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*This announcement is for information purposes only and does not constitute an invitation or offer to acquire, purchase or subscribe for securities. This announcement does not constitute or form a part of any offer or solicitation to purchase or subscribe for securities in the United States or by U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”)). The securities have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction, and may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Accordingly, the Notes (as defined below) are being offered and sold only outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. This announcement and the information contained herein are not for distribution, directly or indirectly, in or into the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. No public offer of the securities referred to herein is being or will be made in the United States or in any other jurisdiction where such an offering is restricted or prohibited.*

This announcement and the listing document referred to herein have been published for information purposes only as required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”) and do not constitute an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. Neither this announcement nor anything referred to herein (including the listing document referred to herein) forms the basis for any contract or commitment whatsoever. For the avoidance of doubt, the publication of this announcement and the listing document referred to herein shall not be deemed to be an offer of securities made pursuant to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of the Issuer (as defined below) for the purposes of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong nor shall it constitute an advertisement, invitation or document containing an invitation to the public to enter into or offer to enter into an agreement to acquire, dispose of, subscribe for or underwrite securities for the purposes of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong.

Notice to Hong Kong investors: *The Issuer confirms that the Notes are intended for purchase by Professional Investors (as defined in Chapter 37 of the Listing Rules) only and have been listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited on that basis. Accordingly, the Issuer confirms that the Notes are not appropriate as an investment for retail investors in Hong Kong. Investors should carefully consider the risks involved.*

**PUBLICATION OF OFFERING CIRCULAR ON
THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF HONG KONG LIMITED**



三峡国际
China Three Gorges International Corporation

CHINA THREE GORGES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

中國三峽國際股份有限公司

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

(the “Issuer”)

EUR600,000,000 2.875% Notes due 2030

(the “Notes”)

Stock code: 40013

Joint Global Coordinators, Joint Lead Managers and Joint Bookrunners

**ABC
International**

Bank of China

Deutsche Bank

**ICBC
International**

J.P. Morgan

Joint Lead Managers and Joint Bookrunners

**Bank of
Communications**

**China CITIC Bank
International**

**China Minsheng
Banking Corp., Ltd.
Hong Kong
Branch**

Citigroup

CITIC Securities

**CMB Wing Lung
Bank Limited**

DBS Bank Ltd.

Natixis

Standard Chartered Bank

UBS

Sole Green Structuring Agent

J.P. Morgan

This announcement is issued pursuant to Rule 37.39A of the Listing Rules.

Reference is made to the notice of listing of the Notes on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited dated December 1, 2025 published by the Issuer.

The offering circular dated November 20, 2025 in relation to the Notes is appended to this announcement.

Hong Kong, December 2, 2025

As at the date of this announcement, the directors of China Three Gorges International Limited 中國三峽國際股份有限公司 are Li Yinsheng, Qin Guobin, Hong Wenhao, Guan Jielin, Zhu Ronghua, Zhang Runshi, Chen Zhigang, Zhao Jifeng, Liu Yangyang, Lau Bondy Ho Bong and Chau Chi Wai.

Appendix I – Offering Circular

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THIS OFFERING IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO INVESTORS WHO ARE ADDRESSEES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE NON-U.S. PERSONS

IMPORTANT: You must read the following disclaimer before continuing. The following disclaimer applies to the attached offering circular (the “**Offering Circular**”). You are therefore advised to read this disclaimer carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of the attached document. In accessing the attached, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions, including any modifications to them from time to time, each time you receive any information from us as a result of such access.

Confirmation of your representation: You have accessed the attached document on the basis that you have confirmed your representation to ABCI Capital Limited, Bank of China Limited, Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch, ICBC International Securities Limited, J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited, Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Hong Kong Branch, China CITIC Bank International Limited, China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. Hong Kong Branch, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, CLSA Limited, CMB Wing Lung Bank Limited, DBS Bank Ltd., Natixis, Standard Chartered Bank and UBS AG Hong Kong Branch (collectively, the “**Initial Purchasers**”) that (1) you are a non-U.S. Person (as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”)) outside the United States and, to the extent you purchase the securities described in the attached Offering Circular, you will be doing so pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act, and (2) you consent to delivery of the attached Offering Circular and any amendments or supplements thereto by electronic transmission.

The attached document has been made available to you in electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of transmission and consequently none of the Initial Purchasers nor the Trustee nor the Agents nor any of their respective directors, employees, representatives, officers, agents, advisors or affiliates or any person who controls any of them accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any discrepancies between the document distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version. **We will provide a hard copy version to you upon request.**

Restrictions: The attached Offering Circular is being furnished in connection with an offering exempt from registration under the Securities Act solely for the purpose of enabling a prospective investor to consider the purchase of the securities described in the Offering Circular.

PRIIPs REGULATION – PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

UK PRIIPs REGULATION – PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (the “**UK**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**EUWA**”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

MIFID II product governance/Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of the manufacturers’ product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the securities has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the securities is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the securities described in this document to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the securities described in this document (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturers’ target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the securities (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers’ target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

UK MIFIR product governance/Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of the manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the securities has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the securities is only eligible counterparties, as defined in COBS, and professional clients, as defined in UK MiFIR; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the securities to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the securities (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturer’s target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the securities (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer’s target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

THE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER JURISDICTION AND THE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT), EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS.

Except with respect to eligible investors in jurisdictions where such offer is permitted by law, nothing in this electronic transmission constitutes an offer or an invitation by or on behalf of either the issuer of the securities or the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee or the Agents to subscribe for or purchase any of the securities described therein, and access has been limited so that it shall not constitute directed selling efforts (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) in the United States or elsewhere.

You are reminded that you have accessed the attached Offering Circular on the basis that you are a person into whose possession this Offering Circular may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not nor are you authorized to deliver or forward this document, electronically or otherwise, to any other person. If you have gained access to this transmission contrary to the foregoing restrictions, you will be unable to purchase any of the securities described therein.

Actions that you may not take: You should not reply by e-mail to this announcement, and you may not purchase any securities by doing so. Any reply e-mail communications, including those you generate by using the “Reply” function on your e-mail software, will be ignored or rejected.

If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the Initial Purchasers or any affiliate of the Initial Purchasers is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by that Initial Purchaser or its affiliate on behalf of the Issuer in such jurisdiction.

THE ATTACHED OFFERING CIRCULAR MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORIZED.

You are responsible for protecting against viruses and other destructive items. Your use of this e-mail is at your own risk and it is your responsibility to take precautions to ensure that it is free from viruses and other items of a destructive nature.



三峡国际

China Three Gorges International Corporation

CHINA THREE GORGES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

中國三峽國際股份有限公司

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

EUR600,000,000 2.875% Notes due 2030

The 2.875% Notes due 2030 (the “Notes”) will be issued in an initial aggregate principal amount of EUR600,000,000 by China Three Gorges International Limited 中國三峽國際股份有限公司 (the “Issuer”). The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and will rank equally with all of the Issuer’s other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, be effectively subordinated to all its present and future secured obligations to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such obligations and be senior to all its present and future unsecured and subordinated obligations.

The Notes will bear interest from December 1, 2025 at the rate of 2.875% per annum, payable annually in arrears on December 1 of each year, commencing on December 1, 2026.

The Issuer may, at its option, redeem the Notes at any time upon the occurrence of certain tax events. At any time, the Issuer may at its option redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at the relevant early redemption amount. In addition, unless previously redeemed, upon a Change of Control Triggering Event, (as defined in “Description of the Notes”) the Issuer shall be required to make an offer to repurchase all of the Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the Notes being repurchased to but excluding the date of repurchase. For a more detailed description of the Notes, see “Description of the Notes” herein.

Pursuant to the Administrative Measures for Review and Registration of Medium- and Long-term Foreign Debts of Enterprises (企業中長期外債審登記管理辦法(國家發展和改革委員會令第56號))(the “NDRC Administrative Measures”) issued by the National Development and Reform Commission of the People’s Republic of China (the “NDRC”) and which came into effect on February 10, 2023, the Issuer undertakes to submit or cause to be submitted to the NDRC the requisite information and documents in respect of the Notes within 10 PRC Business Days (as defined in “Description of the Notes”) after the Original Issue Date (as defined in “Description of the Notes”) in accordance with the NDRC Administrative Measures and any implementation rules as issued by the NDRC from time to time.

Investing in the Notes involves risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 11.

The Notes will be issued under the Green Financing Framework of the Issuer (the “Green Financing Framework”).

The Notes are expected to be assigned a rating of “A1” by Moody’s Investors Service Inc. (“Moody’s Ratings”) and “A” by Fitch Ratings Inc. (“Fitch”). A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Notes and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by Moody’s Ratings or Fitch. A suspension, reduction or withdrawal of the rating assigned to the Notes may adversely affect the market price of the Notes. The Issuer is assigned a rating of “A1” by Moody’s Ratings, “A” by Fitch and “A” by S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc., and its successors (“S&P”), respectively.

PRICE FOR THE NOTES: 99.835% OF PRINCIPAL AMOUNT PLUS ACCRUED INTEREST, IF ANY, FROM DECEMBER 1, 2025

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or the securities laws of any other place. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as such terms are defined under the Securities Act) except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The Notes may be offered and sold only to a non-U.S. person (as defined in the Securities Act) in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act, and in each case, in accordance with any other applicable law. For a description of certain restrictions on resales and transfers, see “Transfer Restrictions”.

Application will be made to The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Hong Kong Stock Exchange”) for the listing of, and permission to deal in, the Notes by way of debt issues to professional investors (as defined in Chapter 37 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) (“Professional Investors”) only. This Offering Circular is for distribution to Professional Investors only.

Notice to Hong Kong investors: The Issuer confirms that the Notes are intended for purchase by Professional Investors only and will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on that basis. Accordingly, the Issuer confirms that the Notes are not appropriate as an investment for retail investors in Hong Kong. Investors should carefully consider the risks involved.

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange has not reviewed the contents of this document, other than to ensure that the prescribed form disclaimer and responsibility statements, and a statement limiting distribution of this document to Professional Investors only have been reproduced in this document. Listing of the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is not to be taken as an indication of the commercial merits or credit quality of the Notes, the Issuer or its subsidiaries taken as a whole (the “Group”) or quality of disclosure in this document. Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange take no responsibility for the contents of this document, 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 document.

This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer and the Group. The Issuer accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this document and confirms, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of its knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading.

Application has been made to list the Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in its capacity as competent authority under Part IV of the Luxembourg law dated 16 July 2019 on prospectuses for securities, and to admit the Notes to trading on the professional segment of the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The professional segment of the Euro MTF market is not a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2016/65/EU, as amended. The professional segment of the Euro MTF market falls within the scope of Regulation (EC) 596/2014 on market abuse and the related Directive 2014/57/EU on criminal sanctions for market abuse. The Offering Circular constitutes a prospectus for the purposes of Part IV of the Luxembourg law on prospectuses for securities dated 16 July 2019, and should only be used for the purposes for which it is published.

The Notes will be evidenced by one or more global notes (the “Global Notes”) in registered form which will be registered in the name of a nominee of, and shall be deposited on or about December 1, 2025, with a common depository for Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking S.A. (“Clearstream”). Beneficial interests in the Global Notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear and Clearstream. Except as described in the Global Notes, individual certificates for Notes will not be issued in exchange for interests in the Global Notes.

Joint Global Coordinators, Joint Lead Managers and Joint Bookrunners

ABC International Bank of China Deutsche Bank ICBC International J.P. Morgan

Joint Lead Managers and Joint Bookrunners

Bank of Communications China CITIC Bank International China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. Hong Kong Branch Citigroup

CITIC Securities CMB Wing Lung Bank Limited DBS Bank Ltd. Natixis

Standard Chartered Bank UBS

Sole Green Structuring Agent

J.P. Morgan

Offering Circular dated November 20, 2025

IMPORTANT NOTICES

You should rely only on the information contained in this Offering Circular or to which we have referred you. No person has been or is authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning us or the Notes and if given or made, any such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by us, the Initial Purchasers (as defined in the “*Plan of Distribution*”), China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司)(the “Trustee”), China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司) as paying agent, transfer agent and registrar (collectively referred to as the “Agents”). Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular nor any offer, sale or delivery made in connection with the issue of the Notes shall, under any circumstances, constitute a representation that there has been no change or development reasonably likely to involve a change in the affairs of the Issuer or it since the date hereof or create any implication that the information contained herein is correct as of any date subsequent to the date hereof.

The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), any state securities commission in the United States or any other United States regulatory authority, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of the offering or the accuracy or adequacy of this Offering Circular. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense in the United States.

PRIIPs REGULATION – PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

UK PRIIPs REGULATION – PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (the “UK”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**EUWA**”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

MIFID II product governance/Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of the manufacturers’ product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering,

selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturers’ target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers’ target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

UK MIFIR product governance/Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of the manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the securities has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the securities is only eligible counterparties, as defined in COBS, and professional clients, as defined in UK MiFIR; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the securities to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the securities (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturer’s target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the securities (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer’s target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

This Offering Circular has been prepared by us solely for use in connection with the proposed offering of the Notes described in this Offering Circular. The distribution of this Offering Circular and the offering of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular comes are required by the Initial Purchasers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. No action is being taken to permit a public offering of the Notes or the distribution of this Offering Circular in any jurisdiction where action would be required for such purposes. There are restrictions on the offer and sale of the Notes and the circulation of documents relating thereto in certain jurisdictions, including the United States, Hong Kong, European Economic Area, Japan, the PRC, Singapore and the United Kingdom, and to persons connected therewith. For a description of certain further restrictions on offers, sales and resales of the Notes and distribution of this Offering Circular, see “*Plan of Distribution*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*”. This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of us, the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee, the Agents to subscribe for or purchase any of, the Notes and may not be used for the purpose of an offer to, or a solicitation by, anyone in any jurisdiction or in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or is unlawful.

We, the Initial Purchasers reserve the right in our and their own absolute discretion to reject any subscription for the Notes or offer to purchase Notes that we, the Initial Purchasers or their agents believe may give rise to a breach or violation of any laws, rules or regulations.

No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made or given by the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective directors, employees, representatives, officers, agents, advisors or affiliates or any person who controls any of them as to the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the information contained in this Offering Circular, and nothing contained in this Offering Circular is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation or warranty by the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective directors, employees, representatives, officers, agents, advisors or affiliates or any person who controls any of them. This Offering Circular is not intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation nor should it be considered as a recommendation by us, the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective directors, employees, representatives, officers, agents, advisors or affiliates or any person who controls any of them that any recipient of this Offering Circular should purchase the Notes. Each potential purchaser of the Notes should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Offering Circular and its purchase of the Notes should be based upon such investigations with its own tax, legal and business advisors as it deems necessary. None of the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents or advisors or any person who controls any of them has independently verified any of the information contained in this Offering Circular, and none of them give any assurance that the information is accurate, truthful or complete, and, none of them (other than the Initial Purchasers) accepts any

responsibility for any acts or omissions of the Issuer or any other person in connection with the issue and offering of the Notes. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents or advisors or any person who controls any of them accepts any responsibility for the contents, accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of any such information or for any other statement, made or purported to be made by the Initial Purchasers or on their behalf in connection with the Issuer or the issue and offering of the Notes. Each of the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee and the Agents and each of their respective affiliates, directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents and advisors and any person who controls any of them accordingly disclaims all and any liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise which they might otherwise have in respect of this Offering Circular or any such statement herein.

None of the Initial Purchasers accepts any responsibility for any environmental and sustainable assessment of the Notes (which are intended to be issued as green notes) or makes any representation, warranty or assurance whether such Notes will meet any investor expectations or requirements regarding such “green”, “sustainable” or similar labels (including in relation to, but not limited to, Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (the “**EU Taxonomy Regulation**”) and any related technical screening criteria, the EuGB label or the optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and for sustainability-linked bonds under Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 (the “**EU Green Bond Regulation**”), Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (“**SFDR**”) and any implementing legislation and guidelines, or any similar legislation in the United Kingdom or any market standards or guidance, including green, sustainable or social principles or other similar principles or guidance published by the International Capital Market Association (the “**ICMA Principles**”) or any requirements of such labels or market standards as they may evolve from time to time. In addition, none of the Initial Purchasers has conducted any due diligence on the Issuer’s Green Financing Framework. None of the Initial Purchasers is responsible for (i) the use or allocation of proceeds for the Notes, (ii) the impact, monitoring or reporting of such use of proceeds, (iii) the alignment of the Notes with the Issuer’s Green Financing Framework or alignment of the Issuer’s Green Financing Framework with the applicable ICMA Principles, (iv) nor do any of the Initial Purchasers undertake to ensure that there are at any time sufficient Eligible Green Projects (as defined in “*Use of Proceeds*” below) to allow for allocation of a sum equal to the net proceeds of the issue of the Notes in full.

In addition, none of the Initial Purchasers is responsible for the assessment of the Issuer’s Green Financing Framework including the assessment of the applicable eligibility criteria in relation to the Notes set out therein. Moody’s Ratings has issued an independent opinion on or before the date of this Offering Circular on the Issuer’s Green Financing Framework (the “**Second Party Opinion**”). The Second Party Opinion provides an opinion on certain environmental and related considerations and is not intended to address any credit, market or other aspects of an investment in the Notes, including without limitation market price, marketability, investor preference or suitability of any security. The Second Party Opinion is a statement of opinion, not a statement of fact. No representation or assurance is given by the Initial Purchasers as to the suitability or reliability of the Second Party Opinion or any opinion, review or certification of any third party (including any post-issuance reports prepared by an external reviewer) made available in connection with the Notes. As of the date of this Offering Circular, the providers of such opinions, reviews, certifications and post-issuance reports are not subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. The Second Party Opinion and any other such opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report is not, nor should be deemed to be, a recommendation by the Initial Purchasers, or any other person to buy, sell or hold the Notes and is current only as of the date it is issued. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of the Second Party Opinion and any opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report and/or the information contained therein. The criteria and/or considerations that form the basis of the Second Party Opinion or any other opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report may change at any time and the Second Party Opinion or any other opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report may be amended, updated, supplemented, replaced and/or withdrawn. The Issuer’s Green Financing Framework may also be subject

to review and change and may be amended, updated, supplemented, replaced and/or withdrawn from time to time and any subsequent version(s) may differ from any description given in this Offering Circular. The Issuer's Green Financing Framework, the Second Party Opinion and any other such opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report does not form part of, nor is incorporated by reference in, this Offering Circular.

J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited is acting as the sole green structuring agent to the Issuer in connection with the offering of the securities. In such capacity, J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited makes no assurances that the securities or use of proceeds will meet the green bond or sustainability criteria of any investor.

In the event the Notes are, or are intended to be, listed, or admitted to trading on a dedicated "green", "environmental", "sustainable" or other equivalently-labelled segment of any stock exchange or securities market, no representation or assurance is given by the Initial Purchasers that such listing or admission will be obtained or maintained for the lifetime of the Notes.

In making an investment decision, you must rely on your own examination of us and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. See "*Risk Factors*" for a discussion of certain factors to be considered in connection with an investment in the Notes. Each person receiving this Offering Circular acknowledges that such person has not relied on the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents or advisors or any person who controls any of them in connection with its investigation of the accuracy of such information or its investment decision. By purchasing the Notes, you will be deemed to have acknowledged that you have made certain acknowledgements, representation and agreements as set forth under the sections headed "*Plan of Distribution*" and "*Transfer Restrictions*" below.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Circular. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Offering Circular is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, ONE OR MORE OF THE INITIAL PURCHASERS, AS STABILIZATION MANAGER (THE "STABILIZATION MANAGER"), OR ANY PERSON ACTING FOR THE STABILIZATION MANAGER, MAY, SUBJECT TO ALL APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS, PURCHASE AND SELL THE NOTES IN THE OPEN MARKET WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE MARKET PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL. THESE TRANSACTIONS MAY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS, INCLUDE SHORT SALES, STABILIZING TRANSACTIONS AND PURCHASES TO COVER POSITIONS CREATED BY SHORT SALES. HOWEVER, NEITHER THE STABILIZATION MANAGER NOR ANY PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE STABILIZATION MANAGER IS OBLIGATED TO COMMENCE SUCH TRANSACTIONS. ANY STABILIZATION ACTION MAY BEGIN ON OR AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH ADEQUATE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE TERMS OF THE OFFER OF THE NOTES IS MADE. IF THESE ACTIVITIES ARE COMMENCED, THEY MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME AND MUST IN ANY EVENT BE BROUGHT TO AN END AFTER A LIMITED TIME THAT IS NO LATER THAN THE EARLIER OF 30 DAYS AFTER THE ISSUE DATE OF THE NOTES AND 60 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF ALLOTMENT OF THE NOTES.

Neither we nor the Issuer nor any of our or their affiliates (as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act), nor any person acting on our or their behalf will take, directly or indirectly, any action designed to cause or to result in or which might reasonably be expected to cause or result in, the stabilization in violation of applicable laws or manipulation of the price of any security to facilitate the sale or resale of the Notes.

Important Notice to Prospective Investors

Prospective investors should be aware that certain intermediaries in the context of this offering of the Notes, including certain Initial Purchasers, are “capital market intermediaries” (the “**CMI**s”) subject to paragraph 21 of the Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission (the “**SFC Code**”). This notice to prospective investors is a summary of certain obligations the SFC Code imposes on such CMIs, which require the attention and cooperation of prospective investors. Certain CMIs may also be acting as “overall coordinators” (the “**OC**s”) for this offering and are subject to additional requirements under the SFC Code.

Prospective investors who are the directors, employees or major shareholders of the Issuer, a CMI or its group companies would be considered under the SFC Code as having an association (“**Association**”) with the Issuer, the CMI or the relevant group company. Prospective investors associated with the Issuer or any CMI (including its group companies) should specifically disclose this when placing an order for the Notes and should disclose, at the same time, if such orders may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to this offering. Prospective investors who do not disclose their Associations are hereby deemed not to be so associated. Where prospective investors disclose their Associations but do not disclose that such order may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to this offering, such order is hereby deemed not to negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to this offering.

Prospective investors should ensure, and by placing an order prospective investors are deemed to confirm, that orders placed are bona fide, are not inflated and do not constitute duplicated orders (i.e. two or more corresponding or identical orders placed via two or more CMIs). If a prospective investor is an asset management arm affiliated with any Initial Purchaser, such prospective investor should indicate when placing an order if it is for a fund or portfolio where the Initial Purchaser or its group company has more than 50% interest, in which case it will be classified as a “proprietary order” and subject to appropriate handling by CMIs in accordance with the SFC Code and should disclose, at the same time, if such “proprietary order” may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to this offering. Prospective investors who do not indicate this information when placing an order are hereby deemed to confirm that their order is not a “proprietary order”. If a prospective investor is otherwise affiliated with any Initial Purchaser, such that its order may be considered to be a “proprietary order” (pursuant to the SFC Code), such prospective investor should indicate to the relevant Initial Purchaser when placing such order. Prospective investors who do not indicate this information when placing an order are hereby deemed to confirm that their order is not a “proprietary order”. Where prospective investors disclose such information but do not disclose that such “proprietary order” may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to this offering, such “proprietary order” is hereby deemed not to negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to this offering.

Prospective investors should be aware that certain information may be disclosed by CMIs (including private banks) which is personal and/or confidential in nature to the prospective investor. By placing an order, prospective investors are deemed to have understood and consented to the collection, disclosure, use and transfer of such information by the Initial Purchasers and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, including to the Issuer, any OCs, relevant regulators and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, it being understood and agreed that such information shall only be used for the purpose of complying with the SFC Code, during the bookbuilding process for this offering. Failure to provide such information may result in that order being rejected.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS

As used in this Offering Circular, references to “**we**”, “**us**”, “**our**”, the “**Issuer**” and the “**Company**” are to China Three Gorges International Limited 中國三峽國際股份有限公司, a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liabilities, and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

As used in this Offering Circular, a reference to:

“**ANEEL**” refers to the National Electric Energy Agency, an independent Brazilian federal regulatory agency whose primary responsibility is to regulate and supervise the power industry in line with the policies of the Ministry of Mines and Energy and to respond to matters which are delegated to it by the Brazilian Government and by the Ministry of Mines and Energy;

“**assured energy**” refers to the maximum amount per year that a hydropower plant in Brazil is permitted to auction in the regulated market or sell in the free market, an amount determined by the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the National Electric System Operator;

“**attributable installed capacity**” refers to the installed capacity of our power project companies in which our equity interest is less than or equal to 50%, multiplied by our percentage of equity interest;

“**BRL**” refers to the currency of Brazil;

“**China**” or “**PRC**” refers to the People’s Republic of China, excluding, for purposes of this Offering Circular, Hong Kong, Macau and the Taiwan region, and references to the “**PRC national government**” or the “**PRC government**” mean the central government of the PRC;

“**consolidated installed capacity**” refers to 100% of the installed capacity of our power project companies that we control;

“**CSAIL**” refers to China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Limited, which was founded in 2011 and engages in investment, construction and operation of clean energy projects in South Asia;

“**CSRC**” refers to the China Securities Regulatory Commission (中國證券監督管理委員會);

“**CTG**” refers to China Three Gorges Corporation, a Chinese state-owned enterprise and our controlling shareholder;

“**CTG Asia-Africa**” refers to Asia-Africa Green Energy Investment Limited, which was founded in 2022 and engages in investment, construction and operation management of clean energy in the Asian (excluding Pakistan) and African markets, with business covering Egypt, Jordan and Hong Kong;

“**CTG Brasil**” refers to China Three Gorges Brasil Energia S.A., which was founded in 2013 and engages in investment, construction and operation of clean energy projects in Brazil;

“**CTG Europe**” refers to China Three Gorges (Europe) S.A., which was founded in 2011 and engages in our investment, construction and operation of clean energy projects in Europe, with business covering Portugal, Spain, Germany, Greece and Luxembourg;

“**CTG LatAm**” refers to China Three Gorges Latam Holding S.A.R.L., which was founded in 2020 and engages in investment, construction and operation of clean energy projects in the Latin American market (excluding Brazil), with business covering Mexico, Colombia and Peru;

“**EDP**” refers to Energias de Portugal, S.A., a multinational clean energy group listed on the Lisbon Stock Exchange;

“**EIT Law**” refers to Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC;

“Euro” or “EUR” or “€” refers to the currency of the eurozone;

“GDP” refers to gross domestic product;

“GW” refers to gigawatt, a unit for measuring power;

“GWH” refers to gigawatt hour, a unit of electrical energy equal to 10^9 watt-hours;

“Hong Kong” refers to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC;

“IFC” refers to International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group;

“KW” refers to kilowatt, a unit for measuring power equal to 1,000 watts;

“KWH” refers to kilowatt hour, a unit of electrical energy equal to 1,000 watt-hours;

“Luxembourg” refers the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;

“Macau” refers to the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC;

“MOF” refers to the Ministry of Finance of the PRC;

“MRE” refers to the Energy Reallocation Mechanism of Brazil, through which hydrological risks for participating hydropower plants are pooled;

“MW” refers to megawatt, a unit for measuring power equal to 10^6 watts;

“MWH” refers to megawatt hour, a unit of electrical energy equal to 10^6 watt-hours;

“NDRC” refers to National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC;

“PPA” refers to power purchase agreement;

“Renminbi” or “RMB” refers to the currency of the PRC;

“SAFE” refers to State Administration of Foreign Exchange;

“TWH” refers to terawatt-hour, a unit of electrical energy equal to 10^{12} watt-hours;

“U.S. dollars” or “USD” refers to the currency of the United States of America; and

“VAT” refers to value-added tax, a form of consumption tax.

