

*Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited take no responsibility for the contents of this announcement, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this announcement.*



Solis Energy

S E H S L

17% of the total number of shares

100%

100%

100%

100%

**INTERIM RESULTS**

...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...

*For the six months ended 30 June 2011*

|                                       | 30 J 2011 | 30 J 2010 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                       | RMB'000   | RMB'000   |
| Paid-in capital                       | 113,333   | 113,333   |
| Other comprehensive income:           |           |           |
| - Available-for-sale financial assets | (6,409)   | (6,409)   |
| Total                                 | 106,924   | 106,924   |
| Attributable to:                      |           |           |
| - Controlling shareholders            | 106,383   | 106,383   |
| - Non-controlling shareholders        | 541       | 541       |
| Total                                 | 106,924   | 106,924   |

# UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 30 June 2011

|                                     |      | 30 J<br>2011     | 30 J<br>2010     |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------|
|                                     | Note | RMB'000          | RMB'000          |
| <b>Non-current assets</b>           |      |                  |                  |
| Property, plant and equipment       |      | 1,710,098        | 1,400,700        |
| Intangible assets                   |      | 241,379          | 241,379          |
| Investment in subsidiaries          |      | 208,237          | 208,237          |
| Investment in associates            |      |                  | 1,000,000        |
| Available-for-sale financial assets |      | 41,748           | 41,748           |
| Deferred tax assets                 |      | 89,257           | 89,257           |
| Prepaid expenses and deposits       |      | 427,841          | 427,841          |
| Other non-current assets            |      | 73,981           | 73,981           |
|                                     |      | 12,220           | 12,220           |
|                                     |      | <u>224,4761</u>  | <u>1,746,386</u> |
| <b>Current assets</b>               |      |                  |                  |
| Prepaid expenses                    |      | 724,925          | 724,925          |
| Accounts receivable                 | 10   | 740,385          | 740,385          |
| Other receivables                   |      | 28,763           | 28,763           |
| Inventory                           |      | 135,248          | 135,248          |
| Other current assets                |      | 679,355          | 679,355          |
|                                     |      | <u>22309,236</u> | <u>8,218,676</u> |
| <b>Current liabilities</b>          |      |                  |                  |
| Accounts payable                    | 11   | 661,855          | 661,855          |
| Other payables                      |      | 942,374          | 942,374          |
| Other current liabilities           |      | 379              | 379              |
|                                     |      | <u>1,6,4,608</u> | <u>1,6,4,608</u> |
| <b>Net assets</b>                   |      | <u>7,4,628</u>   | <u>1,000,000</u> |

## NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements, except that they are unaudited. The accounting policies applied are consistent with those applied in the annual financial statements, except for the application of the IASB's new standards and amendments to IFRSs, which are applied prospectively from the beginning of the reporting period in which they become effective.

These interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements, except that they are unaudited. The accounting policies applied are consistent with those applied in the annual financial statements, except for the application of the IASB's new standards and amendments to IFRSs, which are applied prospectively from the beginning of the reporting period in which they become effective.

### 2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has adopted the new standards and amendments to IFRSs, which are applied prospectively from the beginning of the reporting period in which they become effective. The adoption of these new standards and amendments to IFRSs has resulted in changes to the Group's accounting policies, which are described below.

1. IASB's new standards and amendments to IFRSs

2. IASB's new standards and amendments to IFRSs

The Group has adopted the new standards and amendments to IFRSs, which are applied prospectively from the beginning of the reporting period in which they become effective. The adoption of these new standards and amendments to IFRSs has resulted in changes to the Group's accounting policies, which are described below.

The Group has adopted the new standards and amendments to IFRSs, which are applied prospectively from the beginning of the reporting period in which they become effective. The adoption of these new standards and amendments to IFRSs has resulted in changes to the Group's accounting policies, which are described below.

### 3. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group has adopted the new standards and amendments to IFRSs, which are applied prospectively from the beginning of the reporting period in which they become effective. The adoption of these new standards and amendments to IFRSs has resulted in changes to the Group's accounting policies, which are described below.

