

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TO THE DIRECTORS OF GUANGDONG-HONG KONG GREATER BAY AREA HOLDINGS LIMITED

Introduction

We report on the historical financial information of Wisdom Knight Holdings Limited (the "**Target Company**") and its subsidiaries (together, the "**Target Group**") set out on pages II-5 to II-56, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position of the Target Group as at 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for each of the year/period ended 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025 (the "**Track Record Periods**") and material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together, the "**Historical Financial Information**"). The Historical Financial Information set out on pages II-5 to II-13 forms an integral part of this report, which has been prepared for inclusion in the circular of Guangdong-Hong Kong Greater Bay Area Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") dated 30 September 2025 (the "**Circular**") in connection with the proposed acquisition of entire equity interests in the Target Group.

Directors' responsibility for Historical Financial Information

The directors of the Company (the "**Directors**") are responsible for the preparation of Historical Financial information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in Note 2(b) to the Historical Financial Information, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Historical Financial Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The consolidated financial statements of the Target Group for the Track Record Periods ("**Underlying Financial Statements**"), on which the Historical Financial Information is based, were prepared by the Directors. The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Underlying Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"), and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Underlying Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Reporting accountants' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Historical Financial Information and to report our opinion to you. We conducted our work in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Investment Circular Reporting Engagements 200 "Accountants' Reports on Historical Financial Information in Investment Circulars" issued by the HKICPA. This standard requires that we comply with ethical standards and plan and perform our work to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Historical Financial Information is free from material misstatement.

Our work involved performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Historical Financial Information. The procedures selected depend on the reporting accountants' judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the Historical Financial Information, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the reporting accountants consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in Note 2(b) to the Historical Financial Information in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Our work also included evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Historical Financial Information.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Historical Financial Information gives, for the purpose of the accountants' report, a true and fair view of the Target Group's financial position as at 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025 and the Target Group's financial performance and cash flows for the Track Record Periods in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in Note 2(b) to the Historical Financial Information.

Review of stub period comparative financial information

We have reviewed the stub period comparative financial information of the Target Group which comprises the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the period ended 31 March 2024 and other explanatory information (the "**Stub Period Comparative Financial Information**"). The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Stub Period Comparative Financial Information in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Note 2 (b) to the Historical Financial Information. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Stub Period Comparative Financial Information based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("**IAASB**"). A review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Stub Period Comparative Financial Information, for the purposes of the accountant's report, is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Note 2(b) to the Historical Financial Information.



Report on Matters under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance

Adjustments

In preparing the Historical Financial Information, no adjustments to the Underlying Financial Statements have been made.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. H. K.", positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

Prism Hong Kong Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Lee Kwok Lun

Practising Certificate Number: P06294

Hong Kong

30 September 2025

HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Set out below is the Historical Financial Information which forms an integral part of this accountants' report.

The financial statements of the Target Group for the Relevant Periods, on which the Historical Financial Information is based, were audited by Prism Hong Kong Limited in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the HKICPA (the “**Underlying Financial Statements**”).

The Historical Financial Information is presented in Renminbi (“**RMB**”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand ('000) except when otherwise indicated.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	Three months ended				
		31 March		Year ended 31 December		
		2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue	4	174,441	6,355	236,640	61,633	50,872
Cost of sales		(123,468)	(6,609)	(183,559)	(58,483)	(44,083)
Gross profit/(loss)		50,973	(254)	53,081	3,150	6,789
Other net gain/(loss)	5	9	97	2,031	468	(107)
Selling and distribution costs		(623)	(789)	(2,429)	(3,159)	(3,350)
Administrative expenses and other expenses		(7,532)	(3,787)	(25,512)	(24,835)	(28,589)
(Impairment loss)/reversal of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost	6(c)	(701)	27	(1,226)	(4,091)	(4,242)
Impairment loss on construction in progress	6(c)	(3,175)	(3,267)	(12,933)	(22,843)	(44,627)
Profit/(loss) from operation		38,951	(7,973)	13,012	(51,310)	(74,126)
Share of profits/(losses) of associates	11	–	29	39	(62)	(20)
Finance income	6(a)	9	38	75	128	501
Finance costs	6(a)	(10,865)	(903)	(14,388)	(6,301)	(4,519)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	6	28,095	(8,809)	(1,262)	(57,545)	(78,164)
Income tax (expense)/credit	7	(4,734)	96	368	850	138
Profit/(loss) for the period/year		<u>23,361</u>	<u>(8,713)</u>	<u>(894)</u>	<u>(56,695)</u>	<u>(78,026)</u>
Attributable to:						
Equity shareholders of the Company		27,383	(6,833)	10,104	(59,675)	(47,019)
Non-controlling interests		(4,022)	(1,880)	(10,998)	2,980	(31,007)
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year		<u>23,361</u>	<u>(8,713)</u>	<u>(894)</u>	<u>(56,695)</u>	<u>(78,026)</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December 2024	2023	2022
<i>Notes</i>		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,364,057	748,437	242,124	233,982
Intangible assets	10	934	122	187	177
Interests in associates	11	–	–	415	477
Deferred tax assets	12	2,180	1,785	1,417	564
		<u>1,367,171</u>	<u>750,344</u>	<u>244,143</u>	<u>235,200</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	14	34,283	14,939	15,049	18,459
Trade and other receivables	15	615,002	417,427	195,376	146,842
Cash and cash equivalents	16	77,213	48,633	39,255	49,585
		<u>726,498</u>	<u>480,999</u>	<u>249,680</u>	<u>214,886</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	17	431,966	223,188	114,881	83,734
Contract liabilities	18	100,403	113,711	34,409	1,648
Bank loans and other borrowings	19	176,800	115,800	80,000	87,000
Lease liabilities	20	165,033	83,144	8,584	4,168
Current tax liabilities		128	545	1,554	4,977
		<u>874,330</u>	<u>536,388</u>	<u>239,428</u>	<u>181,527</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES					
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS					
		<u>(147,832)</u>	<u>(55,389)</u>	<u>10,252</u>	<u>33,359</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES					
		<u>1,219,339</u>	<u>694,955</u>	<u>254,395</u>	<u>268,559</u>

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024 <i>RMB'000</i>	2023 <i>RMB'000</i>	2022 <i>RMB'000</i>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Bank loans and other borrowings	19	177,200	15,200	–	–
Long term payables		92,453	91,639	–	–
Lease liabilities	20	768,313	524,677	206,582	217,602
Deferred tax liabilities	12	3,223	–	–	–
		<u>1,041,189</u>	<u>631,516</u>	<u>206,582</u>	<u>217,602</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
		<u>1,041,189</u>	<u>631,516</u>	<u>206,582</u>	<u>217,602</u>
NET ASSETS					
		<u>178,150</u>	<u>63,439</u>	<u>47,813</u>	<u>50,957</u>
Capital and reserves					
Reserves	22	176,046	58,913	38,809	66,225
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company					
		176,046	58,913	38,809	66,225
Non-controlling interests		2,104	4,526	9,004	(15,268)
		<u>178,150</u>	<u>63,439</u>	<u>47,813</u>	<u>50,957</u>
TOTAL EQUITY					
		<u>178,150</u>	<u>63,439</u>	<u>47,813</u>	<u>50,957</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company							
		Share capital	Share premium	PRC statutory reserve	Capital reserve	Retained profits	Total	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
<i>Notes</i>		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Balance at									
1 January 2025		-	-	14,386	102,399	(57,872)	58,913	4,526	63,439
Changes in equity									
for 2025									
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-	27,383	27,383	(4,022)	23,361
Total comprehensive									
income		-	-	-	-	27,383	27,383	(4,022)	23,361
Capital contributions									
from shareholders	22(c)(ii)	-	-	-	89,750	-	89,750	1,600	91,350
Appropriation to PRC									
statutory reserve	22(c)(i)	-	-	3,373	-	(3,373)	-	-	-
Balance at									
31 March 2025		-	-	17,759	192,149	(33,862)	176,046	2,104	178,150

		Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company							
		Share capital	Share premium	PRC statutory reserve	Capital reserve	Retained profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
<i>Notes</i>		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Balance at									
1 January 2024		-	-	9,328	63,399	(33,918)	38,809	9,004	47,813
Changes in equity for 2024									
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	10,104	10,104	(10,998)	(894)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	10,104	10,104	(10,998)	(894)
Retained profits transfer to capital reserve		-	-	-	29,000	(29,000)	-	-	-
Capital contributions from shareholders	22(c)(ii)	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	6,520	16,520
Appropriation to PRC statutory reserve	22(c)(i)	-	-	5,058	-	(5,058)	-	-	-
Balance at									
31 December 2024		-	-	14,386	102,399	(57,872)	58,913	4,526	63,439

Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company									
		Share	Share	PRC	Capital	Retained	Total	Non-	Total equity
	Notes	capital	premium	statutory	reserve	profits		controlling	
		RMB'000	RMB'000	reserve	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	interests	RMB'000
				RMB'000				RMB'000	RMB'000
Balance at									
1 January 2023		-	-	-	31,140	35,085	66,225	(15,268)	50,957
Changes in equity									
for 2023									
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(59,675)	(59,675)	2,980	(56,695)
Total comprehensive									
income		-	-	-	-	(59,675)	(59,675)	2,980	(56,695)
Capital contributions									
from shareholders	22(c)(ii)	-	-	-	32,259	-	32,259	21,292	53,551
Appropriation to PRC									
statutory reserve	22(c)(i)	-	-	9,328	-	(9,328)	-	-	-
Balance at									
31 December 2023		-	-	9,328	63,399	(33,918)	38,809	9,004	47,813

		Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company							
		Share	Share	PRC	Capital	Retained	Total	Non-	Total equity
		capital	premium	statutory	reserve	profits		controlling	
Notes		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	interests	RMB'000
				reserve				RMB'000	RMB'000
	Balance at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-	102,289	102,289	15,739	118,028
	Changes in equity for 2022								
	Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(47,019)	(47,019)	(31,007)	(78,026)
	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(47,019)	(47,019)	(31,007)	(78,026)
	Dividend	22(b)	-	-	-	(20,185)	(20,185)	-	(20,185)
	Acquisition of subsidiaries	22(c)(ii)	-	-	31,140	-	31,140	-	31,140
	Balance at 31 December 2022	-	-	-	31,140	35,085	66,225	(15,268)	50,957

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	<i>Notes</i>	Three months ended		Year ended 31 December		
		31 March		2024	2023	2022
		2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash used in operating activities	16(b)	(133,809)	(25,214)	(1,041)	(32,195)	(51,357)
PRC tax paid		(2,323)	(909)	(1,009)	(3,426)	(3,585)
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(136,132)</u>	<u>(26,123)</u>	<u>(2,050)</u>	<u>(35,621)</u>	<u>(54,942)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Interest received		9	38	75	128	501
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(98,920)	(6,650)	(29,422)	(6,986)	(4,335)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		–	770	1,252	98	344
Payment for purchase of intangible assets		(830)	–	–	(80)	(76)
Proceeds from deregistration of an associate		–	–	510	–	–
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(99,741)</u>	<u>(5,842)</u>	<u>(27,585)</u>	<u>(6,840)</u>	<u>(3,566)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Capital contributions from shareholders		91,350	800	16,520	53,551	–
Dividend paid		–	–	–	–	(20,185)
Proceeds from new bank loans and other borrowings		289,200	81,000	221,000	133,000	137,000
Repayment of bank loans and other borrowings		(66,200)	(46,000)	(170,000)	(140,000)	(94,913)
Interest and other borrowing costs paid		(1,944)	(877)	(5,552)	(6,196)	(4,423)
Capital element of lease rentals paid		(39,032)	(1,743)	(14,119)	(8,119)	(9,701)
Interest element of lease rentals paid		(8,921)	(26)	(8,836)	(105)	(96)
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>264,453</u>	<u>33,154</u>	<u>39,013</u>	<u>32,131</u>	<u>7,682</u>

	<i>Notes</i>	Three months ended		Year ended 31 December		
		31 March		2024	2023	2022
		2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		28,580	1,189	9,378	(10,330)	(50,826)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	16(a)	<u>48,633</u>	<u>39,255</u>	<u>39,255</u>	<u>49,585</u>	<u>100,411</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	16(a)	<u><u>77,213</u></u>	<u><u>40,444</u></u>	<u><u>48,633</u></u>	<u><u>39,255</u></u>	<u><u>49,585</u></u>

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Wisdom Knight Holding Limited's (the "**Company**") registered office address is OMC Chambers, Wickhams Cay 1, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands ("**BVI**"). The principal place of business of the Company is located at 17th Floor, Building A, Hetao Science and Technology Innovation Center, Futian District, Shenzhen, China.

The immediate holding company of the Company is Champion Road Group Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI. The beneficial owners of the Company are Junhua Zhong, Jieping Luo, Zhiwen Huang, Keya Chen, Sanyan Cai, Baikui Zhou, Zhizhong Chen.

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in note 13.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

The Historical Financial Information has been prepared in accordance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRSs**"), which collective term includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards ("**IASs**") and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"), and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The Historical Financial Information also complies with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "**Listing Rules**") on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**"). Significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**Group**") are disclosed below.

(b) Basis of preparation of the Historical Financial Information

Going concern consideration

As of 31 March 2025, the Group had net current liabilities of RMB147,832,000, current portion of bank loans and other borrowings amounted to RMB176,800,000, and its cash and cash equivalents amounted to RMB77,213,000. The directors of the Company have assessed the Group's cash flow projections, which cover a period of twelve months from the date of this report and are of the opinion that the Group will have sufficient working capital to meet its liabilities and obligations as and when they fall due and to sustain its operations for the next twelve months from the date of this report. As a result, the directors consider that the Group will continue as a going concern. The Group has prepared the historical financial information on a going concern basis.

Basis of consolidation

The Historical Financial Information comprise the Company and the subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

The Historical Financial Information is presented in Renminbi ("**RMB**") rounded to the nearest thousand. The measurement basis used in the preparation of the Historical Financial Information is the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below:

- other financial liabilities (see note 2(s)(ii));

The preparation of Historical Financial Information in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on

historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRSs that have significant effect on the Historical Financial Information and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 3.

(c) Merger accounting for business combination involving entities under common control

According to the Accounting Guideline 5 “Merger Accounting for Common Control Combinations” (“AG5”) issued by the IASB, the Historical Financial Information includes the financial statements items of the combining entities or businesses in which the common control combination occurs as if the combination had occurred from the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the control of the controlling party.

The net assets of the combining entities or businesses are consolidated using the existing book values from the controlling party’s perspective. No amount is recognised as consideration for goodwill or excess of acquirer’s interest in the net fair value of acquiree’s identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost at the time of common control combination, to the extent of the continuation of the controlling party’s interest.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the results of each of the combining entities or businesses from the earliest date presented or since the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the common control, where this is a shorter period, regardless of the date of the common control combination.

The comparative amounts in the Historical Financial Information of the combining entities or businesses in which the common control combination occurs are presented using the principles as if the entities or businesses had been combined at the previous balance sheet date.

Pursuant to the reorganisation, the Company became the holding company of the companies now comprising the Group on 31 December 2024. The companies now comprising the Group have been under the common control of and beneficially owned by the same controlling shareholders throughout the financial year/period ended 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025 (the “**Track Record Period**”) or since their respective dates of incorporation up to 31 March 2025 where this is a shorter period. As there was no change in the controlling shareholders before and after the reorganisation, the Group comprising the Company and its subsidiaries resulting from the reorganisation is regarded as a continuing entity. Accordingly, the Historical Financial Information of the Group has been prepared on the basis as if the Company had always been the holding company of the companies now comprising the Group throughout the Track Record Period, using the principles of merger accounting in accordance with AG 5 as above.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the Track Record Period include the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the companies now comprising the Group as if the current group structure had been in existence throughout the Track Record Period or since their respective date of incorporation up to 31 March 2025 where this is a shorter period. The consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025 have been prepared to present the assets and liabilities of the companies now comprising the Group as if the current group structure had been in existence as at those dates.