We record and publish our financial statements in Renminbi. Unless otherwise stated in this Offering Circular, all translations from Renminbi amounts to Euro were made at the rate of RMB7.7875 to EUR1.00, the average of such exchange rates published by the European Central Bank for the year ended December 31, 2024. All such translations in this Offering Circular are provided solely for your convenience and no representation is made that the amounts referred to herein have been, could have been or could be converted into Euro or Renminbi at any particular rate or at all. For further information relating to exchange rates, see “*Exchange Rate Information*”.

Market data and certain industry forecasts and statistics in this Offering Circular have been obtained from both public and private sources, including market research, publicly available information and industry publications. Although we believe this information to be reliable, it has not been independently verified by us or the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee or the Agents or our or their respective affiliates, directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents or advisors or any person who controls any of

them, and neither we, the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee nor the Agents nor our or their respective affiliates, directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents or advisors or any person who controls any of them make any representation as to the accuracy or completeness of that information. Such information may not be consistent with other information compiled. In addition, third party information providers may have obtained information from market participants and such information may not have been independently verified. This Offering Circular summarizes certain documents and other information, and investors should refer to them for a more complete understanding of what is discussed in those documents. In making an investment decision, each investor must rely on its own examination of us and the terms of the offering and the Notes, including the merits and risks involved.

The Issuer confirms that the information referred to in the paragraph above has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as the Issuer is aware and has been able to ascertain from public and private sources, including market research, publicly available information and industry publications, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced statistics and data inaccurate or misleading.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

Except for amounts presented in Euros, the Issuer's consolidated income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statement data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024 has been extracted from the Issuer's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Offering Circular. The Issuer prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Basic Standard of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued and modified by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC and the 42 specific accounting standards issued on or after February 15, 2006 (as subsequently modified), Application Guidance of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and other regulations ("**PRC GAAP**"). PRC GAAP differs in certain respects from the International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). For a discussion of certain differences between PRC GAAP and IFRS, see "*Description of Certain Differences between PRC GAAP and IFRS*". Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for future periods. The Issuer has not published any interim financial statement since the date of its latest audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

In this Offering Circular, where information has been presented in percentages or thousands or millions or billions of units, amounts may have been rounded up or down. Accordingly, totals of columns or rows of numbers in tables may not be equal to the apparent total of the individual items and actual numbers may differ from those contained herein due to rounding.

This Offering Circular includes figures related to EBITDA. EBITDA is a widely used financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or construed as an alternative to cash flows, net income or any other measure of performance or as an indicator of our operating performance, liquidity, profitability or cash flows generated by operating, investing or financing activities. In evaluating EBITDA, we believe that investors should consider, among other things, the components of EBITDA such as sales and operating expenses and the amount by which EBITDA exceeds capital expenditures and other charges. We have included EBITDA because we believe that it is a useful supplement to the cash flow data as a measure of our performance and our ability to generate cash flow from operations to cover debt service and taxes. EBITDA presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. Investors should not compare our EBITDA to EBITDA presented by other companies because not all companies use the same definitions.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are a company incorporated in Hong Kong under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong). We were incorporated in Hong Kong on 27 September 2011. Most of our directors and executive officers reside in the PRC or in Hong Kong. All or a substantial portion of the assets of such persons and us are located outside the United States. As a result, purchasers of the Notes might not be able to effect service of process within the United States upon us or such persons or to enforce against us or such persons United States court judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

We have been advised by King & Wood Mallesons, our Hong Kong legal advisors, that Hong Kong has no arrangement for the reciprocal enforcement of judgements with the United States. However, under Hong Kong common law, a judgement of a relevant court sitting in the City of New York, State of New York, United States of America, being recognized by the courts of Hong Kong as having jurisdiction to give that judgement, finally and conclusively establishing a debt, is capable of enforcement in Hong Kong without a retrial or re-examination of the matters adjudicated. But enforcement may not be permitted if, among other things: (a) the judgement was obtained by fraud; (b) enforcement of the judgement would be contrary to public policy of Hong Kong; (c) the judgement relates to foreign penal or revenue laws; (d) the judgement was obtained in proceedings contrary to natural justice; (e) the judgement amounts to judgement on a matter previously determined by a court in Hong Kong or conflicts with a judgement on the same matter given by a court other than a court in the City of New York, State of New York, United States of America; (f) the judgement is given in proceedings brought in breach of an agreement for the settlement of disputes; or (g) enforcement proceedings are not commenced within 12 years of the date of that judgement.

The Notes and the Indenture are each governed by the laws of the State of New York. Under the Notes and the Indenture, we will irrevocably submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of any state or United States federal court located in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, New York in any suit, action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Notes and the Indenture.

We expect to appoint Cogency Global Inc. as our agent to receive service of process with respect to any action brought against us in the United States federal courts located in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York under the federal securities laws of the United States or of any state of the United States or any action brought against us in the courts of the State of New York in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York under the securities laws of the State of New York.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Circular contains certain forward-looking statements and information that involve risks, assumptions and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, statements relating to our competitive position, our business strategies and plans, our future business condition and targets, future financial results, cash flows, financing plans and dividends, and future regulatory and other developments in the places we operate in respect of our industry.

The words “expect”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “could”, “estimate”, “intend”, “may”, “seek”, “will” and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify certain of these forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. In addition, these forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are not guarantees of our future performance. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including, without limitation:

- our business and operating strategies;
- our capital expenditure and funding plans;
- various business opportunities that we may pursue;
- our operations and business prospects;
- our financial condition and results of operations;
- availability of and changes to bank loans and other forms of financing;
- estimates of power generation of and tariffs applicable to our hydropower projects;
- our ability to acquire productive hydropower companies and assets;
- our dividend policy;
- extra time required in obtaining the necessary permits or approvals for the operation of our projects;
- projects under development, construction and planning;
- future developments in the hydropower and clean energy industry globally;
- the regulatory environment for the power industry in general and the level of policy support for clean energy;
- changes in the political, economic, legal and social conditions in the jurisdictions where we operate, including the government’s policies and initiatives with respect to the reform of economic system;
- the development of global economy, particularly in the countries where we have existing projects or investment plans; and
- other factors beyond our control.

All of our forward-looking statements made herein and elsewhere are qualified in their entirety by the risk factors discussed in “*Risk Factors*” in this Offering Circular. These risk factors and statements describe circumstances which could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Other sections of this Offering Circular include additional factors which could adversely impact on our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this Offering Circular relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this Offering Circular. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date on which the statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. You should read this Offering Circular with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events.

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SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this Offering Circular. Because this is only a summary, it does not contain all of the information that you should consider before deciding to invest in the Notes. You should read the entire Offering Circular carefully, including the “Risk Factors” section and our consolidated financial statements and related notes.

OVERVIEW

We are a clean energy company committed to excellence, specializing in the investment, construction, operation, and management of clean energy projects worldwide. Our hydropower, wind power and solar energy projects span 12 countries and regions across Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa, with all of our consolidated power generation assets dedicated to clean energy. We rank within the first tier of international clean energy companies in terms of installed capacity. In Latin America, we are the third largest power generation company in Brazil in terms of installed capacity and, excluding local state-owned enterprises, the second largest. In Europe, we are the largest shareholder of EDP, which is the largest energy company in Portugal and the fourth largest wind power operator globally. In Asia, we are, excluding local state-owned enterprises, the largest clean energy power generation company in Pakistan.

We were established in 2011 and are an important overseas investment platform for clean energy of CTG, which is a leading clean energy group focusing on large-scale hydropower development and operations and the largest hydropower enterprise in the world in terms of installed capacity. Our other shareholders are several international strategic investors introduced in 2021. Since our inception, we have extensively participated in global clean energy cooperation through greenfield development, equity mergers and acquisitions, and other means and have adhered to green and low-carbon development.

We have established 129 subsidiaries and branches spanning Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa, with four key regional subsidiaries, that is, CTG Europe, CTG Brasil, CSAIL and CTG LatAm, responsible for investment, development, and operation management in their respective markets. We have developed several key markets encompassing hydropower and onshore wind power in Brazil, Pakistan and Peru, onshore wind power, offshore wind power and solar power in Germany and Spain, as well as, with EDP as a key partner, clean energy in Europe and Latin America.

As of December 31, 2024, our total installed capacity (comprising our aggregate consolidated installed capacity and aggregate attributable capacity) amounted to 19,765.42MW. In 2024, the annual power generation for our consolidated assets, encompassing 90 power stations, amounted to 35,737.86 GWH. Our total assets as of December 31, 2024 amounted to RMB114.7 billion. In 2024, our EBITDA¹ and EBITDA margin² amounted to RMB10.9 billion and 84%, respectively.

¹ EBITDA is calculated as profit before income tax plus financial expenses, plus depreciation and amortization.

² EBITDA margin is calculated as EBITDA divided by total operating revenue.

COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

- Aspiring to be a leader in the global clean energy industry, we are well positioned to capitalize on significant development potentials in the industry.
- Our stable, predictable cash flow structure is underpinned by favorable regulatory frameworks and pricing models.
- We benefit from strong support from CTG, our controlling shareholder.
- We maintain a strategic partnership with EDP, of which we are the largest shareholder.
- Leveraging strong international resource integration capabilities, we focus on local markets.
- We benefit from diversified capital market financing channels, backed by strong credit ratings.
- Guided by the principle of green economy, we have executed on our commitment to global sustainable development goals.

STRATEGIES

Our mission is to provide clean energy for the world. Our vision is to be a globally esteemed clean energy group.

Our business strategy is guided by the following principles:

- *Strategic focus:* Actively seize strategic initiative, and, through clear strategic planning, achieve effective allocation of internal resources in order to identify competitive advantages and development directions in the complex and competitive international market.
- *Market selection:* Deepen operations in advantageous markets, exit non-advantageous markets, and carefully evaluate new markets; focus on building core capabilities, enhancing risk resistance, and striving to improve asset return levels.
- *Localized operations:* Integrate and efficiently leverage existing talent and resources in order to deeply embed into the local business environment; enhance localized operational capabilities in order to strengthen global business synergies.
- *Country specific cultivation:* Shift from scale-oriented to quality-oriented development, optimize support systems, enhance operational management, improve efficiency and effectiveness, unlock potential, in order to achieve high-quality operation of existing assets and high-quality development of new assets.

Our sustainability strategy is guided by the mission to achieve steady growth in green business, build an efficient and harmonious organizational ecosystem, and pursue value co-creation with exceptional returns, as elaborated below:

- *Financial:* We are firmly committed to investing in and developing clean energy. By leveraging technological innovation and advancing business model transformation, we aim to continuously enhance our global leadership in the clean energy sector, support the green and low-carbon transition of the global energy structure and drive value creation across multiple dimensions.
- *Governance:* We aim to uphold principles of integrity and responsibility, establish a robust governance foundation through sound legislation and administration, and persistently enhance the efficiency of corporate governance.
- *Social:* We aim to collaborate with all stakeholders to drive societal development and jointly build and enjoy a better world.
- *Environmental:* We aim to actively protect the ecosystem and promote harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated income statement data for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2022 have been extracted from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023. The selected consolidated income statement data for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2023 and 2024 have been extracted from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The selected financial data below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, as well as the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this Offering Circular. Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 have been prepared and presented in accordance with PRC GAAP.

Summary Consolidated Income Statement Data

	Year ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	RMB	RMB	RMB
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Total operating revenue	16,171,586	14,123,997	13,043,560
Including: Operating revenue	16,171,586	14,123,997	13,043,560
Total operating cost	12,975,156	11,779,372	12,819,349
Including: Operating cost	8,084,470	7,145,581	6,294,886
Tax and surcharges	848,426	944,637	947,191
Administrative expenses	1,116,957	1,025,455	1,119,907
R&D expenses	—	—	2,317
Financial expenses	2,925,303	2,663,699	4,455,048
Including: Interest expenses	2,302,705	2,886,670	2,634,104
Interest income	918,332	603,176	609,454
Add: Other income	5	854	152
Investment income	1,680,165	2,123,614	2,174,591
Including: Income from investments in associates and joint venture	1,598,406	1,919,748	2,045,499
Gains from changes in fair value	1,056,875	3,238,962	1,677,180
Credit impairment losses	(10,416)	(76,572)	(6,261)
Asset impairment losses	(641,857)	(1,107,089)	(362,958)
Gains from asset disposals	(1,841)	(3,129)	(15,932)
Operating profit	5,279,360	6,521,265	3,690,982
Add: Non-operating income	107,796	20,325	32,804
Less: Non-operating expenses	75,891	60,870	39,999
Profit before income tax	5,311,265	6,480,721	3,683,787
Less: Income tax expenses	1,612,057	1,252,600	1,049,648
Net profit	3,699,208	5,228,121	2,634,139
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	2,514,125	5,978,563	(5,792,737)
Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders of the Company, net of tax	2,411,261	5,589,550	(4,501,334)
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,213,333	11,206,684	(3,158,598)
Attributed to shareholders of the Company	4,837,002	9,761,699	(2,875,631)
Attributed to shareholders of non-controlling shareholders	1,376,330	1,444,985	(282,966)

Summary Consolidated Balance Sheet Data

	As of December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	RMB (Audited)	RMB (Audited)	RMB (Audited)
	(In thousands)		
Current assets:			
Monetary funds	9,037,413	7,070,834	6,763,226
Financial assets for trading	—	296,442	—
Derivative financial assets	649,568	248,973	488,084
Accounts receivable	2,273,516	1,693,328	1,386,392
Prepayments	383,319	212,928	170,316
Other receivable	3,205,531	2,606,270	3,668,753
Inventory	35,332	52,035	64,182
Assets held for sales	—	484,425	—
Non-current assets due within one year	51,113	—	—
Other current assets	418,587	329,112	391,622
Total current assets	16,054,379	12,994,347	12,932,575
Non-current assets:			
Debt Investments	530,332	599,169	835,585
Long-term Receivables	10,770,321	11,752,210	9,443,123
Long-term Equity Investments	26,137,559	34,829,834	34,159,217
Other Equity Instruments Investments	806,546	614,389	—
Other Non-current Financial Assets	11,833,954	11,589,814	11,687,270
Investment Properties	3,532	3,438	3,333
Fixed Assets	15,337,498	16,652,579	15,485,304
Construction-in-Progress	2,848,563	1,035,604	2,490,771
Right-of-use assets	986,976	614,961	765,551
Intangible assets	21,227,678	22,917,529	18,652,144
Goodwill	5,685,689	4,942,310	4,424,856
Long-term deferred expenses	27,952	24,248	14,267
Deferred tax assets	2,000,092	1,937,072	475,937
Other non-current assets	1,319,394	3,085,894	3,348,933
Total non-current assets	99,516,084	110,599,052	101,786,291
Total assets	115,570,463	123,593,399	114,718,866

	As of December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	RMB	RMB	RMB
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
	(In thousands)		
Current liabilities:			
Short-term Borrowings	8,072,077	7,522,180	9,696,882
Financial liabilities for trading	—	269,853	—
Derivative financial liabilities	501,339	526,623	370,235
Accounts payable	2,771,510	1,946,305	1,453,338
Advances Received	—	—	4
Contract liabilities	—	8,286	5,213
Payroll payable	130,620	146,943	126,118
Taxes and surcharges payable	792,362	810,390	839,252
Other payables	1,476,240	2,625,333	3,186,527
Non-current liabilities due within one year	2,869,356	3,302,144	4,551,464
Other current liabilities.	54,764	93,136	127,352
Total current liabilities.	16,668,268	17,251,194	20,356,385
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term Borrowings	25,145,373	21,101,075	18,001,333
Bonds payable	9,070,662	8,155,159	7,247,304
Lease Liabilities	680,517	564,916	652,722
Long-term Payables	9,308	123,033	117,635
Provisions	2,289,126	2,743,525	2,319,578
Deferred income	14,225	5,444	—
Deferred tax liabilities	3,715,095	4,556,726	2,634,771
Other non-current liabilities	2,046,789	2,552,455	2,119,677
Total non-current liabilities	42,971,094	39,802,333	33,093,019
Total liabilities.	59,639,361	57,053,527	53,449,405
Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity):			
Paid-in capital (or Share capital)	36,296,571	36,296,571	36,296,571
Capital reserve	4,091,774	6,519,291	6,395,070
Other comprehensive income.	(11,725,147)	(6,141,535)	(10,758,344)
Retained earnings	20,047,859	22,528,224	23,134,242
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	48,711,057	59,202,550	55,067,539
Non-controlling interests	7,220,045	7,337,322	6,201,922
Total Owners' Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)	55,931,102	66,539,872	61,269,461
Total Liabilities and Owners' Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)	115,570,463	123,593,399	114,718,866

THE OFFERING

The following is a brief summary of the terms of this offering and is qualified in its entirety by the remainder of this Offering Circular. For a more complete description of the terms of the Notes, see “Description of the Notes” in this Offering Circular. Terms used in this summary and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to them in “Description of the Notes”.

Issuer	China Three Gorges International Limited 中國三峽國際股份有限公司, incorporated with limited liability in Hong Kong.
Notes Offered	EUR600,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.875% notes due 2030 (the “Notes”).
Issue Price	99.835% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, from December 1, 2025.
Issue Date	December 1, 2025.
Maturity Date	December 1, 2030.
Interest Payment Dates . .	December 1 of each year, commencing on December 1, 2026.
Interest	The Notes will bear interest from and including December 1, 2025, or, if interest has been paid or provided for, from and including the most recent interest payment date at the rate of 2.875% per annum, payable annually in arrears on December 1 of each year, commencing and including December 1, 2026. Interest will be calculated on the basis of (a) the actual number of days in the relevant period from and including the date from which interest begins to accrue (the “Accrual Date”) to but excluding the date on which it falls due divided by (b) the actual number of days from and including the Accrual Date to but excluding the next interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be (“Actual/Actual-ICMA”).
Further Issues	The Notes will be issued in an initial aggregate principal amount of EUR600,000,000. The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Holders, create and issue unlimited additional notes under the Indenture having the same terms and conditions as the previously outstanding Notes in all respects, except for issue date, issue price, the first interest payment date with respect thereto, the timing for reporting to the NDRC and, to the extent necessary, certain temporary securities law transfer restrictions.
Rank	The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and will rank equally and without any preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes will rank equally with all its other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, be effectively subordinated to all its present and future secured obligations to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such obligations and be senior to all its present and future unsecured and subordinated obligations.

Certain Covenants	The Issuer has covenanted in the Indenture not to create or permit to subsist certain security interests or consolidate, merge or sell its assets substantially as an entirety unless certain conditions are satisfied. The Notes and the Indenture do not otherwise restrict or limit the Issuer's ability to incur additional indebtedness by itself or its subsidiaries or its ability to enter into transactions with, or to pay dividends or make other payments to, affiliates. See "<i>Description of the Notes – Certain Covenants – Negative Pledge</i>", and "<i>– Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets</i>".
Additional Amounts	In the event that the Issuer is required to deduct or withhold from payments on the Notes taxes imposed by any jurisdiction in which the Issuer (or an applicable successor entity) is organized or resident for tax purposes or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein or any jurisdiction through which payment is made by or on behalf of the Issuer (or an applicable successor entity) (including, without limitation, the jurisdiction of any Paying Agent) or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, the Issuer (or such successor entity), as the case may be, will, subject to certain exceptions, pay (except in certain circumstances set out in the Description of the Notes) such additional amounts ("Additional Amounts") as will result, in the receipt by the holders of the amounts that would have been received by such holders had no such deduction or withholding been required. See "<i>Description of the Notes – Additional Amounts</i>".
Optional Redemption . . .	The Issuer may, at its option, at any time and from time to time prior to September 1, 2030 (the "Par Call Date") redeem any of the Notes, in whole or in part, on not less than 10 nor more than 60 calendar days' prior written notice delivered to the Holders, with a copy provided to the Trustee. The applicable Notes will be redeemable at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed and (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Notes to be redeemed through the Par Call Date (but excluding accrued and unpaid interest accrued to the date of redemption), discounted to the date of redemption on an annual basis (Actual/Actual-ICMA) at the Redemption Rate (as defined under "<i>Description of the Notes</i>") plus 10 basis points, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes to be redeemed, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption. Neither the Trustee nor any of the Agents shall be responsible for calculating or verifying the sum noted in (2) of the preceding sentence. In addition, the Issuer may, at its option, at any time and from time to time on or after the Par Call Date redeem any of the Notes, in whole or in part, on not less than 10 nor more than 60 calendar days' prior written notice delivered to the Holders, with a copy provided to the Trustee. The applicable Notes will be redeemable at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes to be redeemed, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

Optional Tax Redemption	The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer, at any time upon giving not less than 10 nor more than 60 calendar days' prior written notice to Holders (which notice shall be irrevocable), in whole but not in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, in the event the Issuer (or an applicable successor entity) becomes obligated to pay Additional Amounts with respect to any payment due or to become due under the Notes as a result of certain changes in tax law. See <i>"Description of the Notes – Optional Tax Redemption"</i> .
Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event	Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event, the Issuer shall be required to make an offer to repurchase all of the Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the Notes being repurchased to but excluding the date of repurchase.
Notification to NDRC . . .	The Issuer undertakes to file or cause to be filed with the NDRC the requisite information and documents in respect of the Notes within 10 PRC Business Days after the Original Issue Date (or, with respect to Additional Notes, the issue date of such Additional Notes) in accordance with the NDRC Administrative Measures and any implementation rules as issued by the NDRC from time to time. See <i>"Description of the Notes – Certain Covenants – Notification to NDRC"</i> .
Transfer Restrictions . . .	The Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act, any state securities laws in the United States or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as such term is defined under the Securities Act) except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The securities may be offered and sold only to a non-U.S. person (as defined in the Securities Act) in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act in accordance with any other applicable law. Prior to the 40th day after the later of the commencement of the offering and the Original Issue Date, a beneficial interest in the global note may not be transferred within the United States or to or for the account or benefit of a U.S. person. Each purchaser and transferee of the Notes, in making its purchase, will be subject to certain restrictions and must be able to make and will be deemed to have made certain acknowledgments, representations and agreements, for itself and for each account for which it is purchasing, as set forth under <i>"Transfer Restrictions"</i>. For a description of important restrictions on resales, see <i>"Transfer Restrictions"</i>. The Issuer will not register the Notes for resale under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction or offer to exchange the Notes for registered Notes under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction.
Use of Proceeds	See <i>"Use of Proceeds"</i> .

Governing Law	The Notes and the Indenture will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.
Denomination, Form and Registration	The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of EUR100,000 and integral multiples of EUR1,000 in excess thereof. The Notes will be represented by one or more permanent global notes in fully registered form deposited with China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司) as common depositary and registered in the name of a nominee of the common depositary for the accounts of Euroclear or Clearstream. Euroclear and Clearstream will credit the account of each of its participants with the principal amount of Notes being purchased by or through such participant. Beneficial interests in the global notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear and Clearstream.
Ratings	The Notes are expected to be rated “A1” by Moody’s Ratings and “A” by Fitch. Security ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold the Notes. Ratings are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies.
Risk Factors	See “ <i>Risk Factors</i> ” and the other information in this Offering Circular for a discussion of factors that should be carefully considered before deciding to invest in the Notes.
Listing	Application will be made to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the listing of, and permission to deal in, the Notes by way of debt issues to Professional Investors only and such permission is expected to become effective on or about December 2, 2025. Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit the Notes to trading on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Expected effective listing date of the Notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange is on or about December 2, 2025.
Trustee	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司).
Paying Agent	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司).
Transfer Agent and Registrar	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司).
Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	300300QXL6JTET8X9089.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Notes involves risks, including risks relating to us, the clean energy industries generally, doing business in the regions where we operate and this offering of Notes. We expect to be exposed to a variety of risks, including some or all of the risks described below, in our future operations. Any of the risk factors described below, as well as additional risks of which we are not currently aware, could also affect our business operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects and cause the value of the Notes offered hereunder to decline. Investors could lose all or part of their investment. Moreover, if and to the extent that any of the risks described below materialize, they may occur in combination with other risks which would compound the adverse effect of such risks on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Prospective investors in the Notes should carefully consider the following information in conjunction with the other information contained in this Offering Circular. The sequence in which the risk factors are presented below is not indicative of their likelihood of occurrence or of the potential magnitude of their financial consequences.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR OPERATIONS

Our hydropower, wind power and solar power operations are inherently dependent on natural conditions, which may from time to time result in conditions that are unfavorable for our business operations.

Hydropower generation is significantly affected by natural conditions. Due to hydrological seasonality, the energy produced by a hydropower plant varies greatly over time, making it difficult to predict energy production flows. Rainfall patterns and river flows can be influenced by various factors, including air temperature, evaporation levels, urbanization, human-related actions, sediment buildup in riverbeds, as well as climate changes associated with global warming. Unfavorable hydrological conditions may result in the implementation of extensive electricity-saving programs, such as mandatory consumption reductions and other rationing policies. These measures could reduce the purchase of energy supplied by generators and lead to changes in tariff adjustments, which may significantly impact our financial condition and results of operations. As a special case, Brazil's predominantly hydroelectric power system employs the MRE to pool hydrological risk by reallocating the aggregate realized hydropower generation among participating plants in proportion to their assured energy. Our hydropower plants are thus not subject to their own hydrological risks due to the MRE, but whether revenue from our hydropower plants is subject to hydrological risks of the hydropower system in Brazil depends on whether they are subject to the quotas regime. See "*Business – Our Business – Latin America – Brazil*" and "*Business – Seasonality*".

