f ── Risk-free return rate;

β ── Corporate risk factor;

MRP ── Market risk premium;

R_s ── Specific corporate risk adjustment coefficient.

According to the principle of consistency between the amount of income and the discount rate, the pre-tax net cash flow is the measurement of income in this valuation, and therefore the WACC should be adjusted to a pre-tax discount rate.

pre-tax discount rate= post-tax discount rate/（1-T）

IX.PROCESS AND STATUS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VALUATION PROCEDURES

The assets involved in this project have been valued by the asset valuation professionals from 24 February 2026 to 16 June 2026. The process and status for the implementation of major valuation procedures are as follows:

(I) Acceptance of Engagement

Upon discussions and negotiations, we have reached agreement with the client on the basic matters related to asset valuation such as valuation purpose, valuation target and valuation scope, types of value, Valuation Benchmark Date, range of application of asset valuation report, submission deadline and method of asset valuation report, valuation service fee and payment method, cooperation and assistance of parties involved in the valuation. In addition, we have entered into the asset valuation engagement contract and prepared valuation plan.

(II) Preliminary Valuation Preparation

In view of the characteristics of this project and the distribution of assets, we have formulated an asset valuation plan and established a valuation team.

In order to enable the financial and asset management personnel of the Property Right Holder to understand and submit asset valuation materials, we have arranged training on materials preparation of asset valuation for relevant cooperating personnel of the Property Right Holder, assigned special personnel to guide assets inspection, valuation materials preparation, assets verification and data validation of the Property Right Holder and answered questions raised in the preparation of asset valuation materials.

(III) On-site Investigation

From 2 March 2026 to 6 March 2026, asset valuation professionals conducted necessary investigations and verification on the assets of the valuation target.

1. Asset verification

(1) Guiding the client and the Property Rights Holder on how to complete the forms and to prepare materials to be provided to the asset valuation agency While the property management personnel of the Client and the Property Rights Holder are required to conduct their own checking of assets, asset valuation professionals have

guided them on how to correctly and carefully fill out each of the required forms covering the assets under the valuation scope according to the Asset Valuation Schedule and instructions provided therein and the list of information provided by the asset valuation agency. They are also required to collect and prepare title certification of the assets and documents and information that can reflect their status, economic and technical indexes.

（2）Preliminary review and improvement of the Asset Valuation Schedule filled out by the Client and the Property Rights Holder

Asset valuation professionals have accessed to relevant information to have an understanding of the details of the assets under the valuation scope and carefully reviewed the Asset Valuation Schedules to check if there are any incomplete information, errors, or unclear statements of asset items. Based on their experience and the information they have obtained, the valuers have reviewed the Asset Valuation Schedule to check if there is any omission before providing feedback to the Client and the Property Rights Holder for them to improve the Asset Valuation Schedule.

(3) On-site survey

In accordance with the relevant asset valuation standards, asset valuation professionals have conducted, with the cooperation of the relevant personnel of the Client and the Property Rights Holder, on-site survey on assets under the valuation scope in terms of their types, quantity and distribution. Appropriate survey methods have been adopted in light of the nature and characteristics of the types of assets.

（4） Supplementation, modification and improvement of Asset Valuation Schedules

Based on the on-site survey result, asset valuation professionals have further improved the Asset Valuation Schedules after proper communication with the relevant personnel of the Client and the Property Rights Holder in order to ensure the consistency among the accounts, forms and actual circumstances.

（5）Verification of ownership certificates

Asset valuation professionals have verified the ownership certificates of the assets under the valuation scope and required the enterprise to verify incomplete or unclear ownership information. After verification, no unclear ownership of the assets was identified.

2. Due diligence

Asset valuation professionals have conducted necessary due diligence in order to fully understand the operation and management of the Qinghai Zhongkong Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project asset group combination and its risk exposure. The due diligence mainly covered the following:

（1）The assets, financial situation, production, operation and management status of the asset portfolio of the Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project;

（2）Regarding the operation plan, development plan and financial forecast information of the asset portfolio of the Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project;

（3）Previous valuations and transactions of the Appraisal Entity;

（4）The macro and regional economic factors affecting the production and operation of the asset portfolio of the Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project;

（5）The industry development and outlook of the asset portfolio of the Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project;

（6）other relevant information.

(4) Collection of Information

Information relevant to the valuation target was collected by asset valuation professionals according to the specific situation of the particulars under evaluation, including information sourced directly from the market and other independent channels, information from relevant parties such as the client and the Property Rights Holder. Such information was analysed, summarised and compiled where necessary to form the basis for estimation.

(5)Valuation and Estimation

Asset valuation professionals, according to the selected valuation method, selected the appropriate formulas and parameters for analysis, calculation, and judgment based on the specific circumstances of the asset portfolio of the Qinghai Zhongkong Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project, forming preliminary valuation conclusions. The project leader summarized the preliminary valuation conclusions and prepared the preliminary asset valuation report.

(6) Internal Review

In accordance with our company's measures for valuation business process management,after the project leader completes the preliminary asset valuation report, it is submitted for internal review by the company. After completion of the internal review, the project leader communicates with the trustor or other relevant parties agreed by the trustor regarding the content of the asset valuation report. Based on the feedback, reasonable modifications are made to the report, which is then issued and submitted.

X.VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

The assumptions adopted for analysis and estimation in this Assets Valuation Report are as follows:

(1) General Assumptions

1.Transaction assumption: It is assumed that all assets to be valued are already in the process of transaction, and the Valuer carries out the valuation based on the trading conditions of the assets to be valued in a simulated market.

2.Open market assumption: It is assumed that both parties to the assets transaction or the proposed assets transaction in the market have equal position and have the opportunity and time to access sufficient market information, so as to make a rational judgment on the assets in terms of their function, intended purpose and transaction price.

3.Continuous use assumption: based on the purpose of this valuation, it is assumed that all assets within the scope of valuation will continue to be used in accordance with their current use and manner until the end of the operating period.

4.Finite operating life assumption: the design service life of the CSP generating units is 30 years. It is assumed in this valuation that, from the date of commissioning and grid connection, the CSP generating units will operate normally for 30 years in accordance with their designed service life and then expire.

5.It is assumed that after the Valuation Benchmark Date, there will be no significant changes in the current national laws, regulations, policies, and macroeconomic conditions, and the political, economic, and social environment of the region where the parties to the transaction are located will not undergo significant changes.

6.It is assumed that after the Valuation Benchmark Date, there will be no force majeure or unforeseeable factors that have a significant adverse impact on the operator of the asset portfolio of the Qinghai Zhongkong Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project.

(2) Special Assumptions

1.This appraisal is premised on the specific appraisal purpose listed in this Asset Valuation Report

2.It is assumed that the proprietor's business scope and operating methods will remain consistent with the current direction after the Valuation Date, based on the existing management methods and management standards.

3.It is assumed that the accounting policies adopted by the proprietors after the Valuation Date are consistent with the accounting policies adopted when preparing this Report in all material aspects.

4.It is assumed that there will be no material changes to the interest rates, tax bases, tax rates and policy-based levies applicable to the proprietors after the Valuation Date.

5.It is assumed in this valuation that the cash flows related to the asset portfolio are generated evenly throughout the year.

6.Pursuant to the Electricity Business License (License No.: 1031214-00189) issued by the Northwest China Energy Regulatory Bureau of National Energy Administration of the People's Republic of China, Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. is permitted to engage in the electric power business within the scope specified in the license, with a validity period from 28 November 2014 to 27 November 2034. For the purpose of this forecast, it is assumed that the license may be renewed upon expiry and remain valid until the end of the forecast period.

7.According to the Reply of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar Thermal Power Project (Fa Gai Ban Jia Ge [2014] No. 1809) and the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Approving the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 50 MW Solar Thermal Power Project (Qing Fa Gai Jia Ge [2020] No. 225), it is specified that the approved feed-in tariff for the 10 MW solar thermal power project is RMB 1.2/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy is RMB 0.9723/kWh (tax inclusive); and the feed-in tariff for the 50 MW solar thermal power project is RMB 1.15/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy is RMB 0.9223/kWh (tax inclusive). All electricity price components other than the national green electricity subsidy are subject to market-based trading. It is assumed that the feed-in tariff will remain at the current level until the end of the forecast period.

8.It is assumed that Qinghai Zhongkong will continue to receive national subsidies in the future, and that there will be no material changes to the subsidy policies in the future.

9.It is assumed that the portion of the actual electricity generation of the Qinghai Zhongkong 50MW Tower CSP Plant exceeding the designed annual electricity generation of 146 million kWh can normally receive green electricity subsidies.

10.In this valuation, through statistical analysis of the electricity subsidy receipts of Qinghai Zhongkong from the date of grid connection to the Valuation Benchmark Date, it is concluded that the average recovery cycle of subsidies in historical periods is approximately 2 years. It is assumed that the green electricity subsidies in the future forecast period will follow the historical pattern, i.e., the subsidy recovery cycle will be 2 years, and it is also assumed that the green electricity subsidies for the forecast years of Qinghai Zhongkong can be recovered as scheduled.

11.It is assumed that the major CSP equipment of the Qinghai Zhongkong Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project will continue to be used with only routine maintenance and no major technological improvements during its remaining operating life.

12.It is assumed that the corporate income tax preferential policy for the Western Development Region will be extended upon its expiry, and Qinghai Zhongkong will continue to enjoy the 15% corporate income tax preferential treatment until the end of the forecast period.

13.Save for the knowledge as to the appraiser, it is assumed that the subject of valuation and its assets involved bear no defects of rights, liabilities and restrictive conditions that may affect their value.

14.The site inspection conducted by the asset valuation professionals on the buildings (structures) and equipment involved in the subject of valuation was limited to their appearance and operating condition, and no tests were performed on their internal quality such as structural conditions. Therefore, it cannot be ascertained whether there are any inherent defects. This report is prepared on the assumption that the internal quality of the buildings (structures) and equipment involved in the subject of valuation complies with relevant national standards and is sufficient to maintain their normal use.

15.According to the "Asset Appraisal Law of the People's Republic of China", "the client shall be responsible for the authenticity, completeness and legality of the ownership certificate, financial accounting information and other materials provided by him", assuming that the client has acted in accordance with the law.

16.Save for the knowledge as to the appraiser, it is assumed that the real properties involved in the subject of valuation, including land and buildings, have no major defects affecting their continuous use, that there is no harmful substance in the relevant assets that will have an adverse effect on their values, and that there is no hazard or other harmful environmental condition at the location of those assets which will have an adverse effect on the value of those assets.

The valuation conclusion in this report was effective as at the valuation benchmark date on the aforesaid assumptions. The signing asset appraisers and our firm assume no responsibility for any different valuation conclusion arising from any material change in the aforesaid assumptions.

XI. Valuation Conclusion

(I) Valuation Conclusion

Based on the above valuation work and using the income approach, the valuation conclusions are as follows:

Based on the premise that the relevant parties have accurately forecasted future development plans, the income approach was used for this valuation. The market value of the tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal power project asset group combination, held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd., and involved in the proposed asset-backed Special Scheme of Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy

Technology Co., Ltd., as at the valuation benchmark date, is **RMB1,406,000,000 (in words: RMB One Billion Four Hundred and Six Million).**

(II) Relevant explanation of the valuation conclusion

1. The conclusions in this asset valuation report are based on prices exclusive of value-added tax. The valuation conclusions do not take into account the impact on value of any unpaid taxes on the appraised assets or any transaction taxes, fees, or handling charges that may be payable upon transfer.

2. The legal responsibility of appraisers and appraisal institutions is to make professional judgments on the asset value under the appraisal purpose described in this report, and does not involve any judgments made by appraisers and appraisal institutions on the economic behavior corresponding to the appraisal purpose.

3. The valuation work, to a large extent, relies on information provided by the client, the property owner, and other related parties on the subjects of valuation. Hence, the valuation work is implemented under the precondition that the ownership certificates, financial accounting information, other technical parameters and other information provided by the client and the property owner are true, complete and legitimate. The truthfulness, completeness and legality of these information would have an effect on the valuation conclusion. The asset valuation professionals has acted with due diligence and conducted on-site investigation to retrieve title certificates, financial accounting information and other information of the appraised entity. These information were then verified, analysed and sorted as the basis of the valuation. However, this does not rule out of the possibilities of changes in the valuation conclusion, and we do not take responsibilities for any legal matters involving the property rights of the assets of the subject of valuation.

4. When using the conclusions of this valuation, special attention should be paid to the "assumptions" and "statement of special matters" described in this report.

5. If there are changes in the quantity and pricing standards of assets during the validity period after the evaluation benchmark date, the following principles should be followed:

(1) When the number of assets changes, the asset amount should be adjusted accordingly according to the original evaluation method;

(2) When the asset price standard changes and has a significant impact on the asset evaluation results, the principal should promptly hire a qualified asset evaluation agency to re determine the evaluation value;

(3) The client should give full consideration to changes in the quantity and price standards of assets after the evaluation benchmark date and make corresponding adjustments when actually valuing the assets.

XII. Statement of Special Matters

The following are matters identified during the valuation process that may affect the valuation conclusion but cannot be assessed or estimated based on the valuer's professional standards and capabilities:

(I) Reference to Reports From Other Institutions

No individual experts were engaged to assist with this valuation, nor were any individual asset valuation reports cited or professional reports utilized.

(II) Matters Related to Incomplete or Defective Ownership Information

None.

(III) Matters Related to limitation of valuation procedures

The technical specifications and parameter data for the various buildings (structures), equipment assets within the scope of the asset group combination of this tower-based molten salt energy storage solar thermal power project were provided by the client. With respect to concealed works such as pipelines, trenches, and ditches, as well as the internal structures of equipment, included in the scope of appraisal, physical on-site inspection could not be conducted due to objective constraints. Accordingly, the asset appraisal professionals have confirmed such items solely on the basis of the relevant materials provided by the asset-owning entity, without recourse to other technical means or professional testing by specialized departments.

(IV) Situation of Incomplete Valuation Materials

There are no instances of incomplete valuation materials in this project.

(V) The Legal, Economic and Other Outstanding Matters Existing on the Valuation Benchmark Date

None.

（VI）Nature, amount, and relationship with the appraised target of matters such as guarantees, leases, and their contingent liabilities (or assets)

1. On 29 January 2022, Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, and Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch, as the lender (hereinafter referred to as "SPD Bank Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch"), entered into the Fixed Asset Loan Contract numbered 95232022280010 (hereinafter referred to as the "SPD Bank Loan Contract"), under which the parties expressly agreed that SPD Bank Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch, as the lender, would provide Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, with loan funds in the amount of RMB 680 million. On 21 January 2022, Qinghai Zhongkong and SPD Bank Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch entered into the Maximum Amount Pledge Contract of Deposit numbered ZZ9523202200000001, agreeing to provide pledge security for the loans under the SPD Bank Loan Contract in the form of a security deposit, with a deposit amount of RMB 35 million. As of 30 September 2025, the outstanding loan balance owed by Qinghai Zhongkong to SPD Bank Hangzhou Xincheng Sub-branch was RMB 25.9 million.