(d) IFRSs issued but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 18	<i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i> ²
IFRS 19	<i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i> ²
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	<i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i> ¹
Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	<i>Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume II</i> ¹
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> ³
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	<i>Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity</i> ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Historical Financial Information.

(e) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the Historical Financial Information from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the Historical Financial Information. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the Company, and in respect of which the Group has not agreed any additional terms with the holders of those interests which would result in the Group as a whole having a contractual obligation in respect of those interests that meets the definition of a financial liability. For each business combination, the Group can elect to measure any non-controlling interests either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net identifiable assets.

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year/period between non-controlling interests and the equity shareholders of the Company. Loans from holders of non-controlling interests and other contractual obligations towards these holders are presented as financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with notes 2(n) or (o) depending on the nature of the liability.

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that subsidiary, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is recognised at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate (see note 2(f)).

In the Company's statement of financial position, investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale.

(f) Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group or Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over its management, including participation in the financial and operating policy decisions.

An investment in an associate is accounted for in the Historical Financial Information under the equity method, unless it is classified as held for sale. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost, adjusted for any excess of the Group's share of the acquisition-date fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets over the cost of the investment (if any). The cost of the investment includes purchase price, other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment, and any direct investment into the associate that forms part of the Group's equity investment. Thereafter, the investment is adjusted for the post acquisition change in the Group's share of the investee's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investment. Any acquisition date excess over cost, the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the investees and any impairment losses for the year/period are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, whereas the Group's share of the post-acquisition post-tax items of the investees' other comprehensive income is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group's interest is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee. For this purpose, the Group's interest is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method together with the Group's long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the associate (after applying the ECL model to such other long-term interests where applicable).

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

In all other cases, when the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that investee, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former investee at the date when significant influence or joint control is lost is recognised at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprise its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Construction in progress is transferred to property, plant and equipment when it is ready for its intended use. No depreciation is provided against construction in progress.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on the date of retirement or disposal.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years	Estimated residual value as a percentage of costs
Right-of-use assets	3–16	0%
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3–8	0%, 5%
Motor vehicles	3–5	0%
Machinery and equipment	3–10	0%, 5%
Leasehold improvements	3–20	0%

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation (where the estimated useful life is finite) and impairment losses.

Amortisation of intangible assets with finite useful lives is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. The following intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised from the date they are available for use and their estimated/contracted useful lives are as follows:

Software and franchises granted	5–8 years
Development cost	8 years

Both the period and method of amortisation are reviewed annually.

(i) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(i) As a lessee

Where the contract contains lease component(s) and non-lease component(s), the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases.

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets which, for the Group are primarily laptops and office furniture. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for the following types of right-of-use asset:

- right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property are carried at fair value; and
- right-of-use assets related to interests in leasehold land where the interest in the land is held as inventory are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a change in the scope of a lease or the consideration for a lease that is not originally provided for in the lease contract ("**lease modification**") that is not accounted for as a separate lease. In this case the lease liability is remeasured based on the revised lease payments and lease term using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification. The only exceptions are rent concessions that occurred as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and which satisfied the conditions set out in paragraph 46B of IFRS 16 Leases. In such cases, the group has taken advantage of the practical expedient not to assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications, and recognised the change in consideration as negative variable lease payments in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concessions occurred.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an underlying assets to the lessee. If this is not the case, the lease is classified as an operating lease.

When a contract contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The rental income from operating leases is recognised.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, the sub-leases are classified as a finance lease or as an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described in note 2(i)(i), then the Group classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

(j) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments and lease receivables

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on the following items:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost (including restricted and pledged cash, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, including loans to the third parties, which are held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest); and
- lease receivables.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

- fixed-rate financial assets, trade and other receivables: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof;
- variable-rate financial assets: current effective interest rate; and
- lease receivables: discount rate used in the measurement of the lease receivable.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises a loss allowance equal to lifetime ECLs.

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument (including a loan commitment) has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this reassessment, the Group considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (ii) the financial asset is 90 days past due. The Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt investments that are measured at FVOCI (recycling), for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve (recycling).

Basis of calculation of interest income

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset and lease receivable is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(ii) Impairment of other non-current assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or, except in the case of goodwill, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

- property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets;
- intangible assets;
- interests in associates;
- goodwill; and
- investments in subsidiaries in the Company's statement of financial position.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In addition, for goodwill, the recoverable amount is estimated annually whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

– *Calculation of recoverable amount*

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). A portion of the carrying amount of a corporate asset (for example, head office building) is allocated to an individual cash-generating unit if the allocation can be done on a reasonable and consistent basis, or to the smallest group of cash-generating units if otherwise.

– *Recognition of impairment losses*

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable) or value in use (if determinable).

In respect of assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year/period in which the reversals are recognised.

(k) Inventories

Inventories, representing finished goods for resale, are stated at the lower of costs and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Contracts liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised.

When the contract includes a significant financing component, the contract balance includes interest accrued under the effective interest method.

(m) Trade and other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. If revenue has been recognised before the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract asset.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at their transaction price. Trade receivables that contain a significant financing component and other receivables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. All receivables are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for credit losses.

Insurance reimbursement is recognised and measured in accordance with note 2(s)(i).

(n) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

(o) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other payables are subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at invoice amounts.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for ECL in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(j)(i).

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year/period in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

Obligation for contributions to defined contribution retirement plans pursuant to the relevant labour rules and regulations in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

(r) Income tax

Income tax for the year/period comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year/period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised. Future taxable profits that may support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences include those that will arise from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, provided those differences relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse either in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference or in periods into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. The same criteria are adopted when determining whether existing taxable temporary differences support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and credits, that is, those differences are taken into account if they relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse in a period, or periods, in which the tax loss or credit can be utilised.

The limited exceptions to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities are those temporary differences arising from goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit (provided they are not part of a business combination), and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that, in the case of taxable differences, the Group controls the timing of the reversal and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, or in the case of deductible differences, unless it is probable that they will reverse in the future.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, if the company or the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

- in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or
- in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either: or
- the same taxable entity; or
- different taxable entities, which, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered, intend to realise the current tax assets and settle the current tax liabilities on a net basis or realise and settle simultaneously.

(s) Provisions and contingent liabilities

(i) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group or the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(ii) Contingent liabilities assumed in business combination

Contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination which are present obligations at the date of acquisition are initially recognised at fair value, provided the fair value can be reliably measured. After their initial recognition at fair value, such contingent liabilities are recognised at the higher of the amount initially recognised and the amount that would be determined in accordance with note 2(s)(i).

(t) Revenue and other income

The Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group’s performance;

- the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. It is assessed for impairment in accordance with HKFRS 9. In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

A contract asset and a contract liability relating to a contract are accounted for a presented on a net basis.

(u) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or complete.

(v) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the Historical Financial Information, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

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 products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

3. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

Sources of estimation uncertainty

Notes 2(b) and 23 contain information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to assessing whether the Group will have sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern, valuation of investment property, impairment of interests in an associate and fair value of financial instruments. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

(i) Impairment for trade and other receivables

The Group expected credit losses (ECL) for trade and other receivables resulting from the inability of the customers to make the required payments. The Group bases the estimates on the aging of the trade and other receivable balance, customer creditworthiness, and historical write-off experience. If the financial condition of the customers were to deteriorate, actual provisions would be higher than estimated.

(ii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised and measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. In determining the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets, expected taxable profits are estimated which involves a number of assumptions relating to the operating environment of the Group and require a significant level of judgment exercised by the directors. Any change in such assumptions and judgment would affect the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets to be recognised and hence the net profit in future years.

4. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group is a full-ecosystem service provider for “Green Energy Artificial Intelligence Computing” and is principally engaged in the AI Businesses, primarily focusing on the development, construction, and operation of data centre, providing computing power technical services and comprehensive AI solutions in the PRC.

