CHINA NUCLEAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION LIMITED
中國核能科技集團有限公司

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 611)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	For the six months ended 30 June		
	2026	2025	Change
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*%*
Revenue	**481,698**	533,102	(9.6)
Profit before income tax expense	**49,243**	112,529	(56.2)
Profit for the period	**31,361**	85,549	(63.3)
Basic earnings per share *(RMB cent per share)*	**1.74**	4.65	(62.6)

	30 June	31 December	
	2026	2025	Change
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*%*
Total assets	**11,130,325**	10,758,847	3.5
Net assets	**1,930,524**	1,893,349	2.0

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Review of Industry Development Status

The first half of 2026 marked a critical window at the outset of the country's 15th Five-Year Plan. China's new energy sector continued to demonstrate a development pattern characterized by the consolidation and expansion of scale, the optimization of structural systems, and the iterative improvement of mechanisms, achieving a series of landmark advancements in the green and low-carbon energy transition. As of the end of June 2026, the national renewable energy installed capacity reached 2.455 billion kW, accounting for 60.7% of national total installed capacity; the combined installed capacity of wind and photovoltaic power generation stood at 1.951 billion kW. In the first half of the year, the share of renewable energy generation in total electricity generation exceeded 41.2% for the first time, with combined wind and photovoltaic power generation reaching 1.25 trillion kWh. The share of coal power generation fell to a historic low of 49.7%, marking a structural inflection point in China's electricity supply structure. Looking ahead to a new phase of industry development, China's new energy sector has officially entered a critical period of high-quality development characterized by high-proportion grid connection, comprehensive deepening of electricity market reforms, and in-depth coordination among generation, grid, load, and storage. The core challenges in the industry have shifted significantly: from the previous singular focus on rapid expansion of installed capacity to multiple development tasks, including comprehensively enhancing the utilization of new energy consumption, establishing sustainable and profitable business models, and ensuring the safe and reliable operation of the new power system.

Review of Major Policies in Relation to China's Energy Industry

In the first half of 2026, China continued to implement the 2025 energy sector reform policies. Centering on the core directives of the "Proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Formulating the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development", it continued to refine the full-chain policy framework for the new power system, electricity marketization, renewable energy consumption, green electricity and green certificates, and the energy storage industry. This effort broke down key barriers to the comprehensive market entry of new energy, local consumption, and the realization of green value, thereby solidifying the top-level institutional framework for the industry's medium to long-term high-quality development. The timeline for the implementation of key policies is as follows:

In January, provinces and municipalities fully implemented the requirements of the "Notice on Completing the Signing and Performance of Medium and Long-Term Electricity Contracts in 2026" issued by the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration at the end of 2025. They launched the annual organization of medium and long-term electricity contracts, implemented differentiated electricity pricing rules for users directly accessing the market, and abolished the fixed time-of-use pricing control model. Detailed rules for energy storage participation in medium and long-term and spot power market transactions were successively implemented across provinces. During the same period, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration convened the National Energy Work Conference to deploy key tasks for the energy sector in 2026, clarifying the need to accelerate the construction of a new energy system and continue to expand the scale of the wind and photovoltaic new energy and new energy storage industries.

In February, the General Office of the State Council issued the "Implementation Opinions on Improving the National Unified Electricity Market System", which called for accelerating the implementation of inter-provincial spot trading, improving the electricity ancillary services market, and refining the national unified green certificate trading system, while steadily promoting the full participation of various new energy market entities in multi-tiered electricity market transactions. The document sets clear, quantifiable development targets, requiring (1) electricity spot markets to achieve basically normalized operation by 2027, (2) a unified national electricity market system to be essentially established by 2030, and (3) the proportion of electricity traded through market-based transactions to be increased to approximately 70% of total societal electricity consumption.

In March, the State Council issued the "Report on the Work of the Government 2026", proposing to prudently advance the implementation of the carbon peaking and carbon neutrality strategies, accelerate the development of a new power system, vigorously develop the new energy storage industry, and expand the market-based application scenarios for green electricity; continue to advance the construction of large-scale new energy base clusters in "desert, Gobi, and wilderness" areas; conduct in-depth pilot demonstrations of zero-carbon industrial parks and zero-carbon factories; establish a national special fund for low-carbon transition; and prioritize the cultivation of new green and low-carbon business models such as hydrogen energy and integrated wind-photovoltaic-storage systems.

In May, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration issued the "Notice on Relevant Matters Concerning the Orderly Promotion of Multi User Green Power Direct Connection Development", which, building on the 2025 direct connection policy for green electricity, further expanded implementation pathways for behind-the-meter electricity sales to multiple users, improved mechanisms for tracing and accounting for green electricity consumption, precisely matched the green electricity needs of industrial clusters, and assisted key enterprises in meeting carbon border adjustment mechanism ("CBAM") green traceability compliance requirements.

In June, multiple ministries and commissions intensively issued core policies in the energy sector, refining mandatory industry controls and medium to long-term development plans. Firstly, the National Development and Reform Commission, the National Energy Administration, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, and the Ministry of Transport jointly issued the "Implementation Measures for the Renewable Energy Consumption Minimum Proportion Target and the Renewable Energy Electricity Consumption Responsibility Weight System", establishing a mandatory assessment mechanism for renewable energy consumption. For the first time, the utilization of non-electric renewable energy was included in the assessment scope, and green certificates were officially upgraded from voluntary trading instruments to mandatory compliance accounting vehicles; Secondly, the National Energy Administration issued the "Action Plan for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction in the Energy Sector (2026-2028)", setting out interim development targets for 2028: the share of non-fossil energy consumption is to increase by an average of approximately 1 percentage point annually, and the share of coal-fired power generation capacity meeting energy efficiency standards is to be raised by 15 percentage points. The plan prioritized the development of integrated wind, photovoltaic, and storage projects, as well as projects that coordinate generation, grid, load, and storage, to comprehensively enhance the overall efficiency of new energy utilization. Thirdly, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration issued the "The 15th Five-Year Plan for the Construction of a New Energy System" and the "The 15th Five-Year Plan for Renewable Energy Development", setting out quantifiable medium to long-term development targets for 2026–2030: by 2030, the share of non-fossil energy consumption would rise to 25%, total installed capacity for wind and solar power would exceed 2.8 billion kW, new energy storage capacity would reach 300 million kW, total renewable energy consumption would amount to approximately 1.8 billion metric tons of standard coal, and annual electricity generation would reach 6 trillion kWh, charting a clear path for the industry's medium to long-term development.

Review of Development Status of the Photovoltaic Power Generation Industry

In the first half of 2026, the domestic photovoltaic industry maintained steady growth, with the installed capacity structure continuing to optimize, strong growth momentum in distributed photovoltaic, and the pace of industry technological iteration accelerating. At the same time, the industry still faced challenges such as varying regional consumption conditions and periodic oversupply along the industrial chain.

According to publicly available statistics from the National Energy Administration, in the first half of 2026, national new grid-connected photovoltaic installed capacity reached 71.77 million kW, of which 29.55 million kW came from centralized photovoltaic and 42.22 million kW from distributed photovoltaic. The growth in distributed photovoltaic capacity continued to outpace that of centralized photovoltaic, becoming the core driver of photovoltaic installed capacity expansion. As of the end of June 2026, national cumulative photovoltaic installed capacity reached 1.272 billion kW, representing a year-on-year increase of 15.8%. Centralized photovoltaic accounted for 696 million kW and distributed photovoltaic accounted for 576 million kW, with cumulative photovoltaic installed capacity now essentially on par with that of coal-fired installed capacity. In the first half of the year, national photovoltaic power generation amounted to 655.5 billion kWh, with a photovoltaic power generation utilization rate of 91.4%. Due to factors such as the concentrated commissioning of new energy projects in many regions and capacity constraints on cross-regional power transmission channels, the curtailment pressure of photovoltaic power has increased in some areas.

In terms of technological advancements, high-efficiency TOPCon and BC-series cell technologies have been widely adopted at scale, and demonstrations of perovskite tandem technology are progressing steadily. High-power, large-size modules have become the industry standard, and the industry path toward cost reduction and efficiency improvement is clear. Prices across the supply chain have shown signs of fluctuating recovery, with first-tier TOPCon module prices stabilizing in the range of RMB0.67–0.71/W during the first half of 2026. Due to the continuing efforts in curbing disordered competition in the industry, the process of natural selection in production capacity across the supply chain has accelerated. However, constrained by factors such as fluctuations in electricity prices from market-based electricity transactions and uneven regional consumption resources, the potential for improving returns on downstream photovoltaic project investments remained limited. The industry is gradually entering a new phase characterized by selective positioning and refined operations.

Review of Development Status of the Wind Power Generation Industry

In the first half of 2026, national wind power new installed capacity achieved steady growth, with onshore wind power serving as the main driver of market expansion, while offshore wind power advanced in an orderly manner and continued to unlock its development potential; the trend toward larger-scale and smarter wind power equipment continued to deepen. At the same time, due to regional differences in wind energy resources and constraints on the transmission capacity of interprovincial and inter-regional power transmission lines, the industry's wind power utilization hours exhibited regional divergence.

In the first half of 2026, 38.62 million kW of new wind power capacity were connected to the grid nationwide, of which 37.78 million kW were from onshore wind power and 840,000 kW were from offshore wind power. As of the end of June 2026, the national cumulative grid-connected wind power capacity reached 679 million kW, representing an increase of 18.5% year-over-year, with cumulative onshore wind power installed capacity accounting for 630 million kW and cumulative offshore wind power installed capacity accounting for 48.41 million kW. In the first half of the year, national wind power generation amounted to 598.4 billion kWh, with an average wind power utilization rate of 90.9%. The gap in wind power utilization efficiency between northern provinces with new energy bases and inland provinces in the central and eastern regions continued to widen.