2. On 28 February 2024, Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, and China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. Hangzhou Branch (hereinafter referred to as "Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch"), as the lender, entered into the Fixed Asset Loan Contract numbered Gong Gu Dai Zi No. ZH2300000242531 (hereinafter referred to as the "Minsheng Bank Loan Contract"). Qinghai Zhongkong (as the pledgor and mortgagor) and Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch (as the pledgee and mortgagee) entered into a mortgage contract, an accounts receivable pledge contract, and the relevant account management agreement(s). Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., as the guarantor, and Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch, as the lender, entered into a guarantee contract. The parties expressly agreed on the provision by Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch, as the lender, to Qinghai Zhongkong, as the borrower, of loan funds in the amount of RMB 600 million, and the related security arrangements. The encumbrances relating to the infrastructure project under the Minsheng Bank Loan Contract are as follows:

Mortgagee	Name and Number of the Mortgage Contract	Collateral	Amount of the Secured Principal Claim (in RMB 0,000)	Debt Performance Period	Registration Number
Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch	Mortgage Contract Gong Di Zi Di No.99072023Y21004	Equipment for the 10 MW and 50 MW projects, valued at RMB1,158,336,858.26	60,000	from 19 September 2023 to 19 September 2033	3009 3978 0038 4336 7824

Pledgee	Name and Number of the Pledge Contract	Collateral	Amount of the Secured Principal Claim (in RMB 0,000)	Debt Performance Period	Registration Certificate Number
Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch	Pledge Contract Gong Zhi Zi Di No. 99072023Z21013	The right to collect electricity fees for the "Qinghai Delingha Phase I 10 MW Tower-based Solar Thermal Power Project" and the "Qinghai Delingha 50 MW Tower-based Solar Thermal Power Station Project", as well as the electricity fee revenue, subsidies, and all proceeds generated by these projects, both now and in the future	60,000	from 19 September 2023 to 19 September 2033	3133 8671 0040 0636 7348

As of 30 September 2025, Qinghai Zhongkong still had an outstanding loan balance of RMB489.38 million with the Minsheng Bank Hangzhou Branch.

3. On 26 November 2024, Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. ("Qinghai Zhongkong"), as the borrower, and Bank of China Limited Haixi Sub-branch ("BOC Haixi Sub-branch"), as the lender, entered into the Working Capital Loan Contract numbered 2024 Qing Zhong Yin Hai Xi Zhong Chang Jie Zi No. 005, which provides for a loan amount of RMB 30,000,000 and a loan term of 24 months. On 5 March 2025,

Qinghai Zhongkong and BOC Haixi Sub-branch entered into the Working Capital Loan Contract numbered 2025 Qing Zhong Yin Hai Xi Zhong Chang Jie Zi No. 001, with a loan amount of RMB 5,000,000 and a loan term of 24 months. On 28 March 2025, Qinghai Zhongkong and BOC Haixi Sub-branch further entered into the Working Capital Loan Contract numbered 2025 Qing Zhong Yin Hai Xi Zhong Chang Jie Zi No. 003, with a loan amount of RMB 5,000,000 and a loan term of 24 months. All of the foregoing loans were secured by a maximum amount guarantee provided by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. As of 30 September 2025, the outstanding loan balance owed by Qinghai Zhongkong to BOC Haixi Sub-branch was RMB 27,790,000.

(VII) Special Explanation of Matters That MayAffect the Valuation Conclusions Between the Valuation Benchmark Date and the Date of the Asset Valuation Report

From the Valuation Benchmark Date to the date of the asset valuation report, the client of this project has not reported, and the valuation professionals have not identified, any other material matters that would affect the valuation assumptions and conclusions and would require adjustments to the valuation conclusions.

(VIII) Notes on defects in the economic activity corresponding to the asset valuation that may have a significant impact on the valuation conclusion

None.

(IX) Others

1. Sensitivity Analysis

Item	**Range** of Variation	**Valuation (0'000)**	**Change in Valuation**
Operating income			
Operating costs			
Discount rate	5%	136,700.00	2.85%
Basis	**0%**	**140,600.00**	**0.00%**
Operating income	-5%	132,300.00	5.90%
Operating costs	-5%	144,600.00	2.84%
Discount rate	-5%	144,800.00	2.99%

Based on the sensitivity analysis of operating income, operating costs, and discount rate, it can be concluded that, under the same rang of variation, operating income has the greatest sensitivity to the valuation, followed by the discount rate, and lastly, operating costs.

2. The subject and scope of the valuation in this commission are consistent with the subject and scope of the valuation involved in the economic behavior. The carrying amounts are unaudited figures. Users of the report should be aware of this.

3. Pursuant to the Electricity Business License (License No.: 1031214-00189) issued by the Northwest China Energy Regulatory Bureau of National Energy Administration of the People's Republic of China, Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. is permitted to engage in the electric power business within the scope specified in the license, with a validity period from 28 November 2014 to 27 November 2034. For the purpose of this forecast, it is assumed that the license may be renewed upon expiry and remain valid until the end of the forecast period.

4. According to the Reply of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar Thermal Power Project (Fa Gai Ban Jia Ge [2014] No. 1809) and the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Approving the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 50 MW Solar Thermal Power Project (Qing Fa Gai Jia Ge [2020] No. 225), it is specified that the approved feed-in tariff for the 10 MW solar thermal power project is RMB 1.2/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy is RMB 0.9723/kWh (tax inclusive); and the feed-in tariff for the 50 MW solar thermal power project is RMB 1.15/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy is RMB 0.9223/kWh (tax inclusive). All electricity price components other than the national green electricity subsidy are subject to market-based trading. It is assumed that the feed-in tariff will remain at the current level until the end of the forecast period.

5. The Qinghai Zhongkong 50MW and 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plants have designed annual power generation of 146,000 MWh and 10,000 MWh, respectively. For the purpose of this forecast, the future power generation of the 50MW and 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plants is projected on the basis of the designed annual power generation, after taking

into account the impact of weather conditions, and no generation in excess of the designed annual power generation has been assumed during the forecast period. The users of this report are hereby specifically requested to note the foregoing.

6. The future earnings forecasts of the entity to which the asset group combination involved in this valuation pertains are established on the basis of the earnings forecasts formulated by the management of said entity. The asset valuation professionals have conducted the necessary review of the aforesaid earnings forecasts. The valuation assumptions used in this income approach valuation represent a reasonable prediction of the future operations of the valuation object under current conditions. If various unpredictable and unavoidable factors arise in the future that could affect the fulfillment of these assumptions, the degree to which the profit forecast is achieved may be impacted. The asset valuation professionals hereby remind the client and other relevant parties that we do not guarantee the realization of the aforementioned assumptions, nor do we undertake any obligation to realize or assist in realizing them. Users of the asset valuation report should be aware of the impact of the above special considerations on the valuation conclusions.

Users of the asset valuation report should pay attention to the impact of the above special matters on the valuation conclusion.

XIII. Statement of limitations on the use of asset valuation report

(I) Scope of use of the asset valuation report

1. The users of the asset valuation report shall be: the principal and the users of the asset valuation report as prescribed by national laws and regulations.

2. The appraisal conclusions revealed in the asset valuation report are valid only for the economic behavior corresponding to this project.

3. The validity period for the use of the appraisal conclusions in an asset valuation report shall be one year from the valuation benchmark date. The principal or other user of the asset valuation report shall use the asset valuation report within the validity period for the use of the appraisal conclusions stated therein.

4. Without the written permission of the principal, an asset appraisal agency and its asset appraisal professionals shall not provide or disclose the contents of an asset valuation report to a third party, except as otherwise provided for by laws and administrative regulations.

5. Without the consent of the asset appraisal agency, the contents of the asset valuation report shall not be excerpted, quoted or disclosed in the public media, except as provided for by laws and administrative regulations and otherwise agreed by the relevant parties.

(2) If the Client or other asset valuation report users fails to use the report in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the scope of use stated in the report, the Asset Appraisal Agency and its asset appraisal professionals shall not bear any responsibility.

(3) Except for the Client, other asset valuation report users agreed in the asset valuation engagement contract and users stipulated by laws and administrative regulations, no other institutions or individuals can become asset valuation report users.

(4) The asset valuation report users shall correctly understand the valuation conclusions. The valuation conclusions are not equivalent to the achievable price of the valuation object, and the valuation conclusions shall not be regarded as a guarantee of the achievable price of the valuation object.

XIV. Date of Asset Valuation Report

The Date of Asset Valuation Report is 16 June 2026.

XV. Signatures and Seals

Asset valuer: [Signature and chop of Li Qiang] Asset Valuer Membership No. 47200032	Asset valuer: [Signature and chop of Wang Chunfang] Asset Valuer Membership No. 47210025

Shenzhen Ruiunion Asset and Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd.
Dated 16 June 2026

This asset valuation explanation is prepared in accordance with China Valuation Standards

Asset Valuation Explanation on the Value of the Asset Group Combination of the Tower-type Molten Salt Thermal Storage Solar Thermal Project Held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. Involved in the Proposed Issuance of Asset-backed Special Scheme by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

Ruiunion Asset Ping Bao Zi No. ZC0YXQT[2026]0003ZQGB

(1 of 1)

Shenzhen Ruiunion Asset and Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd.

16 June 2026

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PART I STATEMENT ON THE SCOPE OF USE OF THE ASSET VALUATION EXPLANATION

This asset valuation explanation will be excerpted and cited when Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. issues an asset-backed Special Scheme using the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. as the underlying assets. Except for the above circumstance, without the consent of the asset appraisal agency, the contents of the asset valuation report shall not be excerpted, quoted or disclosed in the other public media, except as provided for by laws and administrative regulations and otherwise agreed by the relevant parties.

PART II EXPLANATIONS OF THE ENTERPRISE ON RELEVANT MATTERS IN CONDUCTING THE ASSET VALUATION

This section was prepared by the clients and the property right holder, signed or sealed by the responsible person of the entity, affixed with the entity's official seal, and dated. The content is provided in the appendix.

PART III ASSET VALUATION EXPLANATION

This section consists of four chapters: explanations on the valuation target and scope, overall explanations on assets verification, technical instructions on the valuation of income approach, and valuation conclusions and analysis. Please see below for details.

CHAPTER 1 EXPLANATIONS ON THE VALUATION TARGET AND SCOPE

I. Valuation Target and Scope

(I) Entrusted Valuation Target and Scope

The valuation target is the value of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd.

The valuation scope covers the assets and liabilities relating to the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt thermal storage solar thermal project as declared by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd. ((hereinafter referred to as the "Qinghai Zhongkong"), on an unaudited basis as at the valuation benchmark date.

(II) Asset Types and Book Values of the Assets under Entrusted Appraisal

The assets included within the scope of the aforesaid asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt thermal storage solar thermal project primarily comprise account receivables, inventories, fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets, etc., while the liabilities primarily comprise account payables, payroll payables, taxes payables, etc. As of the valuation benchmark date, the total carrying amount of assets of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt thermal storage solar thermal project amounted to RMB1,265,538,900, and the total carrying amount of liabilities amounted to RMB19,722,400. The details are as follows:

Unit: RMB'0,000

Item	Carrying amount
Current assets	
Account receivables	31,204.38
Inventories	91.38
Total current assets	**31,295.76**
Non-current assets	
Fixed assets	92,347.66
Construction in progress	751.42

Item	Carrying amount
Intangible assets	2,159.05
Non-Total current assets	95,258.13
Total assets	**126,553.89**
Current liabilities	
Account payables	1,415.21
Payroll payables	39.37
Taxes payables	517.66
Total current liabilities	1,972.24
Total liabilities	**1,972.24**

Note: Monetary funds, prepayments, other current assets, deferred tax assets, other payables, non-current liabilities due within one year, long-term borrowings, deferred income, etc., are excluded from the scope of the asset group. The differences between the total assets and total liabilities presented herein and those in the statements are attributable to the exclusion of assets and liabilities that are not relevant to the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt thermal storage solar thermal project.

The operating performance of the assets included within the scope of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt thermal storage solar thermal project as at the benchmark date is set out below:

Unit: RMB'0,000

Item	Amount
Operating income	10,943.95
Operating costs	5,351.82
Tax and Surcharge	185.58
Administrative expenses	330.33
R&D expenses	28.77
Operating profit	5,047.45
Total profit	5,047.45
Net profit	5,047.45

Note: The differences between the operating profit, total profit and net profit presented herein and those in the statements are attributable to the exclusion of expenses unrelated to the asset group combination of the tower-type molten-salt thermal storage solar thermal project.

The valuation target and valuation scope as stipulated in this engagement are consistent with those involved in the economic transaction to which this appraisal relates. The carrying amounts set out above are unaudited and represent unaudited figures.

II. Overview of the Asset Group Combination of the Tower-Type Molten-salt Thermal Storage Solar Thermal Project

(I) Description of Principal Contents

The tower-type molten-salt thermal storage solar thermal project comprises a 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plant and a 50MW tower-type solar thermal power plant.

1. Located in Delingha City, Haixi Prefecture, Qinghai Province, the Qinghai Zhongkong 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plant has an installed capacity of 10MW and adopts the tower-type water/molten-salt binary working medium technology route. The heliostat field consists of 21,500 units of 2m² heliostats and 1,000 units of 20m² heliostats. The project has a total investment of RMB240 million and a designed annual power generation of 11.48 million kWh. The power plant was successfully connected to the grid in July 2013. In August 2016, the molten-salt heat absorption, thermal energy storage and heat exchange systems of the plant were successfully commissioned. The detailed specifications are set out in the table below:

Installed capacity	10MW
Thermal energy storage duration	2 hours
Site area	250,000 ㎡
Heliostat field aperture area	63,000 ㎡
Number of heat absorption towers	2
Heat-absorbing working medium	Water-based + molten-salt-based working medium
Solar-to-electricity efficiency at design point (vernal equinox)	15.9%
Molten-salt heater outlet salt temperature	568℃
Main steam parameters	8.83MPa，510℃

2. Located in Delingha City, Haixi Prefecture, Qinghai Province, adjacent to the 10MW plant, the Qinghai Zhongkong 50MW tower-type solar thermal power plant has an installed capacity of 50MW. It adopts tower-type molten-salt technology and is equipped with a 7-hour molten-salt thermal storage system. The heliostat field consists of 27,135 units of 20m² heliostats. The project has a total investment of RMB1.088 billion and a designed annual power generation of 146 million kWh, equivalent to the annual electricity consumption of more than 80,000 households. It saves 46,000 tonnes of standard coal annually and reduces CO_2 emissions by 121,000 tonnes per year. The project commenced construction in March 2017, was completed and put into operation in December 2018, and achieved full-load operation in April 2019. The detailed specifications are set out in the table below:

Installed capacity	50MW
Thermal energy storage duration	7 hours
Site area	2.47 km²
Heliostat field aperture area	542,700 ㎡
Height of receiver center	200 m
Molten-salt inventory	10,093 tonnes
Main steam parameters	13.2MPa，540.0℃
Annual power generation in typical meteorological year	1.46 million kWh
Annual number of households supplied	Over 8 households
Annual standard coal savings	4.6 tonnes
Annual CO_2 emission reduction	12.1 tonnes

(II) Physical Asset Distribution of the Asset Group Combination of the Tower-Type Molten-salt Thermal Storage Solar Thermal Project

The physical assets included within the valuation scope primarily comprise buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, vehicles, electronic equipment, and office equipment. The categories of physical assets are as follows:

1. Buildings

The fixed assets included in the scope of this valuation are buildings which are mainly the molten salt plant, molten salt electrical room, main plant, water pump house, water treatment plant, comprehensive pump house, power distribution room of the comprehensive pump house, gas boiler house, storage pool, maintenance workshop, steam boiler house, and others.

2. Machinery and Equipment

The machinery and equipment included in this valuation are mainly the heliostat field equipment, heat absorber, molten salt preheater, molten salt evaporator, cold salt tank, cold salt pump motor, turbine, generator, heliostats, cold salt pumps, and other related equipment.

3. Vehicles

The vehicles included in this valuation are mainly cleaning trucks, pickup trucks, Buick GL8, dump tricycles, two-wheel electric scooters, and others.

4. Electronic Equipment

The electronic equipment included in this valuation are mainly notebook computers, desktop computers, pH analyzers, sodium ion analyzers, and others.

5. Office Equipment

The office equipment included in this valuation are mainly office furniture, washing machines, microwave ovens, water boilers, humidifiers, bunk beds, electric projector screens, and others.

As at the date of field survey, all the above equipment has been well maintained and kept in good operating condition.