Revenue represents income from data centre construction income, data centre operation income, computing power technical services and others, net of sales related taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by major products or service lines is as follows:

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
– Computing power technical services	160,554	2,243	94,716	18,564	9,465
– Operation of data centre	6,309	1,681	21,402	–	–
– Construction of data centre	160	2,431	116,203	43,069	41,050
– Others (Note)	7,418	–	4,319	–	357
	<u>174,441</u>	<u>6,355</u>	<u>236,640</u>	<u>61,633</u>	<u>50,872</u>

Note: Others mainly represent income arising from the trading of telecommunication products and the provision of system integration services.

Revenue from external customers contributing over 10% to the total revenue of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and for the three months ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2025 is as follows:

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Customer A	131,279	–	–	–	–
	<u>131,279</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Disaggregation by timing of revenue recognition:					
At a point in time	7,418	–	4,320	–	356
Over time	167,023	6,355	232,320	61,633	50,516
	<u>174,441</u>	<u>6,355</u>	<u>236,640</u>	<u>61,633</u>	<u>50,872</u>

(b) Segment reporting

The Group does not distinguish revenue, costs and expenses between segments in its internal reporting, and reports costs and expenses by nature as a whole. The Group has only one reportable segment. The Group does not distinguish between markets or segments for the purpose of internal reports. As all of the Group's non-current assets are located in mainland China and all of the Group's revenue are derived from mainland China, no geographical information is presented.

5. OTHER NET GAIN/(LOSS)

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Government grants (<i>Note</i>)	9	83	339	333	422
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	14	1,014	24	43
Gain/(loss) from disposal of associates	–	–	56	–	(900)
Others	–	–	622	111	328
	<u>9</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>2,031</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>(107)</u>

Note: Government grants have been received from the PRC local government authorities in relation to industry subsidies.

6. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION

Profit/(loss) before taxation is arrived at after crediting/(charging):

(a) Finance income and finance costs

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Finance income					
Bank interest income	9	38	75	128	501
Finance costs					
Interest on bank loans and other borrowings	(1,944)	(877)	(5,552)	(6,196)	(4,423)
Interest on lease liabilities	(8,921)	(26)	(8,836)	(105)	(96)
	(10,865)	(903)	(14,388)	(6,301)	(4,519)
	(10,856)	(865)	(14,313)	(6,173)	(4,018)

(b) Staff costs

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Salaries, wages and other benefits	4,883	3,026	13,059	14,583	16,116
Contributions to defined contribution retirement plans	188	104	521	404	465
	5,071	3,130	13,580	14,987	16,581

(c) **Other items**

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Depreciation and amortisation					
– plant and equipment (note 9)	6,267	460	3,896	1,944	1,652
– right-of-use assets (note 9)	19,020	3,697	20,086	14,899	14,030
– intangible assets (note 10)	18	16	65	70	49
	<u>25,305</u>	<u>4,173</u>	<u>24,047</u>	<u>16,913</u>	<u>15,731</u>
Impairment losses recognised/(reversed)					
– trade and other receivables	701	(27)	1,226	4,091	4,242
– construction in progress	3,175	3,267	12,933	22,843	44,627
	<u>3,876</u>	<u>3,240</u>	<u>14,159</u>	<u>26,934</u>	<u>48,869</u>
Cost of inventories sold	<u>82</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>72,395</u>	<u>32,986</u>	<u>31,628</u>

7. INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(a) **Taxation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income represents**

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Current tax:					
– PRC Corporate Income Tax (“CIT”)	1,906	1	–	3	–
Deferred tax:					
Origination/(reversal) of temporary differences	2,828	(97)	(368)	(853)	(138)
	<u>4,734</u>	<u>(96)</u>	<u>(368)</u>	<u>(850)</u>	<u>(138)</u>

Notes:

- (i) Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the BVI, the Group is not subject to any income tax in this jurisdiction.
- (ii) No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax was made as the Group did not earn any income subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax for the year/period.
- (iii) PRC CIT

The Group's PRC subsidiaries are subject to statutory tax rate of 25% on their assessable profits.

According to the PRC CIT Law and its relevant regulations, entities that are qualified as High and New Technology Enterprise under the tax law are entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15%. Guangdong Qichuang Network Technology Co., Ltd. ("**Qichuang**") obtained the status of High and New Technology Enterprise ("**HNTE status**") on 1 December 2020 and 28 December 2023 with an effective period of consecutive three years. Therefore, Qichuang is entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for the calendar years of 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Qixin Technology (Guangdong) Co., Ltd. ("**Qixin**") obtained the HNTE status on 19 December 2022 with an effective period of consecutive three years. Therefore, Qixin is entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for the calendar years of 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Baoteng (Huizhou) Data Technology Co., Ltd. ("**Baoteng (Huizhou)**") obtained the HNTE status on 28 December 2024 with an effective period of consecutive three years. Therefore, Baoteng (Huizhou) is entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for the calendar year of 2025.

Shenzhen Tiandun Data Technology Co., Ltd (the "**Tiandun**") is entitled to tax concessions which is the preferential tax rate of 15% applicable to those entities located in Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Area of the Mainland China upon fulfillment of certain requirements of the local government.

Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in respective jurisdictions in which the Group operates. In accordance with the relevant PRC rules and regulations, the PRC CIT rate applicable to the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC is principally 25% during the period/year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024, 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. Six of the subsidiaries were subject to EIT at a rate of 2.5% for the first RMB1 million of profits and 10% for above RMB1 million but below RMB3 million, as they were classified as small and low profit enterprises during those period/years.

(b) Reconciliation between income tax and accounting profit/(loss) at applicable tax rates

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	28,095	(8,809)	(1,262)	(57,545)	(78,164)
Notional tax on profit/(loss) before taxation, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the countries concerned	7,024	(2,202)	(316)	(14,386)	(19,541)
PRC CIT concessionaries	(2,120)	(2)	–	(10)	–
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	15	7	59	131	349
Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognized	516	2,101	6,739	13,415	19,054
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(701)	–	(6,850)	–	–
Total income tax	4,734	(96)	(368)	(850)	(138)

8. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Directors' emoluments of the Company for the period/year ended 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025 are as follows:

For the period ended 31 March 2025

	Directors' fee	Salaries allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Executive directors:					
Junhua Zhong	–	64	–	3	67
Keya Chen	–	90	–	2	92
Sanyan Cai	–	63	–	–	63
Total	–	217	–	5	222

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Directors' fee	Salaries allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Executive directors:					
Junhua Zhong	–	216	–	6	222
Keya Chen	–	240	–	6	246
Sanyan Cai	–	153	–	5	158
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	–	609	–	17	626
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Directors' fee	Salaries allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Executive directors:					
Junhua Zhong	–	216	–	8	224
Keya Chen	–	240	–	7	247
Sanyan Cai	–	154	–	4	158
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	–	610	–	19	629
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Directors' fee	Salaries allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Executive directors:					
Junhua Zhong	–	396	33	7	436
Keya Chen	–	333	26	6	365
Sanyan Cai	–	305	26	1	332
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	–	1,034	85	14	1,133
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Right-of-use assets RMB'000	Leasehold improvements RMB'000	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Machinery and equipment RMB'000	Construction in progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:							
At 1 January 2022	210,628	1,342	589	1,162	144	42,428	256,293
Additions	13,750	581	300	811	–	33,354	48,796
Transfer from construction in progress	–	–	–	–	8,545	(8,545)	–
Disposals	–	–	–	(467)	–	–	(467)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	224,378	1,923	889	1,506	8,689	67,237	304,622
Additions	1,854	–	132	–	71	46,184	48,241
Disposals	(650)	–	(205)	(182)	(5)	–	(1,042)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	225,582	1,923	816	1,324	8,755	113,421	351,821
Additions	406,774	4,045	77	3	132,567	–	543,466
Transfer from construction in progress	–	30,050	–	–	–	(30,050)	–
Disposals	–	–	–	(497)	(11)	–	(508)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	632,356	36,018	893	830	141,311	83,371	894,779
Additions	364,557	4,946	26	–	270,270	4,283	644,082
At 31 March 2025	<u>996,913</u>	<u>40,964</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>411,581</u>	<u>87,654</u>	<u>1,538,861</u>
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 1 January 2022	(9,943)	–	(189)	(297)	(68)	–	(10,497)
Charge for the year	(14,030)	(360)	(189)	(361)	(742)	–	(15,682)
Written back on disposals	–	–	–	166	–	–	166
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	(23,973)	(360)	(378)	(492)	(810)	–	(26,013)
Charge for the year	(14,899)	(481)	(214)	(359)	(890)	–	(16,843)
Written back on disposals	311	–	159	155	4	–	629
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	(38,561)	(841)	(433)	(696)	(1,696)	–	(42,227)
Charge for the year	(20,086)	(1,381)	(169)	(220)	(2,126)	–	(23,982)
Written back on disposals	–	–	–	259	11	–	270
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	(58,647)	(2,222)	(602)	(657)	(3,811)	–	(65,939)
Charge for the period	(19,020)	(739)	(38)	(34)	(5,456)	–	(25,287)
At 31 March 2025	<u>(77,667)</u>	<u>(2,961)</u>	<u>(640)</u>	<u>(691)</u>	<u>(9,267)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(91,226)</u>