Technological innovation in the industry continued to accelerate. The mainstream unit capacity for onshore wind turbines has increased to 6–8MW, while the mainstream models for nearshore and offshore wind turbines have evolved to 16–20MW. Demonstration and validation of deep-sea floating wind power technology were ongoing. Leveraging intelligent operation and maintenance and digital twin control systems, which are gradually being applied on a large scale, the availability of wind turbine units has remained at a high level. Bid prices for wind power equipment have stabilized and shown signs of recovery, and overall profitability expectations across the industry chain have marginally improved. In the long term, the large-scale development of deep-sea wind power and offshore wind power clusters would become the core growth drivers for the wind power industry over the medium to long term.

Review of Status of the Energy Storage Industry

In the first half of 2026, China's new energy storage industry maintained a pace of rapid expansion. As a key regulatory asset for promoting the consumption of new energy and supporting peak-shaving and supply security in the power grid, the market share of standalone energy storage continued to rise, with diverse technological approaches developing in parallel. Leveraging the deepening reforms of the electricity spot and ancillary services markets, diversified business models for energy storage are continuously being refined.

As of the end of June 2026, the national installed capacity of new energy storage systems in operation reached 153 million kW, representing a year-over-year increase of 61%. The average energy storage duration rose to 2.57 hours, representing a slight increase from the end of 2025, while the proportion of long-duration energy storage projects (4 hours or more) continued to climb, clearly indicating the industry's trend toward longer-duration storage. The application structure continued to optimize, with new standalone energy storage installed capacity accounting for 64% of the industry's total new capacity; the share of cumulative installed capacity has steadily increased, making it a key participant in the electricity market. Meanwhile, the new energy supporting energy storage and customer-side energy storage projects are advancing in tandem. In terms of technology structure, lithium-ion battery storage continued to dominate, maintaining a share of over 96% of installed capacity; demonstration projects for long-duration storage technologies, such as flow batteries, compressed air energy storage, and flywheel storage, continued to be implemented, and commercial pilot programs for long-duration storage were proceeding in an orderly manner. On the investment front, domestic investment in the new energy storage sector in the first half of 2026 grew by 74.3% year-over-year, with industry investment momentum remaining strong.

In terms of operational efficiency, the performance of energy storage systems continued to improve. In the first half of 2026, the national average annual equivalent utilization hours for new energy storage reached 1,088 hours, representing an increase of 172 hours year-over-year; application scenarios showed pronounced differentiation, with standalone energy storage systems—supported by market-based electricity trading mechanism—continuing to improve, resulting in overall utilization benefits significantly superior to those of mandatory renewable energy storage projects. Equipment and technology in the industry continued to advance, with string-based architectures and liquid-cooling temperature control solutions seeing widespread adoption. In the first half of the year, the penetration rate of liquid-cooling systems in newly started large-scale energy storage projects exceeded 92%, effectively balancing battery temperature differences, reducing degradation rates, and improving the system's overall availability coefficient. The large-scale application of high-capacity cells of 587Ah and above has driven the continuous expansion of individual energy storage station capacities. Meanwhile, the demonstration and application of grid-forming energy storage control technologies continued to advance, enabling adaptation to new power systems with high proportions of new energy and helping to enhance the stability and support capacity of grids with high new energy penetration. The commercialization of new long-duration energy storage technologies, such as sodium-ion energy storage, is accelerating, with multiple 100-megawatt-class sodium-ion energy storage projects achieving grid connection and entering operation.

In terms of costs and benefits, following a sustained downward cycle, prices across the energy storage industry chain stabilized and rebounded in the first half of 2026. The average winning bid price for 2-hour lithium iron phosphate energy storage systems was approximately RMB0.602/Wh, while the average market price for energy storage cells remained within the range of RMB0.36–0.40/Wh. The widespread adoption of liquid-cooled energy storage systems has improved the full-lifecycle degradation characteristics of batteries, helping to continuously reduce the levelized cost of electricity. With the implementation of capacity compensation mechanisms in many regions, along with the expansion of revenue channels such as spot market arbitrage and ancillary services, the revenue sources for energy storage projects are gradually becoming more diversified. However, due to differences in regional power market trading rules and fluctuations in electricity prices, the business model that relies solely on arbitrage between peak and off-peak price differentials remained highly uncertain, and the return on investment for energy storage projects exhibited significant regional divergence.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The first half of 2026 marked a critical window at the outset of the country's 15th Five-Year Plan. The domestic macroeconomy remained generally stable with improvements in quality; the pace of cultivating new and high-quality productive forces continued to accelerate; and investment momentum in green and low-carbon industries continued to be unleashed, laying a solid macroeconomic foundation for the steady expansion, transformation, and upgrading of the new energy sector. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, China's gross domestic product reached RMB69.57 trillion in the first half of 2026, representing a year-over-year increase of 4.7%. The overall employment situation remained stable, and green and low-carbon industries emerged as the core growth sector and a key new engine driving the national economic growth.

In terms of industry trends, the installed capacity of domestic wind and photovoltaic new power has continued to rise steadily, further solidifying the strategic position of new energy as the primary power source. The share of coal-fired power generation has historically fallen below 50%, marking a milestone breakthrough in the low-carbon transition of China's power energy structure. At the same time, structural and systemic development challenges in the industry have gradually come to the fore. Regional disparities in electricity supply and demand have intensified; the construction of transmission lines from regions rich in new energy has lagged behind the pace of project commissioning, and pressure to consume new energy in certain areas has continued to mount. With the full implementation of power market reforms, new energy projects have fully participated in spot and medium to long-term market-based transactions. The frequency and magnitude of electricity price fluctuations have increased significantly, leading to a marked rise in uncertainty regarding industry project investment returns. Consequently, the industry's development has shifted from rapid scale expansion to a new phase focused on improving quality, enhancing efficiency, and ensuring sound operations.

At the policy level, a series of major reform policies for the new energy sector announced in 2025 were fully implemented and took effect in 2026, with core systems—including standardized management of distributed photovoltaic, the development of spot electricity markets, and supporting regulations for new energy consumption—being rolled out comprehensively. At the same time, a series of supporting policies—including direct connection of green power to multiple users, mandatory performance assessments for renewable energy consumption, and the development of a unified national electricity market system—were introduced in rapid succession and refined through iterative updates, driving the continued deepening of the new energy industry's market-oriented, standardized, and institutionalized development. On the one hand, this series of policy changes has opened up development space for new business models—such as market-based green power trading, coordinated operation of generation, grid, load, and storage, and integrated development of wind, photovoltaic, and storage—thereby unlocking entirely new growth opportunities for the industry. On the other hand, it has also set higher standards and stricter requirements for new energy projects in terms of resource selection, consumption capacity assessment, market-based trading analysis, and full-cycle refined operational capabilities.

Based on the aforementioned macroeconomic environment, industry landscape, and policy direction, China Nuclear Energy Technology Corporation Limited (the "**Company**", together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") has accurately identified the core trends in the construction of the new power systems and the reform of the power market, and has proactively optimized its overall business layout and operational development strategies. In response to the new industry landscape characterized by the full-scale market entry of new energy, increased electricity price volatility, and significant regional disparities in consumption, the Company has designated new energy storage as its core strategic development focus for 2026. By prioritizing investments in standalone energy storage and high-quality integrated wind-photovoltaic-storage projects to hedge against market-based operational risks, it effectively boosted the comprehensive returns of projects, and enhanced the cyclical resilience of its assets. In the development of its core wind and photovoltaic businesses, the Company prioritized high-proportion self-generation-for-self-consumption distributed photovoltaic projects and decentralized wind power projects with local consumption, thereby avoiding operational risks associated with cross-regional transmission constraints and insufficient regional consumption capacity, and continuously ensuring the sound operation of existing assets and stable returns on incremental assets.

At the operational management level, the Group continued to deepen the refined management of new energy power plants throughout their entire lifecycle, continuously optimized power generation dispatch strategies and market-based trading plans, and actively participated in diverse market activities such as green power and green certificate trading, as well as electricity ancillary services. By implementing multiple measures to reduce costs, improve quality, and enhance efficiency—through comprehensive initiatives including strategic layout optimization, selective project development, lean operational upgrades, and diversified market participation—the Group continued to consolidate its core competitive advantages, steadily driving the high-quality, sustainable, and stable development of the Group's new energy business.

In the first half of 2026, the Group seized the opportunity presented by the initial phase of the "15th Five-Year Plan" for the new energy industry's transformation. Leveraging the synergistic capabilities of the core industries of the Company's shareholders (the "**Shareholders**"), the Group continued to drive dual breakthroughs in both external resource expansion and internal efficiency improvements. Overall operational quality and efficiency remained robust, and the business portfolio continued to be optimized. During the reporting period, the Group continued to refine its nationwide new energy project layout, consolidating its core businesses in energy storage, wind, and photovoltaic power; deeply tapped into the Shareholders' resources to cultivate emerging growth points in energy-saving retrofits; steadily launched pilot projects for overseas photovoltaic-storage operations; and gradually established a high-quality development framework characterized by multi-sector synergy and internal-external integration.

Project expansion continued to yield results, with significant growth in the core energy storage, wind, and photovoltaic businesses. The energy storage business achieved breakthroughs in both mergers and acquisitions-driven expansion and independent development, steadily increasing its asset scale. During the reporting period, the Group successfully completed the equity acquisition of the Ningxia Tianping 200MW/400MWh energy storage project, securing high-quality existing assets; simultaneously, it maintained a regular pipeline of high-quality projects across 10 provinces nationwide, tracking and advancing a total of 12 energy storage projects with a combined reserve capacity of 2.8GW/6.5GWh. Among these, the Shanxi Shanyin 200MW/400MWh energy storage project and the Jilin Qian'an 200MW/400MWh energy storage project successfully obtained construction quotas, while the Ulanqab Siziwang 200MW/800MWh energy storage project was successfully included in the local government's preferred list. The wind and photovoltaic businesses have steadily progressed and been implemented, with projects across diverse regions continuing to achieve phased breakthroughs. Construction has commenced on the Yunnan Boshang Phase II 160MW photovoltaic project and the Nanjing Zhongxing 4.1MW distributed photovoltaic project. The Guangxi Binyang 50MW distributed wind power project has successfully obtained construction quotas; and multiple distributed wind power projects—including the Guizhou Wengan 200MW project; the Yunnan Yunping 81MW project; and the Yunnan Longling 136MW project—are progressing in an orderly manner, with substantial progress made in preliminary works.