III. The Book Records or Unrecorded Intangible Assets Declared by the Enterprise

1. Intangible assets recorded in the books declared by the enterprise

The intangible asset is an allocated industrial land obtained by the property right holder. A total of 1 item of land use right is included in the scope of this valuation. As at the valuation benchmark date, the registration particulars of the real estate ownership certificate for this land use right are as follows:

No.	Land Location	Land Title Number	Right Type	Acquisition Date	Nature of Land	Acquisition Way	Registered Area（㎡）	Pooled Scope Area（㎡）
1	West Export Photovoltaic (Thermal) Industrial Park in Delingha City (50 MW solar thermal power generation project in Delingha)	No. 0000842 of Qing (2021) Delingha City Real Estate Rights	State-owned construction land use right/building ownership	2 August 2021	Industrial land	Allocation	Land use right area: 3337465.00 ㎡/house building area: 19344.69 ㎡	Land use right area: 3337465.00 ㎡/house building area: 19344.69 ㎡

2. Intangible assets not recorded in the books declared by the enterprise

As of the valuation benchmark date, a total of 26 items of patent rights under the intangible assets not recorded in the books declared by the enterprise are included in the scope of this valuation. The particulars are as follows:

No.	Invention Name	Patent Type	Legal Status	Application No.	Application Date	Publication (Notice) No.	Publication (Notice) Date
1	Perforated magnetic level gauge (有孔式磁翻板液位器)	Utility	Grant	CN202423322440.7	2024/12/31	CN223727233U	2025/12/26
2	A split-type expansion joint and method of using the same (一種分體式膨脹節及其使用方法)	Invention Publication	Substantive Examination	CN202510018525.6	2025/1/7	CN119878962A	2025/4/25
3	Magnetic level gauge(磁翻板液位器)	Invention Publication	Substantive Examination	CN202411997343.X	2024/12/31	CN119826931A	2025/4/15

4	Removable packing device for molten salt valves (可拆卸熔鹽閥填料裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN202323581536.0	2023/12/27	CN221800773U	2024/10/1
5	A deformation correction device for heat-absorbing tube screen in concentrating solar thermal power station (一種用於光熱電站吸熱管屏變形糾正裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN202323581544.5	2023/12/27	CN221780949U	2024/9/27
6	A pressure transmitter for high-temperature pipeline monitoring (一種用於高溫管道檢測的壓力變送器)	Utility	Grant	CN202420228749.0	2024/1/31	CN221745345U	2024/9/20
7	Control method for warm start of turbine in tower-type solar thermal power station (塔式太陽能光熱電站汽輪機溫態啟動控制方法)	Invention Publication	Substantive Examination	CN202410343032.5	2024/3/25	CN118065985A	2024/5/24
8	A supporting thermal storage device for molten salt tanks and method of using the same (一種熔鹽罐用配套儲熱設備及其使用方法)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN202111621914.6	2021/12/28	CN114484575B	2023/11/21
9	A device for shared energy storage integrating photovoltaic and solar thermal power (一種光伏光熱共享儲能的裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN202222690800.3	2022/10/13	CN218583454U	2023/3/7
10	A solar thermal molten salt heating device (一種太陽能光熱熔鹽供熱裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN202222690791.8	2022/10/13	CN218469327U	2023/2/10
11	A stop-check valve for high-temperature fluids and processing equipment for its valve disc (一種高溫流體用可截止止回閥及其閥瓣加工設備)	发明授权	Grant	CN202011624725.X	2020/12/31	CN112728172B	2023/1/10
12	A stop-check valve	Utility	Grant	CN2020232	2020/12/31	CN21674301	2022/6/14

	suitable for high-temperature fluids (一種適用於高溫流體可截止止回閥)			98948.X		4U	
13	A new adjustable check valve assembly and processing equipment thereof (一種可調節的新型止回閥組件及其加工設備)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2019114 03218.0	2019/12/31	CN11114067 9B	2022/4/8
14	A mobile machine tool maintenance bed (一種移動式機械加工維修床體)	Utility	Grant	CN2020232 54320.X	2020/12/30	CN21503616 2U	2021/12/7
15	A new adjustable check valve (一種可調節的新型止回閥)	Utility	Grant	CN2020200 07662.2	2020/1/3	CN21253684 0U	2021/2/12
16	A self-cleaning pneumatic valve (一種自清潔式氣動閥門)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2019101 98600.6	2019/3/15	CN11029622 6B	2020/12/25
17	A flow control valve for high-temperature fluids (用於高溫流體的流量調節閥)	Utility	Grant	CN2019224 54702.8	2019/12/31	CN21195159 1U	2020/11/17
18	A device for drilling (一種用於打孔的裝置)	Utility	Grant	CN2019203 31033.2	2019/3/15	CN20958628 6U	2019/11/5
19	A storage device for heliostats (一種定日鏡的存放裝置)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2016108 24266.7	2016/9/14	CN10636480 9B	2019/3/12
20	A steam power generation system for solar thermal power generation and method of warming up pipes thereof (一種用於太陽能熱發電的蒸汽發電系統及其暖管方法)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2015103 07509.5	2015/6/8	CN10498960 7B	2018/6/5
21	A combined salt receiving tray for molten salt recovery (一種用於熔融鹽回收的組合接鹽盤)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2013105 38228.1	2013/11/5	CN10366224 2B	2016/8/24
22	A solar thermal power generation system capable of stable and continuous power generation (一種能穩定持續發電的太陽能光熱發電系統)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2013104 19160.5	2013/9/16	CN10351120 6B	2016/8/17
23	A method for rapid	Invention	Grant	CN2013107	2013/12/25	CN10372898	2016/3/30

	start-up and shut-down of heliostat field (一種快速開關鏡場方法)	Grant		28388.2		4B	
24	A tower-type solar power generation system with integrated thermal storage and heat exchange (一種蓄熱換熱一體化的塔式太陽能發電系統)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2013104 19565.9	2013/9/16	CN10351120 7B	2016/3/2
25	A method and system for automatically measuring the surface cleanliness of heliostats (一種自動測量定日鏡表面清潔度的方法及系統)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2013104 22288.7	2013/9/16	CN10351290 3B	2015/9/30
26	A heliostat field combining small-area planar heliostats and large-scale converging heliostats (一種小面積平面定日鏡與大型匯聚式定日鏡結合的鏡場)	Invention Grant	Grant	CN2012104 48816.1	2012/11/9	CN10296705 5B	2015/2/11

IV. Types and Quantities of Off Balance Sheet Assets Declared by Enterprises

As of the valuation benchmark date, a total of 26 items of patent rights under the intangible assets not recorded in the books declared by the enterprise are included in the scope of this valuation.

V. Citation of Conclusions of Reports Issued by Other Institutions

No individual experts were engaged to assist with this asset valuation, nor were any individual asset valuation reports cited or professional reports utilized.

CHAPTER 2 OVERALL EXPLANATIONS ON ASSETS VERIFICATION

I. Arrangement of Assets Verifiers, Execution Time and Procedures

From 2 March 2026 to 6 March 2026, asset valuation professionals conducted necessary investigations and verification on the assets and liabilities of the valuation target and carried out necessary due diligence on the operation and management of the property right holder.

1.Guiding the property right holder on how to complete the forms and to prepare materials to be provided to the valuation agency

While the financial and asset management personnel of the property right holder are required to conduct their own checking of assets, valuation professionals have guided them on how to correctly and carefully fill out each of the required forms covering the assets under the valuation scope according to the Asset Valuation Schedule and instructions provided therein and the list of information provided by the asset valuation agency. They are also required to collect and prepare title certification of the assets and other documents.

2.Preliminary review and improvement of the Asset Valuation Schedule filled out by the property right holder

Valuation professionals have accessed to relevant information to have an understanding of the details of the assets under the valuation scope and carefully reviewed the Asset Valuation Schedules to check if there are any incomplete information, errors, or unclear statements of asset items. Based on their experience and the information they have obtained, the valuers have reviewed the Asset Valuation Schedule to check if there is any omission before providing feedback to the property right holder for them to improve the Asset Valuation Schedule.

3.On-site survey

In accordance with the relevant asset valuation standards, valuation professionals have conducted, with the cooperation of the relevant personnel of the property right holder, on-site survey on assets under the valuation scope in terms of their types, quantity and distribution. The assets within the scope of valuation are under normal use, maintenance, upkeep and management, with overall maintenance conditions being sound and in good operating condition.

4.Supplementation, modification and improvement of Asset Valuation Schedules

Based on the on-site survey result, valuation professionals have further improved the Asset Valuation Schedules after proper communication with the relevant personnel of the property right holder in order to ensure the consistency among the accounts, forms and actual circumstances.

5.Verification of ownership certificates

Valuation professionals have verified the ownership certificates of the assets under the valuation scope.

II. Verification Conclusion

The other assets and liabilities under the valuation scope are consistent with their respective accounts, forms and actual circumstances. The tangible assets can continue to be used in normal operations, and no ownership disputes have been identified.

CHAPTER 3 TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS ON THE VALUATION OF INCOME APPROACH

I. Valuation Target

Valuation target of the income approach: Value of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd.

II. Reconditions for Application of and Reasons and Rationales for Selecting the Income Approach

(1)Definition and principles of the income approach

The income approach is a valuation method to determine the value of the valuation target by capitalizing or discounting the expected income.

(2)Application premise of the income approach

1.The price an investor pays for an asset will not exceed the present value of the expected future income of that asset (or similar assets with equivalent risk profiles) discounted to the present;

2.The future income of the asset can be reasonably estimated;

3.The income rate corresponding to the risk profile of the asset's future income can be reasonably estimated.

(3)Selection of valuation methods

The asset-based approach is not adopted in this valuation as it tends to overlook the comprehensive earning capacity of various assets and the value of intangible assets not reflected in the books when valuing the asset group.

The market approach is not adopted in this valuation as it is difficult to find sufficient comparable asset group combination or asset group transaction cases in the capital market and the asset trading market that are identical or similar to the valuation target, and the guideline public company method could not be reasonably adjusted for the relevant metrics.

The business asset group within the scope of this valuation has independent earning capacity and stable historical annual operating cash flows. The management is able to provide reliable profit forecasts for future years. Based on the historical operating data of the asset group and the internal and external environment, the future profitability of the asset group can be reasonably estimated, and the risks associated with future earnings can be reasonably quantified.

Based on the foregoing analysis, this valuation adopts the income approach to value the market value of the asset group to which the project company belongs.

III. Assumptions for the Income Forecast

The assumptions for the profit forecast in this valuation are set out as follows:

(1) General Assumptions

1.Transaction assumption: It presumes that the assets and liabilities under the valuation scope are already in the process of being transacted, and that the valuation is conducted on the basis of simulated market conditions consistent with the terms of such a transaction. The transaction assumption is a fundamental premise for asset valuation to be carried out.

2.Open market assumption: It is assumed that both parties to the assets transaction or the proposed assets transaction in the market have equal position and have the opportunity and time to access sufficient market information, so as to make a rational judgment on the assets in terms of their function, intended purpose and transaction price. The open market assumption is based on the assumption that assets are publicly traded in the market.

3.Continuous use assumption:The asset continuous use assumption means that, the subject assets will continue to be used as per its current purpose and the manner, scale, frequency and environment of use. The valuer determines accordingly the method, parameters and basis for valuation if certain conditions change.

4.Finite operating life assumption: the design service life of the CSP generating units is 30 years. It is assumed in this valuation that, from the date of commissioning and grid connection, the CSP generating units will operate normally for 30 years in accordance with their designed service life and then expire.

5.It is assumed that after the valuation benchmark date, there will be no significant changes in the current national laws, regulations, policies, and macroeconomic conditions, and the political, economic, and social environment of the region where the parties to the transaction are located will not undergo significant changes.

6.It is assumed that after the valuation benchmark date, there will be no force majeure or unforeseeable factors that have a significant adverse impact on the operator of the asset portfolio of the Qinghai Zhongkong Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project.

(2) Special Assumptions

1.This valuation is premised on the specific valuation purpose listed in this asset valuation report.

2.It is assumed that the proprietor's business scope and operating methods will remain consistent with the current direction after the valuation benchmark date, based on the existing management methods and management standards.

3.It is assumed that the accounting policies adopted by the proprietors after the valuation benchmark date are consistent with the accounting policies adopted when preparing this Report in all material aspects.

4.It is assumed that there will be no material changes to the interest rates, tax bases, tax rates and policy-based levies applicable to the property right holder after the valuation benchmark date.

5.It is assumed in this valuation that the cash flows related to the asset portfolio are generated evenly throughout the year.

6.Pursuant to the Electricity Business License (License No.: 1031214-00189) issued by the Northwest China Energy Regulatory Bureau of National Energy Administration of the People's Republic of China, Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. is permitted to engage in the electric power business within the scope specified in the license, with a validity period from 28 November 2014 to 27 November 2034. For the purpose of this forecast, it is assumed that the license may be renewed upon expiry and remain valid until the end of the forecast period.

7.According to the Reply of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar

Thermal Power Project (Fa Gai Ban Jia Ge [2014] No. 1809) and the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Approving the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 50 MW Solar Thermal Power Project (Qing Fa Gai Jia Ge [2020] No. 225), it is specified that the approved feed-in tariff for the 10 MW solar thermal power project is RMB 1.2/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy is RMB 0.9723/kWh (tax inclusive); and the feed-in tariff for the 50 MW solar thermal power project is RMB 1.15/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the national green electricity subsidy is RMB 0.9223/kWh (tax inclusive). All electricity price components other than the national green electricity subsidy are subject to market-based trading. It is assumed that the feed-in tariff will remain at the current level until the end of the forecast period.

8.It is assumed that Qinghai Zhongkong will continue to receive national subsidies in the future, and that there will be no material changes to the subsidy policies in the future.

9.It is assumed that the portion of the actual electricity generation of the Qinghai Zhongkong 50MW Tower CSP Plant exceeding the designed annual electricity generation of 146 million kWh can normally receive green electricity subsidies.

10.In this valuation, through statistical analysis of the electricity subsidy receipts of Qinghai Zhongkong from the date of grid connection to the valuation benchmark date, it is concluded that the average recovery cycle of subsidies in historical periods is approximately 2 years. It is assumed that the green electricity subsidies in the future forecast period will follow the historical pattern, i.e., the subsidy recovery cycle will be 2 years, and it is also assumed that the green electricity subsidies for the forecast years of Qinghai Zhongkong can be recovered as scheduled.

11.It is assumed that the major CSP equipment of the Qinghai Zhongkong Tower Molten Salt Energy Storage CSP Project will continue to be used with only routine maintenance and no major technological improvements during its remaining operating life.

12.It is assumed that the corporate income tax preferential policy for the Western Development Region will be extended upon its expiry, and Qinghai Zhongkong will continue to enjoy the 15% corporate income tax preferential treatment until the end of the forecast period.

13.Save for the knowledge as to the appraiser, it is assumed that the subject of valuation and its assets involved bear no defects of rights, liabilities and restrictive conditions that may affect their value.

14.The site inspection conducted by the asset valuation professionals on the buildings (structures) and equipment involved in the subject of valuation was limited to their appearance and operating condition, and no tests were performed on their internal quality such as structural conditions. Therefore, it cannot be ascertained whether there are any inherent defects. This report is prepared on the assumption that the internal quality of the buildings (structures) and equipment involved in the subject of valuation complies with relevant national standards and is sufficient to maintain their normal use.

15.According to the "Asset Appraisal Law of the People's Republic of China", "the client shall be responsible for the authenticity, completeness and legality of the ownership certificate, financial accounting information and other materials provided by him", assuming that the client has acted in accordance with the law.

16.Save for the knowledge as to the appraiser, it is assumed that the real properties involved in the subject of valuation, including land and buildings, have no major defects affecting their continuous use, that there is no harmful substance in the relevant assets that will have an adverse effect on their values, and that there is no hazard or other harmful environmental condition at the location of those assets which will have an adverse effect on the value of those assets.

The valuation conclusion in this report was effective as at the valuation benchmark date on the aforesaid assumptions. The signing asset appraisers and our firm assume no responsibility for any different valuation conclusion arising from any material change in the aforesaid assumptions.