	Right-of-use assets <i>RMB'000</i>	Leasehold improvements <i>RMB'000</i>	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment <i>RMB'000</i>	Motor vehicles <i>RMB'000</i>	Machinery and equipment <i>RMB'000</i>	Construction in progress <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
Accumulated impairment loss:							
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(44,627)	(44,627)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(44,627)	(44,627)
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(22,843)	(22,843)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-	-	(67,470)	(67,470)
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(12,933)	(12,933)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(80,403)	(80,403)
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(3,175)	(3,175)
At 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(83,578)	(83,578)
Net book value:							
At 31 March 2025	919,246	38,003	279	139	402,314	4,076	1,364,057
At 31 December 2024	573,709	33,796	291	173	137,500	2,968	748,437
At 31 December 2023	187,021	1,082	383	628	7,059	45,951	242,124
At 31 December 2022	200,405	1,563	511	1,014	7,879	22,610	233,982

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software and franchises granted <i>RMB'000</i>	Development cost <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2022	199	–	199
Addition	76	–	76
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	275	–	275
Addition	80	–	80
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	355	–	355
Addition	–	–	–
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	355	–	355
Addition	189	641	830
At 31 March 2025	544	641	1,185
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2022	(49)	–	(49)
Charge for the year	(49)	–	(49)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	(98)	–	(98)
Charge for the year	(70)	–	(70)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	(168)	–	(168)
Charge for the year	(65)	–	(65)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 March 2025	(233)	–	(233)
Charge for the period	(18)	–	(18)
At 31 March 2025	(251)	–	(251)
Net book value:			
At 31 March 2025	293	641	934
At 31 December 2024	122	–	122
At 31 December 2023	187	–	187
At 31 December 2022	177	–	177

11. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

The following list contains the particulars of associates, which are unlisted corporate entities whose quoted market price are not available:

Name of associates	Place of incorporation and business	Particulars of issued and paid up capital	Group's effective interest	Percentage of		Principal activities
				Held by the Company	Held by subsidiaries	
Guangdong Yingyang Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.*	Dong guan	2023: RMB510,000 2022: RMB510,000	2023: 51% 2022: 51%	2023: 0% 2022: 0%	2023: 51% 2022: 51%	Computer System Integration Service
Guangdong Kehua Intelligent Industrial Investment Co., Ltd.*	Dong guan	2022: RMB900,000	2022: 49%	2022: 0%	2022: 49%	Big data analytics and cloud computing

* Guangdong Yingyang Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. and Guangdong Kehua Intelligent Industrial Investment Co., Ltd. have been deregistered on 22 July 2024 and 6 February 2023, respectively.

The associate were accounted for using the equity method in the Historical Financial Information.

Information of the associates those are not individually material:

	As at		As at 31 December	
	31 March 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Carrying amount of the associates in the consolidated statement of financial position	–	–	415	477
Aggregate amounts of the Group's share of an associates' profit/(loss) for the period/year	–	39	(62)	(20)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	–	39	(62)	(20)

12. INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Current taxation in the consolidated statement position of financial position represents

	As at		As at 31 December	
	31 March 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Current tax liabilities: PRC CIT	128	545	1,554	4,977

(b) **Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised**

(i) *Movement of each component of deferred tax assets and liabilities*

The components of deferred tax (liabilities)/assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and the movements during the period/year are as follows:

Deferred tax arising from	Credit loss allowance <i>RMB'000</i>	Right-of-use assets <i>RMB'000</i>	Lease liabilities <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
1 January 2022	–	(5,093)	5,519	426
Credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (<i>note 7(a)</i>)	28	7	103	138
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	28	(5,086)	5,622	564
Credited/(charged) to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (<i>note 7(a)</i>)	(20)	(4,298)	5,171	853
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	8	(9,384)	10,793	1,417
Credited/(charged) to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (<i>note 7(a)</i>)	141	(46,906)	47,133	368
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	149	(56,290)	57,926	1,785
Credited/(charged) to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (<i>note 7(a)</i>)	97	(48,576)	45,651	(2,828)
As at 31 March 2025	<u>246</u>	<u>(104,866)</u>	<u>103,577</u>	<u>(1,043)</u>

(ii) *Reconciliation to the consolidated statement of financial position*

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Net deferred tax assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	2,180	1,785	1,417	564
Net deferred tax liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	(3,223)	–	–	–
	<u>(1,043)</u>	<u>1,785</u>	<u>1,417</u>	<u>564</u>

(c) **Deferred tax assets not recognised**

In accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2(r), the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of certain subsidiaries of RMB119,861,000 as at 31 March 2025 (2024: RMB114,325,000, 2023: RMB140,977,000, 2022: RMB83,284,000). The Group consider it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdiction and entities.

13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The following list contains only the particulars of subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025 which principally affected the results, assets or liabilities of the Group. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated.

Name of company	Place of incorporation and business	Particulars of issued capital	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 December 2024				
			Group's effective interest	Held by the Company	Held by subsidiaries	Particulars of issued capital	Group's effective interest	Held by the Company	Held by subsidiaries	Principal activities
Tiandun* 天頓*	Shenzhen	RMB100,000,000	100%	–	100%	RMB100,000,000	100%	–	100%	Cloud Computing and Data Services
Shenzhen Yiming Data Technology Co., Ltd.* 深圳市億銘數據科技有限公司*	Shenzhen	RMB10,000,000	100%	–	100%	RMB10,000,000	100%	–	100%	Cloud Computing and Data Services
Qixin* 奇信*	Huizhou	RMB10,000,000	100%	–	100%	RMB10,000,000	100%	–	100%	Cloud Computing and Data Services
Qichuang* 奇創*	Dongguan	RMB51,000,000	100%	–	100%	RMB51,000,000	100%	–	100%	Cloud Computing and Data Services

Name of company	Place of incorporation and business	Particulars of issued capital	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 December 2024			Principal activities	
			Group's effective interest	Held by the Company	Held by subsidiaries	Particulars of issued capital	Group's effective interest	Held by the Company		Held by subsidiaries
Guangdong Lichuang Energy Co., Ltd.* 廣東力創能源有限公司*	Huizhou	RMB10,000,000	100%	-	100%	RMB10,000,000	100%	-	100%	Cloud Computing and Data Services
Shenzhen Qiyun Data Technology Co., Ltd.* 深圳市奇雲數據科技有限公司*	Shenzhen	RMB10,000,000	55%	-	55%	RMB10,000,000	55%	-	55%	Cloud Computing and Data Services
Shenzhen Zhiyun Interconnect Big Data Technology Co., Ltd.* 深圳市智運互聯大數據有限公司*	Shenzhen	RMB79,000,000	55%	-	100%	RMB79,000,000	55%	-	100%	Telecommunications and value-added services
Shenzhen Huateng Wisdom Technology Co., Ltd.* 深圳市華騰智慧科技有限公司*	Shenzhen	RMB100,000,000	75%	-	75%	RMB100,000,000	75%	-	75%	Telecommunications and value-added services
Shenzhen Baoteng Data Technology Co., Ltd.* 深圳市寶騰數據科技有限公司*	Shenzhen	RMB100,000,000	45%	-	60%	RMB100,000,000	45%	-	60%	Telecommunications and value-added services
Baoteng (Huizhou)* 寶騰(惠州)*	Huizhou	RMB100,000,000	45%	-	100%	RMB100,000,000	45%	-	100%	Telecommunications and value-added services
Shenzhen Jingwei Intelligent Computing Technology Co., Ltd.* 深圳市經緯智算科技有限公司*	Shenzhen	RMB10,000,000	100%	-	100%	RMB10,000,000	100%	-	100%	Cloud Computing and Data Services

* These entities are all PRC limited liability companies. The English translation of the company names is for reference only. The official names of these companies are in Mainland China.