By deepening synergies with Shareholders, the Group has achieved steady breakthroughs in emerging businesses and overseas expansion. Leveraging Shareholders' extensive resources in industrial parks and commercial complexes, the Group continued to expand its distributed photovoltaic and energy-saving retrofit businesses. In the distributed photovoltaic sector, strategic cooperation with Blogis Holding Co., Ltd. ("**Blogis Holding**") and China Merchants Shekou Industrial Zone Holdings Company Limited ("**China Merchants Shekou**") has been further deepened. In the first half of 2026, a total of 4 projects were connected to the grid and put into operation, 4 projects are under construction, and an EMC cooperation agreement was signed for 1 project, demonstrating significant results in the implementation of large-scale projects. In the energy-saving retrofit business, the Group continued to focus on China Merchants Shekou's commercial complexes. The Maqun Garden City energy-saving retrofit project was successfully completed and put into operation, entering a stable energy-saving revenue-sharing cycle; preparations for the Kunshan Garden City project are underway, while 10 projects—including Yanziji Garden City and Xuanwu Garden City—are proceeding in an orderly manner with design planning and EMC agreement negotiations, further strengthening the Group's project pipeline. Overseas operations got off to a steady start. The Sri Lanka Hambantota Port photovoltaic-storage hybrid project is progressing in an orderly manner, with the establishment of the project company already underway, laying a preliminary foundation for the Group's international expansion.

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, revenue decreased by approximately 9.6% year-on-year to RMB481,698,000 (2025: RMB533,102,000); earnings attributable to equity owners of the Group amounted to RMB32,152,000 (2025: RMB86,122,000), representing a decrease of approximately 62.7% over the same period of last year. The basic earnings per share was RMB1.74 cents, indicating a decrease of RMB2.91 cents or approximately 62.6% from RMB4.65 cents in the same period of last year.

Power Generation Business

As of 30 June 2026, the Group had a total of 156 power plants in operation and maintenance, including 138 wind and photovoltaic power plants with a total operating capacity of 2,128MW (in terms of actual installed generating capacity) and 18 energy storage power plants with an operating capacity of 1,596MWh. The wind and photovoltaic power generation was 1.12 billion kWh. Among which, the cumulative power generation of photovoltaic power stations was 860 million kWh and the cumulative power generation of wind power stations was 260 million kWh. However, the growth of electricity generation slowed down due to regional power rationing. At the same time, the Group generated revenue of RMB675,000 from green certificate trading, RMB31.39 million from capacity leasing, RMB9.88 million from frequency regulation, and RMB1.04 million from managed operations and maintenance services, further optimizing its revenue structure through market-based transactions.

During the reporting period, the Group continued to deepen the development of its intelligent operation and maintenance ("**O&M**") system, comprehensively standardized O&M operational rules and management processes at power stations, routinely conducted inspections for equipment safety hazards and implemented targeted rectification measures, and steadily improved the standardization, normalization, and institutionalization of O&M management for new energy power stations. The Group thoroughly implemented an intelligent O&M management model, routinely utilizing intelligent equipment such as video surveillance, infrared alarms, and drone inspections to build a round-the-clock, comprehensive, and multi-dimensional equipment monitoring system. This model enabled precise control over equipment operating conditions and timely resolution of operational risks, effectively ensuring the safe, stable, and efficient operation of power generation equipment in all stations. In the first half of 2026, the Group's power plant equipment achieved a comprehensive availability rate of 99.7%, exceeding the industry standard by 0.7 percentage points, with equipment O&M quality ranking among the best in the industry.

In terms of digital empowerment, the Group continued to ramp up efforts to build its self-developed digital platform. Its independently developed intelligent O&M system has officially launched and is now in use; it is fully adaptable to multiple business scenarios—including photovoltaic, wind power, energy storage, and carbon management—enabling the centralized collection of site O&M data, closed-loop online O&M processes, and intelligent analysis of equipment status. At the same time, the Group's self-developed intelligent power trading platform has entered the testing and iteration phase, featuring core functions such as multi-site data integration, intelligent submission of market-based transactions, dynamic analysis of electricity price trends, and intelligent optimization of trading strategies. Through the digital empowerment provided by both the O&M and trading platforms, the Group has comprehensively enhanced the efficiency, precision, and intelligence of new energy asset operations and market-based trading, further solidifying its core competitive barriers in digitalization and intelligent operations.

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, this segment recorded a decrease in revenue of approximately 4.0% as compared to the same period of last year, contributing RMB473,656,000 (2025: RMB493,208,000) to the revenue of the Group, and a decrease in segment profit (before deducting tax and finance cost) of approximately 27.5% to RMB173,660,000 (2025: RMB239,590,000). Although newly grid-connected wind, photovoltaic, and energy storage installations contributed to an increase in power generation during the current period, overall revenue from the power generation business decreased compared to the same period last year due to regional consumption and curtailment factors.

EPC and Consultancy and General Construction Business

During the reporting period, the Group successfully completed the strategic structural transformation of its engineering, procurement and construction ("**EPC**") and general construction business. To continuously optimize profit quality, reduce tied-up capital, and focus on its core business, the Group proactively scaled back and exited low-margin but high-capital-intensive external municipal EPC projects and would no longer undertake new external municipal engineering projects. At the same time, the Group comprehensively restructured its new energy EPC business into an internal support and empowerment model, dedicated exclusively to the construction of the Group's own wind, photovoltaic, and energy storage projects. The related internal support revenue was offset in the consolidated statements, resulting in a significant year-over-year decline in this segment's external revenue. This change is the strategic outcome of the Group's proactive efforts to optimize its business structure and does not reflect pressure on its operational fundamentals.

Leveraging its long-standing capabilities in new energy engineering construction, quality control, and full-cycle project management, the Group has advanced the construction of key internal projects to a high standard, successfully delivering a number of benchmark projects such as the Blogis Holding rooftop photovoltaic project and the Linxiang Phase II energy storage project. During the reporting period, the acceptance rate for all projects under construction reached 100%, with zero safety incidents and zero quality incidents throughout the entire process, thereby establishing a robust engineering support system to ensure the smooth grid connection, stable operation, and efficient quality improvement of the Group's own new energy assets.

As of the end of June 2026, the Group had fully completed the transformation and upgrade of its traditional, extensive model for undertaking external engineering projects, achieving a fundamental shift in its EPC business from generating external revenue to empowering internal operations. Going forward, the Group will prudently expand its general external EPC engineering business while continuing to transform mature engineering technologies, quality control standards, and project management systems into core supporting capabilities. It will focus primarily on high-value-added businesses such as new energy technological upgrades, energy-saving retrofits, and intelligent operation and maintenance, thereby comprehensively empowering its core business of new energy investment and operations. This approach will continuously optimize the business structure and overall profitability, driving a steady improvement in the Group's overall operational quality and efficiency.

Financing Business

In the first half of 2026, revenue from the Group's financial leasing business segment continued to contract, primarily due to intensified competition in the new energy financial leasing sector, a scarcity of high-quality projects in the market, a general decline in the industry's return on assets, and a continuous narrowing of interest rate spreads. In line with the Group's overall strategic transformation and upgrading plan, the Company proactively adjusted the development direction of its financial business, prudently scaled back low-quality, low-yield external lending operations, and steadily reduced the scale of non-core financial segments to achieve a rational optimization of business scale. These measures resulted from the Company's proactive strategic adjustments and do not reflect pressure on its underlying operating fundamentals.

During the reporting period, the Group's financial leasing business anchored itself in its supporting role for the core new energy business, focused on the refined management of existing assets, strictly controlled new external lending, continuously optimized capital structure and asset quality, made every effort to reduce the Group's overall financial leverage, and deeply empowered the development of the core business.

As of the first half of 2026, the Group's financial leasing business had completed its strategic restructuring and had fully transformed into a "financial segment that supports and empowers the core business". Moving forward, the business will concentrate on three core areas: prudent risk management, optimization of existing assets, and industrial empowerment. It will strictly control the scale of new external financing, continue to reduce overall financial leverage, and mitigate operational risks. By concentrating high-quality financial resources on high-value-added core sectors such as new energy investment and operations, new energy storage, and energy-saving retrofits, the Group will continuously enhance the synergy of industrial finance, thereby supporting the high-quality and steady development of its core business.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

In the second half of 2026 and over the medium to long term, as the national "15th Five-Year Plan" is fully and deeply implemented, the construction of China's new power system will enter a critical phase of implementation, and the green and low-carbon energy transition will move from a period of rapid, large-scale adoption to a new development cycle focused on improving system quality and enhancing operational efficiency. The underlying logic of the industry's development is undergoing a fundamental reshaping: policy orientation is shifting from incremental support to the restructuring of market-based regulatory frameworks; power operation is transitioning from a planned consumption model to a fully market-based trading mechanism; and industry competition is evolving from a focus on individual equipment costs to multidimensional competition centered on full-lifecycle operational value and comprehensive service capabilities. Overall, the certainty of long-term growth and the fundamental development prospects of the new energy sector remain unchanged; however, structural, regional, and business model diversification will become the norm for the industry, which has officially entered a new phase of high-quality development driven by "optimal resources, optimal mechanisms, and optimal operations".