IV. Analysis of Macro and Regional Economic Factors

(I) Analysis of China's Macro Economic Situation

2025 marked the concluding year of the "14th Five-Year Plan" and a year of great significance in the advancement of Chinese-style modernization. Faced with profound and complex changes in domestic and international landscapes, under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, all regions and government departments have been guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. They have fully implemented the spirits of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and all plenary sessions of its 20th Central Committee, acted in accordance with the decisions and arrangements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, and applied the new development philosophy in a complete, accurate and comprehensive manner. China has accelerated the fostering of a new development paradigm, striven to promote high-quality development, adhered to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, coordinated both domestic and international imperatives, balanced development and security, and implemented more proactive and forceful macro policies. Against mounting headwinds, China's economy forged ahead toward new and higher-quality growth. Progress continued in building a modern industrial system, fresh strides were made in reform and opening-up, positive results were achieved in defusing risks in key areas, people's livelihoods were better protected, overall social stability was maintained, and sound progress was made on the new journey toward the Second Centenary Goal.

Preliminary accounting shows that China's gross domestic product ("GDP") for the whole year reached RMB140,187.9 billion, representing an increase of 5.0% over the previous year. Specifically, the value added of the primary industry amounted to RMB9,334.7 billion, representing an increase of 3.9% over the previous year; the value-added of the secondary industry was RMB49,965.3 billion, growing by 4.5%; and the value-added of the tertiary industry amounted to RMB80,887.9 billion, representing an increase of 5.4%. The value added of the primary industry accounted for 6.7% of GDP, that of the secondary industry accounted for 35.6%, and that of the tertiary industry accounted for 57.7%.

Final consumption expenditures contributed 2.6 percentage points to GDP growth; gross capital formation contributed 0.8 percentage point; and net exports of goods and services contributed 1.6 percentage points. On a quarterly basis, GDP (GDP) grew by

5.4% year on year in the first quarter, 5.2% in the second quarter, 4.8% in the third quarter, and 4.5% in the fourth quarter. Per capita GDP for the full year was RMB 99,665, an increase of 5.1% over the previous year. Gross national income (GNI) was RMB 139,370.0 billion, an increase of 5.1% over the previous year. Overall labor productivity was RMB 184,413 per person, an increase of 6.1% over the previous year.

Figure 1 The GDP and its Growth Rate from 2021 to 2025

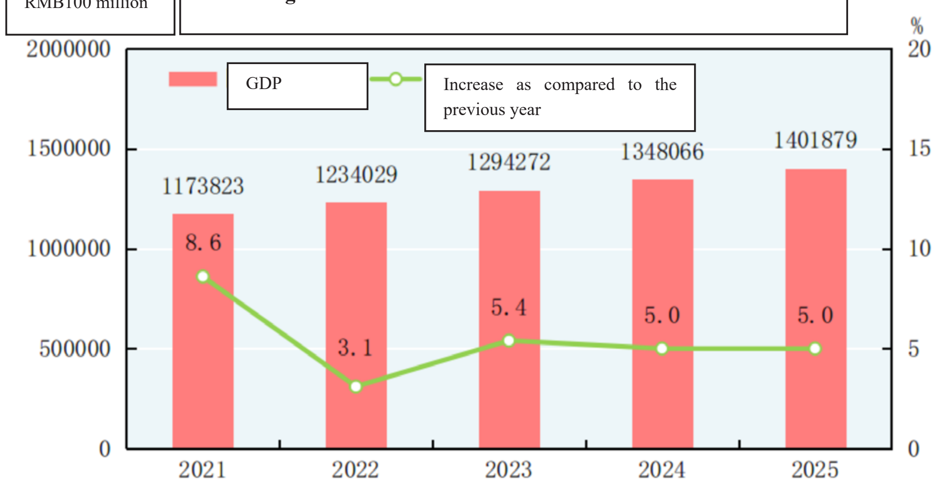
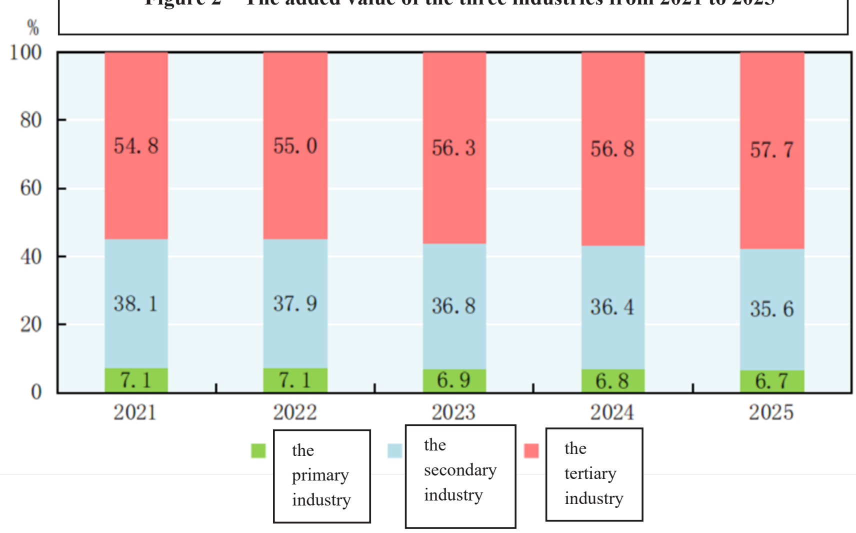
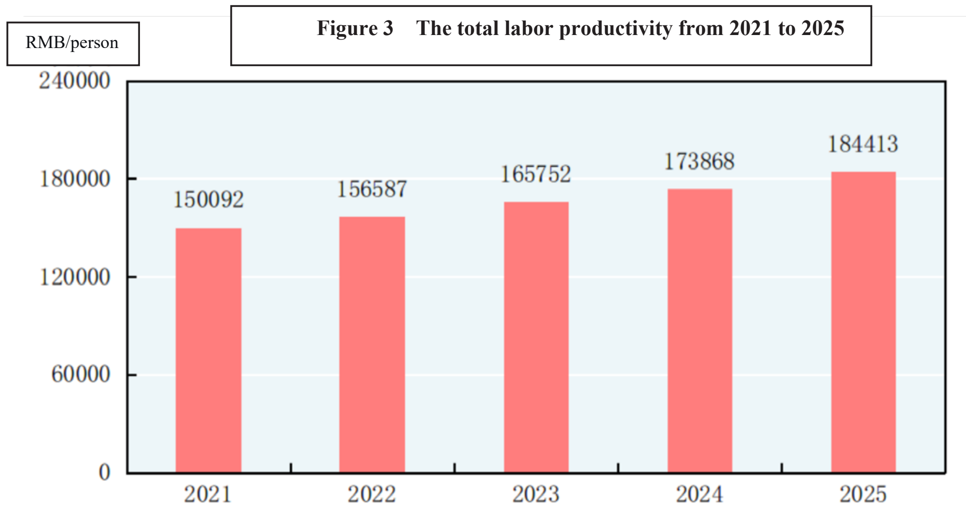


Figure 2 The added value of the three industries from 2021 to 2025





At the end of the year, the total population of China was 1,404.89 million, a decrease of 3.39 million from the end of the previous year, of which the permanent urban population was 953.80 million. The number of births in the year was 7.92 million, representing a birth rate of 5.63‰; the number of deaths was 11.31 million, representing a death rate of 8.04‰; and the natural growth rate was -2.41‰.

At the end of the year, the total number of employed persons in China was 725.04 million, of which 475.35 million were employed in urban areas, accounting for 65.6% of the total employed population. A total of 12.67 million new urban jobs were created during the year, an increase of 110,000 over the previous year. The annual average surveyed urban unemployment rate was 5.2%. At the end of the year, the surveyed urban unemployment rate was 5.1%. The total number of rural migrant workers nationwide was 301.15 million, an increase of 0.5% over the previous year. Of this total, 180.06 million were non-local rural migrant workers, an increase of 0.8%, and 121.09 million were local migrant workers, an increase of 0.1%.

Consumer prices remained unchanged from the previous year for the whole year. Producer prices for industrial products fell by 2.6%. Purchasing prices for industrial producers fell by 3.0%. Producer prices for agricultural products fell by 3.7%. In December, among the 70 large and medium-sized cities, sales prices of newly constructed commercial residential housing increased month-on-month in 6 cities, remained unchanged in 6 cities, and declined in 58 cities; sales prices of second-hand residential housing declined month-on-month in 70 cities; sales prices of newly constructed commercial residential housing increased year-on-year in 5 cities and declined in 65 cities; and sales prices of second-hand residential housing declined year-on-year in 70 cities.

At the end of the year, China's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 3,357.9 billion, an increase of USD 155.5 billion from the end of the previous year. The average exchange rate of the RMB against the US dollar for the year was RMB 7.1429 per US dollar, representing a depreciation of 0.3% from the previous year.

New quality productive forces have grown steadily. For the full year, within industries above designated size, the added value of the equipment manufacturing industry increased by 9.2% over the previous year, accounting for 36.8% of the added value of industries above designated size; profits of enterprises in the equipment manufacturing industry grew by 7.7%. The added value of high-tech manufacturing increased by 9.4%, accounting for 17.1% of the added value of industries above designated size; profits of enterprises in high-tech manufacturing grew by 13.3%. The added value of digital product manufacturing increased by 9.3%, accounting for 12.5% of the added value of industries above designated size. The output of service robots amounted to 18.581 million sets, an increase of 16.1% over the previous year; the output of mobile communication base station equipment amounted to 5.364 million radio frequency modules, an increase of 13.5%; and the output of servers amounted to 5.970 million units, an increase of 12.6%. Among enterprises above designated size in certain service industries, the operating revenue of enterprises in strategic emerging services increased by 9.3% over the previous year, and the operating revenue of enterprises in high-tech services increased by 7.9%. E-commerce transaction volume reached RMB 46,733.9 billion, an increase of 2.5% over the previous year. Online retail sales reached RMB 15,972.2 billion, an increase of 8.6% over the previous year. Within fixed asset investment (excluding rural households), investment in the purchase of equipment and instruments increased by 11.8% over the previous year. A total of 25.74 million new business entities were established during the year, with a daily average of 26,000 newly established enterprises.

Urban-rural integration and coordinated regional development have been steadily advanced. At the end of the year, the urbanization rate of permanent residents nationwide was 67.89%, an increase of 0.89 percentage points over the end of the previous year. By region, the GDP of the eastern region for the full year was RMB 73,087.6 billion, an increase of 5.0% over the previous year; the GDP of the central region was RMB 29,910.8 billion, an increase of 5.2%; the GDP of the western region was RMB 29,875.0 billion, an increase of 5.1%; and the GDP of the northeastern region was RMB 6,503.5 billion, an increase of 4.1%. For the full year, the GDP of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region was RMB 11,991.8 billion, an increase of 5.4% over the previous year; the GDP of the Yangtze River Economic Belt was RMB 65,833.6 billion, an increase of 5.2%; and the GDP of the Yangtze River Delta region was RMB 34,659.5 billion, an increase of 5.4%. New progress was made in the implementation of major regional strategies, including the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the ecological protection and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin. The Hainan Free Trade Port commenced island-wide customs closure operations.

Remarkable results were achieved in green and low-carbon transformation. According to preliminary estimates, national carbon dioxide emissions per RMB 10,000 of GDP decreased by 5.0% over the previous year for the full year. Electricity generated from clean energy sources, including hydropower, nuclear power, wind power and solar power, amounted to 4,248.1 billion kilowatt-hours, an increase of 14.4% over the previous year. The output of new energy vehicles was 16.524 million units, an increase of 25.1% over the previous year; at the end of the year, the ownership of new energy vehicles stood at 43.97 million units, an increase of 12.57 million units over the end of the previous year. Among 339 prefecture-level and above cities under monitoring, 72.6% met air quality standards. Among 3,641 national surface water assessment sections, the proportion of sections with good water quality (Grade I to III) was 91.4%, the proportion of Grade IV sections was 6.9%, the proportion of Grade V sections was 1.1%, and the proportion of sections inferior to Grade V was 0.6% (Data source: National Bureau of Statistics).

(II) Analysis of Qinghai Province's Macro Economic Situation

2025 was the concluding year of the "14th Five-Year Plan". Over the past year, confronted with a complex and severe external environment and arduous tasks for reform, development and stability, under the strong leadership of the Qinghai Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Government, the whole province, guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, forged ahead against difficulties. Upholding the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, the province actively responded to external shifts, addressed internal difficulties and challenges, and effectively bolstered development momentum. Its economy operated steadily with an overall uptick. Industrial growth picked up, the service sector maintained expansion, employment remained generally stable, residents' income rose steadily, new progress was recorded in ecological conservation, and overall social security and stability were preserved.

According to the results of the unified accounting of regional GDP, the province's GDP for the full year amounted to RMB2,412.184 billion, representing an increase of 4.1% over the previous year at constant prices. Analyzed by industry, the added value of the primary industry was RMB39.851 billion, an increase of 5.5%; the added value of the secondary industry was RMB171.986 billion, an increase of 4.7%; and the added value of the tertiary industry was RMB200.348 billion, an increase of 3.3%. The structure of the three industries changed from 9.1:42.0:48.9 in the previous year to 9.7:41.7:48.6. The per capita GDP was RMB69,567, an increase of 4.3% over the previous year.

Figure 1 The GDP and its Growth Rate from 2021 to 2025

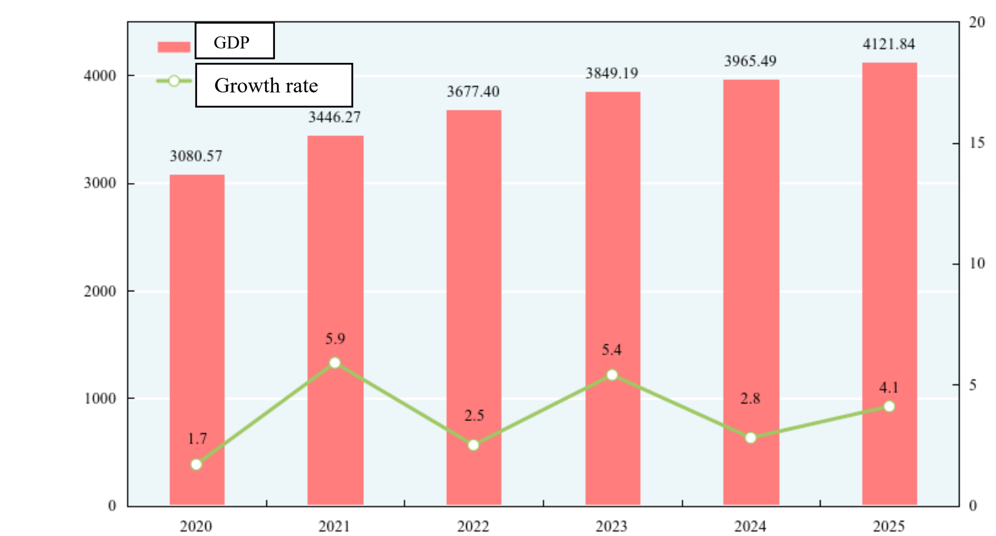
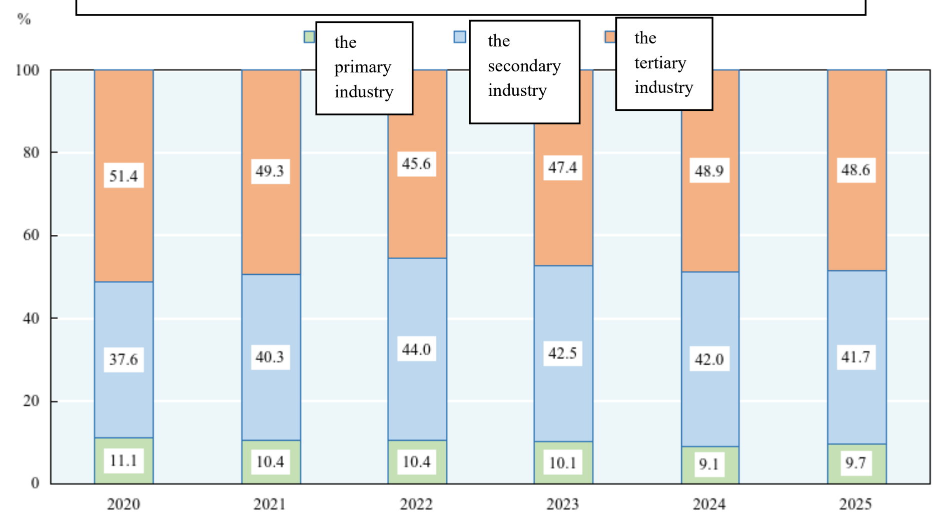


Figure 2 The added value of the three industries from 2021 to 2025



At the end of the year, the permanent resident population was 5.92 million, a decrease of 10,000 persons from the end of the previous year. By urban-rural division, the urban population was 3.83 million, an increase of 40,000 persons; the rural population was 2.09 million, a decrease of 50,000 persons. The urban population as a proportion of the permanent resident population (the urbanization rate of permanent residents) was 64.7%, an increase of 0.8 percentage points from the end of the previous year. For the full year, the birth rate was 8.27‰, a decrease of 1.84‰ points from the previous year; the death rate was 7.59‰, an increase of 0.18‰ points; and the natural population growth rate was 0.68‰, a decrease of 2.02‰ points.