Our wind power and solar power projects are also significantly affected by natural conditions. Wind power assets generally experience higher wind speeds in winter and lower wind speeds in summer, while solar power assets tend to experience shorter daylight hours and weaker irradiance in winter and longer daylight hours with stronger irradiance in summer. In addition to seasonal impacts, wind and solar resources are subject to significant daily fluctuations, with offshore wind projects being particularly vulnerable to extreme weather conditions. Beyond resource-related factors, seasonal changes in electricity demand can lead to grid curtailment, and fluctuations in electricity prices may result in wind power and solar power facilities proactively suspending operations during periods of low prices.

As a result of the foregoing, any significant deviation from historical or expected seasonal patterns, whether related to water flows, wind speeds, solar availability or other weather factors, may materially and adversely affect our electricity output and financial performance.

Any decline in the selling price and gross profit per unit of power sold could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

A decrease in gross profit per unit of power sold can result from factors such as supply-demand imbalances in energy markets, fluctuations in international and regional energy prices, or unfavorable weather conditions like insufficient rainfall, wind speeds, or solar incidence. Additionally, higher costs of power plant construction, changes in the technological composition of generation capacity, and geopolitical events impacting regional or global markets may contribute to reduced profitability. In liberalized energy markets, administrative measures or regulatory decisions by authorities in the regions where we operate can also affect gross profit per unit of power sold.

Most of our major hydropower projects are based in Brazil. In the regulated market, energy is purchased by distributors through auctions, resulting in long-term PPAs at regulated prices. In the free market, we negotiate energy sale terms directly with consumers, including price, term and volume, and PPAs with duration of between one to three years are the most common. When existing PPAs expire, the gross margin and cash flows for the relevant hydropower plants may become more volatile.

We sell electricity generated by our wind and solar farms through a mixture of means. When a PPA is not executed due to market conditions or as part of a commercial strategy, we sell our electricity output in wholesale markets in which we are fully exposed to market risk volatility. Some of our projects enter into long-term or short-term PPAs, which set the sale price of electricity for the duration of the contract. Some of our projects benefit from regulated remuneration schemes. As regulated remuneration schemes and/or PPAs end for existing wind and solar farms, the gross margin and cash flows of our wind power and solar power projects may become more volatile.

Our operations are subject to various laws and regulatory requirements in the regions where we operate, and any failure to fully comply with such laws or requirements could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We operate in 12 countries across Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa. The laws and regulations affecting our activities in these countries may vary by jurisdiction and may be subject to modifications, including those resulting from ordinary expiry of regulatory periods, unilateral imposition by regulatory, governmental and legislative authorities or due to judicial, administrative or regulatory proceedings or actions. Furthermore, additional laws and regulations may be implemented, including those enacted due to actions filed by third parties or lobbying by special interest groups. Any of those changes may make such laws and regulations more restrictive or in other ways less favorable to us.

These regulatory requirements cover substantial aspects of our operations, such as:

- planning and construction of new power projects;
- the granting of power generation permits;
- the amount and timing of power generation;
- the setting of on-grid tariffs paid to power producers and power tariffs paid by consumers of electricity;
- transmission system constraints and power dispatch, including the setting of preferential policies for the dispatch of renewable energy generated power;
- allocation of water resources and control of water flows;
- environmental protection, safety standards and social impact minimization; and
- taxes, in particular enterprise income tax and VAT.

Compliance with these diverse regulations imposes significant costs on our business. Any increase in compliance costs could have a material adverse impact on our operating and maintenance expenses, and ultimately on our financial results.

In particular, some of our operations are subject to concessions, licenses and permits which are granted for fixed periods of time or are subject to early termination or revocation under certain circumstances, including as a result of legal proceedings, challenges, disputes, legal or regulatory changes or failure to comply with the terms of the relevant concession, license or permit. Upon termination of a concession or the expiration of a license or permit, the fixed assets associated with such concessions, licenses or permits, generally revert to the government or municipality, which granted such concession, license or permit. Under these circumstances, although specified compensatory amounts might be payable to us with respect to these assets, such amounts, if any, may not be sufficient to compensate us for our actual or anticipated losses. Moreover, the expiration or termination of concessions, licenses or permits might limit our ability to conduct our business or a segment thereof in an entire jurisdiction.

Any fluctuation or reduction in the demand for electricity could affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our business depends on the demand and sale of electricity in the countries where we operate. There is no assurance that the demand for electricity in these countries will remain stable, as it may decline due to changing local economic conditions or other factors. Additionally, there is no assurance that the supply of electricity from other power stations and projects in these regions will not increase. Any increase in the supply of electricity in these regions could result in an imbalance between the supply of and demand for electricity in the regional market, which could affect the utilization rate and power generation of the generation units that we operate. If the sale of our power decreases due to any of these factors, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

Greenfield projects and other projects under development present substantial development, construction, start-up and partnership risks, which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Greenfield projects and other projects under development present substantial development risks. The development and construction of hydropower and other power projects is time-consuming and requires significant capital investment. In connection with the development and construction of power projects, we will seek to obtain government permits and approvals, land purchase or leasing agreements, equipment procurement and construction contracts, operation and maintenance agreements, and sufficient financing. Factors that may impair our ability to develop and construct hydropower and other power projects include:

- delays in obtaining various regulatory approvals, licenses or permits from different governmental authorities at different levels, including permission for the construction and operation of the power project itself, those relating to the financing of our projects, the environmental permits and permits to use the relevant land;
- costs, delays or difficulties in the acquisition of land and associated resettlement and rehabilitation issues;
- shortages or increases in the cost of equipment, power and transport facilities, materials or skilled labor;
- adverse weather conditions, which may delay the completion of power projects, or natural disasters, accidents or other unforeseen events;
- unforeseen engineering, design, environmental, hydrological or geological problems;

- disruptions caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides or floods, accidents, explosions, fires, or the breakdown, failure or substandard performance of equipment due to improper installation or operation;
- non-viability of a project or a shift in the location of a project on account of technology feasibility reasons or otherwise;
- failure to receive essential power generating equipment or other critical components from third parties on schedule and according to design specifications;
- failure to receive quality and timely performance of third-party services;
- strikes, labor disputes and community protest;
- adverse changes in the regulatory environment of the jurisdictions in which we operate; and
- force majeure or other events beyond our control.

Also, due to our hydropower projects' potential, actual or perceived environmental and other impact, local residents, environmental activists or other special interest groups may protest the development and construction of these projects. Moreover, local government authorities may also choose not to support the development of hydropower facilities to protect the local environment and community from potential risks. There is no assurance that we or our affiliates or partners will not fail to manage community relationships appropriately. Opposition from local community, political or environmental groups or local government authorities with respect to the development or construction of our hydropower projects could increase our development costs, cause delays, interruptions or even cancellations of our development plans, harm our reputation and hamper our ability to acquire or construct new hydropower projects to grow our business.

Any of these factors may cause delays in the completion of hydropower and other power projects and may increase the cost of contemplated projects. If we are unable to complete the projects as contemplated, the costs incurred in connection with such projects may not be recoverable, which may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. Our decision to develop or modify a project is typically based on the results of a thorough feasibility study, which estimates the expected project costs, benefits and various other factors. However, our feasibility study report may not be accurate and there are a number of the aforementioned uncertainties inherent in the development and construction of any power project, some of which are beyond our control.

Even if we complete these projects, we may not be able to achieve the intended economic benefits or demonstrate the commercial viability of these projects due to project delays, cost overruns, changes in market circumstances or other reasons, which may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

In addition, the commencement of operations at a newly constructed hydropower or any other power project involves many risks, including start-up problems, the breakdown or failure of equipment, improper processes, performance below expected or contracted levels of output or efficiency and problems with the construction of new supporting infrastructure, such as grid transmission equipment. While manufacturers' warranties are generally obtained for limited periods relating to each project and its equipment in varying degrees, and construction contractors may guarantee certain performance levels, subject to the payment of liquidated damages, the proceeds of such warranties or performance guarantees, if any, may not be adequate to cover lost revenue or increased costs and expenses associated with equipment problems during the project construction phase. We may also develop projects with partners, which expose us to risks associated with our partners' failure to retain development rights,

obtain permits and approvals required for the development of a project or perform their management, construction or financing obligations. Realization of any of these risks could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be adversely affected by global economic and political conditions.

Our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be adversely affected by global economic and political conditions, including those for PRC and for the regions where we operate. The outlook for the world economy and financial markets remains uncertain. The Russo-Ukrainian conflict and the conflict in Israel and Gaza and more broadly in the Middle East have led to significant volatility in the global markets. The extent and duration of such conflicts, resulting sanctions and future market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be significant and may have a material adverse effect on the region, including a significant negative impact on the economy and the markets for certain securities and commodities, such as oil and natural gas, as well as certain foods including grain, and on global economies. In Europe, several countries continue to face difficulties surrounding sovereign debt. In the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Africa, political unrest in various countries has resulted in economic instability and uncertainty. Although nations around the world have adopted various economic policies to mitigate the adverse influences caused by factors such as the slowdown of the world economy, trade conflicts and geopolitical tensions, it is uncertain how quickly the world economy would grow going forward. Geopolitical tensions may also affect political conditions and regulatory environment, including those of the industries and jurisdictions we operate in. There is no assurance that we will be able to or continue to be able to operate in favorable political condition and regulatory environment or that there will not be any negative changes in relation thereto. All these events may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Furthermore, the sustained tension between the United States and China over trade policies could undermine the stability of the global economy. Both countries have implemented tariffs and trade barriers on certain industries and products, adversely affecting cross-border investment and global supply chains. In particular, the latest escalating trade dispute in 2025 between the United States and other major economies, including China, could result in significant adverse impacts. These include slower global economic growth, higher inflation, reduced trade flows and business investment, and increased downside risks for equity, bond, and commodity prices. Such developments create considerable uncertainty for the economic growth of various countries and for global trade overall.

Against the backdrop of the trade tension between the U.S. and China, the U.S. government has also taken actions beyond tariffs. For example, the U.S. Department of Defense (“**DOD**”) has been maintaining a list of Chinese companies determined to have relevant ties to the Chinese military pursuant to Section 1237 of the National Defense Authorization Act (“**NDAA**”) for Fiscal Year 1999 and Section 1260H of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2021 (the “**DOD List**”). CTG, our controlling shareholder, is on the latest version issued in January 2025.

Currently, inclusion on the DOD List is not equivalent to being subject to economic sanctions administered by other authorities in the U.S. government. However, it will impose both direct and indirect restrictions on the ability of the DOD and other U.S. government agencies to enter into contracts for the procurement of goods, services or technology with CTG (and entities under its control) and may impose such restrictions on other U.S. government agencies. As of the date of this Offering Circular, CTG’s inclusion on the DOD List has not had a material adverse effect on us or our operations. Nevertheless, the U.S. government’s unilateral restrictions remain dynamic and subject to change. It is uncertain whether the U.S. government or other authorities may modify, expand or enhance the restrictions applicable to the companies on the DOD List, or impose other restrictive measures on CTG beyond those authorized under the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2021. It is not possible to predict with certainty what additional restrictions or consequences, if any, may arise in the future, or what impact such developments could have on our business activities, access to financing, or other aspects of our business.

We may not be able to detect and prevent fraud or other misconduct committed by employees, representatives, agents, customers or other third parties.

We may be exposed to fraud or other misconduct committed by employees, representatives, agents, customers or other third parties that could subject us to litigation, financial losses and sanctions imposed by governmental authorities, which would in turn affect our reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. Our corporate governance and internal control procedures are designed to monitor our operations and ensure overall compliance. However, such internal control procedures may be unable to identify all incidents of non-compliance or suspicious transactions in a timely manner or at all. Although we have made efforts to detect and prevent employee misconduct, such efforts may not be effective in all respects. It is not always possible to detect and prevent fraud and other misconduct, and the precautions we take to prevent and detect such activities may not be effective in all cases. We cannot guarantee that fraud or other misconduct will not occur in the future. If such fraud or other misconduct does occur, it may cause negative publicity and damage to our public image.

The operations of our power projects may be adversely affected by the breakdown or failure of key equipment, civil structures or transmission systems, which could result in lost revenue, increased maintenance costs and potential liability to our customers.

The breakdown of generation equipment or failure of other key equipment or of a civil structure in one or more of our power projects (especially in our hydropower projects) could disrupt the generation of electricity and result in reduced revenue. Further, any breakdown or failure of one or more of our transmission systems could disrupt the transmission of electricity from a power station to the power grid. Repair of such equipment failures may take several weeks, depending on the nature of the problem and the availability of spare parts. In addition, if the problem is related to the grid, we will not be able to dispatch our power until the grid carries out the necessary repairs. Our key equipment may from time to time require significant capital expenditure to maintain efficient operation. Such equipment is also likely to require periodic upgrades and improvements. A breakdown or failure of any of our power projects may also prevent us from performing under the applicable power sales agreement and, in certain situations, this could result in termination of the agreement or incurring liability to our customers for damages. Although we have not experienced any major breakdowns or failures at our power stations to date, such an event could reduce our ability to generate power, resulting in loss of revenue and increased maintenance costs. In addition, any of the above circumstances could also affect end-users of the power we generate and potentially harm our reputation.

Our power generating operations may be adversely affected by operational risks, which may result in uninsured losses.

Operating hydropower and other power projects involve many risks and hazards which may be beyond our control and could cause significant business interruptions, personal injuries and property or environmental damage, and could increase power generating costs at affected hydropower projects for an unknown duration. These risks include but are not limited to:

- breakdown of power transmission systems;
- unexpected maintenance or technical problems;
- human error;
- breakdown of our mechanical, software or monitoring systems; and
- industrial accidents.

Although we implement health and safety management systems, provide training, and take preventative measures to mitigate these risks, there can be no assurance that such measures will be effective in preventing accidents, property damage, or personal injury. The occurrence of any of these events, and

the consequences resulting from them, may not be covered adequately or at all by our insurance policies. While we believe our insurance coverage to be commensurate with our business structure, risk profile and industry practice in the regions where we operate, there is no assurance that our current insurance policies will insure us fully against all risks and losses that may arise in the future. Uninsured losses incurred or payments we may be required to make may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our growth strategy is dependent upon our ability to manage our growth effectively which, if unsuccessful, could result in a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our business and operations have been expanding. The success of our growth strategy depends in part upon our ability to manage our rapid growth, including, for example, our ability to successfully develop new power projects, to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees, to establish and maintain adequate financial controls and reporting systems and other systems and processes, and to manage a rapidly growing and much larger operation. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to:

- expand our systems and processes effectively or efficiently or in a timely manner;
- allocate our human resources optimally or reduce headcount without experiencing community protests, strikes or other social unrest;
- identify and hire qualified employees or retain valued employees;
- maintain good relationships with power grids; or
- centralize and improve the efficiency of the management and operations of the power projects we develop.

If we fail to effectively manage our growth, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Compliance with environmental regulations in the jurisdictions we operate can be costly, and we may become subject to further environmental compliance requirements in connection with our operations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We are required to comply with national and local environmental protection regulations in the jurisdictions we operate for both the construction and operation of our power projects. Our projects are subject to comprehensive environmental regulations in the places we operate covering all aspects of construction and operation, and may face significant environmental challenges arising from the potential impact on the environment, surrounding ecosystems and local communities.

Even where our power projects conformed to the applicable environmental protection laws and regulations in the jurisdictions we operate at the time of their construction, there is no assurance that the relevant government will not require the retroactive application of more recent or stringent environmental laws and regulations to these projects. Compliance in the jurisdictions where we operate can involve significant ongoing costs, and any failure to comply with applicable environmental regulations may result in adverse publicity, substantial monetary damages, fines, or even suspension of our business operations. In addition, if more stringent regulations are adopted in the future, the costs of compliance with these new regulations could be substantial. If we fail to comply with any future environmental regulations, we may be required to pay substantial fines, suspend production or even cease operations, and our reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be adversely affected.

Negative reports or allegations, whether substantiated or not, regarding our projects may result in harm to our reputation, divert our management's time, and adversely affect our ability to raise funding or implement our future projects.

The spread of negative press or public allegations, regardless of their accuracy, may adversely affect public perception of our projects and harm our reputation. Addressing such publicity or criticism may require us to undertake defensive measures, which can divert management's time and increase our costs. Negative commentary or allegations may also make it more difficult for us to raise funding or build trust with our key stakeholders. Furthermore, as we continue to pursue new projects, similar challenges and external criticisms may arise, resulting in further negative publicity and potentially affecting our ability to implement our future developments effectively.

Violations of anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, and financial and economic sanctions in various jurisdictions where we operate could have an adverse effect on us.

We are subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws in various jurisdictions where we conduct activities. Non-compliance with these laws could subject us to whistleblower complaints, negative media coverage, investigations, and severe administrative, civil and criminal sanctions. Additionally, there might be collateral consequences, remedial measures, and significant legal expenses, all of which may result in adverse effects on our business operations and reputation. While we have internal policies in place to ensure compliance, we cannot guarantee that there will be no violation by any of our shareholders, directors, officers, employees, agents, and other parties who act on our behalf.

Furthermore, certain countries, regions, entities, or individuals are under the financial and economic sanctions programs ("**Sanctions Laws**"), which aim to achieve foreign policy and national security objectives through measures such as the blocking of assets or imposing trade restrictions. These programs are administered by relevant authorities, including but not limited to the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, His Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom, the European Union, and its Member States. These Sanctions Laws are constantly evolving and impose new requirements or restrictions from time to time. We cannot provide any assurance that our future business will be free from sanctions-related risks or will conform to the changing expectations and requirements of the authorities in the United States or any other jurisdictions. Our business and reputation may be adversely affected if the authorities in the United States or any other jurisdictions determine that any of our future activities constitutes a violation of the sanctions they impose or provides a basis for a sanction designation of us.

Natural and man-made disasters, epidemics and other acts of God may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Force majeure events, natural and man-made disasters, epidemics, catastrophes or other events could significantly affect our operations. Our facilities may be disrupted or damaged by catastrophic events, such as typhoons, floods, severe weather conditions or man-made disasters. Any equipment breakdown due to catastrophic events or otherwise will increase the cost of repair and maintenance, further adversely affecting our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

In particular, the operation of our hydropower projects and customer demand for our power are vulnerable to disruptions caused by natural and man-made disasters. Water supply to our hydropower projects and the projects themselves are vulnerable to natural disasters including, but not limited to, earthquakes, storms, tornadoes and floods, as well as disasters caused by human actions such as explosions, fires and acts of terrorism. Our hydropower projects could be required to operate fewer generation units in the event of a drought, and to cease operating or even be damaged in the event of a flood. Also, a major breakdown in our electric system could result in forced outages of our generation units. Such disasters are unpredictable and can significantly disrupt our access to water supply and power station equipment as well as the properties of our consumers. Under such circumstances, market

demand for power in general may be significantly and adversely affected, reducing the need for the electricity we generate, and we may be unable to continue operation of our hydropower stations or to generate the level of electricity as expected.

Epidemics or pandemics such as the Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic, severe acute respiratory syndrome, the H5N1 strain of bird flu and the H1N1 strain of influenza A may also materially and adversely affect our business operations.

In addition, we maintain operations and own assets across multiple countries and regions, including areas with heightened political and security risks. We face threats such as war, regional conflict, political turmoil, terrorism, kidnapping, property damage and business interruption due to strikes. These events could not only endanger personnel and assets but also materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

RISKS RELATING TO INVESTMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS

We may encounter difficulties in identifying suitable project development and acquisition opportunities, which would result in our dependence upon our current portfolio of hydropower, wind power and solar power projects and having limited revenue growth potential.

Our ability to implement our growth strategy will depend on a number of factors, in particular, our ability to identify suitable project development opportunities, select proper acquisition targets, reach agreements with governments and grid operators in both international and regional markets, and obtain the necessary authorizations or concessions for major projects from governments. We anticipate that identifying and developing new projects may become increasingly challenging in the future as competition for power project development intensifies both domestically and globally.

If we are unable to find suitable opportunities to acquire or develop power projects, our business will remain dependent on our existing hydropower, wind and solar power projects currently in operation or under development. This may:

- increase our dependence on the performance of our current projects in operation or under development;
- increase our dependence on electricity sales within specific geographical regions;
- expose us to increased risks associated with drought, meteorological conditions or other natural disasters in the existing geographical areas where we operate; and
- limit our ability to grow our revenue and achieve the anticipated economies of scale.

We will need additional funding for our operations and development plans and may be unable to raise capital on terms favorable to us or at all, which could increase our financing costs, affect our business operations or force us to delay or abandon our growth strategy.

Our growth strategy focuses on developing additional clean energy and environmental protection projects, as well as expanding certain existing projects, globally. These initiatives require significant capital expenditures. Maintaining or increasing our revenue, profit and cash flows depends on our continued ability to fund such investments.

We finance our capital expenditures primarily through cash flow from operating activities, existing cash reserves, proceeds from the issuance of domestic bonds, bank loans and other external financing sources. Our ability to obtain external financing in the future is dependent on numerous factors, including but not limited to: (i) obtaining the required approvals from relevant governmental authorities, where applicable, (ii) our future financial condition, operating results and cash flows, (iii) our credit rating and investor confidence, (iv) the general condition of the global and regional financial markets and changes in the

monetary policy of relevant governments with respect to bank interest rates and lending policies, (v) the availability of credit from banks or other lenders, and (vi) the ongoing performance of our power projects.

Given the capital-intensive nature of our business, there is no assurance that our operations can generate sufficient cash flows to meet our expenditure requirements. Therefore, we may need to seek additional funding through public or private equity offerings, bank loans or other debt financing. However, there is no assurance that international or domestic financing for new power project development, expansion of existing hydropower, wind power or solar power projects and acquisitions or investments will be available on terms favorable to us or at all. Should we be unable to secure adequate funding for new developments, project expansions and acquisitions or investments, we may be forced to delay or abandon elements of our growth strategy, or accept higher financing costs.

Furthermore, any additional debt financing could increase our financial obligations and introduce restrictive covenants that limit our operational and financial flexibility, including our ability to make strategic business decisions or pay dividends. If we are unable to obtain sufficient funding for our operations or development plans, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects could be adversely affected.

Assumptions applied to our investment analyses and feasibility studies may not be accurate, and the businesses or projects we develop, acquire, or invest in may not deliver the profitability we anticipate, or could fail to be profitable altogether, and thus our actual return on investments, results of operations, and overall growth may be materially and adversely affected.

In performing investment analysis and feasibility studies for our investment and development targets, we consider factors such as: (i) demand for power and growth potential in the areas where the power projects are located, (ii) increase in local power generation capacity, (iii) the average tariff of power projects of similar types and capacity, (iv) quality of transmission systems to the local power grids, (v) facilities and technology employed at the hydropower projects, and (vi) ability to retain existing debt financing for the project or obtain new financing as needed. The rapid development of the clean energy sector and any uncertainty over future economic growth increase the risk that projects may be based on inaccurate or incomplete information, such as market demand, tariffs, and financing assumptions. If any of these observations or assumptions are inaccurate, our estimated investment returns, results of operations, and growth may suffer materially.

Furthermore, the businesses or projects we develop, acquire or invest in may not be as profitable as we expect, or at all. Future acquisitions or investments may cause us to incur liabilities, trigger impairment of goodwill or intangible assets, or lead to other related expenses. Business expansion through acquisitions and investments may also expose us to successor liability and potential litigation, whether stemming from the actions of the target company before or after the transaction. Despite our due diligence efforts, we may be unable to identify all unknown liabilities, and any contractual guarantees or indemnities from sellers may not fully protect us. Any significant liability arising from an acquisition or investment could negatively impact our reputation and diminish the intended benefits of the transaction. Consequently, any of these developments could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our operations may be interrupted by the occurrence of unexpected risks or difficulties in integrating new projects, which could interrupt our existing business and materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our continued growth and ability to leverage our management expertise depend on the successful implementation of our development strategy. We cannot guarantee that any particular project will produce the intended benefits. For instance, if we fail to develop a project successfully, or the synergies or other benefits expected from an integration ultimately fail to materialize, we may have expended significant management time, capital and other resources on the project and our existing business operations may be interrupted.

Risks which may be incurred through new project development include, but are not limited to:

- potential construction or engineering problems which may expose us to severe economic loss or legal liabilities and require substantial expenditure from us to remedy;
- unforeseen or hidden liabilities, including exposure to legal proceedings, associated with new project development;
- failure to generate sufficient revenue to offset the costs and expenses of new project development; and
- potential impairment losses and amortization expenses relating to goodwill and intangible assets arising from new project developments, which may materially reduce our net income or result in a net loss.

Any one or a combination of the above risks could interrupt our existing business and materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may be unable to manage risks associated with our expansion and we may experience difficulty in integrating acquisitions into our operations and achieving synergies among newly acquired and existing projects.

As part of our growth strategy, we have proactively acquired and invested in, and plan to proactively acquire and invest in, clean energy assets in overseas markets and expand our overseas businesses. As we continue to expand our operations globally, we will enter into markets in which we have limited or no experience, and become increasingly exposed to a number of risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

- difficulty in managing multinational operations;
- difficulty or increased costs in ensuring compliance with environmental and tax regulatory regimes in different jurisdictions;
- difficulty with staffing and managing our overseas workforce, including complying with various labor regulatory requirements in different jurisdictions;
- changes in a specific country's or region's political and economic conditions or policies, as well as social conditions;
- difficulty in managing foreign exchange risks;
- challenges caused by distance, language, local business customs and cultural differences;
- difficulty in obtaining licenses, permits or other regulatory approvals from local authorities and in enforcing contractual or legal rights in certain jurisdictions;
- difficulty in collecting receivables from international customers;
- imposition of additional restrictions on currency conversion and remittances abroad and fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- failure to establish appropriate risk management and internal control structures tailored to overseas expansions; and
- in the case of acquired business, failure to manage inherited liability.

Our failure to manage or respond to these risks or challenges may adversely affect the success of our global expansion, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition, the successful integration of such newly acquired businesses and other potential or future new businesses into our operations may require, among other things, the retention and assimilation of key management, sales and other personnel, the adaptation of technology and other operation processes, and the retention and transition of customers. Unexpected difficulties in integrating any acquisition could result in increased expenses and the diversion of management time and resources. If we do not successfully integrate any acquired business into our operations, we may not realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

New lines of business may subject us to additional risks and uncertainties.

From time to time, we may enter into new lines of business, which involve additional risks and uncertainties. For example, although we have substantial experience in the development of hydropower, wind power and solar power projects, we have limited or no specific experience in the development of certain clean energy projects that we may pursue in the future. The development of clean energy power projects is a particularly high-risk and capital-intensive activity, and we may lack the physical service infrastructure, knowledge and experience to develop certain clean energy, which increases both the financial and operational risk involved in such developments.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR FINANCIALS, AUDITOR AND TAX

There have been increased routine and/or ad-hoc examinations of PRC public accountants, and we cannot guarantee there will not be negative news about our independent auditors.