At the policy level, domestic power market reform has entered a critical phase of finalization and implementation, with the rules for a unified national power market system gradually being integrated and put into effect. Three core mechanisms—the routine operation of the electricity spot market, mandatory compliance management for green certificates, and rigid performance assessments for renewable energy consumption—have established the foundational institutional framework for the operation and development of new energy projects. At the same time, mechanisms such as direct connection of green electricity to multiple users, behind-the-meter power sales, and the coordinated operation of generation, grid, load, and storage are being continuously refined, effectively addressing bottlenecks in new energy consumption and alleviating regional transmission constraints. Supporting policies for the energy storage industry are continuously being updated and optimized. Mechanisms such as capacity compensation, expansion of the ancillary services market, and market access for standalone energy storage systems are being steadily improved, providing a solid institutional foundation for realizing the diversified value of energy storage assets. At the same time, differences in regional trading rules, fluctuations in market-based electricity prices, and dynamic adjustments to industry policies are placing higher demands on new energy companies' capabilities for refined management, market-based risk hedging, and compliant operations.

At the industrial level, the industry's growth logic has shifted comprehensively from a focus on expanding standalone installed capacity to high-quality growth driven by the synergy among generation, grid, load, and energy storage, as well as improvements in system efficiency. Large-scale onshore power bases, distributed new energy, and offshore wind power have formed a multidimensional and multi-tiered industrial growth landscape. The high proportion of new energy connected to the grid is driving the simultaneous upgrading and coordinated adaptation of supporting energy storage systems, grid transmission channels, and load-side regulation resources. Technological innovation in the industry continues to accelerate. Cutting-edge technologies—such as high-efficiency photovoltaic cells, large-scale intelligent wind power equipment, deep-sea wind power, and long-duration energy storage—are being continuously implemented and cost-reduced, further solidifying the profit foundation for grid-parity operations of new energy. At the same time, structural challenges within the industry still objectively exist at this stage. Issues such as insufficient cross-regional grid interconnections, consumption pressures in certain areas, structural overcapacity in manufacturing, and tightening availability of core project development resources continue to drive the industry's process of natural selection. Leading enterprises with high-quality project resources, end-to-end refined operations, and mature market-based trading capabilities will see their competitive barriers and industry advantages continue to expand.

Looking ahead, the Group will thoroughly grasp new trends in industry transformation and the evolving logic of industrial development. Adhering to the core business principles of "prudent investment, lean operations, and innovation-driven empowerment", we will continue to optimize the layout of our projects nationwide. We will focus on high-quality regions with well-developed policy frameworks, favorable consumption conditions, and mature market-based trading mechanisms, selectively reserving and implementing high-quality wind, photovoltaic, and storage projects. Leveraging our self-developed intelligent O&M system and digital power trading platform, we will continuously enhance our market-oriented operational capabilities and risk management standards, deeply tap into the comprehensive value of integrated wind-photovoltaic-storage solutions and the synergistic coordination among generation, grid, load, and storage, thereby boosting overall project returns. At the same time, we will steadily expand into emerging business segments such as energy-saving retrofits and overseas integrated photovoltaic-storage projects to diversify our industrial portfolio and smooth out industry cycle fluctuations. The Group will continue to refine its end-to-end risk control system—covering pre-investment assessment, in-process management, and post-investment lean operations—to promote the coordinated development of scale expansion, quality improvement, and efficiency gains. We will consistently consolidate our core competitive advantages to ensure the long-term, stable, and high-quality development of the Group's new energy business.

Wind and Photovoltaic Business: Optimizing Structural Layout, Deepening Value Extraction from Existing Assets, and Achieving Quality and Efficiency Improvements

In 2026, China's wind and photovoltaic power industries will move beyond the cycle of rapid expansion and fully enter a new phase characterized by structural optimization, quality enhancement of existing assets, and lean operations. The industry's growth logic will shift from a single focus on "total volume expansion" to a dual-engine drive of "structural dividends + operational dividends". According to industry forecasts, new domestic photovoltaic installations in 2026 are projected to reach 190–230GW, while new wind power installations are expected to reach 120–140GW. As the industry's overall growth rate moderates, high-quality, scarce projects with favorable consumption conditions will continue to demonstrate superior stability of returns and risk resilience.

In the photovoltaic sector, a differentiated development pattern is gradually taking shape, characterized by "decentralized quality improvement in the east, efficiency enhancement of western bases". On the technological front, high-efficiency N-type modules are fully replacing traditional, low-efficiency capacity; large-size, high-power modules have become the mainstream configuration for new projects; and the integration of photovoltaic and storage, along with intelligent operations and maintenance, are gradually becoming standard features for projects. Cutting-edge technologies such as perovskite tandem modules continue to undergo demonstration and iteration, accumulating technical potential for long-term cost reduction and efficiency gains in the industry. At the market level, fluctuations in market-based electricity prices, varying regional consumption conditions, and overcapacity along the industrial chain have raised the bar for project selection, posing widespread challenges for the industry. The Group's photovoltaic business will move away from an extensive, scale-driven expansion model and instead focus on distributed photovoltaic projects with high self-consumption rates and large-scale photovoltaic base projects with sufficient consumption guarantees. By leveraging Shareholders' industrial scenario resources, we will continue to develop rooftop photovoltaic projects. Through the scientific deployment of energy storage, the realization of value-added returns from green electricity and green certificates, and the optimization of smart power generation dispatch strategies, we will continuously enhance the profitability resilience and volatility resistance of both existing and incremental projects.

The growth focus of the wind power industry is gradually shifting toward offshore wind power and onshore distributed wind power projects with excellent resource conditions. The industrialization and large-scale development of deep-sea wind power continue to accelerate, with the widespread adoption of large-megawatt turbines, grid-forming wind turbines, and intelligent operation and maintenance systems, leading to continuous improvements in turbine generation efficiency and grid compatibility. Current industry development is primarily constrained by factors such as tighter approvals for marine and land use, limited resources for cross-regional transmission corridors, and fluctuations in revenue from market-based transactions. The Group's wind power business adheres to a strategy of selective deployment and prudent development, prioritizing the advancement of distributed wind power projects with local consumption conditions and favorable grid connection conditions, while systematically securing high-quality offshore wind power resources. By leveraging integrated wind-photovoltaic-storage solutions, refined full-lifecycle operation and maintenance, and dynamic market-based trading strategies, the Group is consolidating the revenue base of its wind power assets and driving the sustainable, high-quality development of its wind power business.

Energy Storage Business: Focusing on Market-Driven Essential Demand, Advancing Lean Deployment, and Building a Core Growth Segment

In 2026, China's new energy storage industry continues its robust growth momentum. As a core, essential asset for the new power system—enabling peak shaving and frequency regulation, smoothing out fluctuations in new energy output, and ensuring the safe and stable operation of the power grid—the industry has officially entered a golden era of high-quality development characterized by market-driven profitability, large-scale deployment, and technological upgrades. According to the mid-year forecast of China Energy Storage Alliance (CNESA), new domestic new energy storage installations in 2026 are projected to reach 75–82GW, with the industry's growth rate remaining above 60%, making it the core segment with the most outstanding growth potential within the new energy sector.

In terms of market structure, the industry landscape continues to optimize and reshape. Standalone energy storage, leveraging the advantages of diversified market-based revenue streams, has become the main driver of industry installations. Rigid demands in the market such as supporting facilities for large-scale new energy bases, grid peak-shaving and supply assurance, and spot power trading are driving continued expansion in scale. User-side energy storage is accelerating its penetration in scenarios such as energy conservation and carbon reduction in the commercial and industrial sectors, demand control, and arbitrage of peak-valley price differentials, with its scope of application continuing to broaden. Energy storage systems supporting new energy are gradually transitioning from short-term grid integration to long-duration coordinated operation, resulting in a significant improvement in the overall project quality and operational efficiency of the industry. In terms of regional distribution, energy storage resources continue to concentrate in provinces with well-developed electricity market mechanisms, sufficient price flexibility, and favorable conditions for new energy consumption, further highlighting the industry's development trend toward regional differentiation and the survival of the fittest.

On the technology front, a positive development pattern has emerged, characterized by "cost reduction and efficiency gains in mainstream technologies, commercial breakthroughs in long-duration technologies, and comprehensive empowerment through smart technologies". High-capacity battery cells and fully liquid-cooled thermal management systems have become the mainstream configuration for large-scale energy storage projects, effectively enhancing the safety, cycle life, and operational efficiency of energy storage systems while driving a steady decline in unit construction costs. The industry's trend toward long-duration storage is clear, with the proportion of energy storage projects with long durations of 4 hours or more continuing to rise. Long-duration energy storage technologies such as flow batteries and compressed air are gradually achieving large-scale commercial deployment, effectively addressing the challenges of consuming new energy across time periods and seasons. At the same time, the large-scale application of grid-forming energy storage control technologies, AI-powered intelligent energy management systems, and digital power trading platforms has broken away from the traditional, single-dimensional peak-valley arbitrage model for energy storage. This fully unleashes the diverse value of grid support, power regulation, and dynamic load matching, comprehensively activating the overall efficiency of energy storage assets.

In terms of revenue models, with the routine implementation of the national capacity compensation mechanism, the energy storage industry has completely moved beyond the single peak-valley arbitrage revenue model. It has established a multidimensional and robust revenue system comprising "minimum guaranteed capacity revenue + additional income from spot trading + efficiency gains from ancillary services", significantly enhancing the certainty of project returns on investment. At the same time, new business models—such as the integration of generation, grid, load, and storage, the aggregated operation of virtual power plants, and green power linkage trading—are emerging rapidly, continuously expanding the value boundaries of energy storage assets and further solidifying the industry's medium to long-term profit foundation.