The Group has adopted the new standards and amendments to IFRSs, which are applied prospectively from the beginning of the reporting period in which they become effective. The adoption of these new standards and amendments to IFRSs has resulted in changes to the Group's accounting policies, which are described below.

( ) S ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ A A ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ A A

\_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Financial Position as at 31/12/2019

|  | 2019    | 2018    | 2017    | 2016    |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  | RMB'000 | RMB'000 | RMB'000 | RMB'000 |

**Receivables**  
Receivables from customers

12,227      12,111                      12,111

5. OTHER NET INCOME

|                    | S. A. 2011<br>RMB'000 | 30 J.<br>RMB'000 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Income tax expense | 4,935                 |                  |
|                    | <u>4,935</u>          | <u></u>          |

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

|                                    | S. A. 2011<br>RMB'000 | 30 J.<br>RMB'000 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| ( ) Financial income               |                       |                  |
| Interest income                    | 34,167                |                  |
| Interest income on bank deposits   | 108                   |                  |
|                                    | <u>34,275</u>         | <u></u>          |
| Net income from disposal of assets | (15,161)              |                  |
|                                    | <u>19,114</u>         | <u></u>          |
| ( ) Other income                   |                       |                  |
| Income from disposal of assets     | 13,490                |                  |
| Income from disposal of assets     | 1,028                 |                  |
| Income from disposal of assets     | 60,015                |                  |
| Income from disposal of assets     | 646                   |                  |
| Income from disposal of assets     | 68,210                |                  |
| Income from disposal of assets     | 26,665                |                  |
|                                    | <u>26,665</u>         | <u></u>          |

7. INCOME TAX

|                    | S. A. 2011<br>RMB'000 | 30 J.<br>RMB'000 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| C Income tax PRC   |                       |                  |
| Income tax expense | 31,914                |                  |
| D Income tax       |                       |                  |
| Income tax expense | (5,015)               |                  |
|                    | <u>26,899</u>         | <u></u>          |





( )

N 2011

47

30 J 2011 RMB'000

|                   | 30 J 2011 | RMB'000 |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Trade receivables | 328,153   |         |
| Prepaid expenses  | 22,357    |         |
| Other receivables | 9,852     |         |
|                   | 32,209    |         |
|                   | 360,362   |         |

# 11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

|                  | 30 J 2011 | RMB'000 |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Accounts payable | 165,485   |         |
| Other payables   | 210,000   |         |
| Prepaid expenses | 78,476    |         |
| Other payables   | 207,894   |         |
|                  | 661,855   |         |

30 J 2011 RMB'000

30 J 2011 RMB'000

|                  | 30 J 2011 | RMB'000 |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Accounts payable | 297,509   |         |
| Other payables   | 44,613    |         |
| Prepaid expenses | 13,303    |         |
| Other payables   | 3,036     |         |
|                  | 17,024    |         |
|                  | 375,485   |         |

# MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

## M O

1/10/19

## O R

*Actively expand overall capacity to strengthen market position*

青海廠房

[illegible]

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ . In the second part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ . In the third part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ .

2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。

## **Enlarging financing channels and promoting innovation and R&D**

2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。

2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。

## **Acquiring cells business to realise vertical integration**

2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。2019年，本公司研發投入總額為人民幣1.2億元，較2018年增加100%。

[illegible]

### *Establishing vertical integration business model and exploring downstream customers*

金太陽工程

## Turnover

Turnover is the total amount of sales made by a business in a period. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Turnover} = \text{Sales} + \text{VAT}$$

For example, if a business has sales of £100,000 and VAT of £20,000, its turnover is £120,000.

## Cost of sales

Cost of sales is the total cost of the goods or services sold by a business in a period. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cost of sales} = \text{Turnover} - \text{Gross profit}$$

For example, if a business has a turnover of £120,000 and a gross profit of £40,000, its cost of sales is £80,000.

## Gross profit and gross profit margin

Gross profit is the profit made by a business after deducting the cost of sales from its turnover. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Gross profit} = \text{Turnover} - \text{Cost of sales}$$

Gross profit margin is the percentage of turnover that is gross profit. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Gross profit margin} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Turnover}} \times 100\%$$

For example, if a business has a turnover of £120,000 and a gross profit of £40,000, its gross profit margin is 33.3%.