The number of new urban jobs created during the year reached 69,500. The urban surveyed unemployment rate stood at 5.4%. The number of labour transfer workers from agricultural and pastoral areas reached 1,120,300 person-times. The number of migrant workers was 938,000, a decrease of 20,000 from the previous year. Among them, migrant workers working outside their hometowns numbered 668,000 and local migrant workers numbered 270,000.

The Consumer Price Index dropped by 0.1% compared with the previous year, with prices in urban areas down 0.1% and in rural areas down 0.2%.

Throughout the year, the ex-factory prices of industrial producers decreased by 1.6% compared to the previous year. Purchasing Price Index decreased by 2.7%.(Source: National Bureau of Statistics).

V. Analysis of Actuality and Prospect of the Industry

Against the backdrop of the global push for energy transition and the concerted efforts to cope with climate change, the development and utilisation of renewable energy have become the prevailing theme of our time. As a key segment of the renewable energy sector, solar thermal power generation has garnered widespread attention and achieved rapid development worldwide in recent years. By harnessing solar radiation heat energy, solar thermal power generation converts light energy into thermal energy through heat collection devices to drive turbines or Stirling engines to generate electricity. This technology is not only environmentally friendly and pollution-free, but also offers advantages such as strong thermal energy storage capability and stable power output.

In recent years, the global solar thermal power generation market has exhibited a trend of gradual expansion. In 2024, the global solar thermal power generation market size reached approximately US$43.8 billion. With respect to the Chinese market, as of the end of 2024, the installed capacity of completed solar thermal power generation in China had reached 838.2 MW. In 2025, there are currently 34 solar thermal power projects under construction in China, with a total installed capacity of 3,300 MW; and 37 projects in the planned stage, with an aggregate installed capacity of approximately 4,800 MW. The northwestern regions of China, represented by Qinghai, Gansu and Xinjiang, leveraging their abundant solar energy resources and vast land areas, have emerged as the core areas for solar thermal power project development, with a number of large-scale projects being successively implemented in these regions.

In terms of the competitive landscape, large state-owned enterprises, leveraging their deep technical expertise and robust financial strength, occupy a dominant position in the solar thermal power generation project sector. Major state-owned conglomerates such as China Power Investment Corporation and SPIC, drawing on their years of accumulated resources and experience in the energy sector, have been actively deploying solar thermal power generation projects and steering the industry's development trajectory. Concurrently, with the progressive opening-up of the new energy market, the market environment has become increasingly diversified and dynamic, prompting a number of innovative private enterprises and foreign-funded enterprises to keenly identify development opportunities in the solar thermal power generation field. Through sustained technological innovation, they have been rolling out more competitive products and solutions, and leveraging quality services to gradually make their mark in the market and secure a certain market share. This has, in turn, rendered the competitive landscape more diversified and propelled the continuous advancement of the entire industry.

From the perspective of technological development, the advancement in solar thermal power generation has been rapid, with a multitude of technological pathways flourishing in parallel. Parabolic trough, tower-type, and dish-based solar thermal technologies have been extensively applied and practiced, and have undergone continuous optimisation and upgrading in the course of practical deployment. Parabolic trough technology, which is relatively mature and accounts for a significant proportion of global solar thermal installed capacity, utilises parabolic trough concentrators to focus sunlight onto collector tubes, heating the heat transfer fluid within, which in turn generates steam to drive turbines for electricity generation. Tower-type technology, on the other hand, employs an array of heliostats to reflect and concentrate sunlight onto a receiver located at the top of a central tower, producing high-temperature thermal energy for power generation. This technology offers advantages such as a high concentration ratio and a short heat transfer path, and has experienced rapid development in recent years. Dish-based technology, which has attracted considerable attention for its high energy conversion efficiency, uses dish-shaped parabolic concentrators to focus solar energy onto a small Stirling engine for power generation, featuring high flexibility and strong modularity. In addition, researchers are continuously exploring new technological pathways, such as linear Fresnel reflector technology, which further enriches the solar thermal technology ecosystem and enhances the overall technological standard of the industry.

In terms of industrial supporting facilities, the completeness of the industrial chain serves as an important indicator for measuring the maturity of an industry. In the solar thermal power generation sector, represented by CGN, which has been actively positioning itself in this field, its project development and operations have cumulatively driven the growth of approximately 600 upstream and downstream enterprises, thereby establishing a relatively comprehensive industrial ecosystem.

From a policy perspective, the policy environment plays a critically important role in guiding and supporting the development of the solar thermal power generation industry. The Energy Law of the People's Republic of China, which came into effect on 1 January 2025, explicitly stipulates that "actively developing solar thermal power generation." This legislative provision has established a solid policy foundation for the subsequent development of solar thermal power and provides strong legal safeguards for the industry's advancement. Furthermore, the Notice Related to Promoting the Large-scale Development of Solar Thermal Power issued by the National Energy Administration explicitly states that efforts shall be made to accelerate the implementation of a number of solar thermal power projects in conjunction with the construction of new energy bases in desert, Gobi, and wasteland areas, and to strive for an annual new commencement scale of approximately 3,000 MW for solar thermal power generation nationwide during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period.

From the perspective of market demand, with the acceleration of the global energy transition, the demand for stable, reliable and clean energy has been steadily increasing. As a renewable energy technology with unique energy storage capabilities, solar thermal power generation can effectively mitigate the inherent intermittency of solar photovoltaic power generation, which is subject to weather and diurnal variations, thereby enabling continuous and stable power output and providing reliable support to the power grid. Particularly against the backdrop of increasingly stringent requirements for peak-load regulation and grid stability in the current power system, solar thermal power generation is well-positioned to meet such demand, and therefore enjoys substantial market potential.

In summary, while the solar thermal power generation industry holds promising prospects, it continues to face considerable challenges. Driven by robust policy support, ongoing technological innovation and sustained growth in market demand, the industry is playing an increasingly important role in the global energy transition.

VI. Valuation Calculation and Analysis Process

(I)Selection of the Income Model

Given the characteristics of the infrastructure projects in this valuation, the net cash flow before taxation model is adopted.

An asset group refers to the assets and liabilities (excluding surplus assets) that are related to the Company's operations and are involved in the cash flow of the project after the valuation benchmark date. This valuation takes the net cash flow before taxation over a number of future years as the basis, and discounts them at an appropriate pre-tax discount rate, with the aggregate of the discounted amounts representing the value of the infrastructure projects.

The valuation of the infrastructure project (P) is derived according to the following formula.

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{R_i}{(1+r)^i} + \frac{V_n}{(1+r)^i}$$

Where:

Ri: Net cash flow before taxation for the ith period in the definite forecast period;

i: The number periods in the definite forecast period, such as 1, 2, 3, ..., n;

r: Discount rate；

Vn: Terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period;

n: The final year of the definite forecast period.

(1)The calculation of the project's cash flow before taxation

Discounted cash flow (DCF) of the project= EBITDA - capital expenditure - net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

= EBIT + depreciation and amortisation - capital expenditure - net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

= Operating Income - Operating Costs - Taxes and Surcharges - Administrative Expenses + depreciation and amortisation - capital expenditure - net working capital investment + working capital recovered at the end of the period + terminal value of operating assets at the end of the period

(2)Determination of Discount Rate

The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is chosen as the discount rate. The formula is:

$$WACC = R_e \frac{E}{D+E} + R_d \frac{D}{D+E}(1-T)$$

of which: R_e ——Cost of equity capital;

R_d —— Cost of debt capital;

E/(D+E)——Percentage of equity capital to total capital;

D/(D+E)——Percentage of debt capital to total capital;

T ——Corporate income tax rate.

of which, the cost of equity capital (Re) is calculated by capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The calculation formula of which is as follows:

$R_e = R_f + \beta \times MRP + R_s$

of which: R_e ——Return on equity;

R_f ——Risk-free return rate;

β——Corporate risk factor;

MRP ——Market risk premium;

R_s ——Specific corporate risk adjustment coefficient.

According to the principle of consistency between the amount of income and the discount rate, the pre-tax net cash flow is the measurement of income in this valuation, and therefore the WACC should be adjusted to a pre-tax discount rate.

pre-tax discount rate= post-tax discount rate/（1-T）

(II)Determination of the income period and forecast period

The valuation adopts the finite useful life as income period. As the land occupied by the power plants is allocated land, the income period is determined based on the design life of the solar thermal power generating units, which is 30 years. The 10MW tower-type solar thermal power station of Qinghai Zhongkong was connected to the grid on 5 July 2013, with the forecast period from the valuation benchmark date to 30 June 2043; the 50MW tower-type solar thermal power station was connected to the grid on 30 December 2018, with the forecast period from the valuation benchmark date to 31 December 2048.

In summary, the forecast period of this valuation is from the valuation benchmark date to 31 December 2048.

(III)Explanation of the Income Forecast

The forecast of future annual income were formulated based on the medium- to long-term plans and other relevant factors. The valuers have analysed the forecast data provided by the property rights holder, and have discussed with the property rights holder the assumptions, premises and the forecasting process underlying such forecasts. Following such analysis, the valuers have, in substance, adopted the forecasts prepared by the property rights holder.

1. Operating income forecast

The operating income of the property rights holder comprises income from principal operations and income from other operations. Income from principal operations is primarily derived from electricity sales; income from other operations is derived from income arising from training and technical consulting services, and no income from other operations was generated as of the valuation benchmark date. The Qinghai Zhongkong tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal power project comprises 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plant and 50MW tower-type solar thermal power plant. The grid-connected power generated and power generation revenues from 2022 to 2025 are respectively summarised as follows:

Statistics of Electricity Generation and Generation Revenue of the 10MW Plant from 2022 to 2025

Year	Hours of power generation(h)	Power generation(10,000 kWh)	Grid-connected power generated(10,000 kWh)	Power generation revenues(RMB 0,000)
2022	353.07	353.07	297.36	327.97
2023	363.68	363.68	304.54	321.38
2024	377.63	377.63	333.50	351.04
2025	976.07	976.07	845.30	888.69

Statistics of Electricity Generation and Revenue of the 50MW Plant from 2022 to 2025

Year	Hours of power generation(h)	Power generation(10,000 kWh)	Grid-connected power generated(10,000 kWh)	Power generation revenues(RMB 0,000)
2022	2,993.33	14,966.67	14,728.56	14,942.44
2023	3,048.32	15,241.61	14,990.13	15,252.21
2024	2,804.52	14,022.61	13,823.85	14,070.82

Statistics of Electricity Generation and Revenue of the 50MW Plant from 2022 to 2025

Year	Hours of power generation(h)	Power generation(10,000 kWh)	Grid-connected power generated(10,000 kWh)	Power generation revenues(RMB 0,000)
2025	2,860.89	14,304.46	14,024.22	14,275.25

The 50MW tower-type solar thermal power plant has an installed capacity of 50MW and was connected to the grid for power generation on 30 December 2018. Its income period is determined based on the designed service life of the solar thermal power generation unit of 30 years, and currently all solar thermal assets are in sound operating condition.

The 10MW tower-type solar thermal power plant has an installed capacity of 10MW and was successfully connected to the grid for power generation in July 2013. Its income period is also determined based on the designed service life of the solar thermal power generation unit of 30 years. The 10MW equipment underwent a shutdown for maintenance in February 2024, and resumed power generation in July 2024 upon completion of such maintenance. At present, the solar thermal power generation equipment is in sound operating condition.

For the income forecast of solar thermal power generation, the calculation is primarily based on power generation, plant auxiliary consumption, grid-connected power generated and on-grid tariff.

Operating income = electricity sales income = grid-connected power generated × tariff (exclusive of VAT)

Grid-connected power generated = Actual power generation - plant auxiliary consumption

Actual power generation = designed annual electricity generation

(1) Forecast of Actual Electricity Generation

The designed annual electricity generation of the 10MW and 50MW units is 10,000,000 kWh and 146,000,000 kWh, respectively. A solar radiation monitoring station was installed at the project site area in August 2012, employing a Solys2 fully automatic solar tracker manufactured by Kipp & Zonen to measure direct normal irradiance, diffuse irradiance and global horizontal irradiance. Through the analysis of the long-term trend of direct radiation at the site, the designed annual electricity generation has been determined, which has therefore taken full account of natural environmental factors such as sunlight availability. The forecast of electricity generation is as follows:

Actual electricity generation = designed annual electricity generation × (1 – loss rate)

The designed annual electricity generation of the Qinghai Zhongkong 50MW Tower CSP Plant is 146,000,000 kWh, and its historical annual electricity generation is as follows:

Item	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average
Designed Electricity Generation	14,600.00	14,600.00	14,600.00	14,600.00	14,600.00
Actual Electricity Generation	14,966.67	15241.61	14014.83	14304.46	14,631.89
Electricity Generation Achievement Rate	102.51%	104.39%	95.99%	97.98%	100.22%

As shown in the table above, the average electricity generation of the 50MW unit exceeded its designed annual electricity generation.

The technology and equipment of the 50MW unit are relatively mature, and it is not expected that any major maintenance that would materially affect electricity generation will occur in the future. Therefore, the forecast electricity generation for the future is determined by taking the lower of the historical four-year average electricity generation and the designed annual electricity generation.

The forecast electricity generation of the 50MW unit = min (historical four-year average electricity generation, designed annual electricity generation) = 146,000,000 kWh, and is expected to remain unchanged in the future.

The designed annual electricity generation of the Qinghai Zhongkong 10MW Tower CSP Plant is 10,000,000 kWh, and the loss rate mainly arises from maintenance activities. As the proprietor carried out replacement and technical upgrades from 2022 to February 2024, the electricity generation achievement rate of the 10MW unit was relatively low prior to 2024. In 2025, the electricity generation achievement rate of the

10MW unit reached approximately 98%, with a loss rate of approximately 2% of the designed annual electricity generation. Accordingly, a loss rate of 2% is adopted for the forecast period of the 10MW unit.

(2) Self-consumption of Electricity by the Power Plant

The difference between the electricity generation and the on-grid electricity of Qinghai Zhongkong is actually the self-consumption loss of the power plant. Accordingly, the future on-grid electricity is calculated as actual electricity generation less self-consumption of electricity by the power plant. The self-consumption of electricity is forecast based on the ratio of the average annual self-consumption to the average electricity generation during 2022 to 2024, as detailed below:

50MW	2022	2023	2024	Average
Electricity Generation	14,966.67	15,241.61	14,022.61	14,743.63
Self-consumption of Electricity	238.11	251.48	198.76	229.45
Percentage	1.59%	1.65%	1.42%	2.00%(rounded)

10MW	2022	2023	2024	Average
Electricity Generation	353.07	363.68	377.63	364.79
Self-consumption of Electricity	55.71	59.14	44.13	52.99
Percentage	15.78%	16.26%	11.69%	15.00%(rounded)

(3) Forecast of On-grid Electricity

On-grid electricity = actual electricity generation – self-consumption of electricity by the power plant

(4) Forecast of Electricity Tariff

① Electricity Tariff of the 10MW Unit

On 1 August 2014, the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) issued its official reply approving the on-grid tariff of the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha CSP Project at RMB1.2/kWh (tax inclusive), effective from the date of commencement of commercial operation of the power plant.