BDO China Shu Lun Pan Certified Public Accountants LLP (“BDO”), our independent auditor for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024, is a registered accounting firm in the PRC supervised by relevant PRC regulatory agencies, including the MOF and the CSRC. In recent years, BDO received certain administrative and regulatory actions and penalties, where the relevant PRC regulatory agencies indicated that there were certain accounting irregularities insufficiencies in its work.

BDO has re-examined the auditing work performed for us, including in respect of the financial statements included elsewhere in this Offering Circular, and confirmed to us that such auditing work is not affected by the above incidents and the audit reports included elsewhere in this Offering Circular remain valid and effective.

However, we cannot guarantee that there will not be prolonged, broadened or new investigations against our independent auditors, or what the results or impact (which could include warning letters, disciplinary actions, fines or suspensions of licenses) of the investigations will be. Furthermore, we cannot guarantee that there would be no additional negative news about our independent auditors and that negative news about our auditors would not have a material and adverse effect on us. Potential investors must consider all the aforementioned factors when evaluating our financial statements and the audit reports included elsewhere in this Offering Circular and prior to making any investment decision.

We have had net current liabilities and may require additional funding to meet our working capital needs.

We had net current liabilities³ of RMB0.6 billion, RMB4.3 billion and RMB7.4 billion, as of December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively. We cannot guarantee that our operations can generate sufficient cash flows to meet our working capital requirements or service our short-term indebtedness. In such

³ This amount represents our total current liabilities minus total current assets. See our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 included elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

case, if we are unable to raise additional funding, we may face a shortfall of working capital or may not be able to service our short-term indebtedness. This could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may incur substantially more debt that may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the Notes, diminish our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations and limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or the industries in which we operate.

Subject to the restrictions in the Indenture governing the Notes and in other instruments governing our outstanding debt, we may incur substantial additional debt in the future, which could be structurally senior to the Notes, including secured debt. As of December 31, 2024, our total consolidated indebtedness⁴ was approximately RMB41.3 billion. Although the terms of the Indenture governing the Notes and the instruments governing certain of our other outstanding debt contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt, these restrictions are subject to a number of significant qualifications and exceptions, and debt incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. Our level of indebtedness could have important negative consequences for us and to you as a holder of the Notes. For example, it could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the Notes and our other debt;
- require us to dedicate a large portion of our cash flow from operations to fund payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;
- increase our vulnerability to adverse general economic or industry conditions;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business or the industry in which we operate;
- limit our ability to raise additional debt or equity capital in the future or increase the cost of such funding;
- restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or exploiting business opportunities; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

Any of these risks could impact on our ability to fund our operations or limit our ability to expand our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations and our ability to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes.

Currency conversion and future movements in exchange rates may affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We operate in 12 countries across Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa. In most of these countries we earn revenue in local currencies, while these projects may be partially supported by debt or expenses denominated in other currencies. A portion of our revenue may need to be converted into other currencies to meet our requirements for other currencies, including debt service on foreign currency-denominated debt. Although we seek to naturally hedge currency fluctuation risks either by matching our costs with revenues in the same currency, or in some regions by charging tariffs in terms of U.S. dollars instead of local currencies, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so. In addition, our financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with PRC GAAP with Renminbi as the reporting currency. Fluctuations in Renminbi against our local operating currencies and currencies in which we charge our tariffs could lead to fluctuations in our results of operations and

⁴ This amount represents the sum of total short-term indebtedness and total long-term indebtedness. See “Capitalization”.

financial condition as a result of such gains or losses from foreign exchange. Currency fluctuations are affected by, among other things, changes in global and regional political and economic conditions, and currency fluctuations may be significant. For example, the BRL appreciated against the U.S. dollar by 8.21% in 2023, depreciated by 27.45% in 2024 and then strengthened by 12.20% in the first half of 2025. Fluctuations in the exchange rates may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. We have in some instances entered into derivative transactions to hedge exchange rate risks. However, there is no assurance that we will always be able to do so, or that any current or future hedging activities we undertake will adequately protect our financial condition and results of operations from the effects of exchange rate fluctuations, that these activities will not result in losses or that our other risk management policies will operate successfully. Investors shall also exercise caution and take into account foreign exchange fluctuations when assessing our results of operations and financial condition.

We derive certain of our profit from entities over which we do not have control.

We have invested in EDP and certain other projects over which we do not have controlling equity interests and our ability to influence the management and policies of these companies is limited. Furthermore, if we cannot reach an agreement with other shareholders on management decisions, this may result in a deadlock, which may delay or prevent critical decisions and impede the further development of the relevant business. In addition, our role as a non-controlling shareholder in these companies may also have an adverse impact on our return on investment, as management or other shareholders of these companies might institute or undertake transactions, strategies, policies or programs that result in a decrease in the value of these companies and, as a consequence, our return on investment. In addition, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects could be materially and adversely affected if we take any significant impairment charge on our investments in any such entity where such entity fails to perform financially as expected or otherwise.

Under the EIT Law, the Issuer may be classified as a “resident enterprise” of the PRC. Such classification could result in unfavorable tax consequences for us and non-PRC noteholders.

Under the EIT Law, an enterprise established under the laws of foreign countries and regions (including Hong Kong, Macau and the Taiwan region) with a “de facto management body” within the PRC may be treated as a “resident enterprise” for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. The Implementation Regulations define “de facto management” as “substantial and overall management and control over the production and operations, personnel, accounting, and properties” of the enterprise. The Issuer currently believes that it is not a PRC resident enterprise. However, there is uncertainty as to whether the Issuer will be treated as a PRC resident enterprise for the purpose of the EIT Law. If the PRC tax authorities determine that the Issuer is a PRC resident enterprise, a number of PRC tax consequences could result, as described below. As of the date of this Offering Circular, the Issuer has not been given notice or informed by the PRC tax authorities that it is considered a PRC resident enterprise for the purpose of the EIT Law. However, we cannot guarantee that it will not be treated as a “resident enterprise” under the EIT Law. For further information, see “*Taxation – The PRC*”.

Pursuant to the EIT Law and its Implementation Regulations, in the event the Issuer is deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise by the PRC tax authorities, the Issuer’s worldwide income would be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 25%. In addition, in such case, income or gain from the Notes may be treated as derived from sources within the PRC and therefore the Issuer may be required to withhold tax at a rate of 10% from payments of interest in respect of the Notes to any non-PRC resident enterprise holders of the Notes, and any gain realized by a non-PRC resident enterprise from the transfer of the Notes may be subject to a 10% PRC tax (in each case, subject to the provisions of any applicable tax treaty) if such non-PRC resident enterprise does not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC or, despite the existence of an establishment or place of business in the PRC, the relevant income is not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business in the PRC. In the case of interest payments to, or gains realized by, individual holders of Notes, the tax described above may be imposed at a rate of 20%. Under the terms of the Notes, if the Issuer is treated as a PRC resident enterprise and payments to

non-PRC holders of the Notes are subject to PRC withholding tax, the Issuer will, subject to certain exceptions, be required to pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by each holder of any Note of such amounts as would have been received by such holder had no withholding been required. This requirement to pay additional amounts may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. See “*Taxation – The PRC*” for further information. In the event that PRC tax is withheld from payments under the Notes, an overseas investor in the Notes may be required under the tax laws applicable to it in its home jurisdiction to include in its income the full amount of the payment, including the amount withheld, and may need to claim a foreign tax credit in such jurisdiction to preserve its after-tax yield. In addition, under the terms of the Notes, the Issuer may have the right to redeem the Notes in the event such additional amounts need to be paid. Holders of the Notes are therefore subject to reinvestment risk if the Issuer is deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise by the PRC tax authorities and redeems the Notes. See “*Risk Factors – Risks Relating to the Notes – The Issuer may be able to redeem the Notes in whole for tax reasons at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest*” for further information.

RISKS RELATING TO THE POWER INDUSTRY

Competition in the power industry both globally and in the regions where we operate may increase, and our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be materially and adversely affected if we are unable to compete effectively.

We operate in a highly competitive environment, contending with other power generation companies for access to natural resources, as well as opportunities for project development and acquisition. The number of both international and regional energy companies focusing on clean energy is rising, driving further competition in this sector. We anticipate that competition for natural resources and new project developments will intensify as traditional energy resources become scarcer and the demand for renewable energy rises. Some competitors, both international and regional, may possess greater or comparable financial strength, infrastructure, technology capability, or other resources than we do.

Beyond direct competition from established clean energy producers, we also face competition from producers using a diverse range of energy sources, including newer renewable technologies in which we may not yet have developed expertise or production capacity. As these competing renewable energy technologies continue to advance, they may become more competitive in terms of efficiency, cost, and scalability, allowing their operators to offer electricity at lower prices and making them increasingly attractive to customers and investors.

If we cannot respond effectively to increased competition and ongoing industry changes, our ability to develop new projects, grow our market share and increase our generating capacity could be constrained. This would likely have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. While we are committed to maintaining a strong competitive position, we cannot guarantee that increased competition in the power industry will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Technological changes in the clean energy industry are evolving rapidly. We may fail to keep pace with these technological changes, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The clean energy sector is characterized by continuous innovation, with emerging technologies in hydropower, wind power, solar power and hydrogen power generation constantly being developed and commercialized. To remain competitive and to expand our business, we must be able to recognize, evaluate, and adopt new or improved technologies in a timely and efficient manner. This includes advancements in generation efficiency, energy storage, grid integration, and digital operation systems.

If we are unable to update or upgrade our technologies swiftly and regularly, there is a risk that our facilities and operational methods could become outdated or less efficient compared to those of our competitors. This could result in higher operational costs, reduced competitiveness, or an inability to

meet evolving market or regulatory requirements. Our failure to anticipate or respond effectively to technological developments, whether due to constraints in capital, expertise, or operational flexibility, may materially and adversely affect our market share and reputation.

In particular, if competitors adopt superior generation or storage technology, or if there are material shifts in industry standards, we may be forced to make significant additional investments simply to maintain our current position. Failure to respond appropriately to ongoing technological changes in the clean energy industry may therefore have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

RISKS RELATING TO THE NOTES

Notes issued as green bonds may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to green, sustainable or equivalently labelled assets.

We intend to apply an amount equivalent to the net proceeds from the issue of the Notes in accordance with the Issuer's Green Financing Framework, described in more detail under "*Use of Proceeds*" below. Prospective investors should have regard to the information set out in this Offering Circular and the Green Financing Framework regarding such use of proceeds and must determine for themselves the relevance of such information for the purpose of any investment in the Notes together with any other investigation such investor deems necessary.

No assurance is given by us or the Initial Purchasers that the use of such amounts by us for the purposes of financing or refinancing any projects which we have identified as Eligible Green Projects will satisfy, whether in whole or in part, any present or future investor expectations or requirements as regards any investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor or its investments are required or intend to comply, whether by any present or future applicable law or regulations or by its own by-laws or other governing rules or investment portfolio mandates, in particular with regard to any direct or indirect environmental, green or sustainable impact of any projects or uses that are the subject of, or related to, any Eligible Green Projects (including in relation to, but not limited to, the EU Taxonomy Regulation and any related technical screening criteria, the EU Green Bond Regulation, SFDR, and any implementing legislation and guidelines, or any similar legislation in the United Kingdom or any market standards or guidance, including the ICMA Principles).

No assurance can be given that Eligible Green Projects will meet investor expectations or requirements regarding such "green", "sustainable" or similar labels (including but not limited to the EU Taxonomy Regulation and any related technical screening criteria, the EU Green Bond Regulation, SFDR, and any implementing legislation and guidelines, or any similar legislation in the United Kingdom or any market standards or guidance, including the ICMA Principles) or any requirements of such labels or market standards as they may evolve from time to time. The Notes will not be compliant with the EU Green Bond Regulation and are only intended to comply with the requirements and processes in the Issuer's Green Financing Framework. It is not clear if the establishment under the EU Green Bond Regulation of the EuGB label and the optional disclosure templates for bonds marketed as "environmentally sustainable" could have an impact on investor demand for, and pricing of, green/sustainable use of proceeds bonds that do not comply with the requirements of the EuGB label or the optional disclosures templates such as the Notes. It could result in reduced liquidity or lower demand or could otherwise affect the market price of the Notes.

While it is the intention of us to allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds of the Notes to Eligible Green Projects and to report on the use of proceeds or Eligible Green Projects as described in "*Use of Proceeds*" below, there is no contractual obligation to do so. See "*– No breach of contract or Event of Default*". There can be no assurance that any such Eligible Green Projects will be available or capable of being implemented in, or substantially in, the manner and timeframe anticipated and, accordingly, that we will be able to use an amount equal to the net proceeds of the issue of the Notes for such

Eligible Green Projects as intended. In addition, there can be no assurance that Eligible Green Projects will be completed as expected or achieve the impacts or outcomes (environmental or otherwise) originally expected or anticipated.

We do not undertake to ensure that there are at any time sufficient Eligible Green Projects to allow for allocation of an amount equal to the net proceeds of the issue of the Notes in full.

Any proceeds temporarily unallocated will be invested according to our standard liquidity policy in cash or cash equivalents. And unallocated proceeds will also be managed in line with the exclusion criteria listed in the Green Financing Framework.

Each prospective investor should have regard to the factors described in the Issuer's Green Financing Framework and the relevant information contained in this Offering Circular and seek advice from their independent financial advisor or other professional advisor regarding its purchase of the Notes before deciding to invest. The Issuer's Green Financing Framework may be subject to review and change and may be amended, updated, supplemented, replaced and/or withdrawn from time to time and any subsequent version(s) may differ from any description given in this Offering Circular. The Issuer's Green Financing Framework does not form part of, nor is it incorporated by reference, in this Offering Circular.

No assurance of suitability or reliability of any Second Party Opinion or any other opinion or certification of any third party relating to the Notes.

On or before the date of this Offering Circular, we have received the Second Party Opinion confirming that the Issuer's Green Financing Framework complies with the ICMA's Green Bond Principles 2025 (the "**ICMA Green Bond Principles**") and the Loan Market Association, Asia Pacific Loan Market Association and Loan Syndications & Trading Association's Green Loan Principles 2025. The ICMA Green Bond Principles are a set of voluntary guidelines that recommend transparency and disclosure and promote integrity in the development of the green bond market.

The Second Party Opinion, which provides an opinion on certain environmental and related considerations is a statement of opinion, not a statement of fact. No representation or assurance is given as to the suitability or reliability of the Second Party Opinion or any opinion, review or certification of any third party (including any post-issuance reports prepared by an external reviewer) made available in connection with the Notes. The Second Party Opinion and any other such opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report is not intended to address any credit, market or other aspects of any investment in the Notes, including without limitation market price, marketability, investor preference or suitability of any security or any other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. The Second Party Opinion and any other opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Notes and is current only as of the date it was issued.

The criteria and/or considerations that formed the basis of the Second Party Opinion and any other such opinion, review or certification or post-issuance report may change at any time and the Second Party Opinion and any other opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report may be amended, updated, supplemented, replaced and/or withdrawn at any time. Any withdrawal of the Second Party Opinion or any other opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report may have a material adverse effect on the value of the Notes in respect of which such opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report is given and/or result in adverse consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose. As of the date of this Offering Circular, the providers of such opinions, reviews, certifications and post-issuance reports are not subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of the Second Party Opinion and any other opinion, review, certification, post-issuance report and/or the information contained therein. The Second Party Opinion and any other such opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report does not form part of, nor is it incorporated by reference, in this Offering Circular.

No assurance that the Notes will be admitted to trading on any dedicated “green”, “sustainable” (or similar) segment of any stock exchange or market, or that any admission obtained will be maintained.

In the event that the Notes are listed or admitted to trading on a dedicated “green”, “sustainable”, or other equivalently-labelled segment of a stock exchange or securities market, no representation or assurance is given that such listing or admission satisfies any present or future investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor is required, or intends, to comply. Furthermore, it should be noted that the criteria for any such listings or admission to trading may vary from one stock exchange or securities market to another. No representation or assurance is given or made that any such listing or admission to trading will be obtained in respect of any such Notes or that any such listing or admission to trading will be maintained during the life of the Notes.

If any of the above risks outlined in this risk factor materialize this may have a material adverse effect on the value of the Notes and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in sustainable or other similarly labelled assets (which consequences may include the need to sell the Notes as a result of the Notes not falling within the investor’s investment criteria or mandate).

No breach of contract or Event of Default.

None of a failure by us to allocate the proceeds of the Notes or to report on the use of proceeds or Eligible Green Projects as anticipated or a failure of a third party to issue (or to withdraw) an opinion, review, certification or post-issuance report in connection with an issue of the Notes or the failure of the Notes to meet investors’ expectations or requirements regarding any “green”, “sustainable” or similar labels (including in relation to, but not limited to, the EU Taxonomy Regulation and any related technical screening criteria, the EU Green Bond Regulation, SFDR, and any implementing legislation and guidelines, or any similar legislation in the United Kingdom or any market standards or guidance, including the ICMA Principles) will constitute an event of default or breach of contract with respect to the Notes.

The Notes are not linked to the performance of the Eligible Green Projects, do not benefit from any arrangements to enhance the performance of the Notes or any contractual rights derived solely from the intended use of proceeds of such Notes.

The performance of the Notes is not linked to the performance of the relevant Eligible Green Projects or our performance in respect of any environmental or similar targets. There will be no segregation of assets and liabilities in respect of the Notes and the Eligible Green Projects. Consequently, neither payments of principal and/or interest on the Notes nor any rights of Holders shall depend on the performance of the relevant Eligible Green Projects or our performance in respect of any such environmental or similar targets. Holders shall have no preferential rights or priority against the assets of any Eligible Green Projects nor benefit from any arrangements to enhance the Notes.

The Notes will effectively subordinated to our secured debt to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The Notes will not be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries, and we may not have direct access to the assets of such subsidiaries unless these assets are transferred by dividend or otherwise to us. The ability of such subsidiaries to pay dividends or otherwise transfer assets to us is subject to various restrictions under applicable law. Each of our subsidiaries are separate legal entities that have no obligation to pay any amounts due under the Notes or make any funds available therefor, whether by dividends, loans or other payments. Our right to receive any of our subsidiaries’ assets upon that subsidiary’s liquidation or reorganization will be effectively subordinated to the claim of that subsidiary’s creditors (except to the extent we are creditors of that subsidiary).

Consequently, except to the extent that we are creditors of that subsidiary, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to any of those of our subsidiaries’ and of any subsidiaries that we may in the future acquire or establish.

The Notes are our unsecured obligations and will: (i) rank equally in right of payment with all our other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness; (ii) be effectively subordinated to all of our present and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such obligations; and (iii) be senior to all of our present and future unsecured subordinated obligations. As a result, claims of secured lenders, whether senior or junior, with respect to assets securing their loans will take priority with respect to those assets. In the event of our bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding up, or upon any acceleration of the Notes, these assets will be available to pay obligations on the Notes only after all other debt secured by these assets has been repaid in full. Any remaining assets will be available to you ratably with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated creditors, including trade creditors. If there are not sufficient assets remaining to pay all these creditors, then all or a portion of the Notes then outstanding would remain unpaid.

The Notes do not restrict the Issuer's ability to incur additional debt, repurchase the Notes or repay other indebtedness or to take other actions that could negatively impact holders of the Notes.

The Issuer are not restricted under the terms of the Notes from incurring additional debt or from repurchasing the Notes or repaying other indebtedness. In addition, the covenants applicable to the Notes do not require the Issuer to achieve or maintain any minimum financial results relating to their respective financial positions or results of operations. The Issuer's ability to recapitalize, incur additional debt and take other actions that are not limited by the terms of the Notes could have the effect of diminishing the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Notes when due.

The Notes are unsecured obligations.

As the Notes are unsecured obligations, the repayment of the Notes may be compromised if:

- we enter into bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or other winding-up proceedings;
- there is a default in payment under our future secured indebtedness or other unsecured indebtedness; or
- there is an acceleration of any of our indebtedness.

Although we do not expect any of these events to occur, if any of them occur, our assets and any amounts received from the sale of such assets may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on the Notes.

The ratings of the Notes may be lowered, suspended or withdrawn; changes in such credit ratings may adversely affect the value of the Notes.

The Notes are expected to be assigned a rating of "A1" by Moody's Ratings and "A" by Fitch. Ratings are limited in scope, and do not address all material risks relating to an investment in the Notes, but rather reflect only the view of each rating agency at the time the rating is issued. An explanation of the significance of a rating may be obtained from the relevant rating agency. Ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities, and there can be no assurance that ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that ratings will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, if, in each rating agency's judgment, circumstances so warrant. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. Actual or anticipated changes or downgrades in our credit ratings, including any announcement that our ratings are under further review for a downgrade, could affect the market value of your Notes and increase our corporate borrowing costs.

The Issuer may be able to redeem the Notes in whole for tax reasons at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest in certain circumstances.

As described under "Description of the Notes – Optional Tax Redemption", in the event that the Issuer is required to withhold from payments on the Notes or pay additional amounts with respect thereto as a result of changes in, or amendments to specified tax law or changes to an existing official position or

the stating of an official position regarding the application or interpretation of such tax law, regulations or rulings (including in the event the Issuer is treated as a PRC resident enterprise and required to withhold taxes from payments on the Notes as a result of the stating of an official position), subject to certain exceptions, the Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The insolvency laws of the Hong Kong may differ from those of other jurisdictions with which the holders of the Notes are familiar.

Because the Issuer is incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong, any insolvency proceeding relating to the Issuer would likely involve Hong Kong insolvency laws, the procedural and substantive provisions of which may differ from comparable provisions of the local insolvency laws of jurisdictions with which the holders of the Notes are familiar.

An active trading market may not develop for the Notes and the trading price of the Notes could be materially and adversely affected.

The Notes are a new issue of securities for which there is currently no trading market. Although application will be made to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the listing of the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit the Notes to trading on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, we cannot guarantee that we will obtain or be able to maintain a listing of the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, or that, even if listed, a liquid trading market will develop. The liquidity of the Notes will be adversely affected if the Notes are held or allocated to limited investors. The Initial Purchasers have advised us that they presently intend to make a market in the Notes as permitted by applicable laws. However, the Initial Purchasers are not obligated to make a market in the Notes and may discontinue their market-making activities at any time at their discretion without notice. In addition, the liquidity of the trading market in the Notes, and the market price quoted for the Notes, may be adversely affected by changes in the overall market for securities and by changes in our financial performance or prospects of companies in our industry in general. As a result, we cannot guarantee that an active trading market will develop or be maintained for the Notes. If a market for the Notes does not develop or is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. In addition, the Notes may trade at prices that are higher or lower than the price at which the Notes have been issued. The price at which the Notes trade depends on many factors, almost all of which are beyond our control, including:

- prevailing interest rates and interest rate volatility;
- our results of operations, financial condition and prospects;
- changes in our industry and competition;
- the market conditions for similar securities; and
- general economic conditions such as the downgrade of the long-term sovereign credit rating of the U.S. and the ongoing European debt crisis.

As a result, there can be no assurance that you will be able to resell the Notes at attractive prices or at all.

Certain facts and statistics are derived from publications not independently verified by us, the Initial Purchasers or their respective advisors.

Facts and statistics in this Offering Circular relating to the economy and the industries in which we operate are derived from publicly available sources. While the Issuer has taken reasonable care to ensure that the facts and statistics presented are accurately reproduced from such sources, they have not been

independently verified by the Issuer, the Initial Purchasers or their respective advisors and, therefore, the Issuer makes no representation as to the accuracy of such facts and statistics, which may not be consistent with other information compiled. Due to ineffective calculation and collection methods and other problems, the facts and statistics herein may be inaccurate or may not be comparable to facts and statistics produced for other economies and should not be unduly relied upon.

Investment in the Notes may subject investors to foreign exchange risks.

The Notes are denominated and payable in Euro. If an investor measures its investment returns by reference to a currency other than Euro, an investment in the Notes entails foreign exchange-related risks, including possible significant changes in the value of the Euro to the currency by reference to which an investor measures its investment returns, due to, among other things, economic, political and other factors over which the Issuer has no control. Depreciation of the Euro against such currency could cause a decrease in the effective yield of the Notes below their stated coupon rates and could result in a loss when the return on the Notes is translated into such currency. In addition, there may be tax consequences for investors as a result of any foreign exchange gains resulting from any investment in the Notes.

Holders of the Notes will not be entitled to registration rights, and we do not currently intend to register the Notes under applicable securities laws. There are restrictions on your ability to transfer or resell the Notes.

The Notes are being offered and sold pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act and applicable securities laws, and we do not currently intend to register the Notes in any jurisdiction. The holders of the Notes will not be entitled to require the Issuer to register the Notes for resale or otherwise. Therefore, you may transfer or resell the Notes only in a transaction registered under or exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable securities laws of your jurisdiction and/or state, and you may be required to bear the risk of your investment for an indefinite period of time. See “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

Developments in other markets may adversely affect the market price of the Notes.

The market price of the Notes may be adversely affected by declines in the international financial markets and world economic conditions. The market for Chinese securities is, to varying degrees, influenced by economic and market conditions in other markets, especially those in Asia. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors’ reactions to developments in one country can affect the securities markets and the securities of issuers in other countries. Since the global financial crisis in 2008, the international financial markets have experienced significant volatility. If similar developments occur in the international financial markets in the future, the market price of the Notes could be adversely affected.

The Trustee may request that the holders of the Notes provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to their satisfaction.

Pursuant to the Indenture, the Trustee may (at their sole and absolute discretion), in certain circumstances, request the holders of the Notes provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to their satisfaction before it takes any steps and/or actions and/or institutes any proceedings on behalf of the holders of the Notes. The Trustee shall not be obliged to take any such steps and/or actions if not indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction. Negotiating and agreeing to any indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding can be a lengthy process and may have an impact on when such steps and/or actions can be taken and/or such proceedings can be instituted. The Trustee may not be able to take steps and/or actions and/or institute proceedings, notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity and/or security and/or pre-funding to it, in breach of the terms of the Indenture and in such circumstances or where there is uncertainty or dispute as such steps’ and/or actions’ and/or proceedings’ compliance with applicable laws or regulations, to the extent permitted by any applicable agreements or applicable laws, it will be for the holders of the Notes to take such steps and/or actions and/or institute proceedings directly.

PRC corporate disclosure and accounting standards differ from IFRS.