## Selling and distribution expenses

Selling and distribution expenses are the costs incurred by a business in selling its goods or services. These include advertising, sales staff salaries, and delivery costs. They are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Selling and distribution expenses} = \text{Turnover} - \text{Gross profit} - \text{Administrative expenses} - \text{Finance costs}$$

For example, if a business has a turnover of £120,000, a gross profit of £40,000, administrative expenses of £10,000, and finance costs of £5,000, its selling and distribution expenses are £65,000.

## Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are the costs incurred by a business in running its day-to-day operations. These include rent, utilities, and office salaries. They are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Administrative expenses} = \text{Turnover} - \text{Gross profit} - \text{Selling and distribution expenses} - \text{Finance costs}$$

For example, if a business has a turnover of £120,000, a gross profit of £40,000, selling and distribution expenses of £65,000, and finance costs of £5,000, its administrative expenses are £10,000.

## Finance costs

Finance costs are the costs incurred by a business in borrowing money. These include interest on loans and bank charges. They are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Finance costs} = \text{Turnover} - \text{Gross profit} - \text{Selling and distribution expenses} - \text{Administrative expenses}$$

For example, if a business has a turnover of £120,000, a gross profit of £40,000, selling and distribution expenses of £65,000, and administrative expenses of £10,000, its finance costs are £5,000.



### *Income tax*

Income tax expense is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Income tax expense} = \text{Profit before tax} \times \text{Income tax rate}$$

### *Profit attributable to the equity shareholders*

Profit attributable to the equity shareholders is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Profit attributable to the equity shareholders} = \text{Profit before tax} - \text{Income tax expense}$$

### *Inventory turnover days*

Inventory turnover days is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Inventory turnover days} = \frac{\text{Inventory at the end of the period}}{\text{Average inventory}} \times 365$$

### *Trade receivable turnover days*

Trade receivable turnover days is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Trade receivable turnover days} = \frac{\text{Trade receivables at the end of the period}}{\text{Average trade receivables}} \times 365$$

### *Trade payable turnover days*

Trade payable turnover days is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Trade payable turnover days} = \frac{\text{Trade payables at the end of the period}}{\text{Average trade payables}} \times 365$$

### *Liquidity and financial resources*

Liquidity and financial resources are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Liquidity and financial resources} = \text{Current assets} - \text{Current liabilities}$$

$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10\%} = \frac{1}{1 + 5\%} = \frac{1}{1.05} = 0.9524$   
 $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10\%} = \frac{1}{1 + 5\%} = \frac{1}{1.05} = 0.9524$

### Contingent liabilities

$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10\%} = \frac{1}{1 + 5\%} = \frac{1}{1.05} = 0.9524$

### Foreign currency risk

$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10\%} = \frac{1}{1 + 5\%} = \frac{1}{1.05} = 0.9524$

## 陽光計劃

### *Continuing capacity expansion to achieve economies of scale*

## 金太陽工程

### *Strengthening relationship with long-term contract customers to stabilise income sources*

[illegible]

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND OTHER INFORMATION

## C. G. ...

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

**M** **C** **S** **T** **D**

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ . In the second part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ . In the third part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ .

**P**  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbf{S}$ , **S**  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbf{R}$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbf{P}$ , **C**  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbf{S}$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbf{L}$ , **S**  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbf{S}$

[illegible]

## Abstract

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

## PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

本公司已於2017年12月29日在《香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則》第13.04條下，刊發有關本公司2017年12月31日止的未經審核簡明綜合財務資料。

蘇國強  
S. E. H. S. L. H.  
Executive Director

2017年12月29日

As at the date of this announcement, Mr. Tan Wenhua, Mr. Hsu You Yuan and Ms. Zhang Liming are executive Directors of the Company, Mr. Chiao Ping Hai and Mr. Chong Kin Ngai are non-executive Directors of the Company and Mr. Wong Wing Kuen, Albert, Ms. Fu Shuangye, Dr. Lin Wen and Mr. Zhang Chun are independent non-executive Directors of the Company.