Since the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 10MW CSP Project is a demonstration project and there was no prior benchmark tariff policy for solar thermal power generation, the valuers, according to the Reply of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar Thermal Power Project (Fa Gai Ban Jia Ge [2014] No. 1809) and a review of the settlement statements for the past three years and as at the Valuation Benchmark Date, confirmed that the approved on-grid tariff for the 10MW project is RMB1.2/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the green electricity subsidy is RMB0.9723/kWh, effective from 5 July 2013, the date of grid connection. The portion other than the green electricity subsidy is subject to marketisation. As the proprietor only participated in the marketised electricity tariff in 2026, the marketised tariff is forecast based on the average tariff reflected in the settlement statements for January to March 2026. Accordingly, the above tariff is adopted for the forecast period from the Valuation Benchmark Date to 30 June 2043.

② Electricity Tariff of the 50MW Unit

On 2 April 2020, the Development and Reform Commission of Qinghai Province issued the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Approving the Feed-in Tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 50 MW Solar Thermal Power Project (Qing Fa Gai Jia Ge [2020] No. 225) , which confirmed that the on-grid tariff for the Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha 50MW CSP Project is RMB1.15/kWh (tax inclusive), effective from the date of commencement of commercial operation of the power plant. Based on a review of the settlement statements for the past three years and as at the Valuation Benchmark Date, the valuers confirmed that the approved on-grid tariff for the 50MW project is RMB1.15/kWh (tax inclusive), of which the green electricity subsidy is RMB0.9223/kWh, effective from 30 December 2018, the date of grid connection. The portion other than the green electricity subsidy is subject to marketisation. As the proprietor only participated in the marketised electricity tariff in 2026, the marketised tariff is forecast based on the average tariff reflected in the settlement statements for January to March 2026, after deducting the recovery fees for the medium- and long-term capacity shortfall of the generating units and the inter-provincial outbound transmission loss adjustment fees. Accordingly, the above tariff is adopted for the forecast period from the Valuation

Benchmark Date to 31 December 2048.

(5) Forecast Revenue during the Forecast Period

Based on the forecast electricity sales volume and tariff set out above, the electricity sales revenue is calculated as electricity sales volume during each period × the corresponding electricity tariff for that period.

Through the above calculation, the operating revenue to be realised during the future income period is estimated.

2. Forecast of Operating Costs

Based on the historical data of Qinghai Zhongkong, operating costs are categorised under the 50MW and 10MW projects, and mainly comprise direct materials, depreciation of property, plant and equipment, amortisation of intangible assets, staff costs, utilities (water, electricity and gas), material consumption, repair and maintenance expenses, operation and maintenance fees, property management fees, labour service fees, technical upgrade project costs, insurance premiums and other expenses.

(1) Depreciation and Amortisation

With respect to depreciation and amortisation expenses, the forecast is made based on the size of the asset portfolio as at the Valuation Benchmark Date, the accounting depreciation and amortisation policies of Qinghai Zhongkong, and the future annual capital expenditure.

(2) Staff Costs

Due to the workforce restructuring of Qinghai Zhongkong in 2024, from 2024 onwards, the production personnel for both the 50MW and 10MW units have been undertaken by Heli (Qinghai) Operation and Maintenance Technology Co., Ltd. Accordingly, the labour costs of production personnel are included in the operation and maintenance fees and are forecast together therewith.

(3) Utilities (Water, Electricity and Gas)

Utilities (water, electricity and gas) and material consumption are mainly incurred during the production process. Utilities are generally linked to revenue, and the utilities of the 50MW and 10MW projects are forecast based on their respective historical ratios to operating revenue.

(4) Operation and Maintenance Fees

Pursuant to the 110kV System Operation and Maintenance Services Agreement for the CGN Side of the 50MW Qinghai Zhongkong Delingha Solar Thermal Power Station provided by the Company, the operation and maintenance fees for the 50MW plant co-operated with China General Nuclear Power consist of fixed fees and variable fees. The annual fixed fee is RMB680,000 (tax inclusive), and the variable fees are settled based on the actual amount incurred and apportioned according to an agreed ratio. Based on discussions with the Company, no variable fees are expected to be incurred in future years, and therefore no provision is made for variable fees.

On 31 May 2024, Qinghai Zhongkong entered into the Operation and Maintenance Contract for the Qinghai Zhongkong 10MW CSP Project with Heli (Qinghai) Operation and Maintenance Technology Co., Ltd., which stipulates that the entrusted operation and maintenance management period is 36 months, and the annual service fee for the normal operation and maintenance period is RMB6,462,300 (exclusive of tax) as a fixed fee. The operation and maintenance fees for the 10MW project are forecast based on the expiration of the contract, with a general increase considered every three years thereafter.

On 31 May 2024, Qinghai Zhongkong entered into the Operation and Maintenance Contract for the Qinghai Zhongkong 50MW CSP Project with Heli (Qinghai) Operation and Maintenance Technology Co., Ltd., which stipulates that the entrusted operation and maintenance management period is 36 months, and the annual service fee for the normal operation and maintenance period is RMB16,754,700 (exclusive of tax) as a fixed fee. The operation and maintenance fees for the 50MW project are forecast based on the expiration of the contract, with a general increase considered every three years thereafter.

(5) Insurance Premiums

Insurance premiums are covered by separate insurance contracts entered into for the 10MW and 50MW projects, each with a validity period of one year. For future years, the insurance premiums are forecast by reference to the 2025 premiums with a general increase considered.

(6) Diesel Fuel Costs and Other Expenses

Diesel fuel costs and other expenses are forecast based on the historical average levels, with a general increase considered.

Based on the above calculations, the operating costs for the income period are estimated.

3. Forecast of Taxes and Surcharges

Taxes and surcharges mainly comprise urban maintenance and construction tax, education surcharge, local education surcharge, stamp duty, vehicle and vessel usage tax, and property tax. The calculation bases for urban maintenance and construction tax, education surcharge and local education surcharge are all based on turnover tax.

(1) Turnover Tax (Value-Added Tax)

Value-added tax is calculated as the difference between output VAT and input VAT.

① Output VAT

Output VAT is calculated at the rate of 13% on the taxable turnover from the Company's principal operating revenue, after deducting the input VAT allowed to be deducted in the current period. In future years, output VAT is calculated at the rate of 13% on the taxable turnover.

② Input VAT

Costs and expenses eligible for input VAT deduction in the current period mainly include materials, utilities (water, electricity and gas), operation and maintenance fees, repair and maintenance expenses, property management fees, insurance premiums, office expenses, and future capital expenditure.

The calculation base for deductible input VAT is the capital expenditure on various types of deductible goods or services and fixed assets after excluding VAT, with input VAT rates of 13%, 6%, 9% and 3% applicable.

(2) Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax and Education Surcharges

① Urban maintenance and construction tax: calculated at 7% of the turnover tax actually paid.

② Education surcharge: calculated at 3% of the turnover tax actually paid.

③ Local education surcharge: calculated at 2% of the turnover tax actually paid.

(3) Vehicle and Vessel Usage Tax, Stamp Duty, Property Tax and Land Use Tax

Stamp duty is a tax payable on the stamping of contracts during the procurement and sales processes of the Company, and has a clear relationship with principal operating revenue. It is forecast as a percentage of principal operating revenue.

Vehicle and vessel usage tax is relatively fixed in scale, and is recognised at the 2024 level in this forecast. Property tax is calculated at 1.2% of the residual value of the property after deducting 30% from the original book value.

Land use tax was exempted in historical years. As at the Valuation Benchmark Date, it is accrued at the rate of RMB0.6 per square metre of land area, and future years are forecast by reference to this standard.

Based on the above calculations, the taxes and surcharges for the income period are estimated.

4. Forecast of Administrative Expenses

The administrative expenses of Qinghai Zhongkong mainly comprise staff costs, travel expenses, office expenses, business entertainment expenses, consultancy fees, depreciation and amortisation, audit and verification fees, and other expenses. Staff costs are forecast based on the Company's recruitment plan and the local wage growth level. The total salary level from the Valuation Benchmark Date to the end of the forecast period is assumed to increase by 2% per annum. Travel expenses, transportation expenses, business entertainment expenses, meeting expenses and other expenses are forecast by reference to their respective ratios to operating revenue in 2022, 2023 and 2024. Office expenses and audit and verification fees are forecast based on the 2025 level, with a general increase considered each year.

Based on the above calculations, the administrative expenses for the income period are estimated.

5. Forecast of Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are determined by reference to the assets included in the asset portfolio and the relevant depreciation and amortisation policies. Depreciation and amortisation generally include depreciation and amortisation of existing assets and depreciation and amortisation of newly added assets. The corresponding depreciation and amortisation are determined by reference to the assets and depreciation and amortisation policies included in the scope of operating costs, administrative expenses and other relevant items, including depreciation and amortisation of existing assets and depreciation and amortisation of newly added assets.

6. Forecast of Capital Expenditure

Based on interviews with the management of the Company and the update and renovation plans obtained, future capital expenditure is forecast at 2% of revenue. In this forecast, no consideration is given to capital expenditure for the replacement of existing assets, and only capital expenditure for newly added assets is considered.

7. Forecast of Working Capital

Working capital assets include operating inventories, operating receivables, operating payables, advances from customers, employee compensation payables, taxes and surcharges payable, etc.

（1）Operating Monetary Funds

Based on the historical operating conditions of Qinghai Zhongkong, information obtained from the Company's management, and with reference to the financial positions of listed companies in the same industry, operating monetary funds are determined by taking a certain percentage of the sum of operating costs (after excluding depreciation and amortization), selling expenses, and administrative expenses. For this valuation, the operating monetary funds are projected based on a minimum cash retention period of one month.

（2）Operating Receivables

Operating receivables include accounts receivable and other receivables after excluding surplus items. Accounts receivable primarily consist of receivables from prior-period benchmark electricity tariffs and state subsidy electricity tariffs. Based on interviews conducted by the appraiser with the Company's financial personnel and production and operation personnel, within the financial operating cycle, the benchmark electricity tariff for the current month is settled in the following month, with a payment period of approximately one month. With respect to state subsidy electricity tariffs, by reference to the actual collection of electricity price subsidies in Qinghai Zhongkong's historical years, and by compiling statistics on the receipt of electricity price subsidies from grid connection through the valuation benchmark date, the average historical recovery period for subsidies is approximately two years. Assuming that green electricity subsidies during the future forecast period will remain consistent with historical circumstances, the subsidy electricity tariffs are projected in this valuation based on a two-year subsidy recovery period.

（3）Inventories

Inventories are projected using operating costs divided by inventory turnover rate, with the inventory turnover rate based on 2024 data. Prepayments and other receivables are projected for the future based on the period-end balances as of the benchmark date.

（4）Operating Payables

Operating payables include accounts payable, advance receipts, other payables, taxes payable, and employee benefits payable after excluding surplus items. Accounts payable are projected using operating costs divided by the accounts payable turnover rate, with the turnover rate based on 2024 data. Advance receipts and other payables are projected for the future based on the period-end balances as of the benchmark date. Taxes payable, including value-added tax and surtaxes, are projected based on one month's tax amount, while property tax and urban land use tax are calculated on a quarterly turnover basis. Employee benefits payable are projected based on the proportion of employee benefits payable at the end of 2024 to total labor costs.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the working capital forecast is detailed in the income approach valuation schedule.

8. Recovery of Long-Term Operating Assets and Working Capital at the End of the Forecast Period

At the end of the forecast period, the fixed assets are well maintained and remain in normal operating condition. Accordingly, the net value of the long-term operating assets at expiry is added back at the end of the forecast period. The 10MW project expires on 30 June 2043, with long-term operating assets at expiry amounting to RMB 17.58 million; the 50MW project expires on 31 December 2048, with long-term operating assets at expiry amounting to RMB 142.2494 million. The recovery of working capital in the amount of RMB 158.7534 million is also taken into account.

9. Determination of Discount Rate

The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is chosen as the discount rate. The formula is:

$$WACC = R_e \frac{E}{D+E} + R_d \frac{D}{D+E}(1-T)$$

of which: R_e ——Cost of equity capital;

R_d——Cost of debt capital;

E/(D+E)——Percentage of equity capital to total capital;

D/(D+E)——Percentage of debt capital to total capital;

T——Corporate income tax rate.

of which, the cost of equity capital (R_e) is calculated by capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The calculation formula of which is as follows:

$R_e = R_f + \beta \times MRP + R_s$

of which: R_e ——Return on equity;

R_f——Risk-free return rate;

β——Corporate risk factor;

MRP ——Market risk premium;

R_s ——Specific corporate risk adjustment coefficient.

According to the principle of consistency between the amount of income and the discount rate, the pre-tax net cash flow is the measurement of income in this valuation, and therefore the WACC should be adjusted to a pre-tax discount rate.

pre-tax discount rate= post-tax discount rate/（1-T）.

（1）Selection of Comparable Companies

The following preliminary basic criteria were adopted as the criteria for screening comparable companies:

1) The comparable companies must have at least three years of listing history;

2) The industry in which the comparable companies operate, or their principal business, must be electric power, or they must be subject to the same economic factors, and they must have been principally engaged in such industry for no less than three years;

3) The comparable companies must have been profitable in the most recent three years and have relatively sound operating conditions.

Pursuant to the above three principles, we used the Hithink iFinD data system (Note: Hithink iFinD is a financial data terminal launched by Hithink. Hithink, whose full name is Hithink RoyalFlush Information Network Co., Ltd., was incorporated in Hangzhou in August 2001 and listed on the ChiNext Market of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in December 2009 under stock code 300033. Its principal business is to provide institutional clients with AI software products and system maintenance services, and financial data services, and to provide individual investors with financial information, wealth management analysis tools and trading services. Its core products include the Hithink App, the iFinD financial data terminal and the Wencai HithinkGPT large model.) to conduct screening, and ultimately selected the following three listed companies as comparable companies:

Stock Code	**Stock Abbreviation**	**Listing Date**	**Principal Products**
600905.SH	Three Gorges Energy	2021-06-10	Wind power, photovoltaic power, hydropower
601619.SH	Jiaze Renewable	2017-07-20	Development, construction, operation and sale of new energy power stations, rooftop distributed photovoltaic, new energy power station operation and maintenance management services, new energy industry funds
000875.SZ	SPIC	2002-09-26	Coal-fired power products, wind power products, photovoltaic products, thermal products

（2）Determination of the Cost of Equity Capital

The cost of equity capital is determined using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (“CAPM”), with the calculation formula as follows:

$R_e=R_f+\beta\times ERP+R_s$

of which: R_e is the cost of equity capital; R_f is the risk-free rate of return; β is the enterprise risk coefficient; ERP is the market risk premium; and R_s is the company-specific risk premium.

a.Determination of the Risk-Free Rate of Return

Government bond yields are generally considered risk-free because the risk of default upon maturity is minimal and can be disregarded. This valuation adopts the average yield to maturity of government bonds with a remaining term of 10 years as of the valuation benchmark date, which is 1.86%, as the risk-free rate of return.

b.Determination of β

This valuation adopts the β values of the comparable companies published by the iFinD data system. The β values of the comparable companies are β values that include their respective capital structures, which are converted into β values excluding their respective capital structures as follows:

Calculate the βU of the comparable companies

$\beta_U=\beta_L/[1+（1-T）\times D/E]$

of which: D is the value of debt; E is the value of equity; T is the applicable income tax rate.

After calculating the βU of the comparable companies, the average value of 0.5027 is taken as the enterprise's βU.