We are not listed on any stock exchange. There may be less publicly available information about us and our subsidiaries than is regularly made available by listed companies in certain other countries, including those in the European Union. In addition, our financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with PRC GAAP. PRC GAAP differs in certain respects from IFRS. See “*Description of Certain Differences Between PRC GAAP and IFRS*”.

The Issuer will follow the applicable corporate disclosure standards for debt securities listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, which standards may be different from those applicable to companies in certain other countries.

The Issuer will follow the applicable disclosure standards in relation to the reporting obligations in respect of the Notes to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The disclosure standards imposed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange may be different from those imposed by securities exchanges in other countries or regions. As a result, the level of information that is available may not correspond to what investors in the Notes are accustomed to.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The gross proceeds we expect to receive from this offering of the Notes will be EUR599.01 million. The net proceeds of this offering of the Notes, being the gross proceeds deducting underwriting commissions and estimated offering expenses, will be used for refinancing indebtedness. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the issue of the Notes will be used to finance and/or refinance in whole or in part, one or more new or existing projects that fall under the “Eligible Green Project Categories” (the “**Eligible Green Projects**”) in accordance with the Green Financing Framework.

Examples of Eligible Green Projects include the following:

- **Renewable Energy:** construction, development, acquisition, maintenance, and operation of renewable energy projects including solar, wind, hydropower (run-of-river hydropower and no artificial reservoir, or power density above 10 W/m² or life cycle emissions below 50g CO₂e/KWH), and the production and storage of green hydrogen (where production is carried out via electrolysis using onsite renewable solar or wind energy only, with an emissions threshold of 3.0kg CO₂e/kg of hydrogen produced); the production of parts and equipment as well as the construction of transmission networks and base stations which facilitates the adoption of renewable energy.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** conservation, protection and management activities to prevent loss or degradation of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, including:
 - conservation activities to prevent habitat loss and degradation such as comprehensive ecological surveys and assessments to establish baseline conditions and inform conservation strategies, development and implementation of biodiversity conservation plans, including relocation and restoration efforts, and development of biodiversity monitoring systems to evaluate and enhance conservation outcome; and
 - protection measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities such as forest restoration, fish rescue activities, including support for afforestation and reforestation projects to restore natural habitats and enhance carbon sequestration, and application of innovative technologies to manage invasive species and protect aquatic ecosystems.

Process for project evaluation and selection

The Eligible Green Projects are identified and selected via a process that involves participants from various departments of the Group who forms a green financing working group (the “**Working Group**”). The Working Group will be led by the Group’s Finance and Asset Management Department and be composed of representatives from Finance and Asset Management Department, Strategy and Investment Department, ESG Working Office, Greenfield Development Center, Power Operation and Management Center, New Business Development and Research Center, as well as the external experts in green finance area.

The Finance and Asset Management Department will solicit opinions from various business departments and conduct preliminary selection of projects according to the eligibility criteria of the Green Financing Framework, by considering different factors including but not limited to sector, geography, asset type, outstanding amount, potential environmental and/or social impacts of the projects. The Working Group will then set up meetings to assess the background, business model, potential environmental and/or social impacts and risks of the projects and form a list of Eligible Projects. Such shortlisted Eligible Green Projects will be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Working Group will meet at least once a year and monitor the Eligible Green Projects in each reporting period.

Management of Proceeds

The proceeds from the Notes will be managed by the Group's Finance and Asset Management Department and an amount equal to these net proceeds will be deposited in bank accounts and be used for the Eligible Green Projects. The Group's Finance and Asset Management Department will be in charge of transferring the proceeds to the Eligible Green Projects and recording for accounting purposes. An internal management account register, containing information regarding the type of transaction and allocation of use of proceeds, will be set up to keep track of the use of proceeds for each Green Financing Instruments ("GFI"). Any balance of issuance proceeds that are not yet allocated to Eligible Green Projects will be held for short-term cash deposits or invested in money market instruments with good market liquidity.

Reporting

The Group will provide information on the allocation of the net proceeds, or equivalent amount, of each GFI on an annual basis until all the net proceeds or an amount equal to these net proceeds have been allocated, and in the event of any material changes. The Group will also provide information on the environmental benefits of the Eligible Green Projects in its ESG report on an annual basis until the relevant maturity date.

As part of the reporting process, the Group will complete allocation reporting which sets out: (i) details of each GFI that is outstanding; (ii) aggregate amount of proceeds from each GFI that has been allocated to Eligible Green Projects; (iii) list of Eligible Green Projects by category with descriptions and allocation amount subject to confidentiality; (iv) balance of unallocated proceeds from each GFI and its temporary treatment; and (v) share of financing against the share of refinancing.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

This Offering Circular contains translations of certain RMB amounts into Euro amounts at specified rates. The exchange rates reflect the exchange rates published by the European Central Bank. Unless otherwise stated in this Offering Circular, all translations from Renminbi amounts to Euro were made at the rate of RMB7.7875 to Euro1.00, the average of such exchange rates published by the European Central Bank for the year ended December 31, 2024. We make no representation that the RMB or Euro amounts referred to in this Offering Circular could have been, or could be, converted into Euro or RMB, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rates stated below, or at all. See “*Risk Factors – Currency conversion and future movements in exchange rates may affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects*” for discussions of the effects of fluctuating exchange rates.

Period	Average Exchange Rate <i>(RMB per EUR1.00)</i>
2020	7.8747
2021	7.6282
2022	7.0788
2023	7.6600
2024	7.7875
2025	
January through June	7.9260
May	8.1348
June	8.2700
July	8.3754
August	8.3442
September	8.3586
October	8.2810
November (through 13 November)	8.2201

Source: <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/exchange/eurofxref/html/eurofxref-graph-cny.en.html>

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our consolidated capitalization under PRC GAAP as of December 31, 2024:

- on an actual basis; and
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the issuance of the Notes and the gross proceeds of EUR599.01 million from such issuance before deducting the underwriting commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Actual		As Adjusted ⁽¹⁾	
	RMB	EUR ⁽²⁾	RMB	EUR ⁽²⁾
	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
<i>(In millions)</i>				
Short-term Indebtedness:				
Short-term borrowings	9,696.9	1,245.2	9,696.9	1,245.2
Non-current liabilities due within one year ⁽³⁾	4,416.3	567.1	4,416.3	567.1
Total Short-term Indebtedness	14,113.2	1,812.3	14,113.2	1,812.3
Long-term Indebtedness:				
Notes offered hereby	—	—	4,664.8	599.0
Long-term borrowings	18,001.3	2,311.6	18,001.3	2,311.6
Bonds payable	7,247.3	930.6	7,247.3	930.6
Other non-current liabilities	1,898.9	243.8	1,898.9	243.8
Total Long-term Indebtedness	27,147.6	3,486.0	31,812.3	4,085.0
Total shareholders' equity	61,269.5	7,867.7	61,269.5	7,867.7
Total Capitalization⁽⁴⁾	88,417.0	11,353.7	93,081.8	11,952.7

Notes:

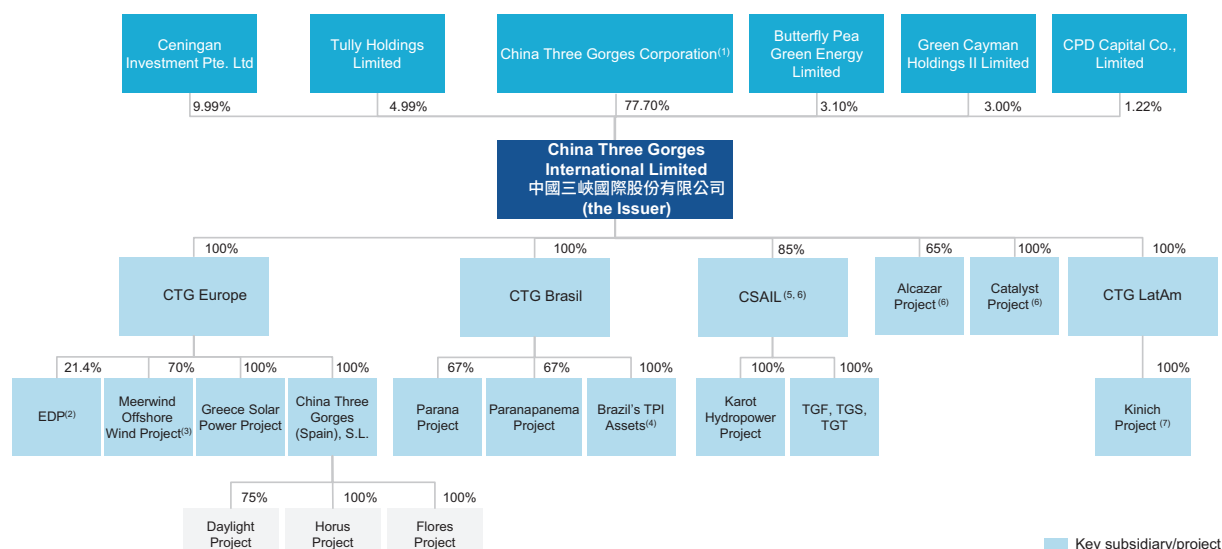
- (1) The “as adjusted” columns reflect estimated net proceeds received from the issuance of the Notes.
- (2) Renminbi amounts are translated into Euro using RMB7.7875 to EUR1.00, the average of such exchange rates published by the European Central Bank for the year ended December 31, 2024.
- (3) This amount represents “long-term loans due within one year” and “bonds payable due within one year” under non-current liabilities due within one year. See note VIII.33 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 included elsewhere in this Offering Circular.
- (4) Total capitalization equals the sum of total long-term indebtedness plus total owners' equity.

There has been no material change in our consolidated capitalization since December 31, 2024.

OUR CORPORATE STRUCTURE AND HISTORY

Corporate Structure

The following chart briefly outlines our simplified corporate structure as of December 31, 2024:



Note:

- (1) We are owned by CTG through its wholly-owned subsidiary, namely China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Group.
- (2) We are the single largest shareholder of EDP.
- (3) CTG Europe is a 70% shareholder of China Three Gorges Offshore (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l, which owns an 80% equity interest in Meerwind Project of WindMW in Germany.
- (4) Fully acquired two hydropower plants and one power trading platform from Brazil's TPI.
- (5) The shareholders of CSAIL are us (85%) and Silk Road Fund (15%).
- (6) CSAIL, Alcazar Project and Catalyst Project are managed centrally by the CTG Asia-Africa.
- (7) In terms of the shareholding structure, Kinich is directly wholly owned by us, with project operations managed by CTG LatAm.

History

The following illustrates a timeline of selected key events in our history:

In 2011, we, CSAIL, and CTG Europe were established.

In 2012, we acquired a 21.35% equity interest in EDP, becoming its largest shareholder.

In 2013, CTG Brasil was established.

In 2015, IFC became a shareholder in CSAIL; construction began for the first hydropower project of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, the Karot hydropower station in Pakistan; we won 30-year hydropower concessions for the Ilha Solteira and Jupia hydropower plants in Brazil.

In 2016, we acquired Duke Energy Corporation's Brazilian business in a transaction recognized by LatinFinance as "Cross-Border M&A Deal of the Year"; we acquired an 80% equity interest in Germany's WindMW offshore wind power project, becoming the first Chinese company to hold a controlling stake in an operational overseas offshore wind power project.

In 2017, the Silk Road Fund became a shareholder in CSAIL.

In 2020, CTG LatAm was established.

In 2021, five international strategic investors were introduced as our shareholders; we acquired the Daylight project, the Horus project and the Alcazar project.

In 2022, we acquired corporate ratings from Moody's Ratings, S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings.

In 2024, we acquired a 10.6% equity interest in Companhia de Electricidade de Macau.

In 2025, our Arinos solar power project achieved full grid connection and our Serra da Palmeira wind power project in Brazil achieved grid connection for its first batch of wind turbines.

BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

We are a clean energy company committed to excellence, specializing in the investment, construction, operation, and management of clean energy projects worldwide. Our hydropower, wind power and solar energy projects span 12 countries and regions across Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa, with all of our consolidated power generation assets dedicated to clean energy. We rank within the first tier of international clean energy companies in terms of installed capacity. In Latin America, we are the third largest power generation company in Brazil in terms of installed capacity and, excluding local state-owned enterprises, the second largest. In Europe, we are the largest shareholder of EDP, which is the largest energy company in Portugal and the fourth largest wind power operator globally. In Asia, we are, excluding local state-owned enterprises, the largest clean energy power generation company in Pakistan.

We were established in 2011 and are an important overseas investment platform for clean energy of CTG, which is a leading clean energy group focusing on large-scale hydropower development and operations and the largest hydropower enterprise in the world in terms of installed capacity. Our other shareholders are several international strategic investors introduced in 2021. Since our inception, we have extensively participated in global clean energy cooperation through greenfield development, equity mergers and acquisitions, and other means and have adhered to green and low-carbon development.

We have established 129 subsidiaries and branches spanning Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa, with four key regional subsidiaries, that is, CTG Europe, CTG Brasil, CSAIL and CTG LatAm, responsible for investment, development, and operation management in their respective markets. We have developed several key markets encompassing hydropower and onshore wind power in Brazil, Pakistan and Peru, onshore wind power, offshore wind power and solar power in Germany and Spain, as well as, with EDP as a key partner, clean energy in Europe and Latin America.

As of December 31, 2024, our total installed capacity (comprising our aggregate consolidated installed capacity and aggregate attributable capacity) amounted to 19,765.42MW. In 2024, the annual power generation for our consolidated assets, encompassing 90 power stations, amounted to 35,737.86 GWH. Our total assets as of December 31, 2024 amounted to RMB114.7 billion. In 2024, our EBITDA⁵ and EBITDA margin⁶ amounted to RMB10.9 billion and 84%, respectively.

The following table provides an overview of our installed capacity for assets in operation by region as of December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024 (in MW).

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Aggregate Consolidated Installed Capacity	11,324.30	11,180.10	11,631.33
Latin America	8,441.80	8,135.80	8,472.56
Brazil	7,906.90	7,600.90	7,937.66
Other	534.90	534.90	534.90
Europe	1,603.00	1,655.40	1,769.87
Asia and Africa	1,279.50	1,388.90	1,388.90
Aggregate Attributable Installed Capacity	7,503.10	7,908.10	8,134.10
Latin America	588.70	894.70	894.70
Brazil	406.30	712.30	712.30
Other	182.40	182.40	182.40
Europe	6,871.20	6,970.20	7,152.90
Asia and Africa	43.20	43.20	86.50

⁵ EBITDA is calculated as profit before income tax plus financial expenses, plus depreciation and amortization.

⁶ EBITDA margin is calculated as EBITDA divided by total operating revenue.

The following table provides an overview of our installed capacity for consolidated assets in operation by type of energy as of December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024 (in MW).

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Aggregate Consolidated Installed Capacity	11,324.30	11,180.10	11,631.33
Hydropower	8,626.90	8,320.90	8,320.86
Wind Power	1,149.50	1,149.50	1,149.40
Solar Power	1,547.90	1,709.70	2,161.07

The following table provides an overview of our power generation volume for consolidated assets by region for 2022, 2023 and 2024 (in GWh).

	2022	2023	2024
Total Electricity Generation	31,636.32	40,410.62	35,737.86
Latin America	25,295.54	32,158.73	27,800.72
Brazil	24,751.82	31,091.84	26,786.83
Other	543.73	1,066.89	1,013.89
Europe	2,998.88	3,560.83	3,363.81
Asia and Africa	3,341.89	4,691.06	4,573.33

The following table provides an overview of our power generation volume for consolidated assets by type of energy for 2022, 2023 and 2024 (in GWh).

	2022	2023	2024
Total Electricity Generation	31,636.32	40,410.62	35,737.86
Hydropower	26,586.50	34,260.55	29,637.04
Wind Power	2,819.46	2,969.29	2,964.51
Solar Power	2,230.35	3,180.78	3,136.31

The following table presents the percentage breakdown of our revenue and our EBITDA⁷ by geographic region for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Revenue	EBITDA
Latin America	67.2%	42.9%
Europe	21.5%	32.1%
Asia and Africa	11.4%	24.2%
Others ⁸	(0.1%)	0.8%

The following table presents the percentage breakdown of our revenue and our EBITDA⁷ by type of energy for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Revenue	EBITDA
Hydropower	68.6%	58.9%
Wind Power	22.5%	19.9%
Solar Power	9.0%	9.5%
Others ⁸	(0.1%)	11.6%

COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

Aspiring to be a leader in the global clean energy industry, we are well positioned to capitalize on significant development potentials in the industry

We operate in a highly concentrated global clean energy market characterized by significant regional characteristics and substantial entry barriers. The clean energy industry is dominated by large-scale energy enterprises with strong competitive advantages, including economies of scale, advanced

⁷ EBITDA is calculated as profit before income tax plus financial expenses, plus depreciation and amortization.

⁸ “Others” represents our headquarters and regional platform subsidiaries, as well as eliminations made for the purpose of the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

technologies, and supportive regulatory frameworks. We believe that the growth of the clean energy industry, with a trillion-watt-level market scale, will continue to be fast and continue to be indispensable to global energy transition goals.

We believe that we stand out in this competitive landscape. We exclusively focus on clean energy projects, such as hydropower, wind power and solar power, which align with global energy transition goals. We enjoy a special position as an important overseas investment platform of clean energy of CTG, a leading clean energy group focusing on large-scale hydropower development and operations and the largest hydropower enterprise in the world in terms of installed capacity. We benefit from the extensive resources of CTG, including technical expertise, financial support, and brand reputation, providing us with a competitive edge in executing large-scale renewable energy projects and identifying high-growth investment opportunities. We have also forged long-term strategic partnerships with other global industry leaders.

As a result of the foregoing, we have established a strong presence in a number of mature power markets with favorable regulatory environments, helping to ensure predictable and sustainable returns. We believe that we are well positioned to capitalize on further significant development potentials in the global clean energy industry.

Our stable, predictable cash flow structure is underpinned by favorable regulatory frameworks and pricing models

We benefit from stable investment returns, supported by long-term PPAs, diversified asset portfolio and multi-dimensional risk management strategies. As of December 31, 2024, all of our consolidated assets in operation have entered into PPAs for at least a part of their energy sales, with durations for a majority of PPAs ranging between 10 and 20 years. We are geographically diversified, with operations in 12 countries, which mitigates the risk of a single electricity purchaser within an individual market. We also manage our risks further through a variety of means. For example, we evaluate projects for the appropriateness of hedging transactions and execute them when appropriate, and we have collaborated with China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation (“**Sinosure**”) on 16 insurance policies, covering all of our projects in Pakistan as well as our solar power in Greece, with some projects in Jordan becoming insured starting from July 2025 and coverage in Egypt expected in the future.

For example,

- *Brazil*: Brazil’s predominantly hydroelectric power system employs the MRE to pool hydrological risk by reallocating the aggregate realized hydropower generation among participating plants in proportion to their assured energy. A majority of our assured energy in Brazil is subject to the quotas regime, a special regime within the regulated market under which generators do not bear hydrological risks or the financial results of the MRE. The remaining assured energy of our hydropower plants in Brazil, while subject to the pooling risks of MRE, are also not subject to their own hydrological risks. These mechanisms strengthen the stability of our revenue in Brazil. Furthermore, our expanding further into wind power and solar power in Brazil helps to mitigate seasonality risks.
- *Spain*: about half of our revenue in Spain benefit from regulatory supported tariffs or PPAs. For example, the Horus and Flores projects both benefit from Spain’s RECORE subsidy mechanism, which provides subsidies for project revenues from the previous regulatory cycle based on the minimum return rate set for each regulatory cycle. 11 out of the 13 power stations of the Daylight project benefit from a 25-year regulatory minimum electricity price mechanism, with the government ensuring a minimum annual investment return rate. At least 70% of the revenue from the Roadrunner and Refraction projects benefit from long-term PPAs.

- *Pakistan*: about 95% of the revenue from the Karot hydropower plant is based on capacity instead of generation volume. In addition, the tariffs are adjusted quarterly to account for exchange rate fluctuations and inflation in order to mitigate exchange rate and inflation risks for us. All of our assets in Pakistan benefit from insurance policies from Sinosure.

We benefit from strong support from CTG, our controlling shareholder

We are a core subsidiary and an important overseas investment platform of clean energy of CTG, a leading clean energy group focusing on large-scale hydropower development and operations and the largest hydropower enterprise in the world in terms of installed capacity. We help to carry CTG's important mission of building a world-class clean energy enterprise and help to implement its "go global" strategy.

The following illustrates the support we receive from CTG:

- *Technical and Human Resources Support*: We are able to leverage CTG's talent pool, which attracts professionals with advanced technical knowledge and practical experience. We also benefit from CTG's proven track record in greenfield project development and power station operations in our global business.
- *Financial Support*: We have received strong international credit ratings as a result of the strong credit quality of CTG. We receive funding and liquidity support from CTG, with approximately 20% of our debt at the holding company level as of December 31, 2024, primarily those incurred at the early stage of our development, benefiting from direct or indirect credit enhancement from CTG.
- *Business Collaboration*: We have leveraged the brand strength and core competitive strengths of CTG in our international operations and stable and friendly strategic relationships with leading global clean energy companies.

We maintain a strategic partnership with EDP, of which we are the largest shareholder

In 2012, we acquired a 21.35% equity interest in EDP, an international clean energy group listed on the Lisbon Stock Exchange, the largest energy company in Portugal and the fourth largest wind power operator globally. We have received stable dividends from this investment, a period coinciding with continued improvement in EDP's fundamentals.

Since our investment, we have maintained our position as the largest shareholder of EDP, and as of December 31, 2024, we owned a 21.40% equity interest. We appoint 5 out of 16 directors to EDP's board of directors. Our stable strategic partnership with EDP has allowed us to collaborate on acquisitions and sales of assets, cooperate in research and development and improve management systems.

Leveraging strong international resource integration capabilities, we focus on local markets

Our capability to continue to successfully engage markets across the world is supported by our strong international resource integration capabilities. The following illustrates this capability:

- *System Standardization*: We have established unified management standards and completed international standard certification. We have developed a cross-border management system and control platform to achieve centralized digital management and efficient operation and maintenance of global power stations. We have built an integrated ERP (enterprise resource planning) management information system for integrated data management.

- *Localized Operations:* We implement a “one company, one strategy” approach to strengthen the management of regional subsidiaries and strengthen the management teams’ execution capabilities. We track and manage material risks and continue to strengthen our understanding of local legal and regulatory environments. Our understanding of the local market benefits from our local hirings, with local hirings accounting for 77% of our employees as of December 31, 2024. In particular, 60% of our senior management in Brazil were hired locally.
- *Technological Upgrade:* We have integrated CTG’s expertise in operating large-scale hydropower plants in China with Brazilian hydropower management principles in Brazil. Through continued large-scale technological upgrade at the Ilha Solteira and Jupia hydropower plants in Brazil, we have improved unit performance to Brazil’s state of art standards, reduced operating costs and improved power production efficiencies.
- *Innovation:* We have researched and applied automated inspection and automated operations to replace manual labor, reducing costs and improving efficiency. We have collaborated with EDP to establish a European innovation and research center, actively integrating into the global innovation network and promoting the sharing of technological advancements. We actively participate in international standardization efforts, promote the internationalization of CTG standards, and enhance global influence.

We benefit from diversified capital market financing channels, backed by strong credit ratings

We have achieved corporate ratings that match or nearly match China’s sovereign ratings.

We have established prudent financing strategies. We have introduced high-quality international strategic investors at both the holding company level and the project level to achieve risk sharing. We have collaborated with international financial institutions in debt financing. We have explored local currency debt issuances to achieve natural hedging – for example, in Brazil, we have issued BRL-denominated bonds in the domestic market. We have also taken advantage of Sinasure insurance to mitigate credit risks.

We have prudent liability management policies. With respect to duration risk, we seek to match debt characteristics with the cash flow characteristics of the underlying assets. With respect to cost, we seek to optimize financing strategies, including the choice between fixed rate and floating rate debt, based on project characteristics, funding needs and interest rate cycles. With respect to exchange rate risk, we seek to increase natural hedging, while at the same time are capable of mitigating remaining risks with hedging instruments when appropriate. With respect to repayment, we seek to build in early repayment options, monitor project cash flow and secure funding for repayment ahead of schedule.

Leveraging our efficient global treasury management capabilities, we are able to centrally manage our working capital funds. This centralized management approach ensures efficient utilization of existing funds, facilitates the repatriation of overseas capital to our headquarters. By streamlining the flow of dormant funds and allocating them for strategic reinvestment, we are able to enhance our working capital efficiency through reinvestment, repayment and cash flow management, while maintaining strong financial discipline to manage exchange rates and interest rates effectively.

Guided by the principle of green economy, we have executed on our commitment to global sustainable development goals

In the context of accelerating global energy transition goals, we have consistently prioritized clean energy investment and development as our core strategy. In 2024, our consolidated assets generated 35.74TWh of energy, all of which is clean energy. We estimate that this is equivalent to a reduction of standard coal consumption of 4.39 million tonnes and a saving of carbon dioxide emissions of 29.75 million tonnes.

We are committed to social responsibility. In 2024, we completed 26 corporate social responsibility projects, focusing on entrepreneurship and income generation, education, ecological protection and social welfare. We estimate that our clean energy projects, in 2024, generated power for 2.8 million households in Pakistan and 1.5 million households in Brazil. One of our senior management serves as a director at the International Hydropower Association (IHA), contributing to the development of the hydropower industry. We have joined the United Nations Global Compact to promote global sustainable development.

We are committed to best corporate governance practices. Our ESG and Related-party Transaction Committee is primarily responsible for deliberating our sustainable development issues, examining the establishment, processes, and systems of our ESG framework, reviewing our ESG vision, strategy, objectives, and social responsibility project plans, evaluating the operation of our ESG framework, identifying pertinent risks and opportunities, and providing recommendations to the Board of Directors to ensure the sustainability of corporate governance. Our Board of Directors comprises directors with diversified educational backgrounds, professional backgrounds and citizenship backgrounds that can provide international perspectives to decision making. We are committed to digital transition. In 2024, our enterprise resource planning development project was awarded the Jury Award on the 7th “Dingge Award” Digital Transformation Pioneer List, marking a significant milestone in our digital transformation journey.

STRATEGIES

Our mission is to provide clean energy for the world. Our vision is to be a globally esteemed clean energy group.