Amid the industry's rapid development, structural challenges persist, including variations in regional policy details, price fluctuations along the industrial chain, tightening grid connection resources, and continuously upgraded safety and compliance standards. In light of these new industry dynamics, the Group's energy storage business adheres to the principle of lean, value-driven, and high-quality developments. It focuses on strategically deploying standalone energy storage and integrated wind-photovoltaic-storage core projects in high-quality regions, while selectively advancing the implementation of long-duration energy storage demonstration projects. Leveraging the digital power trading platform, the Group continuously optimizes charging and discharging scheduling and market-based trading strategies to precisely capture incremental returns from spot price fluctuations and ancillary service price differences. It strictly implements the standards for project investment assessment, safety management, and compliant operations, while continuously refining the energy storage full-lifecycle operational management system. This drives the energy storage business' transition from scale-driven expansion to value-driven growth, striving to establish it as the Group's core growth engine for the medium to long term.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Group's consolidated revenue decreased by approximately 9.6% from RMB533,102,000 for the six months ended 30 June 2025 to RMB481,698,000 for the six months ended 30 June 2026. The decrease in revenue was mainly attributable to the reduced earnings from the EPC and consultancy and general construction segment for the six months ended 30 June 2026. Profit attributable to owners of the Company amounted to RMB32,152,000 (30 June 2025: RMB86,122,000) which represented a decrease of approximately 62.7% when compared with that of the same period last year. Basic earnings per share for the period was RMB1.74 cents, representing a decrease of approximately 62.6% when compared with RMB4.65 cents for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

REVENUE

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group's revenue was RMB481,698,000 (2025: RMB533,102,000), representing a decrease of approximately 9.6% as compared to that of the same period last year.

Composition of revenue for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and 2025 is shown in the following table:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)		Change
	RMB'000	***%***	*RMB'000*	*%*	*%*
Power generation	**473,656**	**98.3**	493,208	92.5	(4.0)
EPC and consultancy and general construction	**2,190**	**0.5**	32,422	6.1	(93.2)
Financing	**5,852**	**1.2**	7,472	1.4	(21.7)
Total	**481,698**	**100.0**	533,102	100.0	(9.6)

Revenue from the power generation segment decreased by approximately 4.0% to RMB473,656,000 (30 June 2025: RMB493,208,000). Although the installed capacity of self-owned solar power plants increased, regional power consumption and curtailment factors offset the growth in power generation resulting from the new installations, causing segment revenue to decline year-over-year.

EPC and consultancy and general construction segment of the Group contributed RMB2,190,000 to the revenue for the six months ended 30 June 2026, representing a decrease of approximately 93.2% as compared with the same period last year (30 June 2025: RMB32,422,000). The significant decline in external revenue was primarily due to the Group's strategic realignment, which involved proactively withdrawing from low-quality, advance-payment-based external EPC projects and shifting its business focus to serving the construction of the Group's own internal projects.

Revenue from financing segment recorded a decrease of approximately 21.7% to RMB5,852,000 (30 June 2025: RMB7,472,000). The decline in revenue was primarily due to the Group's proactive decision to scale back external financing investment and optimize its overall risk level.

PROFIT

Profit of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2026 amounted to RMB31,361,000 (30 June 2025: RMB85,549,000), representing a decrease of approximately 63.3% compared to that for the six months ended 30 June 2025. The decrease in profit was mainly due to a significant contraction in EPC's external business scale, coupled with a slowdown in power generation growth caused by regional power rationing, which impacted operating performance. As at 30 June 2026, the Group has a total of 156 power stations under operation and maintenance, including 138 wind and photovoltaic power plants with an operating capacity of 2,128MW (in terms of actual installed generating capacity) and 18 energy storage power plants with an operating capacity of 1,596MWh. In the first half of 2026, the Group's wind and photovoltaic power generation reached 1.12 billion kWh. Due to regional power rationing, the growth rate of power generation has slowed down. The net profit margin of the Group decreased to 6.5% (30 June 2025: 16.0%). Net profit margin of the Group varied in different segments depending on its business nature. For the current review period, profit attributable to owners of the Company decreased by approximately 62.7% to RMB32,152,000 (30 June 2025: RMB86,122,000), while the basic earnings per share was RMB1.74 cents (30 June 2025: RMB4.65 cents).

OTHER INCOME, GAINS AND LOSSES (NET)

Other income, gains and losses (net) for the six months ended 30 June 2026 of RMB7,057,000 (30 June 2025: RMB183,000) was mainly derived from negative goodwill, interest income, sundry income and exchange losses. The increase was mainly due to the negative goodwill resulted from business acquisition of Ningxia Tianping Boguang New Energy Co., Ltd. as disclosed in note 17 to the Interim Financial Statements and exchange losses during the current period.

COST OF SALES

The Group's cost of sales increased by approximately 5.3% to RMB294,840,000 during the first half of 2026 from RMB279,895,000 comparing with the first half of 2025. The increase was mainly driven by increase in depreciation resulting from property, plant and equipment acquired through business combination as disclosed in note 17 to the Interim Financial Statements and addition in new power plants in the power generation segment.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses mainly included staff costs, depreciation, bank charges, professional fees, administrative expenses, research and development fees etc. The Group's administrative expenses increased by approximately 1.5% to RMB44,134,000 (30 June 2025: RMB43,494,000) as compared to that of the same period last year.

FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs for the interim period decreased by approximately 1.6% to RMB96,464,000 (30 June 2025: RMB98,013,000) as compared to that of the same period last year.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, income tax expense of the Group decreased by approximately 33.7% to RMB17,882,000 (30 June 2025: RMB26,980,000).

FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2026, the total assets of the Group were RMB11,130,325,000 (31 December 2025: RMB10,758,847,000), representing an increase of approximately 3.5%. Current assets decreased by approximately 5.4% to RMB3,128,803,000 (31 December 2025: RMB3,308,892,000) and non-current assets increased by approximately 7.4% to RMB8,001,522,000 (31 December 2025: RMB7,449,955,000).

The total liabilities as at 30 June 2026 were RMB9,199,801,000 (31 December 2025: RMB8,865,498,000), representing an increase of approximately 3.8% as compared to that of 31 December 2025. Current liabilities as at 30 June 2026 were RMB3,562,700,000 (31 December 2025: RMB3,349,755,000), representing an increase of approximately 6.4% as compared to that of 31 December 2025, which was mainly due to the increase in short-term bank and other borrowings. Non-current liabilities were RMB5,637,101,000 (31 December 2025: RMB5,515,743,000), representing an increase of approximately 2.2% as compared to that of 31 December 2025, which was mainly due to the increase in long-term bank and other borrowings.

The total equity attributable to owners of the Company as at 30 June 2026 was RMB1,903,661,000 (31 December 2025: RMB1,865,695,000), representing an increase of approximately 2.0% as compared to that of 31 December 2025.

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND GEARING

As at 30 June 2026, net current liabilities of the Group were RMB433,897,000 (31 December 2025: RMB40,863,000). Besides, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of RMB903,527,000 (31 December 2025: RMB797,960,000), of which approximately 6.1% was in Hong Kong dollars, 93.0% was in RMB and 0.9% was in United States dollars (31 December 2025: approximately 0.5% was in Hong Kong dollars, 98.5% was in RMB and 1.0% was in United States dollars).

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had outstanding bank and other borrowings of RMB7,857,340,000 (31 December 2025: RMB7,392,224,000), of which all were in RMB (31 December 2025: all were in RMB). All of the Group's borrowings as at 30 June 2026 were arranged on floating-rate basis with effective interest rates ranged from 2.1% to 3.7% per annum (31 December 2025: ranged from 1.5% to 4.9% per annum). Under Hong Kong Accounting Standards, the Group separated and classified the bank and other borrowings as current and non-current liabilities in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 in accordance with the settlement terms. Included in the total bank and other borrowings as at 30 June 2026, RMB2,652,756,000 (31 December 2025: RMB2,271,200,000) was loans repayable within one year and the remaining balance of RMB5,204,584,000 (31 December 2025: RMB5,121,024,000)was repayable beyond one year.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's gearing ratio was 4.30 (31 December 2025: 4.12), which was calculated on the basis of total debt over total equity of the Company. Total debt comprises loans included in bank and other borrowings and lease liabilities.

The Group's debt to asset ratio was 0.83 (31 December 2025: 0.82), which was calculated on the basis of total liabilities over total assets of the Group.

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 30 June 2026, bank deposits amounting to RMB1,056,000 (31 December 2025:RMB84,918,000) of the Group have been pledged to secure general banking facilities and deposits amounting to RMB102,672,000 (31 December 2025: RMB58,522,000) have been pledged for certain pending lawsuits. As at 30 June 2026, the Group has pledged its finance lease receivables amounting to RMB58,022,000 (31 December 2025: RMB60,873,000), trade and bills receivables approximately amounting to RMB460,979,000 (31 December 2025: RMB435,103,000) and power plants amounting to RMB1,917,023,000 (31 December 2025: RMB1,959,491,000) to secure the bank and other borrowings of the Group.

Save as disclosed above, the Group had no other pledges on its assets as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: Nil).

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Group generally finances its operations with internally generated resources, bank and other borrowings and capital raising activities. The liquidity and financing requirements of the Group are reviewed regularly.

As the Group's bank balances and cash are mainly denominated in RMB and Hong Kong dollars, the directors of the Company ("**Directors**") considered the Group was exposed to limited exchange risk. During the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group did not use any financial instruments for hedging purpose and the Group did not have any hedging instruments outstanding as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: Nil).

The Group will monitor closely the exchange rate risk arising from the Group's existing operations and any new investments in future and will implement necessary hedging arrangement to mitigate any significant foreign exchange risk when and if appropriate.

TREASURY POLICY

The Group has adopted a prudent financial management approach towards its treasury policy. The Board closely monitors the Group's liquidity position to ensure that the liquidity structure of the Group's assets, liabilities, and other commitments can meet its funding requirements all the time.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS

During the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group had capital expenditure of RMB76,829,000 (30 June 2025: RMB563,003,000) which was used for the investment, development, and construction of power plant equipment.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has contractual commitments of RMB1,291,025,000 (31 December 2025: RMB1,045,915,000) for power plants construction.

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As at 30 June 2026, total number of employees of the Group was 369 (30 June 2025: 355). During the six months ended 30 June 2026, staff costs (including Directors' emoluments) amounted to RMB49,081,000 (30 June 2025: RMB47,291,000). Remuneration of the employees which included salary and discretionary bonus was determined based on the Group's financial results and individual performance.