The specific calculation process is as follows:

Stock Code	Comparable Company Name	Debt Ratio	Equity Value Ratio	Beta coefficient	Income Tax Rate (T)
600905.SH	Three Gorges Energy	61.98%	38.02%	0.4636	25.00%
601619.SH	Jiaze Renewable	30.68%	69.32%	0.5606	15.00%
000875.SZ	SPIC	69.10%	30.90%	0.4849	25.00%
Average		**53.92%**	**46.08%**	**0.5031**	

Calculation of the Enterprise's β_L

The enterprise's β_L is calculated using the following formula:

$\beta_L=\beta_U\times[1+(1-T)\times D/E]$

The enterprise's β_L is used as the enterprise's β. The specific calculation process is as follows:

Since the current capital structure of the underlying assets is not sufficiently developed, this valuation adopts the industry capital structure as the target capital structure for the enterprise. As the project company enjoys the preferential enterprise income tax policy under the Western Development initiative, and assuming that such policy will be extended upon expiration, Qinghai Zhongkong is projected at an income tax rate of 15%.

$\beta_L=\beta_U\times[1+(1-T)\times D/E]$

$= 0.5031\times[1+(1-15\%)\times 117.02\%]$

$= 1.0034$

c.Determination of the Equity Risk Premium (ERP)

The market risk premium is the difference between the expected market rate of return and the risk-free rate of return. The expected market rate of return is measured based on the long-term average return of the Chinese A-share market index. This valuation adopts the Shanghai Composite Index as the benchmark index. Starting from the full liberalization of stock prices in May 1992, the expected market rate of return is calculated using weekly data frequency and the arithmetic mean, annualized to an annual rate of return, and then the average risk-free rate of return for the corresponding years is deducted to determine the market risk premium. Based on the above calculation, the current market risk premium in China is 7.03%.

d.Determination of the Excess Return Rate on Company-Specific Risk (Individual Risk) R_s

Individual risk premium: Individual risk refers to the specific risks of an enterprise relative to enterprises in the same industry, mainly influenced by factors such as the operating stage of the enterprise, historical operating conditions, the development stage of its principal business, the distribution of its business operations and geographic regions, and financial risks. This valuation also takes into account that the solar thermal industry is subject to force majeure factors including changes in national policy orientation, developments in the regional economic environment, technological advancements, and market competition. Taking all factors into comprehensive consideration, the individual risk premium is determined to be 1.00%.

e.Calculation of the Cost of Equity Capital

Based on the above formula, the cost of equity capital is calculated as follows:

$R_e=R_f+\beta\times ERP+R_s$

$=1.86\%+1.0034\times 7.03\%+1.00\%$

$=9.91\%$

（3） Determination of the Cost of Debt Capital

The cost of debt capital is, in essence, the expected rate of return on investment required by the enterprise's creditors.

Different enterprises have varying debt-servicing capacities due to differences in their operating conditions, capital structures, and other factors; accordingly, the expected rates of return required by creditors should also differ. Therefore, the cost of debt capital of an enterprise is closely related to its financial risk, i.e., its capital structure.

Given that the cost of debt capital should be expressed as a yield to maturity on a compound interest basis, and that when adopting the full-investment cash flow model and selecting the industry-optimal capital structure to estimate WACC, the cost of debt capital (R_d) should be the optimal R_d obtainable in that industry, and since the cost of debt capital in the solar thermal industry is generally close to the 5-year Loan Prime Rate (LPR), the 5-year Loan Prime Rate (LPR) of 3.50% published by the People's Bank of China for the month of the Valuation Benchmark Date is adopted as the cost of debt capital.

（4） Determination of the Weighted Average Cost of Capital

Upon calculation, the weighted average cost of capital is determined to be 6.17%. The detailed calculation process is as follows:

$WACC=3.50\%\times(1-15\%)\times 53.92\%+9.91\%\times 46.08\%=6.17\%$

（5）Determination of the Pre-tax Discount Rate

Pre-tax discount rate= WACC /(1-T) =6.17%/(1-15%)=7.26%

10. Preparation of the Asset Group Cash Flow Statement

Upon completion of the analyses and projections described above, the cash flow projection table for the asset group is set forth in the detailed schedule of the income approach valuation.

11. Valuation Result of the Operating Asset Group

The projected cash flows described above are discounted and aggregated using the discount rate calculated herein, whereby the long-term operating assets and working capital recovery at the end of the projection period are discounted at the end of the projection period, and all other cash flows are discounted on a mid-period basis. Accordingly, the value of the operating asset group is determined to be RMB1,406,000,000. The detailed calculation results are set forth in the Appendix "Detailed Schedule of the Income Approach Valuation" as follows:

Unit: RMB0’000

Items	October-December 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Principal operating income	4,675.64	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32
Less: Operating costs	1,891.91	7,021.96	7,050.94	7,058.26	7,064.12	7,081.79	7,067.48	7,078.09	7,112.39
Less: Taxes and surcharges	64.55	447.15	446.98	446.97	446.96	446.78	446.77	446.76	446.58
Less: Selling expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Administrative expenses	156.57	233.53	236.25	239.11	242.02	244.95	247.90	250.98	254.12
Less: Research and development expense	7.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EBIT	2,554.99	7,140.68	7,109.16	7,098.99	7,090.23	7,069.81	7,081.17	7,067.49	7,030.24
Add: Depreciation and amortisation	979.42	3,921.97	3,927.12	3,933.27	3,937.94	3,930.94	3,915.35	3,924.75	3,934.15
Less: Capital expenditure	1,439.36	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87
Less: Addition of working capital	-2,447.42	-10,468.16	242.89	-1.99	-1.66	-3.35	4.70	-3.12	-8.47
Future cash flows	4,542.47	21,233.95	10,496.53	10,737.38	10,732.96	10,707.23	10,694.97	10,698.50	10,675.99
Discount rates	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%
Discount period	0.13	0.75	1.75	2.75	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75
Discount factor	0.9913	0.9488	0.8846	0.8247	0.7689	0.7168	0.6683	0.6231	0.5809
Present value of the Project's future cash flows	4,502.95	20,146.77	9,285.23	8,855.12	8,252.57	7,674.94	7,147.45	6,666.23	6,201.68

Unit: RMB0'000

Items	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041
Principal operating income	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32	14,843.32
Less: Operating costs	7,123.02	7,133.67	7,168.25	7,178.92	7,189.60	7,224.47	7,244.54	7,245.90
Less: Taxes and surcharges	446.57	446.56	446.37	446.36	446.35	446.17	446.16	446.14
Less: Selling expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Administrative expenses	257.32	260.57	263.89	267.27	270.71	274.21	277.80	281.41
Less: Research and development expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EBIT	7,016.42	7,002.52	6,964.81	6,950.77	6,936.66	6,898.49	6,874.82	6,869.88
Add: Depreciation and amortisation	3,943.56	3,952.96	3,962.36	3,971.76	3,981.16	3,990.56	4,009.36	4,009.36
Less: Capital expenditure	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87	296.87
Less: Addition of working capital	-3.00	-3.13	-8.53	-3.01	-3.13	-8.59	-5.91	1.56
Future cash flows	10,666.11	10,661.74	10,638.82	10,628.67	10,624.08	10,600.77	10,593.23	10,580.81
Discount rates	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%
Discount period	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75
Discount factor	0.5416	0.5049	0.4708	0.4389	0.4092	0.3815	0.3557	0.3316
Present value of the Project's future cash flows	5,776.77	5,383.11	5,008.76	4,664.92	4,347.38	4,044.19	3,768.01	3,508.60

Unit: RMB0'000

Items	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	At the end of the period
Principal operating income	14,843.32	14,452.92	14,061.62	14,061.62	14,061.62	14,061.62	14,061.62	
Less: Operating costs	7,281.03	6,469.59	5,581.72	5,609.33	5,619.53	5,629.75	5,639.98	
Less: Taxes and surcharges	445.96	443.22	440.48	440.34	440.33	440.32	440.31	
Less: Selling expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Less: Administrative expenses	285.11	285.55	283.67	287.58	291.55	295.61	299.74	
Less: Research and development expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EBIT	6,831.23	7,254.56	7,755.75	7,724.37	7,710.21	7,695.95	7,681.59	
Add: Depreciation and amortisation	4,018.76	3,607.45	3,117.55	3,126.07	3,134.98	3,143.88	3,152.79	
Less: Capital expenditure	296.87	289.06	281.23	281.23	281.23	281.23	281.23	
Less: Addition of working capital	-6.83	-190.40	-571.87	-411.86	-2.98	130.28	-2.99	
Add: Working capital recovered at the end of the period								15,875.34
Add: Fixed assets recovered at the end of the period		1,758.00						14,224.94
Future cash flows	10,559.95	12,521.35	11,163.93	10,981.06	10,566.93	10,428.32	10,556.14	30,100.28
Discount rates	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%
Discount period	16.75	17.75	18.75	19.75	20.75	21.75	22.75	23.27
Discount factor	0.3091	0.2882	0.2687	0.2505	0.2336	0.2178	0.2030	0.1958
Present value of the Project's future cash flows	3,264.08	3,608.65	2,999.75	2,750.76	2,468.44	2,271.29	2,142.90	5,893.63

Chapter 4 Valuation Conclusions and Analysis

I. Valuation conclusion

Based on the above appraisal work and using the income approach, the valuation conclusions are as follows:

Based on the premise that the relevant parties have made accurate forecasts regarding their future development plans, the income approach was adopted for this valuation. The market value, as at the valuation benchmark date, of the asset group combination of the tower-type molten salt thermal storage solar thermal project held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. involved in the proposed issuance of asset-backed Special Scheme by Zhejiang Zhongguang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. is **RMB1,406.00 million (in words: Renminbi One Billion Four Hundred and Six Million Yuan Only)**.

II. Consideration Regarding the Impact of Liquidity on the Value of the Valuation Target

These valuation explanations does not take into account the impact of liquidity on the market value of the valuation target.

The following is the text of a report received from Rongcheng (Hong Kong) CPA Limited, Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong, for inclusion in this circular.

容诚 | RCHK

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE CALCULATIONS OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE ESTIMATED CASH FLOWS IN CONNECTION WITH THE VALUATION OF THE TWO SOLAR-THERMAL MOLTEN SALT ENERGY STORAGE POWER STATIONS IN THE CITY OF DELINGHA OF QINGHAI PROVINCE, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (THE "PRC"), WITH OPERATIONAL SCALES OF 10MW AND 50 MW, RESPECTIVELY (COLLECTIVELY REFERRED AS THE "UNDERLYING ASSETS")

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HENGXIN TECHNOLOGY LTD.

We have examined the calculations of the discounted future estimated cash flows on which the valuation prepared by Shenzhen Ruiunion Assets Real Estate & Land Appraisal Co., Ltd.* (深圳市瑞聯資產房地產土地評估有限公司) dated 16 June 2026, of the Underlying Assets, which are held by Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Energy Generation Co., Ltd (青海中控太陽能發電有限公司) (the "**Qinghai Zhongkong**"), as at 30 September 2025 (the "**Valuation**") is based. Qinghai Zhongkong is a company established under the PRC laws with limited liability and an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of Hengxin Technology Ltd. (the "**Company**"). The Valuation based on the discounted future estimated cash flows is regarded as a profit forecast under Rule 14.61 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**") and will be included in the circular of the Company dated 11 September 2026 in connection with the proposed major transaction in relation to quasi-REITs – net disposal of 70% of the Underlying Assets (the "**Circular**").

Directors' Responsibility for the Discounted Future Estimated Cash Flows

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the discounted future estimated cash flows in accordance with the bases and assumptions determined by the directors and set out in the Circular (the "**Assumptions**"). This responsibility includes carrying out appropriate procedures relevant to the preparation of the discounted future estimated cash flows for the Valuation and applying an appropriate basis of preparation; and making estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Our Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the "Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "**HKICPA**"), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

Our firm applies Hong Kong Standard on Quality Management 1 "Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements" issued by the HKICPA, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Reporting Accountants' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the calculations of the discounted future estimated cash flows have been properly compiled, in all material respects, in accordance with the Assumptions on which the Valuation is based and to report solely to you, as a body, as required by Rule 14.60A(2) of the Listing Rules, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Our engagement was conducted in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" issued by the HKICPA. This standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the discounted future estimated cash flows, so far as the calculations are concerned, have been properly compiled, in all material respects, in accordance with the Assumptions. Our work was limited primarily to making inquiries of the Company's management, considering the analyses and assumptions on which the discounted future estimated cash flows are based and checking the arithmetic accuracy of the compilation of the discounted future estimated cash flows. Our work does not constitute any valuation of the Target Group.

Because the Valuation relates to discounted future estimated cash flows, no accounting policies of the Company have been adopted in its preparation. The Assumptions include hypothetical assumptions about future events and management actions which cannot be confirmed and verified in the same way as past results and these may or may not occur. Even if the events and actions anticipated do occur, actual results are still likely to be different from the Valuation and the variation may be material. Accordingly, we have not reviewed, considered or conducted any work on the reasonableness and the validity of the Assumptions and do not express any opinion whatsoever thereon.

Opinion

Based on the foregoing, in our opinion, so far as the calculations are concerned, the discounted future estimated cash flows have been properly compiled, in all material respects, in accordance with the Assumptions.

Rongcheng (Hong Kong) CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
LO, Chi Kin
Practising Certificate Number: P08415
Hong Kong
11 September 2026

* *For identification purpose only*

11 September 2026

Dear Sirs or Madams,

MAJOR TRANSACTION IN RELATION TO QUASI-REITS – NET DISPOSAL OF 70% OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS

We refer to the announcements of Hengxin Technology Co., Ltd. (the "**Company**") dated 7 August 2026 and 1 September 2026 in relation to the captioned transaction (the "**Announcements**"). Unless the context otherwise requires, terms defined in the Announcements shall have the same meanings in this letter when used herein.

We refer to the business valuation report dated 16 June 2026 ("**Business Valuation Report**") prepared by the Shenzhen Ruiunion Asset and Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd(深圳市瑞聯資產房地產土地評估有限公司), an independent valuer ("**Business Valuer**"), in respect of the market value of the tower-type molten salt energy storage solar thermal asset group combination held by the Project Company, using the income approach (discounted cash flow method) with 30 September 2025 as the valuation benchmark date. Such valuations in the Business Valuation Report constitute profit forecasts under Rule 14.61 of the Listing Rules.

The Board has reviewed the basis and assumptions on which the discounted cash flows in the valuations are based and the calculation method used, and reviewed the valuations in the Business Valuation Report (for which the Business Valuer is responsible) prepared by the Business Valuer. The Board has also considered the report dated 11 September 2026 from Rongcheng (Hong Kong) CPA Limited regarding the forecasts in the Business Valuation Report.

On the basis of the foregoing, in accordance with the requirements under Rule 14.60A(3) of the Listing Rules, the Board confirms that the valuations prepared by the Business Valuer has been made after due and careful enquiry.

Yours faithfully,
For and on behalf of the Board
Hengxin Technology Ltd.
Peng Yinan
Executive Director

1. RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

This circular, for which the Directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility, includes particulars given in compliance with the Listing Rules for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The Directors, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the information contained in this circular is accurate and complete in all material respects and not misleading or deceptive, and there are no other matters the omission of which would make any statement herein or this circular misleading.

2. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

(a) Interests of Directors and chief executive of the Company

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the interests or short positions of the Directors or chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which any such Director or chief executive was taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or which were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein, or which were required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Long positions in the Shares and underlying shares of the Company:

Name of Directors	Capacity and nature of interests	Number of Shares	Approximate percentage of the Company's issued share capital
Mr. Cui Wei [Note 1]	Interest in controlled corporation	108,868,662	23.38%

Note:

1. Mr. Cui Wei, the Chairman and non-executive Director of the Company, beneficially owns the entire share capital of Kingever Enterprises Limited ("**Kingever**") and accordingly is deemed to be interested in the Shares as held by Kingever by virtue of the SFO.

Save as disclosed above, as at the Latest Practicable Date, none of the Directors, the chief executive of the Company nor their associates, had any other interests or short positions in the Shares, underlying Shares and debentures of the Company or any associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which (a) were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which any such Director or chief executive of the Company is taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or which (b) were required to be entered into the register maintained by the Company, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO; or which (c) were required to be notified to the Company or the Stock Exchange, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transaction by Directors of Listed Companies contained in the Listing Rules.