14. INVENTORIES

	As at	As at 31 December		
	31 March	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Construction of data centre	34,283	14,939	15,049	18,459

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	2024	2023	2022	2022
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Trade receivables (a)	301,369	94,121	28,914	34,195
Less: loss allowance	(1,305)	(646)	(43)	(175)
	<u>300,064</u>	<u>93,475</u>	<u>28,871</u>	<u>34,020</u>
Other debtors, net of loss allowance				
– Amounts due from related parties	57	20,611	10,365	26,227
– Amounts due from third parties	84,018	154,115	92,842	57,045
	<u>84,075</u>	<u>174,726</u>	<u>103,207</u>	<u>83,272</u>
Prepaid sales related tax and other taxes	48,262	10,790	21,577	3,742
Deposits and prepayments	182,601	138,436	41,721	25,808
	<u>615,002</u>	<u>417,427</u>	<u>195,376</u>	<u>146,842</u>

(a) Ageing analysis

As at the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of trade receivables (net of loss allowance) based on the date the relevant trade receivables recognised, is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	2024	2023	2022	2022
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Within 3 month	297,297	91,084	28,194	34,020
3 to 12 months	574	267	677	–
Over 12 months	2,193	2,124	–	–
	<u>300,064</u>	<u>93,475</u>	<u>28,871</u>	<u>34,020</u>

Note: The details on the Group's credit policy are set out in note 23(a).

Trade receivables are primarily related to proceeds from the provision of AI computing power technical services and relevant equipment amounts.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	As at 31 March 2025 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2024 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Cash at bank and on hand	77,213	48,633	39,255	49,585

(b) Reconciliation of loss before taxation to cash used in operations:

		As at 31 March		As at 31 December		
	Note	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation		28,095	(8,809)	(1,262)	(57,545)	(78,164)
Adjustments for:						
Finance income	6(a)	(9)	(38)	(75)	(128)	(501)
Finance costs	6(a)	10,865	903	14,388	6,301	4,519
Impairment loss/(reversal of impairment loss) on trade and other receivables	6(c)	701	(27)	1,226	4,091	4,242
Impairment loss on construction in progress	6(c)	3,175	3,267	12,933	22,843	44,627
Depreciation and amortisation	6(c)	25,305	4,173	24,047	16,913	15,731
Share of losses/(profits) of associates	11	–	(29)	(39)	62	20
(Gain)/loss on disposal of associates	5	–	–	(56)	–	900
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	–	(14)	(1,014)	(24)	(43)
Changes in working capital:						
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(19,344)	(1,240)	110	3,410	(13,159)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(198,276)	14,656	(223,277)	(52,625)	2,292
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		28,987	(44,541)	92,676	(8,254)	(33,357)
(Decrease)/increase in contract liabilities		(13,308)	6,485	79,302	32,761	1,536
Cash used in operating activities		(133,809)	(25,214)	(1,041)	(32,195)	(51,357)

(c) **Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities.

	Bank loans and other borrowings <i>RMB'000</i> <i>(note 19)</i>	Lease liabilities <i>RMB'000</i> <i>(note 20)</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
At 1 January 2022	44,913	217,721	262,634
Total changes from financing cash flows	37,664	(9,797)	27,867
Other changes:			
Interest expense <i>(note 6(a))</i>	4,423	96	4,519
Other non-cash transactions <i>(note)</i>	–	13,750	13,750
At 31 December 2022 and at 1 January 2023	87,000	221,770	308,770
Total changes from financing cash flows	(13,196)	(8,224)	(21,420)
Other changes:			
Interest expense <i>(note 6(a))</i>	6,196	105	6,301
Other non-cash transactions <i>(note)</i>	–	1,515	1,515
At 31 December 2023 and at 1 January 2024	80,000	215,166	295,166
Total changes from financing cash flows	45,448	(22,955)	22,493
Other changes:			
Interest expense <i>(note 6(a))</i>	5,552	8,836	14,388
Other non-cash transactions <i>(note)</i>	–	406,774	406,774
At 31 December 2024 and at 1 January 2025	131,000	607,821	738,821
Total changes from financing cash flows	221,056	(47,953)	173,103
Other changes:			
Interest expense <i>(note 6(a))</i>	1,944	8,921	10,865
Other non-cash transactions <i>(note)</i>	–	364,557	364,557
At 31 March 2025	354,000	933,346	1,287,346

Note: Other non-cash transactions were generated from right-of-use assets increasing.

(d) **Total cash outflow for leases**

Amounts included in the cash flow statement for leases comprise the following:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Within operating cash flows	–	–	2,753	3,566
Within financing cash flows	47,953	22,955	8,224	9,797
	<u>47,953</u>	<u>22,955</u>	<u>10,977</u>	<u>13,363</u>

These amounts relate to the following:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Lease rentals paid	47,953	22,955	10,977	13,363

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Trade payables (a)	332,648	128,612	79,610	60,452
Other payables and accruals				
– Amounts due to related parties	–	20,505	7,319	1,022
– Amounts due to third parties	98,293	72,722	27,657	22,119
– Other tax payables	1,025	1,349	295	141
	<u>99,318</u>	<u>94,576</u>	<u>35,271</u>	<u>23,282</u>
	<u>431,966</u>	<u>223,188</u>	<u>114,881</u>	<u>83,734</u>

- (a) As at the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of trade creditor based on invoice date, is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Within 3 months	258,180	107,079	62,710	51,861
After 3 months but within 1 year	63,831	5,310	11,984	4,018
More than 1 year	10,637	16,223	4,916	4,573
	<u>332,648</u>	<u>128,612</u>	<u>79,610</u>	<u>60,452</u>

Trade payables mainly represent amounts due to suppliers. Payment to suppliers is in installments according to progress and agreed milestones.

18. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Advances received for sales of telecommunication products	100,403	113,711	34,409	1,648
	<u>100,403</u>	<u>113,711</u>	<u>34,409</u>	<u>1,648</u>

19. BANK LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

At 31 March 2025, the Group's bank loans and other borrowings are repayable as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	As at 31 December 2024 <i>RMB'000</i>	2023 <i>RMB'000</i>	2022 <i>RMB'000</i>
Bank loans				
Current				
– bank loans and other borrowings	110,000	111,000	80,000	87,000
– current portion of non-current bank loans and other borrowings	66,800	4,800	–	–
	<u>176,800</u>	<u>115,800</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>87,000</u>
Non-current				
– repayable after 1 year but within 2 years	72,000	15,200	–	–
– repayable after 2 years but within 5 years	105,200	–	–	–
	<u>177,200</u>	<u>15,200</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>354,000</u>	<u>131,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>87,000</u>

The loans and borrowings were secured as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	As at 31 December 2024 <i>RMB'000</i>	2023 <i>RMB'000</i>	2022 <i>RMB'000</i>
Secured and guaranteed	<u>354,000</u>	<u>131,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>87,000</u>

(a) Bank loans guaranteed by related parties

As at 31 March 2025, bank loans of RMB162,800,000 (2024: RMB75,000,000, 2023: Nil, 2022: Nil) were jointly guaranteed by Junhua Zhong, Zheng Ouyang, Hai Zhou, Zhizhong Chen, Zhiwen Huang, Keliang Chen, Tiandun, Shenzhen Huateng Wisdom Technology Co., Ltd. and Guangdong Lelian Network Technology Co., Ltd.