The board of Directors (the "**Board**") of the Company is pleased to present the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2026, together with the comparative figures for the six months ended 30 June 2025. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed and audited by the Group's auditors, but have been reviewed with no disagreement by the audit committee of the Company.

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

		Six months ended 30 June	
		2026	2025
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	Notes	***RMB'000***	*RMB'000*
REVENUE	*4*	**481,698**	533,102
Cost of sales		**(294,840)**	(279,895)
Gross profit		**186,858**	253,207
Other income, gains and losses – net		**7,057**	183
Administrative expenses		**(44,134)**	(43,494)
(Impairment loss)/reversal of impairment on trade and bills receivables and contract assets		**(4,313)**	241
Finance costs	*5*	**(96,464)**	(98,013)
Share of profits and losses of an associate		**239**	405
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	*6*	**49,243**	112,529
Income tax expense	*7*	**(17,882)**	(26,980)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**31,361**	85,549

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

		Six months ended 30 June	
		2026	2025
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	Notes	***RMB'000***	*RMB'000*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**5,814**	4,833
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		**5,814**	4,833
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**37,175**	90,382
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**32,152**	86,122
Non-controlling interests		**(791)**	(573)
		31,361	85,549
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**37,966**	90,955
Non-controlling interests		**(791)**	(573)
		37,175	90,382
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT	*8*		
Basic and diluted			
– For profit for the period		**RMB1.74 cents**	RMB4.65 cents

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 June 2026

	Notes	**As at 30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000***	As at 31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	*10*	**7,226,279**	6,694,449
Right-of-use assets		**481,390**	440,598
Investment in an associate	*11*	**7,058**	6,819
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**30,358**	30,400
Finance lease receivables		**199,297**	213,773
Loan receivables		**2,087**	3,653
Prepayment for property, plant and equipment		**44,214**	59,732
Deferred tax assets		**10,839**	531
Total non-current assets		**8,001,522**	7,449,955
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and bills receivables	*12*	**1,121,324**	1,363,104
Loan receivables		**3,776**	3,898
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets		**867,602**	774,801
Contract assets		**102,200**	200,009
Finance lease receivables		**26,646**	25,680
Pledged bank deposits	*13*	**103,728**	143,440
Cash and cash equivalents		**903,527**	797,960
Total current assets		**3,128,803**	3,308,892
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and bills payables	*14*	**595,581**	767,987
Other payables and accruals		**110,430**	107,635
Contract liabilities		**177,788**	173,642
Bank and other borrowings	*15*	**2,652,756**	2,271,200
Lease liabilities		**17,034**	13,661
Tax payable		**9,111**	15,630
Total current liabilities		**3,562,700**	3,349,755
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		**(433,897)**	(40,863)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**7,567,625**	7,409,092

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

30 June 2026

	Notes	**As at 30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000***	As at 31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bank and other borrowings	*15*	**5,204,584**	5,121,024
Lease liabilities		**424,666**	393,706
Deferred tax liabilities		**7,851**	1,013
Total non-current liabilities		**5,637,101**	5,515,743
Net assets		**1,930,524**	1,893,349
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	*16*	**162,338**	162,338
Reserves		**1,741,323**	1,703,357
		1,903,661	1,865,695
Non-controlling interests		**26,863**	27,654
Total equity		**1,930,524**	1,893,349

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

	Attributable to owners of the parent							
	Share capital *RMB'000* *(note 16)*	Share premium* *RMB'000*	Exchange reserve* *RMB'000*	Statutory reserve* *RMB'000*	Retained earnings* *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*	Non-controlling interests *RMB'000*	Total equity *RMB'000*
At 31 December 2025 (audited)	**162,338**	**412,496**	**(86,003)**	**177,606**	**1,199,258**	**1,865,695**	**27,654**	**1,893,349**
Profit/(loss) for the period	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**32,152**	**32,152**	**(791)**	**31,361**
Other comprehensive income for the period:								
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**–**	**–**	**5,814**	**–**	**–**	**5,814**	**–**	**5,814**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	**–**	**–**	**5,814**	**–**	**32,152**	**37,966**	**(791)**	**37,175**
At 30 June 2026 (unaudited)	**162,338**	**412,496**	**(80,189)**	**177,606**	**1,231,410**	**1,903,661**	**26,863**	**1,930,524**

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of RMB1,741,323,000 (31 December 2025: RMB1,703,357,000) in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

	Attributable to owners of the parent							
	Share capital *RMB'000* *(note 16)*	Share premium *RMB'000*	Exchange reserve *RMB'000*	Statutory reserve *RMB'000*	Retained earnings *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*	Non-controlling interests *RMB'000*	Total equity *RMB'000*
At 31 December 2024 (audited)	162,338	412,496	(90,193)	118,554	1,070,002	1,673,197	38,018	1,711,215
Profit/(loss) for the period	–	–	–	–	86,122	86,122	(573)	85,549
Other comprehensive income for the period:								
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	4,833	–	–	4,833	–	4,833
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	–	–	4,833	–	86,122	90,955	(573)	90,382
Transfer of reserves	–	–	–	15,330	(15,330)	–	–	–
At 30 June 2025 (unaudited)	162,338	412,496	(85,360)	133,884	1,140,794	1,764,152	37,445	1,801,597

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Net cash flows from operating activities	**398,940**	196,176
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(156,685)**	(538,445)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	**(142,849)**	433,551
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**99,406**	91,282
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**797,960**	831,871
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	**6,161**	1,848
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	**903,527**	925,001
Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and bank balances	**903,527**	925,001

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

China Nuclear Energy Technology Corporation Limited (the "**Company**") is a limited liability company incorporated in Bermuda. The registered office of the Company is located at Richmond House, 12 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM08, Bermuda.

During the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "**Group**") were involved in the following principal activities:

- engineering, procurement and construction ("**EPC**") and consultancy and general construction services
- power generation
- financing service

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements (the "**Interim Financial Statements**") for the six months ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard ("**HKAS**") 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("**HKICPA**") and the applicable disclosure provisions of Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The Interim Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards.

The accounting policies applied and the significant judgements made by the management are consistent with those described in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, except for the adoption of amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards effective for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 as described below.

The HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended HKFRS Accounting Standards that are first effective for the accounting period beginning on 1 January 2026.

All new or amended HKFRS Accounting Standards that are effective from 1 January 2026 did not have any material impact on the Group's accounting policies. The Group has not early adopted any new standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective for the current accounting period. There is no change in the accounting policies in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial information with those applied in the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RMB433,897,000. The Group's current liabilities primarily comprise the current portion of bank and other borrowings and trade and bills payables of RMB2,652,756,000 and RMB595,581,000, respectively. Notwithstanding the above, the directors of the Company are confident that the Group will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due in the next twelve months, taking into account the forecast cash flows including the banking facilities available to the Group and the internally generated funds from operations. Accordingly, these Interim Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Certain assets included in the Group's Interim Financial Statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

The fair value measurement of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the "**fair value hierarchy**"):

Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

There were no transfers between levels during the six months ended 30 June 2026.

The directors of the Company consider that except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("**FVTPL**"), the carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the Interim Financial Statements approximate to their fair values.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000*	As at 31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
Financial assets at FVTPL		
– Unlisted equity investments	**30,358**	30,400

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair value of unlisted equity investments classified as FVTPL has been estimated by using income approach or recent transaction price, where appropriate. Under the income approach, the discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of the investees, based on an appropriate discount rate and long-term pre-tax operating margins, taking into account management's experience and knowledge of market conditions of the specific industries, ranged from 30% to 35% (31 December 2025: 30% to 35%) and the discount rates of 6.99% (31 December 2025: 6.99%) were adopted, determined using a Capital Asset Pricing Model.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING AND REVENUE

Operating segments and the amounts of each segment item reported in these Interim Financial Statements are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's top management for the purposes of allocating resources to and assessing the performance of the Group's various lines of business.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of business activities.

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has three (six months ended 30 June 2025: three) reportable operating segments as follows:

(a) the EPC and consultancy and general construction segment comprises the Group's EPC and consulting services operations relating to construction of photovoltaic power plants and general construction services;

(b) the power generation segment comprises the Group's power generation operations; and

(c) the financing segment comprises the Group's financing operations.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING AND REVENUE (CONTINUED)

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit/loss, which is a measure of adjusted profit/loss before tax. The adjusted profit/loss before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax except that interest income, finance costs, dividend income, change in fair value of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, gain on disposal of an associate, share of results of an associate as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from such measurement.

All assets are allocated to operating segments, except for certain property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, prepayment, other receivables and other assets and cash and cash equivalents of head office, financial asset at fair value through profit or loss and investment in an associate.

All liabilities are allocated to operating segments, except for other payables and accruals and bank borrowings of head office.