(b) Substantial Shareholders and persons having 5% or more shareholding

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the register of substantial shareholders maintained under Section 336 of the SFO shown that the Company has been notified of the following interests, being 5% or more of the Company's issued share capital. These interests are in addition to those disclosed above in respect of the Directors and the chief executive of the Company.

Long positions in the Company:

Name of substantial shareholders	Capacity and nature of interests	Number of ordinary share held	Approximate percentage of the Company's issued share capital
Kingever *(Note)*	Beneficial owner	108,868,662	23.38%
Mr. Cui Wei *(Note)*	Deemed interest and interest in controlled corporation	108,868,662	23.38%
Ai Xinting	Beneficial owner	23,330,000	5.00%

Note: Kingever is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the entire issued share capital of which is beneficially owned by Mr. Cui Wei. Mr. Cui Wei has full authority to exercise control over the voting right in respect of the Shares held by Kingever. Save for Mr. Cui Wei in his capacity as the sole director of Kingever, none of the Company's other Directors are directors or employees of Kingever.

Save as disclosed above, as at the Latest Practicable Date, the Directors and chief executive of the Company were not aware of any person (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company) who had any other interests or short positions in the Shares or underlying Shares and debentures of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO.

3. SERVICE CONTRACTS

As at the Latest Practicable Date, none of the Directors had any existing service contract or proposed service contract with any member of the Group which will not expire or is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN ASSETS AND CONTRACTS

As at the Latest Practicable Date:

(a) none of the Directors was materially interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or arrangement subsisting which was significant in relation to the business of the Group, save and except for Mr. Cui Wei has material interest in the following contracts: (i) the equity transfer agreement dated 7 December 2025 and the supplemental agreement dated 30 December 2025 to the said equity transfer agreement and the financial services framework agreement dated 26 June 2026, referred to in the paragraphs (a), (b) and (k) respectively in "Part 9. Material Contracts" below; (ii) the conditional framework agreement dated 1 August 2024, details of which are set out in the announcement of the Company dated 1 August 2024, circular of the Company dated 22 August 2024 and the poll results announcement of the Company dated 9 September 2024; and (iii) the material purchase master agreement dated 31 October 2025 and the products sales master agreement dated 31 October 2025, details of which are set out in the announcement of the Company dated 31 October 2025, circular of the Company dated 12 December 2025 and the poll results announcement of the Company dated 30 December 2025; and

(b) none of the Directors nor their respective associates had any direct or indirect interests in any assets which had been acquired or disposed of by or leased to, or were proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to, any member of the Group since 31 December 2025, being the date to which the latest published audited consolidated financial statements of the Group were made up.

5. COMPETING INTEREST

As at the Latest Practicable Date, none of the Directors and their respective associates had any interest in a business which competes or may compete with the businesses of the Group (as would be required to be disclosed under Rule 8.10 of the Listing Rules if each of them was a controlling shareholder of the Company).

6. EXPERTS

The following are the qualifications of the experts who have given opinions or advice which are contained in this circular:

Name	Qualification
Shenzhen Ruiunion Asset and Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd. (深圳市瑞聯資產房地產土地評估有限公司)	Independent Valuer
Rongcheng Hong Kong (CPA) Limited	Certified Public Accountants

Each of the above experts has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the issue of this circular with the inclusion of its letter and references to its name in the form and context in which it appears.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, each of the above experts did not have any shareholding in any member of the Group or the right (whether legally enforceable or not) to subscribe for or to nominate persons to subscribe for securities in any member of the Group. As at the Latest Practicable Date, the above experts did not have, directly or indirectly, any interest in any assets which had since 31 December 2025 (being the date to which the latest published consolidated audited financial statements of the Group were made up) been acquired or disposed of by or leased to any member of the Group, or were proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to any member of the Group.

7. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Electronic copies of the following documents are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company (www.hengxin.com.sg) for a period of 14 days from the date of this circular:

(a) the finalized SPV SPA;

(b) the finalized Project Company SPA;

(c) the agreed form of the Subscription Agreement proposed to be entered into at the issuance stage of the Special Scheme;

(d) the Business Valuation Report;

(e) the report from Rongcheng Hong Kong (CPA) Limited;

(f) the letter from the Board in relation to the Business Valuation Report;

(g) the material contracts referred to in the paragraph headed "9. Material Contracts" below in this appendix;

(h) the written consent from the expert referred to in the paragraph headed "6. Experts" above in this appendix; and

(i) this circular.

8. LITIGATION

As at the Latest Practicable Date, no member of the Group was engaged in any litigation, arbitration or claim of material importance and, so far as the Directors are aware, no litigation, arbitration or claim of material importance was pending or threatened against any member of the Group.

9. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts (not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business of the Group) had been entered into by members of the Group within the two years immediately preceding the Latest Practicable Date and are or may be material:

(a) the equity transfer agreement dated 7 December 2025 ("**Equity Transfer Agreement**") entered into between the Company (as the vendor), Hengtong Group Co., Ltd (亨通集團有限公司) (as the purchaser) and Jiangsu Hengxin Technology Co., Ltd (江蘇亨鑫科技有限公司) (as the target company), in relation to the disposal of 39% of the equity interest of Jiangsu Hengxin Technology Co., Ltd (江蘇亨鑫科技有限公司) by the Company to Hengtong Group Co., Ltd (亨通集團有限公司) for the consideration of RMB500 million;

(b) the supplemental agreement dated 30 December 2025 to the Equity Transfer Agreement entered into between the Company (as the vendor), Hengtong Group Co., Ltd (亨通集團有限公司) (as the purchaser) and Jiangsu Hengxin Technology Co., Ltd (江蘇亨鑫科技有限公司) (as the target company) in relation to the amendment of the payment arrangement of the consideration of RMB500 million;

(c) the construction consultation service contract dated 24 December 2025 entered into between Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. (青海眾控太陽能發電有限公司) (an indirect non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) and Cosin Solar Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江可勝技術股份有限公司) in relation to the provision of the services for the construction of the Qinghai Project by Cosin Solar Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江可勝技術股份有限公司) to Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. (青海眾控太陽能發電有限公司) for the total service fee of RMB120 million (tax inclusive);

(d) the land use compensation agreement concerning the Qinghai Project dated 29 December 2025 entered into between Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. (青海眾控太陽能發電有限公司) (an indirect non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) and Village Committee of Chahansha Village, Keluke Town, Delingha City, Qinghai Province, the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國青海省德令哈市柯魯柯鎮茶漢沙村村民委員會) in relation to the lease of 9,450.9376 mu of natural grassland within the jurisdiction of Chahansha Village, Keluke Town, Delingha City, Qinghai Province, the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國青海省德令哈市柯魯柯鎮茶漢沙村), at the lease amount of RMB17,200,706.432;

(e) the land use compensation agreement concerning the Qinghai Project dated 29 December 2025 entered into between Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd. (青海眾控太陽能發電有限公司) (an indirect non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) and Village Committee of Taositu Village, Xuji Township, Delingha City, Qinghai Province, the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國青海省德令哈市蓄集鄉陶斯圖村村民委員會) in relation to the lease of 11,413.1448 mu of natural grassland within the jurisdiction of Taositu Village, Xuji Township, Delingha City, Qinghai Province, the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國青海省德令哈市蓄集鄉陶斯圖村), at the lease amount of RMB20,771,923.536;

(f) the contract dated 26 March 2026 entered into between Nanjing Zhangyu Information Technology Co., Ltd* (南京掌御信息科技有限公司) (an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) and Suzhou Honghuiheng Metal Industrial Co., Ltd * (蘇州鴻輝恒金屬實業有限公司), in relation to procurement of equipment for advanced packaging facility, at the total contract price of RMB92 million (inclusive of 13% tax);

(g) the construction contract dated 12 June 2026 entered into between Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd.* (青海眾控太陽能發電有限公司) (an indirect non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) with GCL Green Energy System Technology Co., Ltd* (協鑫綠能系統科技有限公司) ("**GCL Green Energy**") (as the contractor) in respect of the construction works to be carried out at the site for the Qinghai Project, located in the western part of the photovoltaic (thermal) industrial park at the western exit of Delingha City, Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province, the PRC (中國青海省海西蒙古族藏族自治州德令哈市西出口光伏(熱)產業園西部) (the "**Site**"), at the total contract price of RMB219,789,500 (inclusive of 9% tax);

(h) the supply contract dated 12 June 2026 entered into between Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd.* (青海眾控太陽能發電有限公司) (an indirect non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) with Lvyuan Xinneng Technology (Suzhou) Ltd.* (綠源鑫能科技(蘇州)有限公司) (as the supplier) in respect of supply and purchase of equipment essential for the construction and operation of the Qinghai Project, at the total contract price of RMB4,192,496,700 (inclusive of 13% tax);

(i) the installation contract dated 12 June 2026 entered into between Qinghai Zhongkong Solar Power Co., Ltd.* (青海眾控太陽能發電有限公司) (an indirect non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) with GCL Green Energy (as the contractor) in respect of the installation and commissioning of the equipment at the Site, at the total contract price of RMB313,419,700 (inclusive of 9% tax);

(j) the maximum amount guarantee agreement dated 18 June 2026 entered into between Xin Ke Xin (Suzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.* (鑫科芯(蘇州)科技有限公司) (an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) (as the guarantor) and Agricultural Bank of China Limited, Tianjin Jizhou Branch (中國農業銀行股份有限公司天津薊州支行) (the "**Tianjin Bank**") (as the lender), in relation to the provision of the guarantee of up to RMB120,000,000 in favour of the Tianjin Bank to secure the due performance of the repayment obligations by Tianjin Jizhixin Technology Co., Ltd* (天津薊智芯科技有限公司) (as the borrower) under the loan agreement between the said borrower and the Tianjin Bank and any other future loan agreement(s) with principal in aggregate of not more than RMB100,000,000; and

(k) the Financial Services Framework Agreement dated 26 June 2026 entered into between the Company and Hengtong Finance Company Limited* (亨通財務有限公司) (the "**HT Finance**") (a connected person of the Company, as the service provider), in relation to the deposit services, the loan & credit services and the other financial services to be provided by HT Finance to the Group, for the period commencing on 26 June 2026 and expiring on 31 December 2027; with the following annual caps: (i) for the deposit services, the maximum daily deposit balance placed by the Group with HT Finance (including accrued interests)

("**Deposit Cap**") for the period from 26 June 2026 to 31 December 2026 being RMB200 million and the Deposit Cap for the financial year ending 31 December 2027 ("**FY2027**") being RMB200 million; (ii) for the loan & credit services, the maximum daily balance of the loans provided by HT Finance to the Group (including accrued interests) ("**Loan Cap**") for the period from 26 June 2026 to 31 December 2026 being RMB500 million and the Loan Cap for the FY2027 being RMB500 million; and (iii) service fees payable to HT Finance by the Group in relation to other financial services for the period from 26 June 2026 to 31 December 2026 being capped at RMB500,000 and the service fees payable to HT Finance by the Group in relation to other financial services for FY2027 being capped at RMB500,000.

10. MISCELLANEOUS

Ms. Lin Yubin, Esther (who is qualified as a certified corporate secretary in the Republic of Singapore) and Mr. Chan Ting (who is qualified to practise as solicitor in Hong Kong) are the joint company secretaries of the Company.

The registered office of the Company is at 460 Alexandra Road, #28-01 mTower, Singapore 119963. The principal share registrar and transfer agent of the Company in Singapore is Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, Keppel Bay Tower #14-07, Singapore 098632. The branch share registrar and transfer office of the Company in Hong Kong is Boardroom Share Registrars (HK) Limited, at Room 2103B, 21/F, 148 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong. The head office and principal place of business of the Company is at 460 Alexandra Road, #28-01 mTower, Singapore 119963.

The English text of this circular and the accompanying form of proxy shall prevail over the Chinese text in the event of inconsistency.

HENGXIN TECHNOLOGY LTD.
亨鑫科技有限公司*

(carrying on business in Hong Kong as HX Singapore Ltd.)
(incorporated in Republic of Singapore with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 1085)

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary general meeting (the "**Meeting**") of Hengxin Technology Ltd. (the "**Company**") will be held at 11:00 a.m., on 28 September 2026 (Monday) at Unit 08, 43/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Admiralty, Hong Kong for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing (with or without modifications) the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

Unless the context requires otherwise, capitalised terms used herein shall have the same meaning as those defined in the circular of the Company dated 11 September 2026.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION

"To (i) approve, confirm and/or ratify (a) the SPV SPA to be entered into between Zhongguang New Energy as vendor, the Manager as the purchaser and the SPV, (a finalized copy of which has been produced at the Meeting and marked "A", and initialed by the chairman of the Meeting for identification purpose); (b) the Project Company SPA to be entered into between Zhongguang New Energy as vendor, the SPV as the purchaser and the Project Company, (a finalized copy of which has been produced at the Meeting and marked "B", and initialed by the chairman of the Meeting for identification purpose); and (c) the agreed form of the Subscription Agreement proposed to be entered into between Zhongguang New Energy as the subscriber and the Manager at the issuance stage of the Special Scheme (a copy of which has been produced at the Meeting and marked "C", and initialed by the chairman of the Meeting for identification purposes), and the Proposed Transaction contemplated thereunder; and (ii) approve, ratify and confirm the authorisation to any one director of the Company on behalf of the Company, among other things, to sign, seal, execute and deliver all such documents as he/she may consider necessary, desirable or expedient for the purpose of or in connection with or to give effect to the SPV SPA, the Project Company SPA and the Subscription Agreement and the Proposed Transaction contemplated thereby, and to waive compliance with or agree and make such amendments of non-material nature to the terms of any of the SPV SPA, the Project Company SPA and the Subscription Agreement that he/she may in his/her discretion consider to be desirable and in the interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole."

By Order of the Board
Hengxin Technology Ltd.
Peng Yinan
Executive Director

Hong Kong, 11 September 2026

Notes:

1. A member of the Company (the "**Member**") entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint no more than two (2) proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a Member. Where a Member appoints more than one (1) proxy, the Member shall specify the proportion of his/her shares to be represented by each such proxy, failing which the nomination shall be deemed to be alternative.

2. The instrument appointing a proxy, and if the instrument appointing a proxy is signed by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof, must be deposited at the Company's Principal Share Registrar in Singapore, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, Keppel Bay Tower #14-07, Singapore 098632 (for Shareholders registered in Singapore), or at the office of the Company's Branch Share Registrar in Hong Kong, Boardroom Share Registrars (HK) Limited, at Room 2103B, 21/F, 148 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong (for Shareholders registered in Hong Kong), as soon as possible and in any event not later than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting (or at any adjournment thereof).

3. If the Member is a corporation, the instrument appointing a proxy must be executed under seal or the hand of its duly authorised officer or attorney.

4. Completion and return of the proxy form will not preclude a Member from attending and voting in person at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof should he/she so wish, and in such event, the proxy form shall be deemed to be revoked.

5. The register of members of the Company will not be closed for the purpose of ascertaining the right of Shareholders to attend and vote at the EGM to be held on 28 September 2026 (Monday). In order to qualify for attending the Meeting, all transfers accompanied by the relevant share certificates and transfer forms must be lodged with the Company's Principal Share Registrar in Singapore, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, Keppel Bay Tower #14-07, Singapore 098632 (for Shareholders registered in Singapore), or at the office of the Company's Branch Share Registrar in Hong Kong, Boardroom Share Registrars (HK) Limited, at Room 2103B, 21/F, 148 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong (for Shareholders registered in Hong Kong) not later than 4:30 p.m. on 25 September 2026 (Friday). Any removal of Shares from the Company's Principal Share Registrar in Singapore to the Branch Share Registrar in Hong Kong for the purpose of attending the EGM shall be made not later than 4:30 p.m. on 18 September 2026 (Friday).

As at the date of this notice, the executive directors of the Company are Mr. Peng Yinan and Mr. Lau Fai Lawrence; the non-executive directors of the Company are Mr. Cui Wei, Mr. Tao Shunxiao and Mr. Zeng Guowei; and the independent non-executive directors of the Company are Mr. Qian Ziyan, Ms. Lin Ting and Mr. Chan Hon Chung Johnny.

* *For identification purposes only*