Our business strategy is guided by the following principles:

- *Strategic focus:* Actively seize strategic initiative, and, through clear strategic planning, achieve effective allocation of internal resources in order to identify competitive advantages and development directions in the complex and competitive international market.
- *Market selection:* Deepen operations in advantageous markets, exit non-advantageous markets, and carefully evaluate new markets; focus on building core capabilities, enhancing risk resistance, and striving to improve asset return levels.
- *Localized operations:* Integrate and efficiently leverage existing talent and resources in order to deeply embed into the local business environment; enhance localized operational capabilities in order to strengthen global business synergies.
- *Country specific cultivation:* Shift from scale-oriented to quality-oriented development, optimize support systems, enhance operational management, improve efficiency and effectiveness, unlock potential, in order to achieve high-quality operation of existing assets and high-quality development of new assets.

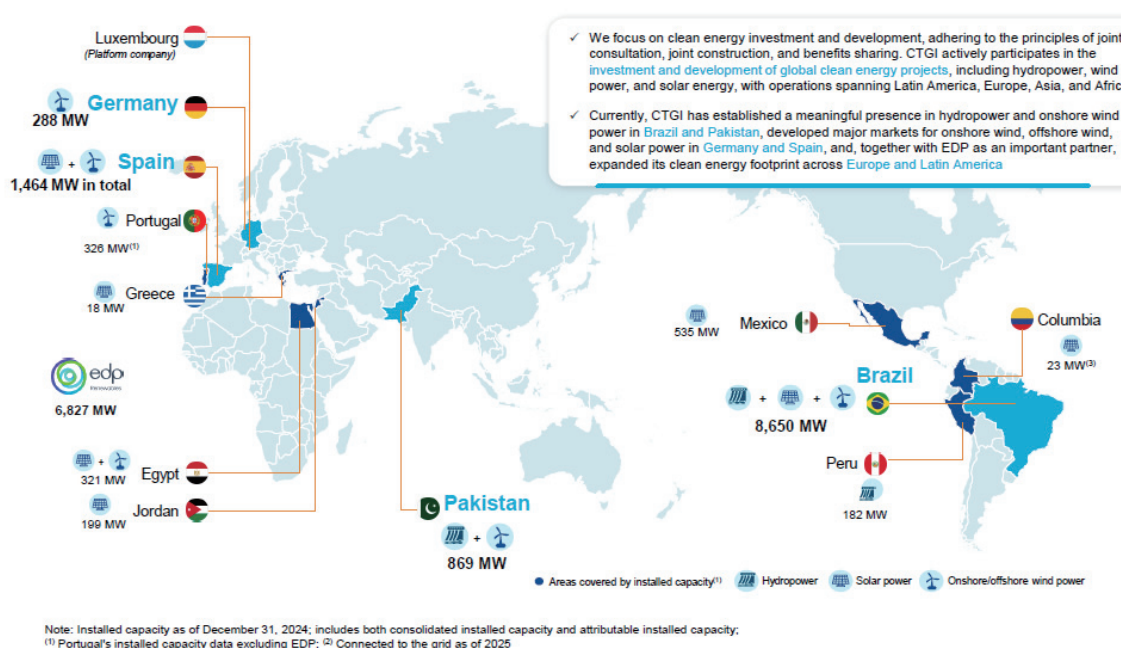
Our sustainability strategy is guided by the mission to achieve steady growth in green business, build an efficient and harmonious organizational ecosystem, and pursue value co-creation with exceptional returns, as elaborated below:

- *Financial:* We are firmly committed to investing in and developing clean energy. By leveraging technological innovation and advancing business model transformation, we aim to continuously enhance our global leadership in the clean energy sector, support the green and low-carbon transition of the global energy structure and drive value creation across multiple dimensions.

- *Governance:* We aim to uphold principles of integrity and responsibility, establish a robust governance foundation through sound legislation and administration, and persistently enhance the efficiency of corporate governance.
- *Social:* We aim to collaborate with all stakeholders to drive societal development and jointly build and enjoy a better world.
- *Environmental:* We aim to actively protect the ecosystem and promote harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature.

OUR BUSINESS

The following chart illustrates our projects across the world:



Latin America

Brazil

We have operated in Brazil for more than a decade and are the third largest power generation company in Brazil in terms of installed capacity and, excluding local state-owned enterprises, the second largest.

As of December 31, 2024, we operated our hydropower generation assets through concessions or authorizations granted by ANEEL. Our consolidated hydropower generation assets are as set forth below:

- *The Ilha Solteira and Jupia hydropower plants:* The Ilha Solteira and Jupia hydropower plants, with installed capacity of 3,444 MW and 1,551.2 MW, respectively, are located in the State of Sao Paulo and Mastro Grosso do Sul at the junction of the Parana River, a distance of about 63.6 kilometers away from each other. The Parana River is the second-longest river in South America, second only to the Amazon River. The Ilha Solteira and Jupia hydropower plants have been in operation since 1974 and 1978, respectively. We won the concession for these hydropower plants in 2015, and the concession runs for a period of 30 years from January 2016.

- *Rio Paranapanema Energy SA:* In 2016, we, together with the CLAI Fund, acquired Rio Paranapanema Energy SA. The acquired assets included eight hydropower plants along the Paranapanema river and two small hydropower plants near the Sapucaí river (Palmeiras and Retiro), with a total installed capacity of 2,298MW.
- *Others:* We acquired the Salto hydropower plant, located in the states of Goiás, and the Gabribaldi hydropower plant, located in the state of Santa Catarina, in 2014. The Salto hydropower plant has an installed capacity of 116 MW, and the Gabribaldi hydropower plant has an installed capacity of 191.9 MW.

As of December 31, 2024, we also held 33.3% ownership of the São Manoel hydropower plant, with an installed capacity of 736 MW.

In wind power, as of December 31, 2024, we owned a 49% interest in a portfolio of 11 windfarms with an aggregate installed capacity of 321 MW. In addition, our Serra da Palmeira wind power project consisting of 23 wind farms, with a designed installed capacity of 648 MW, commenced construction in 2023 and achieved grid connection for its first batch of wind turbines in May 2025.

In solar power, our Arinos solar power project has an installed capacity of 336.7 MW. The park occupies an area of 857 hectares, and the project has more than 700,000 solar modules, 6,395 solar trackers, 1,127 inverters and 49 power stations. It is our first greenfield project in Brazil, reinforcing the company's commitment to generating renewable energy. Construction began in June 2023, and the last stage of works for full generation was completed in December 2024.

In Brazil, we operate in both the regulated market and the free market. In the regulated market, distribution companies purchase electricity through public auctions to supply captive consumers such as residential users and small businesses at regulated tariffs that ensure price stability. We enter into long-term PPAs in accordance with the terms established through the public auctions. The free market covers freely negotiated electricity sales between generation concessionaires, independent power producers, self-generators, energy traders, importers of energy and free consumers. In the free market, terms are freely negotiated between the buyer and seller, providing for flexibility. PPAs with duration ranging between one to three years are common.

Brazil's predominantly hydroelectric power system employs the MRE to pool hydrological risk by reallocating the aggregate realized hydropower generation among participating plants in proportion to their assured energy. Each hydropower plant's allocated energy equals its assured energy multiplied by the prevailing Generating Scaling Factor, a measurement of the proportion between the power generated by the MRE participants and their respective assured energy. The difference between the allocated energy and the amount necessary to cover sales contracts is settled in the spot market of the Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization valued at the different settlement price, or PLD. Generators, members of the MRE, which have produced energy in excess of assured energy levels are compensated for the variable operation and maintenance costs and costs with the payment of royalties for water usage.

Moreover, a majority of our assured energy in Brazil, comprising 70% of the assured energy of the Ilha Solteira and Jupia hydropower plants, falls within the quotas regime, a special regime within the regulated market under which generators do not bear hydrological risks or the financial results of the MRE. Under the quotas regime, the remuneration for hydropower generators is linked to the availability index, which does not depend on hydropower generation volume either at the relevant plant or overall in Brazil. This remuneration regime provides stability for a majority part of our revenue in Brazil.

Mexico

We operate the Kinich solar power project, consisting of four solar power plants (Guanajuato, Xoxocotla, Navojoa and Perote) with an aggregate installed capacity of 534.9MW. These solar power plants are located in the states of Guanajuato, Morelos, Sonora, Veracruz, respectively. We acquired these projects in 2022. They have entered into PPAs of duration between 15 and 20 years.

Columbia

We operate the Barranoa I solar power project, with an installed capacity of 23.3 MW. The plant is located in the Atlantico Department in northern Colombia. Construction of the main facilities commenced in May 2023, and the plant fully connected to the grid in 2025. The project marks our first greenfield investment project in Colombia.

Our Baranoa II and Baranoa III solar power projects are under construction, with designed installed capacity of 11.7 MW and 22.3 MW, respectively.

Peru

We own a 37.5% interest in the situated in the San Gaban III hydropower plant, which has a total installed capacity of 209.3 MW and a designed annual power generation of 1,252 GWH. The San Gaban III hydropower plant is located in southeastern Peru's Puno region and is the downstream-most development in the four-stage cascade plan along the San Gaban River. Jointly developed by us, CWE and CLAI, the project adopts a low dam and long diversion design to concentrate hydraulic head for power generation. The San Gaban III hydropower plant commenced commercial operations in 2025.

Europe

Spain

We entered Spain, the largest solar power market in Europe, in 2021.

The following sets forth our projects in Spain as of December 31, 2024:

- *Daylight*: The Daylight solar power project consists of 13 solar power stations with a total installed capacity of 572 MW. It is one of the largest operational solar power projects in Spain, featuring high-quality assets. We acquired this project in 2021.
- *Horus*: The Horus solar power project consists of 11 wind farms and one solar power station in Spain, with a total installed capacity of 404.9 MW. The project is notable for its long-term regulated income, operational stability and high-quality equipment. We acquired this project in 2021.
- *Flores*: The Flores onshore wind power project is located in Andalusia in the south of Spain and Catalonia in the northeast. It includes 12 onshore wind farms with a total installed capacity of 181 MW. We acquired this project in 2022.
- *Belvis*: The Belvis solar power project is located in Cáceres province, in the Extremadura region of southwestern Spain, an area with abundant solar resources well-suited for solar development. This project comprises three planned power plants with a total designed installed capacity of 104 MW and is expected to enter into commercial operation in 2025. We acquired this project in 2022.
- *Roadrunner*: The Roadrunner solar power project spans the Castilla-La Mancha region in central Spain and the Andalusia region in the south. It includes a total of 27 solar power stations with a combined installed capacity of 619 MW. Our acquisition in 2022 includes operational assets with a capacity of 139 MW and assets under construction with a designed installed capacity of 52.3 MW,

which commenced operations in 2023. The remaining planned assets and greenfield resources gradually started construction in 2024 and will proceed to transfer incrementally over the next two years as they reach operational or construction milestones.

In 2025, we acquired the Refraction project, located in the Murcia region of southeastern Spain. With an installed capacity of 495 MW, it is one of the largest operating solar power plants in Europe.

Our power sale in Spain is subject to a mix of regulated tariff support, long-term PPAs, short-term PPAs and the spot market. In particular, the Horus and Flores projects benefit from regulatory tariff support, whereby the projects are able to achieve a minimum return on investment.

Germany

We own an 80% interest in WindMW, an offshore wind power joint-venture and owner of a German offshore wind power project. The project is situated off the German coast in the North Sea, with an installed capacity of 288 MW, consisting of 80 Siemens 3.6 MW wind turbines, and has been operational since 2015. The feed-in tariff is fixed for the first 13 years, while during years 14 to 20, the operator can choose between the market price or a guaranteed minimum tariff on a monthly basis.

We believe that Meerwind is one of the most promising offshore wind businesses in Europe, as it combines good wind conditions with convenient water depths of 22 to 26 meters and the nearby island of Helgoland, which is used as a maintenance base. This project is the first investment grade offshore wind project globally and the first offshore wind project in operation controlled by a Chinese enterprise, which also won the “2018-2019 National Quality Investment Award” in 2019.

Portugal

In 2012, we acquired a 21.35% equity interest in EDP, an international clean energy group listed on the Lisbon Stock Exchange, the largest energy company in Portugal and the fourth largest wind power operator globally. As of December 31, 2024, we were the single largest shareholder of EDP with a 21.40% equity interest. As of December 31, 2024, our attributable installed capacity through our interests in EDP reached 7.2 GW.

We have committed to further cooperating with EDP in the development of wind power. As EDP's largest shareholder, we maintain a stable strategic partnership with EDP. In December 2021, we signed a new set of strategic cooperation framework agreements with EDP, which further strengthened our cooperation in renewable energy, power grids, downstream businesses, future technologies and talent exchange. With EDP's international business network and experience in selecting and managing clean energy projects in the international market, together with our strong financial support, we have expanded our international coverage and diversified our business on a global scale. We have established cooperation relationships with EDP and its subsidiary in Brazil to develop hydropower and wind power projects in Brazil and plan to jointly develop onshore wind power projects in Italy and Poland, offshore wind power projects in the United Kingdom and France and set up clean energy technology research and development centers in Lisbon and Shanghai. For example, in 2014, we completed the acquisition of a 50% equity interest in hydropower projects in Jari, Cachoeira (with an installed capacity of 0.22 GW) and a 33.33% equity interest in Sao Manoel do Parana (with an installed capacity of 0.70 GW) from EDP's subsidiary in Brazil. We also acquired a 49% equity interest in Brazilian wind power projects which had 11 wind farms in total (with an aggregate installed capacity of 0.32 GW). In 2015, we also set up a joint venture with EDP, Hydro Global, to develop hydropower projects in emerging markets. In 2018, through cooperation with EDP, we also invested in the Moray East offshore wind power project in the United Kingdom as well.

In addition, in Portugal, we also own a 49% interest in EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A. Our attributable installed capacity arising from this ownership is 336.6 MW.

Greece

The Greece demonstration solar power project (phase 1) is our first solar power project. It has an installed capacity of 18 MW and commenced operations in 2012.

Asia and Africa

Pakistan

We are, excluding local state-owned enterprises, the largest clean energy power generation company in Pakistan.

The following sets forth our projects in Pakistan:

- *Karot Hydropower Station:* the Karot hydropower station, located on the Jhelum River in Pakistan, has an installed capacity of 720 MW. It was the first hydropower project that was the written subject of a joint statement of the PRC and other governments. The financing was obtained in February 2017, the river diversion occurred in 2018, and full operation commenced in June 2022. The Karot hydropower plant primarily earns revenue based on capacity instead of generation volume. In addition, the tariffs are adjusted quarterly to account for exchange rate fluctuations and inflation in order to mitigate exchange rate and inflation risks for us.
- *Pakistan I Wind Power Project:* The Pakistan I wind power project has been in operation since 2014. It is the first wind power project developed by PRC enterprises in Pakistan and has a total installed capacity of 49.5 MW and a total designed annual power generation capacity of 138,700 MWH.
- *Pakistan II and III Wind Power Project:* The Pakistan II and III wind power projects commenced operations in 2018. They have a total designed installed capacity of 100 MW and a total designed annual power generation capacity of 143,500 MWH.

Jordan and Egypt

The following sets forth our projects in Jordan and Egypt:

- *Alcazar:* In August 2021, we acquired the Alcazar project, comprising a portfolio of five solar power and two wind power projects in Egypt and Jordan with a total operational capacity of 411 MW. We believe that this transaction enabled us to extend our business and gain exposure to the renewable energy markets in the Middle East and North Africa region.
- *Catalyst:* In June 2023, we acquired the Catalyst solar power project in Egypt and Jordan. The Catalyst Project has a total installed capacity of 109 MW, comprising a solar power station with an installed capacity of 65 MW located in the Benban Solar Park in Egypt and four solar power stations in Jordan with a total installed capacity of 44 MW. The project has a designed annual electricity generation capacity of 230 million KWH.

SEASONALITY

Hydropower generation is significantly affected by seasonal variations. Generally, increased river flow during flood seasons tends to a notable enhancement in generation capacity, but excessive river flow may result in equipment overload or operational instability at power stations, and could also cause reservoir water levels to rise beyond safe limits, potentially threatening reservoir safety. However, seasonality factors on our hydropower plants, primarily located in Brazil and Pakistan, are to a significant extent mitigated due to our revenue for these hydropower plants due to the regulated market in Brazil benefiting from the quotas regime or the MRE, and our Karot hydropower station in Pakistan's generating revenue primarily on the basis of capacity.

Our wind power and solar power projects are significantly affected by seasonality factors. Wind power assets generally experience higher wind speeds in winter and lower wind speeds in summer, while solar power assets tend to experience shorter daylight hours and weaker irradiance in winter and longer daylight hours with stronger irradiance in summer. In addition to seasonal impacts, wind and solar resources are subject to significant daily fluctuations, with offshore wind projects being particularly vulnerable to extreme weather conditions. Beyond resource-related factors, seasonal changes in electricity demand can lead to grid curtailment, and fluctuations in electricity prices may result in wind power and solar power facilities proactively suspending operations during periods of low prices.

Hydropower, wind power and solar power projects have different seasonality profiles, and our diversification in region and in type of energy may help to partially mitigate the impact of seasonality factors. See *“Risk Factors – Our hydropower, wind power and solar power operations are inherently dependent on natural conditions, which may from time to time result in conditions that are unfavorable for our business operations.”*

COMPETITION

We operate in 12 countries across the world and face significant competition from international and regional energy companies with clean energy business.

In hydropower, we benefit from support from CTG, which, coupled with our significant experience in operating major hydropower projects in Brazil, provides us with unique competitive advantages. Nevertheless, there may be hydropower companies with more significant local experience than us.

In wind power and solar power, there is significant competition, especially in the bidding for new sites for project development, the acquisition of existing wind farms or solar power plants (in particular sites with favorable wind or solar conditions and existing grid connection infrastructure), for acquiring key equipment and technologies, for on-grid tariff and for connection to the grid. We compete against a large number of wind power and solar power companies, some of them having more extensive experience in power project development than we do. We expect competition to continue in these sectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, SAFETY AND SOCIAL MATTERS

Sustainable Operations

We believe that sustainable operations form the cornerstone of our long-term growth, which is both a strategic decision and a commitment to advancing global clean energy. As a result, we have embedded the core principles of sustainable operations into our management processes and across the entire life cycle of our power stations, ensuring our actions are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”). Our goal is to continually improve the sustainability of our operations and support the global transition to a greener and low-carbon future.

Environmental Management

Building a robust environmental management system is one of the key elements for the sustainable development of enterprises. We are committed to our environmental responsibilities, and continuously refine our management systems and policies to encompass all stages of operations and the entire lifecycle of power plants. By leveraging advanced technologies and strategies, we seek to improve the efficiency of energy and resource use, and minimize waste generation and emissions. Simultaneously, we seek to strengthen environmental risk management to mitigate the impact of production activities on the environment and promote harmonious coexistence with nature.

We aim to strictly adhere to environmental laws and regulations in the regions we operate. Each year, we revise and improve our policies and regulations based on the latest external regulatory requirements and the actual needs of our operational management to maintain a scientific and systematic

environmental management system. Moreover, we have established a comprehensive environmental management framework to ensure environmental considerations are integrated throughout the entire life cycle of our operational management, enabling effective implementation of all initiatives. As of December 31, 2024, each of us and our key regional subsidiaries, CSAIL, CTG Europe, CTG Brasil and CTG Asia-Africa, have obtained ISO 14001:2015 environmental management system certification, with our remaining key regional subsidiary, CTG LatAm, nearing certification.

We rigorously adhere to the ISO 14001 environmental management system standard and have established a comprehensive environmental risk management system that encompasses all facets of risk identification, systematic management and prompt responses. Dedicated environmental management teams operate at both the headquarters and regional subsidiary levels, employing internationally recognized methodologies to accurately identify and address both immediate and potential environmental risks. They seek to carefully assess how these risks could affect our operations, as well as the construction and operation of power stations and develop targeted response strategies and implement effective measures.

We believe that environmental due diligence is essential for advancing greenfield development and merger and acquisition decisions in our international clean energy projects. We have developed guiding documents such as the Environmental Due Diligence Guidelines, the ESG Implementation Framework for International New Energy Greenfield Projects, and the ESG Due Diligence Guidelines for Clean Energy Investment Projects to standardize and strengthen our environmental practices. Through due diligence, we seek to comprehensively assess the historical operating activities of target companies to identify potential ecological environment risks, such as ecological damage, environmental pollution, environmental punishments and environmental lawsuits. We believe that this process ensures that we can make well-informed and responsible investment decisions based on a thorough understanding of the environmental risks associated with projects, while also providing a foundation for developing effective environmental management strategies post-investment.

Pollutant and Waste Management

We seek to strictly comply with applicable laws and regulations in our operating regions, as well as the requirements of pollution discharge permits. This ensures precise management of pollutant discharges and waste generated during the construction and operation of power stations, minimizing environmental impacts. To enhance safety and environmental awareness among all employees, we conduct specialized training through various channels for both our staff and on-site contractor teams. In waste management, we uphold the principle of classified recycling and centralized treatment.

Green and Low-carbon Operations

We seek to seamlessly embrace the concept of green and low-carbon development into every facet of our operational management and power station construction and operation. Throughout the entire lifecycle management of power stations – from planning and construction to operation – we have implemented a series of scientifically grounded and effective energy conservation and emission reduction measures, firmly embedding the green and low-carbon concept in each power station. Particularly through the refurbishment and modernization of older units within power stations, we have significantly enhanced the overall energy and resource utilization efficiency. Furthermore, we actively promote a culture of green practices and low-carbon travel among all employees, underscoring our dedication to reducing carbon emissions and safeguarding the environment.

An example of our efforts to refurbish and modernize older units within power stations is the modernization of the Ilha Solteira and Jupia hydropower plants in Brazil. Since 2017, we have begun to upgrade and modernize the generators, turbines, auxiliary systems and automation systems at both plants in batches. This approach significantly reduced unit downtime and ensured the continuity of power production. As of December 31, 2024, we have completed the technical upgrade of 12 units in two

batches. Following these upgrades, the design capacity of the generator sets has been enhanced, resulting in improved equipment availability and increased power generation for the plants, as well as significantly enhancing the stability and safety of their operations.

Water Resource Utilization and Protection

Water Resource Management

We believe that hydropower, as a key form of clean energy, is crucial to the conservation, protection, and management of water resources. Throughout the construction and operation of hydropower plants, we have implemented a series of measures to safeguard and manage water resources in the rivers and reservoir areas where they are situated, ensuring the sustainable use of water resources and environmental sustainability.

We seek to seamlessly integrate China's leading expertise in hydropower plant development and reservoir management with local best practices. We have established a water resources assessment and monitoring mechanism that focuses on evaluating the impact of plant construction and operation on water bodies and water quality, ensuring that the effects on the basin ecosystem are minimized. We strive to balance the demand for power generation with ecological protection and water management by regulating and monitoring discharge volumes and ecological flows. Our efforts are aimed at preserving the ecological balance of water areas while fulfilling hydropower generation needs.

Water Resource Protection

To ensure the sustainable use of water resources, we are committed to implementing comprehensive protection measures that promote integrated development with local communities and foster a harmonious coexistence between hydropower generation and river ecology.

We have taken four key measures for water resource management:

- *Water ecology protection:* We are firmly committed to not discharging sewage or dumping waste into any river where our hydropower plants are located, and we have established a regular protection mechanism. Additionally, we are actively enhancing the protection and restoration of vegetation around the reservoir to reduce the impact of soil erosion on the water body in the reservoir area. We conduct research and ecological replanting of rare fish and surrounding plant species in rivers near our hydropower plants, as well as regular surveys and sampling of fish in the sea areas where our offshore wind farms are situated. Our efforts are aimed at ensuring balance and sustainability of water ecosystems in the regions where our hydropower plants and offshore wind projects operate;
- *Water environment management:* We have developed a systematic water environment assessment and protection system, improved environmental infrastructure, and actively applied innovative ecological protection technologies to enhance the quality and effectiveness of water environment management;
- *Water resource utilization:* We are committed to enhancing the efficiency of water resource use, harmonizing hydropower development with ecological protection, and optimizing water usage methods to maximize overall benefits; and
- *Soil erosion prevention and control:* During the construction phase of the hydropower plants, we implemented slope protection measures and conducted regulated remediation of the slag yard, effectively avoiding significant earthworks during rainy periods. In the operational phase, we employed targeted conservation measures along the reservoir shorelines to bolster resistance to soil erosion. Additionally, we provided employee training to raise awareness and promote best practices in soil and water conservation, aiming to minimize losses.

Water Resource Risk Management

We seek to effectively manage water resource risks through systematic assessments and proactive measures, ensuring the reliability and stability of power generation and hydropower station operations. We have systematically assessed the availability of water resources by collecting hydrological, meteorological and environmental data, analyzing seasonal variations in water resources, and using hydrological and climate models to simulate various risk scenarios. We believe that these analysis results help us develop targeted intervention measures and emergency plans to optimize the design and operational management of power stations, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the projects. Throughout the entire lifecycle management of the power stations, we maintain ongoing communication and collaboration with all stakeholders, particularly the residents living near these stations. We seek to propose targeted protection measures to collectively safeguard local water resources.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection

With the official adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at COP15 in 2022, global commitments and efforts to enhance biodiversity conservation have increasingly drawn the attention of the international community. We are committed to actively supporting and upholding the principles of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, emphasizing respect for nature and the protection of ecosystems. We seek to integrate biodiversity conservation into every stage of our power station management and enforce high-standard environmental protection measures from the planning and construction phases through to operations. Furthermore, we seek to take into account the natural ecological environment and the protection of wildlife around our power stations, striving to preserve the diversity, stability and sustainability of ecosystems. In 2024, we were invited to share best practices in environmental and biodiversity conservation at COP16.

In 2024, our expense for environmental protection projects (excluding basic environmental management costs for power station projects) amounted to USD5.44 million.

Biodiversity Conservation Measures

We seek to strictly adhere to the laws and regulations related to biodiversity conservation in the countries where we operate. We have developed a series of policies, such as the *ESG Implementation Framework for International New Energy Greenfield Projects* and the *Management Measures for Ecological Environment Protection*, to provide robust institutional support for biodiversity conservation. Throughout the entire lifecycle of project development, we seek to follow the principle of “Prevention First, Protection Foremost”, seamlessly integrating the concepts of ecological environmental protection and biodiversity conservation into every stage of the project, including initial planning, midterm construction and later operation. By implementing a scientific evaluation and monitoring mechanism, we strive to minimize the impact of power station construction and operation on the surrounding ecological environment, ensuring that project development and ecological protection coexist harmoniously.

Our biodiversity conservation efforts extend from project planning, to construction, to operation. During the project planning phase, we conduct ecological investigations and assessments, develop conservation plans and optimize the layout and construction planning of power stations. During the project construction phase, we implement protection measures and establish a coordination mechanism. During the project operation phase, we execute continuous monitor and assessment, implement biodiversity conservation projects and promote eco-symbiosis.