As at 31 March 2025, bank loans of RMB20,000,000 (2024: RMB20,000,000, 2023: 30,000,000, 2022: 20,000,000) were jointly guaranteed by Junhua Zhong, Zhizhong Chen, Guangdong Qihua Technology Center (Limited Partnership), Guangdong Qiyu Technology Co., Ltd. and Guangdong Qihong Technology Co., Ltd.

As at 31 March 2025, bank loans of RMB10,000,000 (2024: RMB10,000,000, 2023: Nil, 2022: Nil) were jointly guaranteed by Junhua Zhong and Qichuang.

As at 31 March 2025, bank loans of RMB6,000,000 (2024: RMB6,000,000, 2023: Nil, 2022: Nil) were jointly guaranteed by Junhua Zhong, Zhizhong Chen and Qichuang.

As at 31 March 2025, bank loans of RMB20,000,000 (2024: RMB20,000,000, 2023: Nil, 2022: Nil) were jointly guaranteed by Junhua Zhong and Zheng Ouyang.

As at 31 March 2025, bank loans of Nil (2024: Nil, 2023: 47,000,000, 2022: 64,000,000) were jointly guaranteed by Junhua Zhong and Zheng Ouyang, Hai Zhou, Zhizhong Chen, Chunqing Zhong, Dongguan Honghua Industrial Investment Co., Ltd., Keliang Chen, Guangdong Qihua Technology Center (Limited Partnership), Guangdong Qiyu Technology Co., Ltd., Guangdong Qihong Technology Co., Ltd.

As at 31 March 2025, bank loans of RMB135,200,000 (2024: Nil, 2023: Nil, 2022: Nil) were jointly guaranteed by Junhua Zhong and Zheng Ouyang and Qichuang.

- (b) Bank loans and other borrowings bear interest at a weighted average rate of 3.17% per annum for the period/year ended 31 March 2025 (2024: 3.14% per annum, 2023: 3.81% per annum, 2022: 4.15% per annum), and are secured by the following assets:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	2025	2024	2023	2022
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Property, plant and equipment	100,971	–	–	–
Trade receivables	103,955	18,062	–	–
	<u>204,926</u>	<u>18,062</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

20. LEASE LIABILITIES

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities at the end of the current and previous reporting periods:

	As at 31 March		2024		As at 31 December		2023		2022	
	Present value of the minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Total minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Present value of the minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Total minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Present value of the minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Total minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Present value of the minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Total minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Present value of the minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>	Total minimum lease payments <i>RMB'000</i>
Within 1 year	165,033	200,630	83,144	109,237	8,584	18,344	4,168	14,222	4,168	14,222
After 1 year but within 2 years	191,019	219,778	95,742	118,549	8,660	18,037	8,089	17,807	8,089	17,807
After 2 years but within 5 years	343,671	388,710	219,742	263,603	34,018	59,329	29,096	55,866	29,096	55,866
After 5 years	233,623	264,190	209,193	242,382	163,904	199,615	180,417	224,021	180,417	224,021
	<u>933,346</u>	<u>1,073,308</u>	<u>607,821</u>	<u>733,771</u>	<u>215,166</u>	<u>295,325</u>	<u>221,770</u>	<u>311,916</u>	<u>221,770</u>	<u>311,916</u>
Less: total future interest expenses		(139,962)		(125,950)		(80,159)		(90,146)		(90,146)
Present value of lease liabilities		<u>933,346</u>		<u>607,821</u>		<u>215,166</u>		<u>221,770</u>		<u>221,770</u>

21. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Defined contribution retirement plans

As stipulated by the regulations of the PRC, the Group participates in various defined contribution retirement plans organised by municipal and provincial governments for its employees. The Group is required to make contributions to the retirement plans at 16% of the salaries, bonuses and certain allowances of the employees. A member of the plan is entitled to a pension equal to a fixed proportion of the salary prevailing at the member's retirement date. The Group has no other material obligation for the payment of pension benefits associated with these plans beyond the annual contributions described above.

For the period/year ended 31 March 2025, 31 December 2024, 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, there is no forfeited contribution which may be used by the Group to reduce the existing level of contribution.

22. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS

(a) Movements in components of equity

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Group's consolidated equity is set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

(b) Dividends

For the year ended 31 December 2024, final dividend of Nil in respect of the financial year was approved and paid (2023: nil, 2022: RMB20,185,000). The Company did not propose the payment of any final dividend subsequent to year end.

(c) Reserves

(i) PRC statutory reserve

Pursuant to the Articles of Association of the Group's PRC subsidiaries and relevant statutory regulations, appropriations to the statutory reserve fund were made at 10% of profit after tax determined in accordance with accounting rules and regulations of the PRC until the reserve balance reaches 50% of the registered capital. This reserve fund can be utilised in setting off accumulated losses or increasing capital of the PRC subsidiaries provided that the balance after such conversion is not less than 25% of their registered capital, and is non-distributable other than in liquidation.

(ii) Capital reserve

Capital reserve is resulted from transactions with owners in their capacity as the equity owners. The balance comprises capital reserve surplus/deficit arising from the difference between the disposal/acquisition consideration and its net assets value at the respective date of disposal/acquisition, and the capital reserve transferring from the equity settled share-based payment reserve.

For the integration of internal resources, the Group acquired 100% equity of Shenzhen Huateng Wisdom Technology Co., Ltd, Shenzhen Qiyun Data Technology Co., Ltd. and Qichuang from the Group's ultimate controllers ("**Transferor**"). The Transferor exempted the Group from the obligation to pay the transfer consideration so that there is no cash payment involved. All parties involved in this equity transfer have signed relevant agreements in accordance with the law, and the relevant equity transfer registration procedures were completed in December 2024.

(iii) Reserve-transaction with non-controlling interests

The balance represents difference between the net identifiable assets and the consideration paid for acquisition of non-controlling interests.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate, currency risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group is also exposed to equity price risk arising from its equity investments in other entities.

The Group's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Group to manage these risks are described below:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and pledged and restricted cash, trade and other receivables and other financial assets. The Group maintains a defined credit policy and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group's cash and cash equivalents and pledged and restricted cash are mainly deposited in financial institutions such as commercial banks which maintain sound reputation and financial situation. The credit risk is considered low.

Trade receivables and other receivables and other financial assets

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer rather than the industry or country in which the customers operate and therefore significant concentrations of credit risk primarily arise when the Group has significant exposure to individual customers.

In respect of loans to third parties and other debtors, regular review and follow-up actions are carried out on long-aged other receivables and any default incurred, which enable management to assess their recoverability and to minimise exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group measures loss allowances for trade and other receivables and loans to the third parties included in other non-current assets at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, which is calculated using a provision matrix.

The following table provides information about the Group's exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade and other receivables and loans to the third parties:

	As at 31 March 2025		
	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Current (not past due) or past due within 90 days for			
– trade receivables	0.32%	298,245	(948)
– other receivables	0.21%	22,266	(47)
More than 90 days past due			
– trade receivables	11.43%	3,124	(357)
– other receivables	12.59%	70,764	(8,908)
	<u>2.60%</u>	<u>394,399</u>	<u>(10,260)</u>

As at 31 December 2024			
	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount <i>RMB'000</i>	Loss allowance <i>RMB'000</i>
Current (not past due) or past due within 90 days for			
– trade receivables	0.36%	91,415	(331)
– other receivables	0.01%	77,625	(8)
More than 90 days past due			
– trade receivables	11.64%	2,706	(315)
– other receivables	8.40%	106,014	(8,905)
	<u>3.44%</u>	<u>277,760</u>	<u>(9,559)</u>

As at 31 December 2023			
	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount <i>RMB'000</i>	Loss allowance <i>RMB'000</i>
Current (not past due) or past due within 90 days for			
– trade receivables	0.07%	28,215	(21)
– other receivables	4.82%	87,387	(4,211)
More than 90 days past due			
– trade receivables	3.15%	699	(22)
– other receivables	16.92%	24,110	(4,079)
	<u>5.93%</u>	<u>140,411</u>	<u>(8,333)</u>