Intersegment sales and transfers are transacted with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties at the then prevailing market prices.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING AND REVENUE (CONTINUED)

	EPC and consultancy and general construction *RMB'000*	Power generation *RMB'000*	Financing *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
For the six months ended 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)				
Segment revenue				
Sales to external customers	**2,190**	**473,656**	**5,852**	**481,698**
Intersegment sales	**68,598**	**–**	**926**	**69,524**
Total segment revenue	**70,788**	**473,656**	**6,778**	**551,222**
Reconciliation:				
Elimination of intersegment sales				**(69,524)**
Revenue from external customers				**481,698**
Segment results	**(25,720)**	**173,660**	**1,613**	**149,553**
Reconciliation:				
Interest income				**757**
Corporate and other unallocated expenses				**(4,842)**
Finance costs				**(96,464)**
Share of results of an associate				**239**
Profit before tax				**49,243**
Income tax expense				**(17,882)**
Profit for the period				**31,361**
At 30 June 2026 (unaudited)				
Segment assets	**1,175,896**	**9,575,951**	**269,577**	**11,021,424**
Reconciliation:				
Corporate and other unallocated assets				**108,901**
Total assets				**11,130,325**
Segment liabilities	**2,000,619**	**6,762,839**	**67,572**	**8,831,030**
Reconciliation:				
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities				**368,771**
Total liabilities				**9,199,801**

4. SEGMENT REPORTING AND REVENUE (CONTINUED)

	EPC and consultancy and general construction *RMB'000*	Power generation *RMB'000*	Financing *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
For the six months ended 30 June 2025 (unaudited)				
Segment revenue				
Sales to external customers	32,422	493,208	7,472	533,102
Intersegment sales	327,798	–	719	328,517
Total segment revenue	360,220	493,208	8,191	861,619
Reconciliation:				
Elimination of intersegment sales				(328,517)
Revenue from external customers				533,102
Segment results	(27,665)	239,590	658	212,583
Reconciliation:				
Interest income				2,069
Corporate and other unallocated expenses				(4,515)
Finance costs				(98,013)
Share of results of an associate				405
Profit before tax				112,529
Income tax expense				(26,980)
Profit for the period				85,549
At 30 June 2025 (unaudited)				
Segment assets	1,638,025	8,566,686	332,524	10,537,235
Reconciliation:				
Corporate and other unallocated assets				230,671
Total assets				10,767,906
Segment liabilities	2,373,727	6,003,567	132,317	8,509,611
Reconciliation:				
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities				456,698
Total liabilities				8,966,309

5. FINANCE COSTS

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Interest on bank and other borrowings	**90,013**	92,380
Interest on lease liabilities	**6,451**	5,633
	96,464	98,013

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
(Impairment loss)/reversal of impairment on trade and bills receivables and contract assets	**4,313**	(241)
Auditor's remuneration	**221**	230
Bank charges	**1,293**	2,822
Legal and professional fee	**2,911**	2,919
Short-term and low-value lease expenses	**327**	2,253
Research and development expenses	**–**	172
Administrative expenses:		
Staff costs (including directors' and chief executive's remuneration):		
Wages, salaries and bonuses	**22,193**	20,089
Pension scheme contributions	**7,523**	9,119
Total staff costs	**29,716**	29,208
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment*	**224,034**	175,679
Depreciation of right-of-use assets*	**17,065**	13,651
	241,099	189,330

* Included in cost of sales are depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets of RMB224,034,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB175,679,000) and RMB17,065,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB13,651,000) respectively for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

7. INCOME TAX

Hong Kong Profits Tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (for the six months ended 30 June 2025: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the period. No provision for Hong Kong profits has been made for both periods as the Group did not generate any assessable profits arising in Hong Kong.

Under the Law of People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax (the "**EIT Law**") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of PRC subsidiaries is 25% (for the six months ended 30 June 2025: 25%), except for those subsidiaries described below.

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Current – Chinese Mainland		
Charge for the period	**20,202**	27,350
Under-provision/(Over-provision) in prior years	**1,150**	(348)
Deferred tax	**(3,470)**	(22)
Income tax expense	**17,882**	26,980

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company is based on the following data:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Earnings for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share calculation	**32,152**	86,122

	Number of shares	
	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	'000	*'000*
Issued share capital at beginning and end of the period	**1,852,037**	1,852,037
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share calculation	**1,852,037**	1,852,037

9. DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been declared or proposed by the directors of the Company in respect of the six months ended 30 June 2026 (six months ended 30 June 2025: Nil).

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group acquired items of property, plant and equipment with a cost of approximately RMB811,171,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB502,752,000), including property, plant and equipment with a cost of approximately RMB715,417,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB80,813,000) acquired through business combination as disclosed in note 17 to the Interim Financial Statements.

11. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

	30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000*	31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
Share of net assets	**7,058**	6,819

Particulars of the associate as at 30 June 2026 are as follows:

Name	**Particulars of issued shares held**	**Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	**Percentage of ownership interest attributable to the Group**	**Principal activities**
Zhong He Qiqihar Solar Power Generation Company Limited	RMB10,000,000	PRC/ Chinese mainland	49	Solar energy generation and sale, solar power technology consulting services, photovoltaic technology development, solar photovoltaic system construction in the PRC

The primary business of Zhong He Qiqihar Solar Power Generation Company Limited is solar energy generation and sale, solar power technology consulting services, photovoltaic technology development, solar photovoltaic system construction in the PRC. This is in alignment with the Group's power generation segment.

12. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. The credit period is generally three months, extending up to one year for major customers. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has a credit control department to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management of the Company. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade and bills receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade and bills receivable balances. Trade and bills receivables are non-interest bearing.

	30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000*	31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
Trade receivables	**1,155,687**	1,232,301
Bills receivable	**2,534**	162,717
Impairment	**(36,897)**	(31,914)
Net carrying amount	**1,121,324**	1,363,104

An ageing analysis of the trade and bills receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and before net of loss allowance, is as follows:

	30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000*	31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
0 to 90 days	**214,097**	390,710
91 to 180 days	**153,642**	548,950
181 to 365 days	**305,884**	68,141
Over 365 days	**484,598**	387,217
Total	**1,158,221**	1,395,018

Bills receivable are received from the customers under EPC and consultancy and general construction services segment and power generation segment and are due within six months from date of billing.

13. PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS

Pledged bank deposits represent deposits pledged to banks to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group and for certain pending lawsuits. Deposits amounting to RMB1,056,000 (31 December 2025: RMB84,918,000) have been pledged to secure general banking facilities and deposits amounting to RMB102,672,000 (31 December 2025: RMB58,522,000) have been pledged for certain pending lawsuits and are classified as current assets.

The pledged bank deposits carry interest at fixed rates ranging from 0.05% to 0.10% (31 December 2025: 0.03% to 0.15%) per annum. The pledged bank deposits will be released upon settlement of relevant bank borrowings. The pledged bank deposits are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

Pledged bank deposits denominated in RMB amounted to approximately RMB103,728,000 (31 December 2025: RMB143,440,000) as at 30 June 2026. The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Chinese Mainland's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, and Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

14. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

An ageing analysis of the trade and bills payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000*	31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
0 to 90 days	**55,260**	158,696
91 to 180 days	**23,699**	66,327
181 to 365 days	**101,993**	114,208
Over 365 days	**414,629**	428,756
Total	**595,581**	767,987

The trade and bills payables are non-interest bearing.

15. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

	30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000*	31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
Current		
Short-term bank borrowings, secured	**854,091**	1,073,072
Short-term bank borrowings, unsecured	**716,980**	375,700
Long-term bank borrowings, secured, current portion	**603,635**	526,427
Long-term bank borrowings, unsecured, current portion	**800**	–
Other borrowings, secured, current portion	**477,250**	296,001
Total – current	**2,652,756**	2,271,200
Non-current		
Long-term bank borrowings, secured	**5,024,751**	4,958,919
Long-term bank borrowings, unsecured	**30,898**	–
Other borrowings, secured	**148,935**	162,105
Total – non-current	**5,204,584**	5,121,024
Total	**7,857,340**	7,392,224

The secured bank and other borrowings were secured by (i) corporate guarantee provided by subsidiaries of the Company (31 December 2025: subsidiaries of the Company); (ii) finance lease receivables amounting to RMB58,022,000 (31 December 2025: RMB60,873,000); (iii) trade and bills receivables approximately amounting to RMB460,979,000 (31 December 2025: RMB435,103,000); (iv) power plants amounting to RMB1,917,023,000 (31 December 2025: RMB1,959,491,000) and (v) the share capital of certain subsidiaries of the Company (31 December 2025: share capital of certain subsidiaries).

All bank and other borrowings bear interest at floating rates, with effective interest rates ranging from 2.1% to 3.7% per annum (31 December 2025: 1.5% to 4.9% per annum). The interest rates are adjusted and reset based on changes in the prevailing benchmark lending interest rates promulgated by People's Bank of China. The carrying amounts of bank and other borrowings approximate to their fair values.

The carrying amounts of borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	30 June 2026 (Unaudited) *RMB'000*	31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
RMB	**7,857,340**	7,392,224

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had undrawn bank loan facilities of RMB4,246,118,000 (31 December 2025: approximately RMB2,013,650,000).

15. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2026, total current and non-current bank and other borrowings were scheduled to repay as follows:

	30 June 2026 (Unaudited) ***RMB'000***	31 December 2025 (Audited) *RMB'000*
Analysed into:		
Bank borrowings:		
Within one year	**2,175,506**	1,975,199
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	**578,185**	510,494
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	**1,634,077**	1,500,858
After five years	**2,843,387**	2,947,567
Subtotal	**7,231,155**	6,934,118
Other borrowings:		
Within one year	**477,250**	296,001
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	**26,901**	26,729
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	**89,740**	100,667
After five years	**32,294**	34,709
Subtotal	**626,185**	458,106
Total	**7,857,340**	7,392,224

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares in issue *'000*	**Share capital** *RMB'000*
Issued and fully paid:		
At 31 December 2025 (audited) and 30 June 2026 (unaudited)	1,852,037	162,338

17. BUSINESS COMBINATION

(a) On 28 February 2026, the Group acquired a 100% interest in Handan Gengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. from a third-party company. Handan Gengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. is engaged in the new energy power generation plant in PRC and generates revenue from sale of electricity. The acquisition was made as part of the Group's strategy to expand its market share of power generation at PRC. The purchase consideration for the acquisition was in the form of cash, with RMB25,206,000 paid.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Handan Gengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition *RMB'000*
Cash and cash equivalents	1,476
Property, plant and equipment	78,034
Right-of-use assets	4,357
Trade receivables	417
Prepayments and other receivables	6,958
Trade payables	(9,714)
Accruals and other payables	(49,574)
Lease liabilities	(4,449)
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,299)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	25,206
Goodwill on acquisition	–
Satisfied by cash	25,206

An analysis of the cash flows in respect of the acquisition of a subsidiary is as follows:

	RMB'000
Cash consideration	(25,206)
Cash and bank balances acquired	1,476
Total net cash outflow	(23,730)

17. BUSINESS COMBINATION (CONTINUED)

(a) (continued)

Since the acquisition, Handan Gengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. contributed RMB3,016,000 to the Group's revenue and RMB1,575,000 to the consolidated profit for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

Had the combination taken place at the beginning of the period, the revenue from continuing operations of the Group and the profit of the Group for the period would have been RMB482,749,000 and RMB31,635,000, respectively.