Biodiversity Conservation Practices

We seek to actively promote global green and low-carbon energy transitions while aligning with the United Nations SDGs on biodiversity conservation by embedding ecological protection and biodiversity principles into every aspect of our operations. We have taken a series of scientific, systematic and effective protective measures to comprehensively advance environmental and biodiversity conservation.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We prioritize technological innovation as a key strategy for achieving high-quality sustainable development. We have established and continue to refine our technological innovation system. In 2024, we invested USD45.1 million in research and development, with a global team of 116 full-time and part-time researchers as of December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, we had been granted a total of 37 patents from outside of China and 33 patents from China.

EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As of December 31, 2024, we employed 1,717 employees worldwide, with local hirings accounting for 77% of our total workforce. We adhere to international labor standards and local laws and regulations. We believe that we have also established a fair and competitive compensation management system that aligns with international labor standards and local laws and regulations. This system is guided by principles of total cost management, market orientation, and value creation, ensuring that employees' compensation is linked to their roles, performance, and contributions. Additionally, we tailor our compensation and benefits to local market standards, strengthening our competitiveness and ability to attract talents globally.

INSURANCE

At the project level, we generally adopt insurance that is aligned with the common practices of international engineering and energy projects, including engineering insurance, property insurance, and liability insurance. These insurance arrangements seek to comprehensively cover key risk points across the development, construction, and operational phases of projects. Our regional companies also tailor insurance coverage to local laws, industry standards, and specific project conditions to ensure a reasonable level of insurance.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None of us or our subsidiaries is involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings which are pending or threatened of which we are aware) which may have or have had during the 12 months prior to the date of this Offering Circular a significant effect on our financial position or profitability.

MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS

Our affairs are managed by our Board of Directors, which has 11 members as of the date of this Offering Circular. As of the date of this Offering Circular, the business address of each of our directors is same as our registered address.

The table below sets forth information about our directors as of the date of this Offering Circular:

Name	Position
Li, Yinsheng	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Qin, Guobin	Director
Hong, Wenhao	Director
Guan, Jielin	Director
Zhu, Ronghua	Director
Zhang, Runshi	Director
Chen, Zhigang	Director
Zhao, Jifeng	Director
Liu, Yangyang	Director
Lau, Bondy Ho Bong	Director
Chau, Chi Wai	Director

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The table below sets forth information about our senior management as of the date of this Offering Circular:

Name	Position
Qin, Guobin	President
Zong, Kehua	Vice President
Huang, Zongwen	Vice President
Zhang, Kaihong	Vice President
He, Shan	Chief Financial Officer
Yang, Yan	Vice President
Zhu, Hongbing	Vice President
Yao, Feixiong	Vice President

As of the date of this Offering Circular, the business address of each of our senior management is same as our registered address.

BOARD COMMITTEES

We have established a Strategy and Investment Committee, a Remuneration Committee, an Audit and Risk Management Committee, and an ESG and Related-party Transaction Committee.

Our Strategy and Investment Committee is primarily responsible for reviewing our strategies, business plans, annual comprehensive plans, annual budgets, investment plans, dividend schemes, and other relevant important matters. It proposes our investment policies, assesses our investment projects, and provides guidance and supervision on our investment risk control. Moreover, our Strategy and Investment Committee provides feedback and recommendations on the environmental and social impact due diligence reports related to our investment projects.

Our Remuneration Committee is primarily responsible for researching our director remuneration system and specific policies, the performance and compensation plans for senior management members, and our major revenue distribution plans. It assesses the qualifications of director candidates and examines the selection criteria, procedures, and methods for senior management members. Our Remuneration Committee also evaluates candidates of senior management members, board secretary and company secretary, providing recommendations to the Board of Directors.

Our Audit and Risk Management Committee is primarily responsible for reviewing and monitoring our risk management regulations, internal control regulations, legal compliance management regulations, and code of ethics and integrity. It also examines, inspects, and evaluates our internal audit work and reviews our annual audit plan and significant audit reports. To maintain good corporate governance and the legal compliance of our economic and financial activities, the committee also supervises the actions of directors and management team, assessing their compliance with applicable laws and the requirements of our relevant policies, and manages the violation reporting channels.

Our ESG and Related-party Transaction Committee is primarily responsible for deliberating our sustainable development issues, examining the establishment, processes, and systems of our ESG framework, reviewing our ESG vision, strategy, objectives, and social responsibility project plans, evaluating the operation of our ESG framework, identifying pertinent risks and opportunities, and providing recommendations to the Board of Directors to ensure the sustainability of corporate governance. The committee is also responsible for formulating management policies concerning our related party transactions, overseeing and reviewing such transactions to ensure compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and our internal policies, ensuring the compliance of these transactions. Furthermore, the committee regularly receives updates on our information disclosure and engagement with stakeholders, supervising and guiding these efforts to enhance our transparency.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The Notes are to be issued under an indenture (the “**Indenture**”) to be executed among China Three Gorges International Limited 中國三峽國際股份有限公司 (the “**Issuer**”) and China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司), as trustee (the “**Trustee**”, which expression shall include any successor trustee). Copies of the Notes and the Indenture will be (i) available to Holders for inspection (upon prior written request and proof of holdings and identity to the satisfaction of the Trustee during normal business hours (being 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. (local time) Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays) at the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee, or (ii) provided by Trustee via email to the relevant Holder (upon prior written request and proof of holdings and identity to the satisfaction of the Trustee), in each case, provided the Trustee has been supplied with the relevant documents by the Issuer. The following summaries of certain provisions of the Notes and the Indenture do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the respective provisions thereof, including the definitions therein of certain terms. Whenever particular defined terms from the Notes or the Indenture are referred to, such defined terms are incorporated herein by reference. Holders of the Notes are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of the Indenture applicable to them.

General

The Notes will mature on December 1, 2030 and will initially be limited to EUR600,000,000 aggregate principal amount. The Notes will bear interest at the rate per annum shown on the front cover of this Offering Circular from and including December 1, 2025, or, if interest has been paid or provided for, from and including the most recent interest payment date, to but excluding the next interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be, payable annually in arrears on December 1 of each year, commencing and including December 1, 2026, to the person in whose name the Note (or any predecessor Note) is registered at the close of business (whether or not a Business Day) on the preceding November 16. Interest will be calculated on the basis of (a) the actual number of days in the relevant period from and including the date from which interest begins to accrue (the “**Accrual Date**”) to but excluding the date on which it falls due divided by (b) the actual number of days from and including the Accrual Date to but excluding the next interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be (“**Actual/Actual-ICMA**”). There is no sinking fund for the Notes.

Listing and Trading of the Notes

Application will be made to The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Hong Kong Stock Exchange**”) for permission to deal in and the listing and quotation of the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Application will also be made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the “**LuxSE**”) for the listing of the Bonds on the Official List of the LuxSE and trading on the professional segment of the Multilateral Trading Facility of the LuxSE. The Notes will be traded on each of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the LuxSE in a minimum board lot size of EUR100,000 for so long as the Notes are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the LuxSE.

Payments on the Notes; Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Issuer will pay principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes at the office or agency designated by the Issuer, except that the Issuer may, at its option and expense, pay interest on the Notes by wire transfer to the registered account of the Holder, details of which appear in the register of Notes. Payments of the principal amount of the Notes at maturity or the principal amount (or redemption price) to be prepaid upon redemption or repayment in full, together with accrued interest due at maturity, redemption or repayment, as the case may be, will be made to the registered Holder thereof against presentation and surrender of the Notes at the specified office of the Paying Agent (as defined below). Any payments of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes to be made on a date that is not a Business Day need not be made on such date, but may be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on such date, and no additional interest shall accrue as a result of such delayed payment. “**Business Day**” means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that

is not a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law or executive order to be closed in Hong Kong (or in the city where the relevant paying agent is located) and that is a day on which the real time gross settlement system operated by the Eurosystem or any successor system is open for the settlement of payments in euro.

The Issuer has initially designated China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司) to act as its paying agent (the “**Paying Agent**”), transfer agent (the “**Transfer Agent**”) and registrar (the “**Registrar**”). The Paying Agent, the Transfer Agent and the Registrar are each referred to as an “**Agent**”, and together, the “**Agents**”. The Issuer may, however, change the Paying Agent, the Transfer Agent or the Registrar without prior notice to the Holders, and the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries may act as Paying Agent, Transfer Agent or Registrar.

So long as and to the extent that the Notes are represented by the global notes and such global notes are held by Euroclear or Clearstream, payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream will be credited to the respective accounts of the Holders of the Notes with Euroclear and Clearstream at the close of business (of the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payments, where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means a weekday (Monday to Friday, inclusive) except December 25 and January 1. All payments on the Notes will be made rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards). See “– *Notes, Delivery and Form*”.

Transfer and Exchange

A Holder of the Notes may transfer or exchange the Notes in accordance with the Indenture. So long as and to the extent that the Notes are represented by the global notes and such global notes are held by Euroclear or Clearstream, the transfer and exchange of beneficial interests in the Notes shall be made pursuant to the policies and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream. The Registrar or the Transfer Agent may require a Holder to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents. No service charge will be imposed by the Issuer, the Registrar or the Transfer Agent for any registration of transfer or exchange of Notes, but the Issuer may require a Holder to pay a sum sufficient to cover any transfer tax or other similar governmental charges required by law or permitted by the Indenture. The Issuer or the Transfer Agent is not required to recognize or give effect to a transfer or exchange of any Note selected for redemption. Also, the Issuer or the Transfer Agent is not required to recognize or give effect to a transfer or exchange of any certificated Note for a period of 15 calendar days before a selection of Notes to be redeemed. The registered Holder of a Note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes.

Rank

The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and will rank equally and without any preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes will rank equally with all its other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations (save for such obligations as may be preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law) be effectively subordinated to all its present and future secured obligations to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such obligations and be senior to all its present and future unsecured and subordinated obligations.

Further Issues

The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Holders, create and issue unlimited additional Notes under the Indenture having the same terms and conditions as the previously outstanding Notes in all respects, except for issue date, issue price, the first interest payment date with respect thereto and the timing for reporting to the NDRC (as defined below under “– *Certain Covenants – Notification to the NDRC*”) and, to the extent necessary, certain temporary securities law transfer restrictions (the “**Additional Notes**”).

Redemption

Unless earlier redeemed in the limited circumstances set forth below, the Notes will mature on December 1, 2030 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof. Except as set forth below, the Notes are not redeemable at the option of the Issuer.

Optional Redemption

The Issuer may, at its option, at any time and from time to time prior to September 1, 2030 (the “**Par Call Date**”) redeem any of the Notes, in whole or in part, on not less than 10 nor more than 60 calendar days’ prior written notice delivered to the Holders, with a copy provided to the Trustee. The applicable Notes will be redeemable at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed and (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Notes to be redeemed as if the Notes were redeemed on the Par Call Date (but excluding accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption), discounted to the date of redemption on an annual basis (Actual/Actual-ICMA) at the Redemption Rate plus 10 basis points, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes to be redeemed, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption. Neither the Trustee nor any of the Agents shall be responsible for calculating or verifying the sum noted in (2) of the preceding sentence.

In addition, the Issuer may, at its option, at any time and from time to time on or after the Par Call Date redeem any of the Notes, in whole or in part, on not less than 10 nor more than 60 calendar days’ prior written notice delivered to the Holders, with a copy provided to the Trustee. The applicable Notes will be redeemable at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes to be redeemed, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

Notice of redemption may, in the Issuer’s discretion, be subject to the satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, including, but not limited to, completion of an equity or debt offering, a financing, or other corporate transactions. In addition, if such notice is subject to satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, such notice shall state that, in the Issuer’s discretion, the redemption date may be delayed until such time as any or all of such conditions are satisfied (or waived by the Issuer in its sole discretion), or such redemption may not occur and such notice may be rescinded in the event that any or all of such conditions are not satisfied (or waived by the Issuer in its sole discretion) by the redemption date, or by the redemption date so delayed.

Optional Tax Redemption

The Issuer may, at its option, at any time upon giving not less than 10 nor more than 60 calendar days’ prior written notice to Holders (which notice shall be irrevocable) with a copy provided to the Trustee, redeem the Notes, in whole but not in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding, the date of redemption (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date) and any Additional Amounts (defined below under “– *Additional Amounts*”), if, as a result of:

- (1) any change in, or amendment to, the laws (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of a Relevant Jurisdiction (defined below under “– *Additional Amounts*”), affecting taxation; or
- (2) any change in the existing official position or the stating of an official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment or order by a court of competent jurisdiction),

which change or amendment becomes effective (or in the case of an official position, is announced) (i) with respect to the Issuer on or after November 20, 2025, or (ii) with respect to any Successor Entity (as defined under “– *Certain Covenants – Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets*”) that is organized or

tax resident in a jurisdiction that was not a Relevant Jurisdiction prior to the date on which the Successor Entity becomes a Successor Entity, on or after the date such Successor Entity becomes a Successor Entity, the Issuer or a Successor Entity, as the case may be, is, or on the next interest payment date would be, required to pay Additional Amounts with respect to any payment due or to become due under such Notes, and such requirement cannot be avoided by the taking of reasonable measures by the Issuer or the Successor Entity, as the case may be; provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 calendar days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer or the Successor Entity, as the case may be, would be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts if a payment in respect of such Notes were then due.

Prior to the delivery of any notice of redemption of the Notes pursuant to the foregoing, the Issuer or a Successor Entity will deliver to the Trustee at least 10 calendar days but not more than 60 calendar days before a redemption date:

- (1) an Officer's Certificate acceptable to the Trustee stating that such change or amendment or stating of an official position referred to in the preceding paragraph has occurred, describing the facts related thereto and stating that such requirement cannot be avoided by the Issuer or a Successor Entity, as the case may be, taking reasonable measures; and
- (2) an Opinion of Counsel or an opinion of a tax consultant, in either case of recognized standing with respect to tax matters of the Relevant Jurisdiction, stating (subject to the customary assumptions and qualifications) that the requirement to pay such Additional Amounts results from such change, amendment or stating of an official position referred to in clause (1) or (2) of the preceding paragraph.

The Trustee shall be entitled to accept and rely, without further investigation or liability, upon such certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent described above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the Holders.

Any Notes that are redeemed will be cancelled.

Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event

Unless previously redeemed under “– *Redemption*” above, upon a Change of Control Triggering Event, the Issuer shall be required to make an offer to repurchase all of the Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the Notes being repurchased to but excluding the date of repurchase (a “**Change of Control Offer**”).

Within 30 calendar days following any Change of Control Triggering Event, unless previously redeemed under “– *Redemption*” above, the Issuer shall be required to give written notice to Holders describing the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control and offering to repurchase all of the Notes on the date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 calendar days and no later than 60 calendar days from the date such notice is given.

The Issuer will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control Triggering Event if a third party makes such an offer substantially in the manner, at the times and in compliance with the requirements for a Change of Control Offer (and for at least the same purchase price payable in cash) and such third party purchases all Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under its offer.

A Holder will have no right to require the Issuer to repurchase portions of Notes if it would result in the issuance of new Notes, representing the portion not repurchased, in an amount of less than EUR100,000.

The Issuer will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of applicable securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes pursuant to this covenant. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the provisions of the Indenture, the Issuer shall comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and shall not be deemed to have breached its obligations described in the Indenture by virtue of any conflict.

The Trustee and the Agents shall not be required to take any steps to ascertain whether a Change of Control Triggering Event has occurred or may occur, and shall be entitled to assume that no such event has occurred unless a Responsible Officer of the Trustee has received written notice of the occurrence of such event. The Trustee and the Agents shall not be responsible for determining or verifying whether a Note is to be accepted for purchase under a Change of Control Offer and will not be responsible to the Holders for any loss arising from any failure by it to do so. Neither the Trustee nor any Agent shall be under any duty to determine, calculate or verify the amount payable under a Change of Control Offer and will not be responsible to the Holders for any loss arising from any failure by it to do so.

Purchases

The Issuer and its affiliates may at any time and from time to time purchase Notes in the open market, by tender offer, through negotiated transactions or otherwise, subject to applicable law. Such Notes may, at the option of the Issuer or the relevant affiliate, be held or surrendered to the Registrar for cancellation, or reissued or resold. The Notes so purchased, while held by or on behalf of the Issuer or any of its affiliates, shall not entitle the Holder to vote at any meeting of Holders and shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of calculating the quorum at such a meeting. The Trustee shall be entitled to request, and conclusively rely upon, an Officer's Certificate from the Issuer stating the amount, if any, of the Notes beneficially owned by the Issuer or any of its affiliates. All Notes repurchased by the Issuer or any of its affiliates may not be reissued or resold except in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Additional Amounts

All payments with respect to any Note, including principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest, on the Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or within any jurisdiction in which the Issuer or a Successor Entity is organized or resident for tax purposes or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein or any jurisdiction through which payment is made by or on behalf of the Issuer or a Successor Entity (including, without limitation, the jurisdiction of any Paying Agent) or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein (such jurisdictions, the "**Relevant Jurisdictions**"), unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In the event that any such withholding or deduction is so required, the Issuer or a Successor Entity, as the case may be, will pay such additional amounts ("**Additional Amounts**") as will result in receipt by the Holders of such amounts payable under the Notes as would have been received by such Holders had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such Additional Amounts will be payable for or on account of:

- (a) any tax, duty, assessment or other governmental charge that would not have been imposed but for:
 - (i) the existence of any present or former connection between the Holder or beneficial owner of such Note, as the case may be, and the Relevant Jurisdiction other than merely holding such Note or the receipt of payments thereunder;
 - (ii) the presentation of such Note (in cases in which presentation is required) more than 30 calendar days after the later of the date on which the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, such Note became due and payable pursuant to the terms thereof or was made or duly provided for, except to the extent that the Holder thereof would have been entitled to such Additional Amounts if it had presented such Note for payment on the last day of such 30-day period; or

- (iii) the failure of the Holder or beneficial owner to comply with a timely request of the Issuer or a Successor Entity addressed to the Holder to provide certification or information concerning such Holder's or beneficial owner's nationality, residence, identity, connection with any Relevant Jurisdiction or other similar information, if and to the extent that due and timely compliance with such request would have reduced or eliminated any withholding or deduction as to which Additional Amounts would have otherwise been payable to such Holder; or
- (b) any taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges payable other than by deduction or withholding from payments under, or with respect to, a Note; or
- (c) any estate, inheritance, gift, sale, transfer, personal property or similar tax, assessment or other governmental charge; or
- (d) any tax, duty, assessment or other governmental charge to the extent such tax, duty, assessment or other governmental charge results from the presentation of the Note (where presentation is required) for payment and the payment can be made without such withholding or deduction by the presentation of the Note to another Paying Agent; or
- (e) any combination of taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges referred to in the preceding clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d); or
- (f) to a Holder that is a fiduciary, partnership, limited liability company or person other than the sole beneficial owner of any payment to the extent that such payment would be required to be included in the income under the laws of a Relevant Jurisdiction, for tax purposes, of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to the fiduciary, or a member of that partnership, a member or shareholder of that limited liability company or a beneficial owner who would not have been entitled to such Additional Amounts had that beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner been the Holder thereof.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Indenture, any amounts to be paid on the Notes by or on behalf of the Issuer will be paid net of any deduction or withholding imposed or required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**"), or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (or any regulations thereunder or official interpretations thereof) or an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and another jurisdiction facilitating the implementation thereof (or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices implementing such an intergovernmental agreement) (any such withholding or deduction, a "**FATCA Withholding**"). Neither the Issuer nor any other person will be required to pay any Additional Amounts in respect of FATCA Withholding.

As a result of these provisions, there are circumstances in which taxes could be withheld or deducted but Additional Amounts would not be payable to some or all beneficial owners of the Notes. The Issuer will (i) make such withholding or deduction and (ii) remit the full amount deducted or withheld to the relevant authority in accordance with applicable law.

The Issuer will use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain certified copies of tax receipts evidencing the payment of any taxes so deducted or withheld from the Relevant Jurisdiction imposing such taxes. The Issuer will furnish to the Paying Agent (which the Paying Agent shall make available to a Holder upon request), within 60 calendar days after the date the payment of any taxes so deducted or withheld is due pursuant to applicable law, either certified copies of tax receipts evidencing such payment or, if such receipts are not obtainable, other evidence of such payments. At least 30 calendar days prior to each date on which any payment under or with respect to the Notes is due and payable or as soon as practicable if the obligation to pay Additional Amounts first arises within such 30 calendar day period, if the Issuer will be obligated to pay Additional Amounts with respect to such payment, the Issuer will

deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate stating the fact that such Additional Amounts will be payable and the amounts so payable and will set forth such other information necessary to enable the Paying Agent to pay such Additional Amounts to the Holders on such payment date.

In addition, the Issuer will pay any stamp, issue, registration, documentary, value added or other similar taxes and other duties (including interest and penalties) payable in any Relevant Jurisdiction in respect of the creation, issue, offering, enforcement or execution of the Notes, or any documentation with respect thereto.

Whenever there is mentioned in any context the payment of principal of, and premium or interest on, any Note, such mention shall be deemed to include payment of Additional Amounts provided for in the Indenture to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof.

Certain Covenants

Negative Pledge

So long as any Note remains outstanding (as defined in the Indenture), the Issuer will not create or permit to subsist any Security Interest for the benefit of the holders of any Relevant Indebtedness upon the whole or any part of its property or assets, present or future, to secure:

- (i) payment of any sum due in respect of any Relevant Indebtedness;
- (ii) any payment under any guarantee of any Relevant Indebtedness; or
- (iii) any indemnity or other like obligation in respect of any Relevant Indebtedness,

without in any such case at the same time according to the Notes (x) the same Security Interest as is granted to or is outstanding in respect of such Relevant Indebtedness or (y) such guarantee, indemnity or other like obligation or such other Security Interest as shall be approved by the Holders.

The foregoing restriction shall not apply to:

- (i) any Security Interest which is in existence prior to the Original Issue Date (as defined below) and any replacement thereof created in connection with the refinancing (together with interest, fees and other charges attributable thereto) of the Relevant Indebtedness originally secured (but the principal amount secured by any such Security Interest may not be increased);
- (ii) any Security Interest arising or having already arisen automatically by operation of law which is promptly discharged or disputed in good faith by appropriate proceedings;
- (iii) any Security Interest either over any asset acquired after the Original Issue Date which is in existence at the time of such acquisition or in respect of the obligations of any Person which becomes a Subsidiary of the Issuer or which merges with and into the Issuer after the Original Issue Date which is in existence at the date on which it becomes a Subsidiary of the Issuer and in both cases any replacement thereof created in connection with the refinancing (together with interest, fees and other charges attributable thereto) of the Relevant Indebtedness originally secured (but the principal amount secured by any such Security Interest may not be increased); provided that any such Security Interest was not incurred in anticipation of such acquisition or of such company becoming a Subsidiary of the Issuer;
- (iv) any Security Interest created on any property or asset acquired, leased or developed (including improved, constructed, altered or repaired) after the Original Issue Date; provided, however, that (A) any such Security Interest shall be confined to the property or asset acquired, leased or developed (including improved, constructed, altered or repaired); and (B) any such Security

Interest shall be created concurrently with or within two years following the acquisition, lease or development (including construction, improvement, repair or alteration) of such property or asset; or

- (v) any Security Interest arising out of the refinancing, extension, renewal or refunding of any Relevant Indebtedness secured by any Security Interest permitted by any of the foregoing clauses; provided that such Relevant Indebtedness is not increased and is not secured by any additional property or assets.

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets

The Issuer, without the consent of the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes, may consolidate with, merge into, or sell, transfer, lease or convey its assets substantially as an entirety to any other entity, provided that (i) any successor entity (an “**Successor Entity**”) expressly assumes by an indenture supplemental to the Indenture the Issuer’s obligations (including payment of Additional Amounts, if any, resulting from such entity succeeding the Issuer) under the Notes and the Indenture, (ii) after giving effect to the transaction, no Event of Default (as defined below) and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an Event of Default, shall have occurred and be continuing and (iii) the Issuer has delivered to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease and such supplemental indenture comply with the Indenture and that all conditions precedent therein provided for relating to such transaction have been complied with. The Trustee shall be entitled to accept such certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent described above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the Holders.

A Successor Entity will succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of, the Issuer under the Indenture, and the predecessor company shall be released from the obligation to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes.

Reports

So long as any of the Notes remain outstanding, the Issuer will provide the Trustee with:

- (i) as soon as they are available, but in any event within 180 calendar days after the end of the fiscal year of the Issuer, copies of the financial statements (on a consolidated basis and in the English language, which could be an English translation of the original financial statements translated by a nationally recognized firm of accountants) of the Issuer in respect of such financial year (including an income statement, a balance sheet and a statement of cash flows) prepared in accordance with GAAP and audited by a nationally recognized firm of independent accountants;
- (ii) as soon as they are available, but in any event within 120 calendar days after the end of each first semi-annual fiscal period of the Issuer, copies of the unaudited financial statements (on a consolidated basis and in the English language, which could be an English translation of the original financial statements) of the Issuer in respect of such semi-annual period (including an income statement, a balance sheet and a statement of cash flows) prepared on a basis consistent with the audited financial statements of the Issuer, together with a certificate signed by the person then authorized to sign financial statements on behalf of the Issuer, to the effect that such financial statements are true in all material respects and present fairly the financial position of the Issuer, as of the end of, and the results of its operations for, the relevant semi-annual period; and
- (iii) as soon as possible and in any event within 10 calendar days after the Issuer becomes aware of the occurrence thereof, written notice of the occurrence of any event or condition which constitutes, or which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become, an Event of Default and an Officer’s Certificate of the Issuer setting forth the details thereof and the action the Issuer is taking or proposes to take with respect thereto;

provided that if at any time the Capital Stock of the Issuer is listed for trading on a recognized stock exchange, and any such financial or other report is in the English language, the Issuer will file with the Trustee, as soon as they are available but in any event not more than 10 calendar days after any financial or other report of the Issuer is filed with any recognized stock exchange on which the Issuer's Capital Stock is at any time listed for trading, true and correct copies of any financial or other report filed with such exchange in lieu of the financial statements identified in clauses (i) and (ii) above.

Delivery of the above reports and other documents to the Trustee is for informational purposes only and the Trustee's receipt of such reports and documents will not constitute constructive notice of any information contained therein or determinable from information contained therein, including the compliance of the Issuer with any covenant in the Indenture (as to which the Trustee is entitled to rely exclusively on officer's certificates).