As at 31 December 2022			
	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount <i>RMB'000</i>	Loss allowance <i>RMB'000</i>
Current (not past due) or past due within 90 days for			
– trade receivables	0.51%	34,195	(175)
– other receivables	7.36%	54,321	(4,000)
More than 90 days past due			
– other receivables	0.20%	33,018	(67)
	<u>3.49%</u>	<u>121,534</u>	<u>(4,242)</u>

Except for the specified expected loss, other expected loss rates are based on historical experience and adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Movement in the loss allowance account in respect of trade and other receivables and finance lease receivables during the period/year is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Balance at the beginning of the period/year	9,559	8,333	4,242	–
Reversal during the period/year	(181)	–	(171)	–
Impairment losses recognised during the period/year	882	1,226	4,262	4,242
	<u>10,260</u>	<u>9,559</u>	<u>8,333</u>	<u>4,242</u>
Balance at the end of the period/year	<u>10,260</u>	<u>9,559</u>	<u>8,333</u>	<u>4,242</u>

(b) Liquidity risk

The Group management reviews the liquidity position of the Group on an ongoing basis, including review of the expected cash inflows and outflows and maturity of loans and borrowings in order to monitor the Group's liquidity requirements in the short and longer terms. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash in the short and longer term. The directors have taken into account the forecasts of operating performance, as well as the ability of the Group to obtain and renew bank loans and the financial support from shareholders in assessing the sufficiency of liquidity requirements in the foreseeable future.

The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Group's financial liabilities. The contractual maturities are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Group can be required to pay:

	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					Carrying amount
	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
31 March 2025						
Bank loans and other borrowings	176,800	81,797	108,990	–	367,587	354,000
Lease liabilities	200,630	219,778	388,710	264,190	1,073,308	933,346
Trade and other payables	431,966	–	–	–	431,966	431,966
	<u>809,396</u>	<u>301,575</u>	<u>497,700</u>	<u>264,190</u>	<u>1,872,861</u>	<u>1,719,312</u>

	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow				Total RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
	Within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years RMB'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years RMB'000	More than 5 years RMB'000		
31 December 2024						
Bank loans and other borrowings	115,800	16,158	–	–	131,958	131,000
Lease liabilities	109,237	118,549	263,603	242,382	733,771	607,821
Trade and other payables	223,188	–	–	–	223,188	223,188
	<u>448,225</u>	<u>134,707</u>	<u>263,603</u>	<u>242,382</u>	<u>1,088,917</u>	<u>962,009</u>

	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow				Total RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
	Within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years RMB'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years RMB'000	More than 5 years RMB'000		
31 December 2023						
Bank loans and other borrowings	80,000	–	–	–	80,000	80,000
Lease liabilities	18,344	18,037	59,329	199,615	295,325	215,166
Trade and other payables	114,881	–	–	–	114,881	114,881
	<u>213,225</u>	<u>18,037</u>	<u>59,329</u>	<u>199,615</u>	<u>490,206</u>	<u>410,047</u>

	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow				Total RMB'000	Carrying amount RMB'000
	Within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years RMB'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years RMB'000	More than 5 years RMB'000		
31 December 2022						
Bank loans and other borrowings	87,000	–	–	–	87,000	87,000
Lease liabilities	14,222	17,807	55,866	224,021	311,916	221,770
Trade and other payables	83,734	–	–	–	83,734	83,734
	<u>184,956</u>	<u>17,807</u>	<u>55,866</u>	<u>224,021</u>	<u>482,650</u>	<u>392,504</u>

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from cash and cash equivalents, pledged and restricted cash and borrowings issued at variable rates.

The Group does not anticipate significant impact on cash and cash equivalents and the pledged deposits because the interest rates of bank deposits are not expected to change significantly. The Group does not carry out any hedging activities to manage its interest rate exposure.

(i) *Interest rate profile*

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 December 2024		As at 31 December 2023		As at 31 December 2022	
	Effective		Effective		Effective		Effective	
	interest rate		interest rate		interest rate		interest rate	
	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000
Fixed rate liabilities:								
Lease liabilities	4.28%	933,346	4.39%	607,821	4.49%	215,166	4.56%	221,770
Bank loans and other borrowings	3.17%	354,000	3.14%	131,000	3.81%	80,000	4.15%	87,000
	<u>3.97%</u>	<u>1,287,346</u>	<u>4.17%</u>	<u>738,821</u>	<u>4.31%</u>	<u>295,166</u>	<u>4.45%</u>	<u>308,770</u>

24. **COMMITMENTS**

Capital commitments outstanding at the end of the period/year which contracted but not provided for in the Historical Financial Information were as follows:

	As at		As at 31 December					
	31 March		2024		2023		2022	
		2025		2024		2023		2022
		RMB'000		RMB'000		RMB'000		RMB'000
Construction and development contracts		<u>70,859</u>		<u>34,641</u>		<u>11,989</u>		<u>5,094</u>

25. **MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

(a) **Name and relationship with related parties**

Name of party	Relationship with the Group
Guangdong Qiyu Technology Co., Ltd.	Company controlled by the same ultimate controlling shareholders
Guangdong Qihong Technology Co., Ltd.	Company controlled by the same ultimate controlling shareholders
Guangdong Qihua Technology Center (Limited Partnership)	Company controlled by the same ultimate controlling shareholders
Dongguan Shangma Technology Co., Ltd.	Company controlled by the same ultimate controlling shareholders
Zhizhong Chen	One of the ultimate controlling shareholders
Junhua Zhong	One of the ultimate controlling shareholders
Baikui Zhou	One of the ultimate controlling shareholders

(b) Significant related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group entered into the following related party transactions during the year/period ended 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025.

	Three months ended		For year ended 31 December		
	31 March		2024	2023	2022
	2025	2024	2024	2023	2022
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Receiving/(repayment) from/to related parties					
Guangdong Qiyu Technology Co., Ltd.	19,390	–	(9,030)	5,200	(5,300)
Guangdong Qihong Technology Co., Ltd.	(10,505)	50	4,135	9,800	(3,420)
Guangdong Qihua Technology Center (Limited Partnership)	1,220	–	(1,215)	(1)	(2)
Dongguan Shangma Technology Co., Ltd.	(200)	–	200	–	–
Zhizhong Chen	(9,800)	–	8,851	(73)	5,272
Junhua Zhong	(57)	–	–	–	–
Baikui Zhou	–	–	–	7,233	(7,230)
	<u>48</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2,941</u>	<u>22,159</u>	<u>(10,680)</u>

(c) **Balance with related parties**

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Amounts due from:				
Non-trade related:				
Guangdong Qiyu Technology Co., Ltd.	–	19,390	10,360	15,560
Guangdong Qihong Technology Co., Ltd.	–	–	–	3,430
Guangdong Qihua Technology Center (Limited Partnership)	–	1,221	5	4
Junhua Zhong	57	–	–	–
Baikui Zhou	–	–	–	7,233
	<u>57</u>	<u>20,611</u>	<u>10,365</u>	<u>26,227</u>
Amounts due to:				
Non-trade related:				
Guangdong Qihong Technology Co., Ltd.	–	10,505	6,370	–
Dongguan Shangma Technology Co., Ltd.	–	200	–	–
Zhizhong Chen	–	9,800	949	1,022
	<u>–</u>	<u>20,505</u>	<u>7,319</u>	<u>1,022</u>

26. COMPANY-LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 December		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	2024	2023	2022
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Non-current assets				
Interests in subsidiaries	178,150	63,439	47,813	50,957
	<u>178,150</u>	<u>63,439</u>	<u>47,813</u>	<u>50,957</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	178,150	63,439	47,813	50,957
NET ASSETS	<u>178,150</u>	<u>63,439</u>	<u>47,813</u>	<u>50,957</u>
Capital and reserves				
Reserves	178,150	63,439	47,813	50,957
TOTAL EQUITY	<u>178,150</u>	<u>63,439</u>	<u>47,813</u>	<u>50,957</u>

27. EVENT AFTER THE RELEVANT PERIODS

There is no material event after 31 March 2025.

28. SUBSEQUENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

No audited financial statements have been prepared by the Group in respect of any period subsequent to 31 March 2025.