(b) On 28 February 2026, the Group acquired a 100% interest in Ningxia Tianping Boguang New Energy Co., Ltd. from an independent third party. Ningxia Tianping Boguang New Energy Co., Ltd. is principally engaged in the energy storage in PRC and generates revenue from (i) energy storage charging and discharging trading and (ii) frequency-regulation service through the power storage stations constructed and operated by itself. The acquisition was made as part of the Group's strategy to expand its market share in power generation at PRC. The purchase consideration for the acquisition shall be settled by cash, of which RMB71,174,000 had been settled.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Ningxia Tianping Boguang New Energy Co., Ltd. as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition *RMB'000*
Cash and cash equivalents	14,721
Property, plant and equipment	330,387
Right-of-use assets	4,918
Trade receivables	7,745
Prepayments and other receivables	36,534
Trade payables	(34,909)
Accruals and other payables	(25,548)
Bank and other borrowings	(250,294)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	83,554
Goodwill on acquisition	(11,625)
Satisfied by cash	71,929

An analysis of the cash flows in respect of the acquisition of a subsidiary is as follows:

	RMB'000
Cash consideration	(71,929)
Cash and bank balances acquired	14,721
Total net cash outflow	(57,208)

17. BUSINESS COMBINATION (CONTINUED)

(b) (continued)

Since the acquisition, Ningxia Tianping Boguang New Energy Co., Ltd. contributed RMB23,491,000 to the Group's revenue and RMB9,984,000 to the consolidated profit for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

Had the combination taken place at the beginning of the period, the revenue from continuing operations of the Group and the profit of the Group for the period would have been RMB491,289,000 and RMB32,228,000, respectively.

(c) On 28 February 2026, the Group acquired a 100% interest in Tangxian Juyuan Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd. from a third-party company. Tangxian Juyuan Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd. is engaged in the energy storage in PRC and generates revenue from sale of electricity. The acquisition was made as part of the Group's strategy to expand its market share of power generation at PRC. The purchase consideration for the acquisition was in the form of cash, with RMB1,000,000 paid.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Tangxian Juyuan Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd. as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition *RMB'000*
Cash and cash equivalents	1,001
Property, plant and equipment	306,996
Right-of-use assets	9,383
Trade receivables	8,321
Prepayments and other receivables	36,503
Trade payables	(89,325)
Accruals and other payables	(16,209)
Bank and other borrowings	(253,889)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,781)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	1,000
Goodwill on acquisition	–
Satisfied by cash	1,000

An analysis of the cash flows in respect of the acquisition of a subsidiary is as follows:

	RMB'000
Cash consideration	(1,000)
Cash and bank balances acquired	1,001
Total net cash inflow	1

17. BUSINESS COMBINATION (CONTINUED)

(c) (continued)

Since the acquisition, Tangxian Juyuan Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd. contributed RMB20,245,000 to the Group's revenue and RMB8,819,000 to the consolidated profit for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

Had the combination taken place at the beginning of the period, the revenue from continuing operations of the Group and the profit of the Group for the period would have been RMB487,727,000 and RMB26,183,000, respectively.

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group is currently a defendant in four (31 December 2025: three) lawsuits brought by parties alleging the Group's default on payments for construction and equipment costs. No provision has been made for these pending legal proceedings and claims as the outcome of the legal proceedings and claims cannot be reasonably estimated and the management, based on the advice from the Group's legal counsel, believes that the probability of loss is remote.

As at 30 June 2026, the amount of pending litigation matters of which the Group as the defendant was RMB161,365,000 (31 December 2025: RMB135,120,000).

19. COMMITMENTS

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has capital commitments of RMB1,291,025,000 (31 December 2025: RMB1,045,915,000) for power plants construction.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) The Group had the following transactions with related parties during the period:

		Six months ended 30 June	
		2026	2025
	Notes	**(Unaudited)**	(Unaudited)
		RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Additions to right-of-use assets from related companies	*(i)*	**36,364**	44,714
Interest on lease liabilities paid to related companies	*(i)*	**883**	317
Payment of lease liabilities to related companies	*(i)*	**5,322**	4,627
Sales of electricity to related companies	*(ii)*	**19,228**	2,197
Additions to property, plant and equipment from related companies	*(iii)*	**–**	334

(i) Certain indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company (as a lessee) entered into certain lease contracts with China Nanshan Development (Group) Incorporation and its subsidiaries (as a lessor), a holding company of a substantial shareholder of the Company holding approximately 29.1% of the total issued shares of the Company. Interest on lease liabilities of RMB883,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB317,000) and payments of lease liabilities of RMB5,322,000 (six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB4,627,000) were recognised during the period.

(ii) The sales of electricity to related companies were made according to the published prices and conditions offered to the major customers of the Group.

(iii) Certain indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company (as a purchaser) entered into certain contracts with related companies (as a seller). No additions to property, plant and equipment were recognised during the period (six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB334,000).

(b) Outstanding balances with related party:

	30 June	31 December
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Lease liabilities to related companies	90,203	68,256
Trade and bills receivables from related companies	11,371	7,182

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Short term employee benefits	**1,306**	1,645
Pension scheme contribution	**102**	162
Compensation paid to key management personnel	**1,408**	1,807

21. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Interim Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 27 August 2026.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND OTHER INFORMATION

Corporate Governance Practices

The Company has applied the principles of Corporate Governance Code (the "**CG Code**") as set out in Appendix C1 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "**Listing Rules**") on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**"). To the best knowledge and belief of the Directors, the Company has complied with all applicable code provisions of the CG Code throughout the six months ended 30 June 2026, except the following deviations:

The code provision C.5.7 of the CG Code stipulates that, if a substantial shareholder or a director has a conflict of interest in a matter to be considered by the board which the board has determined to be material, the matter should be dealt with by a physical board meeting rather than a written resolution. Independent non-executive directors who, and whose close associates, have no material interest in the transaction should be present at that board meeting.

During the period under review and up to the date of this announcement, the Board approved certain connected transactions and continuing connected transactions by circulation of written resolutions in lieu of physical Board meetings, for which certain Directors were regarded as having material interests therein and thus required to abstain from voting. As the Directors are living and working in different regions of the country, adoption of written resolutions in lieu of physical Board meetings allows the Board to make a decision more quickly and more efficiently in response to the rapid change in the markets. Before formal execution of the written resolutions, the Directors (including the independent non-executive Directors) had discussed the matters via emails and telephone conference and made amendments to the terms of the transactions as appropriate.

Pursuant to code provision C.6.2 of the CG Code, a board meeting should be held to discuss the appointment of the company secretary and the matter should be dealt with by a physical board meeting rather than a written resolution. The appointment of the current company secretary of the Company was dealt with by a written resolution of the Board in January 2026. Prior to the execution of the written resolution, the Directors were informed of the change of company secretary and reviewed the resume of the company secretary, and were satisfied that the current company secretary possessed the required qualification and expertise for the position. All Directors agreed that the matter be dealt with by way of a written resolution instead of a physical meeting taking into consideration of efficiency.

Audit Committee

The Company has established an audit committee (the "**Audit Committee**") in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules for the purpose of reviewing and supervising the Group's financial reporting process, risk management and internal control. The Audit Committee comprises three members, namely, Dr. Su Lixin, Dr. Xu Shiqing and Mr. Wang Ruzhang, all of whom are independent non-executive Directors. The Audit Committee, together with the management of the Company, has reviewed the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and also discussed the financial reporting matters including the review of the Group's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

Model Code For Securities Transactions by the Directors

The Company has adopted its own code of conduct regarding directors' dealings in the Company's securities (the "**Code of Conduct**") on terms no less exacting than the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**") as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules. In response to specific enquiries made by the Company, all Directors confirmed that they complied with the required standard of dealings as set out in the Code of Conduct and Model Code throughout the six months ended 30 June 2026.

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

During the six months ended 30 June 2026, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any shares of the Company.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Save as disclosed below, there were no major subsequent events occurred since 30 June 2026 and up to the date of this announcement.

1. **Change of Address of Registered Office, Principal Share Registrar and Transfer Agent in Bermuda**

   The address of the registered office, principal share registrar and transfer agent of the Company in Bermuda were changed to Richmond House, 12 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM08, Bermuda with effect from 3 August 2026. Please refer to the Company's announcement dated 30 July 2026 for further details.

2. **Resignation of Executive Director and Appointment of Non-executive Director**

   With effect from 27 August 2026, Mr. Wu Rong resigned as an executive Director, the vice chairman of the Board, and a member of each of the remuneration committee and the nomination committee of the Board due to work adjustments. Mr. Zhang Qingjun was appointed as a non-executive Director, the vice chairman of the Board, a member of each of the remuneration committee and the nomination committee of the Board with effect from 27 August 2026. Please refer to the announcement dated 27 August 2026 for further details.

The Directors are of the opinion that there have been no material changes to the information published in its annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025, other than those disclosed in this interim results announcement.

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Board did not declare any interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (2025: Nil).

By Order of the Board
China Nuclear Energy Technology Corporation Limited
Chairman
Wang Haoying

Hong Kong, 27 August 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the non-executive Directors of the Company are Mr. Wang Haoying (Chairman) and Mr. Zhang Qingjun (Vice Chairman); the executive Directors of the Company are Mr. Qiu Wenhe (Vice Chairman), Mr. Liu Genyu, Mr. Li Xiaofeng and Ms. Du Ruili; and the independent non-executive Directors of the Company are Dr. Xu Shiqing, Dr. Su Lixin and Mr. Wang Ruzhang.