Notification to NDRC

The Issuer undertakes to submit or cause to be submitted with the National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC (the “**NDRC**”) the requisite information and documents in respect of the Notes within 10 PRC Business Days after the Original Issue Date (or, with respect to Additional Notes, the issue date of such Additional Notes) in accordance with the Administrative Measures for Review and Registration of Medium- and Long-term Foreign Debts of Enterprises (企業中長期外債審核登記管理辦法(國家發展和改革委員會令第56號))(the “**NDRC Administrative Measures**”) issued by the NDRC and which came into effect on February 10, 2023, and any implementation rules as issued by the NDRC from time to time (the “**NDRC Post-issue Filing**”).

The Issuer shall submit or cause to be submitted the NDRC Post-issue Filing within the prescribed timeframe and shall comply with all applicable PRC laws and regulations in connection with the NDRC Post-issue Filing (including, but not limited to, any related filing requirement under the NDRC Administrative Measures).

No Payments for Consent

Neither the Issuer nor any of the Issuer's Subsidiaries will, directly or indirectly, pay or cause to be paid any consideration, whether by way of interest, fees or otherwise, to any Holder of any Notes for or as an inducement to any consent, waiver or amendment of any of the terms or provisions of the Indenture or the Notes unless such consideration is offered to be paid and is paid to all Holders that consent, waive or agree to amend in the timeframe set forth in the solicitation documents relating to such consent, waiver or amendment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any offer or payment of consideration for, or as an inducement to, any consent, waiver or amendment of any of the terms or provisions of the Indenture or the Notes in connection with an exchange or tender offer, the Issuer may exclude (i) Holders or beneficial owners of the Notes that are located in the U.S. or “U.S. persons” as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act, and (ii) Holders or beneficial owners of the Notes in any jurisdiction where the inclusion of such Holders or beneficial owners would require the Issuer to comply with the registration requirements or other similar requirements under any securities laws of such jurisdiction, or the solicitation of such consent, waiver or amendment from, or the granting of such consent or waiver, or the approval of such amendment by, Holders or beneficial owners in such jurisdiction would be unlawful, in each case as determined by the Issuer in its sole discretion.

Events of Default

With respect to the Notes, the occurrence and continuance of the following events will constitute events of default (“**Events of Default**”):

- (1) default in the payment of principal of, or premium, if any, on any Note on the date such amount is due and payable, upon optional redemption, acceleration or otherwise, continued for two Business Days;

- (2) default in any payment of interest on any Note on the date such amount is due and payable, continued for 30 calendar days;
- (3) failure by the Issuer to comply with its obligations under the covenants described under “– *Certain Covenants – Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets*”;
- (4) failure by the Issuer to comply, for 90 calendar days after written notice by the Holders of 25% or more of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes, with its other agreements contained in the Indenture;
- (5) default under any Indebtedness of the Issuer or any of the Issuer’s Principal Subsidiaries (or the payment of which is guaranteed by the Issuer or any of the Issuer’s Principal Subsidiaries), whether such Indebtedness or guarantee now exists, or is created after the date of the Indenture, which default: (a) is caused by a failure to pay principal of such Indebtedness prior to the expiration of the grace period provided in such Indebtedness; or (b) results in the acceleration of such Indebtedness prior to its maturity if such Indebtedness is not discharged, or such acceleration is not annulled, within 10 calendar days after receipt by the Trustee of the written notice from the Issuer as provided in accordance with the Indenture, and, in each case, the principal amount of any such Indebtedness, together with the principal amount of any other such Indebtedness under which there has been a payment default or the maturity of which has been so accelerated, equals or exceeds the greater of U.S.\$100 million (or its equivalent in other currencies) and 2.0% of the Total Equity of the Issuer (the “**cross default/acceleration provision**”);
- (6) failure by the Issuer or any of the Issuer’s Principal Subsidiaries to pay one or more final judgments from a court of competent jurisdiction aggregating in excess of the greater of U.S.\$100 million (or its equivalent in other currencies) and 2.0% of the Total Equity of the Issuer (net of any amounts that are covered by insurance policies issued by solvent carriers), which judgments are not paid, discharged or stayed for a period of 90 calendar days (the “**judgment default provision**”); or
- (7) (i) the Issuer or any of the Issuer’s Principal Subsidiaries (a) commences a voluntary case or proceeding under any applicable Bankruptcy Law, (b) consents to the entry of judgment, decree or order for relief against it in an involuntary case or proceeding under any applicable Bankruptcy Law, (c) consents to the appointment of a Receiver of it or for any substantial part of its property and assets, (d) makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors, (e) consents to or acquiesces in the institution of a bankruptcy or an insolvency proceeding against it; or (f) takes any corporate action to authorize or effect any of the foregoing; or (ii) a court of competent jurisdiction enters an order or decree under any Bankruptcy Law that (x) is for relief in an involuntary case against the Issuer or such Principal Subsidiary, as the case may be, (y) appoints a Receiver for all or substantially all of the property and assets of the Issuer or such Principal Subsidiary, as the case may be; or (z) orders the winding up or liquidation of the Issuer or such Principal Subsidiary, as the case may be; and in each case under this clause (ii) such order, decree or relief has not been discharged or stayed for a period of 90 calendar days.

If an Event of Default (other than an Event of Default described in clause (7) above) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee by written notice to the Issuer, or the Holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes by written notice to the Issuer and the Trustee, may, and the Trustee at the request of such Holders shall (subject to being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction), declare the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all the Notes to be due and payable. Upon such a declaration, such principal, premium and accrued and unpaid interest will be due and payable immediately. In the event of a declaration of acceleration of the Notes because an Event of Default described in clause (5) under “*Events of Default*” has occurred and is continuing, the declaration of acceleration of the Notes shall be automatically annulled if the default triggering such Event of Default pursuant to clause (5) shall be remedied or cured by the Issuer or any

of the Issuer's Principal Subsidiaries or waived by the appropriate portion of holders of the relevant Indebtedness within 30 calendar days after the declaration of acceleration with respect thereto and if (i) the annulment of the acceleration of the Notes would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction and (ii) all existing Events of Default, except non-payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest on the Notes that became due solely because of the acceleration of the Notes, have been cured or waived. In the event of any such automatic annulment, the Issuer shall provide written notice thereof to the Trustee with an Officer's Certificate certifying the matters addressed in (i) and (ii) of the preceding sentence. The Trustee may rely upon any such notice and Officer's Certificate and may also assume, in the absence of any such notice and Officer's Certificate, that such automatic annulment has not taken place. If an Event of Default described in clause (7) above occurs and is continuing, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all the Notes will become and be immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any Holders.

The Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes may waive all past defaults (except a default or Event of Default with respect to payment of principal, premium or interest which may only be waived with the consent of the Holders of at least 90% of the principal amount of the Notes then outstanding) and rescind any such acceleration with respect to the Notes and its consequences if rescission would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the Trustee, if an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture unless security and/or indemnity and/or pre-funding satisfactory to the Trustee against any costs, loss, liability or expense shall have been offered to the Trustee. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest when due, no Holder may pursue any remedy with respect to the Indenture or the Notes unless:

- (1) such Holder has previously given the Trustee written notice that an Event of Default is continuing;
- (2) Holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have requested in writing the Trustee to pursue the remedy;
- (3) such Holders have offered the Trustee security and/or indemnity and/or pre-funding satisfactory to the Trustee against any loss, liability or expense;
- (4) the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 calendar days after the receipt of the written request and the offer of such security and/or indemnity and/or pre-funding to its satisfaction; and
- (5) the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have not given the Trustee a written direction that is inconsistent with such written request within such 60-day period.

Subject to certain provisions, including those requiring security and/or indemnification and/or pre-funding of the Trustee, the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes are given the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee. The Indenture provides that in the event an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee will be required in the exercise of its powers to use the degree of care that a prudent person would use in the conduct of his own affairs. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law, the Indenture or the Notes or that the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other Holder or that would involve the Trustee in personal liability.

In addition, the Issuer is required to deliver to the Trustee, upon request and within 180 calendar days after the end of each fiscal year, an Officer's Certificate stating whether the Issuer is in compliance with all covenants and conditions to be complied with by it under the Indenture.

The Trustee need not do anything to ascertain whether any Event of Default has occurred or is continuing and will not be responsible to Holders or any other person for any loss arising from any failure by it to do so, and the Trustee may assume that no such Event of Default has occurred and that the Issuer is performing all its obligations under the Indenture and the related Notes unless a Responsible Officer of the Trustee has received written notice of the occurrence of such Event of Default or facts establishing that the Issuer is not performing all of its obligations under the Indenture and the Notes, provided that a written notice of an Event of Default provided in accordance with the notice provisions of the Indenture shall be deemed to be written notice to a Responsible Officer of the Trustee for such Event of Default.

Amendments and Waivers

Except as provided in this paragraph, the Indenture and the Notes may be amended or supplemented by the Issuer and the Trustee with the consent of the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Notes) and, subject to certain exceptions, any past default or compliance with any provisions may be waived with the consent of the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, the Notes). However, without the consent of Holders holding no less than 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding at the time of such consent, no amendment may, among other things:

- (1) reduce the principal amount of Notes whose Holders must consent to an amendment, supplement or waiver;
- (2) reduce the stated rate of or extend the stated time for payment of interest on any Note;
- (3) reduce the principal of or extend the stated maturity of any Note;
- (4) reduce the premium payable upon the redemption or repurchase of any Note or change the time at which any Note may be redeemed or required to be repurchased as described above under “–*Redemption*” or “–*Repurchase Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event*”, whether through an amendment or waiver of provisions in the covenants, definitions or otherwise;
- (5) change the currency of the principal of or interest on any such Note;
- (6) impair the right of any Holder to receive payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on such Holder's Notes on or after the due dates therefor or to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such Holder's Notes; or
- (7) make any change in the amendment or waiver provisions which require the consent of Holders holding no less than 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding at the time of such consent.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, without the consent of any Holder, the Issuer and the Trustee may amend the Indenture and the Notes to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;
- (2) provide for the assumption by a Successor Entity of the obligations of the Issuer (or any previous Successor Entity) under and in accordance with the Indenture;

- (3) provide for uncertificated Notes in addition to or in place of certificated Notes;
- (4) add guarantees with respect to the Notes;
- (5) secure the Notes;
- (6) add to the covenants of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon the Issuer;
- (7) make any change that does not materially prejudice the rights of any Holder;
- (8) conform the text of the Indenture or the Notes to any provision of this “*Description of the Notes*” to the extent that the relevant provision in the Indenture or the Notes was intended to be a verbatim recitation of the relevant provision of this “*Description of the Notes*”;
- (9) provide for the appointment of a successor trustee, provided that the successor trustee be otherwise qualified and eligible to act as such under the terms of the Indenture;
- (10) comply with the rules of any applicable depository;
- (11) make any amendment to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the transfer and legending of Notes as permitted by the Indenture, including, but not limited to, facilitating the issuance and administration of the Notes or, if incurred in compliance with the Indenture, Additional Notes; provided, however, that (A) compliance with the Indenture as so amended would not result in Notes being transferred in violation of the Securities Act or any applicable securities law and (B) such amendment does not materially prejudice the rights of Holders to transfer Notes; or
- (12) provide for the issuance of Additional Notes in accordance with the limitations set forth in the Indenture.

The consent of the Holders is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment, supplement or waiver. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment. A consent to any amendment, supplement or waiver under the Indenture by any Holder of Notes given in connection with a tender of such Holder’s Notes will not be rendered invalid by such tender. After an amendment, supplement or waiver under the Indenture becomes effective, the Issuer is required to deliver to the Holders of the Notes a notice briefly describing such amendment, supplement or waiver. However, the failure to give such notice to all the Holders of the Notes, or any defect in the notice, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment, supplement or waiver.

Any such amendment or supplement provided above under this caption “*Amendments and Waivers*” that imposes any obligation upon the Trustee or adversely affects the rights of the Trustee in its individual capacity will become effective only with the consent of the Trustee.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

The Indenture provides that the Issuer, at its option:

- (i) will be deemed to have been discharged from any and all obligations in respect of the Notes (except for certain obligations to (1) pay any Additional Amounts (as described above under “*Additional Amounts*”) then unknown, (2) register the transfer of or exchange Notes, to replace stolen, lost, destroyed or mutilated Notes upon satisfaction of certain requirements (including, without limitation, providing such security and/or indemnity and/or pre-funding as the Trustee may require), (3) maintain Paying Agents and (4) hold certain monies in trust for payment); or

- (ii) need not comply with certain restrictive covenants of the Notes (including those described under “– *Certain Covenants*” and the following provisions described under “– *Events of Default*” above:
 - (a) the cross default/acceleration provision and (b) the judgment default provision),

in each case, if the Issuer deposits, in trust with the Trustee, (1) money in an amount in euro, (2) Euro-denominated European Government Obligations that through the scheduled payment of principal and interest in respect thereof in accordance with their terms will provide, not later than one day before the due date of any payment, money in an amount or (3) a combination thereof, in each case, sufficient to pay all the principal of, interest on, and any Additional Amounts known at such time and required to be paid with regard to, the Notes, on the dates such payments are due in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the Notes.

In the case of defeasance pursuant to clause (i) in the preceding paragraph, the Issuer is required to deliver to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel of recognized standing with respect to such matters stating that (subject to customary assumptions and qualifications) (a) the Issuer has received from, or there has been published by, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, a ruling, or (b) since the date of the Indenture, there has been a change in the applicable U.S. federal income tax law, in either case to the effect that the beneficial owner will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the exercise of the option under clause (i) above and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such option had not been exercised.

In the case of defeasance pursuant to clause (ii) in the preceding paragraph, the Issuer is required to deliver to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel of recognized standing with respect to such matters to the effect that (subject to customary assumptions and qualifications) the beneficial owners will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the exercise of the option under clause (ii) above and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such option had not been exercised.

Trustee

China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司) is the Trustee under the Indenture. Except during the continuance of an Event of Default, the Trustee undertakes to perform such duties and only such duties as are specifically set forth in the Indenture, and no implied covenant or obligation shall be read into the Indenture against the Trustee.

Whenever the Trustee shall have discretion or permissive power in accordance with the Indenture or the Notes or under the applicable law, the Trustee may decline to exercise the same in the absence of written instruction from or approval by the Holders and shall have no obligation to exercise the same unless it has been pre-funded and/or indemnified and/or provided with security to its satisfaction at its sole discretion against all actions, proceedings, claims, actions or demands to which it may render itself liable and all costs, damages, charges, expenses and liabilities which it may incur by so doing. Furthermore, each Holder, by accepting the Notes will agree, for the benefit of the Trustee and the Agents that it is solely responsible for its own independent appraisal of and investigation into all risks arising under or in connection with the Indenture and the Notes and has not relied on and will not at any time rely on the Trustee and the Agents in respect of such risks.

The Trustee and the Agents are permitted to engage in other transactions with the Issuer and any affiliated persons and can profit therefrom without being obliged to account for such profit, and the Trustee and the Agents shall not be under any obligation to monitor any conflict of interest, if any, which may arise between itself and such other parties. The Trustee and the Agents may have an interest in or may be providing or may in the future provide financial or other services to other parties.

Obligation Currency

To the fullest extent permitted by law, the obligations of the Issuer under the Indenture or the Notes, shall, notwithstanding any judgment in a currency (the “**Judgment Currency**”) other than Euro (the “**Obligation Currency**”), be discharged only to the extent that on the Business Day following receipt by such Holder or the Trustee, as the case may be, of any amount in the Judgment Currency, such Holder or the Trustee, as the case may be, may in accordance with normal banking procedures purchase the Obligation Currency with the Judgment Currency. If the amount of the Obligation Currency so purchased is less than the amount originally to be paid to such Holder or the Trustee, as the case may be, in the Obligation Currency, the Issuer agrees, as a separate obligation and notwithstanding such judgment, to pay the difference. If the amount of the Obligation Currency so purchased exceeds the amount originally to be paid to such Holder, such Holder or the Trustee, as the case may be, agrees to pay to or for the account of the Issuer such excess, provided that such Holder shall not have any obligation to pay any such excess as long as a default by the Issuer in its obligations under the Indenture or the Notes has occurred and is continuing, in which case such excess may be applied by such Holder to such obligations.

Prescription

Any monies paid by the Issuer to the Paying Agent for the payment of the principal of or interest on any Notes and remaining unclaimed at the end of two years after such principal or interest shall have become due and payable shall then be repaid to the Issuer and upon such repayment, all liability of the Paying Agent with respect to such monies shall thereupon cease and any Holder representing a claim therefor shall thereafter look only to the Issuer for payment thereof.

Under New York law, any legal action upon the Notes must be commenced within six years after the payment thereof is due. Thereafter, the Notes will generally become unenforceable.

Governing Law

The Indenture and the Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

The Issuer has consented to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the state and United States federal courts located in the Borough of Manhattan, the State and City of New York, United States of America (each a “**New York Court**”), with respect to any suit, action or proceeding that may be brought in connection with the Notes or the Indenture and has irrevocably waived, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any objection to the venue of any such suit, action or proceeding in any such New York Court and any claim of an inconvenient forum. The Issuer has appointed Cogency Global Inc. (as at the Original Issue Date at 122 East 42nd Street, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10168), as its authorized agent upon whom process may be served in any such suit, action or proceeding. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, all parties (including the Issuer, the Holders and the Trustee) waive the right to a trial by jury in any legal proceeding out of or relating to the Indenture or the Notes.

Certain Definitions

“**Authorized Officer**” means any director or officer of the Issuer as may be specified from time to time by the Issuer as provided in the Indenture.

“**Bankruptcy Law**” means any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect.

“**PRC Business Day**” means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the NDRC is authorized or obligated by law or executive order to remain closed.

“**Board of Directors**” means, with respect to any Person, the board of directors of such Person or any duly authorized committee thereof.

“Capital Stock” means any and all shares, interests, rights to purchase, warrants, options, participation or other equivalents of or interests in (however designated) equity of such Person, including any preferred stock, but excluding any debt securities convertible into such equity.

“Change of Control” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events:

- (1) the Permitted Holders cease to own or control directly or indirectly or in combination (through controlled entities) more than 50% of the Voting Stock of the Issuer; and
- (2) the Issuer consolidates with or merges into or sells or transfers all or substantially all of its assets to any other person or persons, except where the Permitted Holders own or control directly or indirectly or in combination more than 50% of the Voting Stock of the surviving entity.

“Change of Control Triggering Event” means a Change of Control, provided that, in the event that the Notes are, on the Rating Date, rated Investment Grade by at least one Rating Agency, a Change of Control Triggering Event shall mean the occurrence of both a Change of Control and a Rating Decline. No Change of Control Triggering Event will be deemed to have occurred in connection with any particular Change of Control unless and until such Change of Control has actually been consummated.

“Clearstream” means Clearstream Banking S.A.

“Corporate Trust Office” means the office of the Trustee at which the corporate trust business of the Trustee is principally administered, which at the date of the Indenture is located at 3/F, CCB Tower, 3 Connaught Road Central, Central, Hong Kong; Attention: Transaction Banking Division – Corporate Trust and Loan Agency; facsimile number +852 3918 6976; email: cta_tm@asia.ccb.com.

“Euroclear” means Euroclear Bank SA/NV.

“Exchangeable Bonds” means Relevant Indebtedness that confers on holders the right to exchange such Relevant Indebtedness for, or convert such Relevant Indebtedness into, or otherwise purchase, subscribe or acquire, any Exchange Equity Securities.

“Exchange Equity Securities” means any shares or equivalent in equity issued by any person other than the Issuer, and shall include any depositary or other receipts or certificates representing any such shares or equivalent.

“GAAP” means the generally accepted accounting principles in the PRC as in effect from time to time.

“Holder” means a Person in whose name a Note is registered on the Registrar’s books.

“Indebtedness” means any indebtedness for or in respect of money borrowed.

“Independent Investment Bank” means any one of the Reference Dealers selected by the Issuer in good faith and notified in writing to the Trustee and the Agents by the Issuer.

“Investment Grade” means a rating of “AAA”, “AA”, “A” or “BBB”, as modified by a “+” or “-” indication, or an equivalent rating representing one of the four highest rating categories, by S&P or any of its successors or assigns; a rating of “Aaa”, “Aa”, “A” or “Baa”, as modified by a “1”, “2” or “3” indication, or an equivalent rating representing one of the four highest rating categories, by Moody’s or any of its successors or assigns; a rating of “BBB-” or better by Fitch or any of its successors or assigns; or the equivalent ratings of any U.S. nationally recognized rating agency or agencies, as the case may be, which shall have been designated by the Issuer as having been substituted for S&P, Moody’s, or Fitch or any combination thereof, as the case may be.

“Officer’s Certificate” means, as the context requires, a certificate signed by one or more Authorized Officers of the Issuer.

“Opinion of Counsel” means an opinion in writing signed by a legal counsel who, unless otherwise provided herein, may be a counsel to the Issuer and who shall be reasonably acceptable to the Trustee.

“Original Issue Date” means the date on which the Notes are originally issued under the Indenture.

“Permitted Holders” means the government of the PRC or Persons controlled by the government of the PRC.

“Person” means any state-owned enterprise, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, limited liability company, government, governmental entity or any agency or political subdivision thereof or any other entity.

“PRC” means the People’s Republic of China, excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan.

“Principal Subsidiary” at any time shall mean one of the Issuer’s Subsidiaries:

(i) as to which one or more of the following conditions is/are satisfied:

- (a) its operating income for the year or (in the case of one of the Issuer’s Subsidiaries which has Subsidiaries) consolidated operating income for the year attributable to the Issuer (in each case before taxation and exceptional items) is at least 10% of the Issuer’s consolidated operating income attributable to equity owners of the Issuer for the year (before taxation and exceptional items); or
- (b) its net assets or (in the case of one of the Issuer’s Subsidiaries which has Subsidiaries) consolidated net assets attributable to the Issuer (in each case after deducting minority interests in Subsidiaries) are at least 10% of the Issuer’s consolidated net assets (after deducting minority interests in Subsidiaries);

all as calculated by reference to the then latest audited financial statements (consolidated or, as the case may be, unconsolidated) of the Issuer’s Subsidiary and the Issuer’s then latest consolidated financial statements; provided that: (1) in the case of a Subsidiary of the Issuer acquired after the end of the financial period to which the then latest relevant audited financial statements relate, the reference to the then latest audited financial statements for the purposes of the calculation above shall, until audited financial statements for the financial period in which the acquisition is made are published, be deemed to be a reference to the financial statements adjusted to consolidate the latest audited financial statements of the Subsidiary in the financial statements; (2) if, in the case of a Subsidiary of the Issuer which itself has one or more Subsidiaries, no consolidated financial statements are prepared and audited, its consolidated operating income for the year and net assets shall be determined on the basis of pro forma consolidated financial statements of the relevant Subsidiary and its Subsidiaries prepared for this purpose and opined on by its auditors; or (3) if the financial statements of a Subsidiary of the Issuer (not being a Subsidiary referred to in clause (1) above) are not consolidated with those of the Issuer then the determination of whether or not the Subsidiary is a Principal Subsidiary shall, if the Issuer requires, be based on a pro forma consolidation of its financial statements (consolidated, if appropriate) with the consolidated financial statements of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries; or

- (ii) to which is transferred all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer's Subsidiary which immediately prior to the transfer was a Principal Subsidiary, provided that, with effect from such transfer, the Subsidiary which so transfers its assets and undertakings shall cease to be a Principal Subsidiary (but without prejudice to paragraph (i) above) and the Issuer's Subsidiary to which the assets are so transferred shall become a Principal Subsidiary.

A certificate of the Issuer's auditors as to whether or not the Issuer's Subsidiary is a Principal Subsidiary shall be conclusive and binding on all parties in the absence of manifest error.

"Rating Agencies" means (i) S&P Global Ratings and its successors (**"S&P"**); (ii) Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and its successors (**"Moody's"**); (iii) Fitch Ratings Inc. and its successors (**"Fitch"**); and (iv) if one or more of S&P, Moody's or Fitch shall not make a rating of the Notes publicly available, any U.S. nationally recognized securities rating agency or agencies, as the case may be, selected by the Issuer, which shall be substituted for S&P, Moody's or Fitch or any combination thereof, as the case may be.

"Rating Date" means, in connection with a Change of Control Triggering Event, that date which is 90 calendar days prior to the earlier of (i) a Change of Control and (ii) a public notice of the occurrence of a Change of Control or of the intention by the Issuer or any other Person or Persons to effect a Change of Control.

"Rating Decline" means, in connection with a Change of Control Triggering Event, on, or within 180 calendar days after, the date of, or public notice of the occurrence of, a Change of Control or the intention by the Issuer or any other Person or Persons to effect a Change of Control (which period shall be extended (by no more than an additional 90 calendar days after the consummation of the Change of Control) so long as the rating of the Notes is under publicly announced consideration for possible downgrade by any of the Rating Agencies) (any such day during this period, a **"Relevant Date"**), the existence of any of the events listed below:

- (i) in the event the Notes (a) on the Rating Date, are rated Investment Grade by three Rating Agencies, and (b) on any Relevant Date, are not rated Investment Grade by at least two of such Rating Agencies;
- (ii) in the event the Notes (a) on the Rating Date, are rated Investment Grade by two (but not more than two) Rating Agencies, and (b) on any Relevant Date, are not rated Investment Grade by both such Rating Agencies; or
- (iii) in the event the Notes (a) on the Rating Date, are rated Investment Grade by only one Rating Agency, and (b) on any Relevant Date, are not rated Investment Grade by such Rating Agency.

"Receiver" means any receiver, trustee, assignee, liquidator, custodian or similar official under any Bankruptcy Law.

"Redemption Rate" is the average of the four quotations given by the Reference Dealers of the mid-market annual yield to maturity of the Reference Security on the fourth business day in London preceding the date of redemption at 11.00 a.m. (Central European time (CET)).

"Reference Dealer" means each of the four investment banks of recognized standing which are primary European government security dealers selected by the Issuer in good faith and notified in writing to the Trustee and the Holders by the Issuer, and its successors, or market makers in pricing corporate bond issues.

"Reference Security" means an interest-bearing German government bund security selected by the Independent Investment Bank as having an actual or interpolated maturity comparable with the period from such date of redemption to the Par Call Date, or if the Independent Investment Bank in its

discretion considers that such similar security is not in issue, such other interest-bearing German government bund security as the Independent Investment Bank may, with the advice of the Reference Dealers, determine to be appropriate for determining the Redemption Rate.

“Relevant Indebtedness” means indebtedness issued outside the PRC pursuant to bonds, debentures, notes or other similar securities of the Issuer or any other person which are for the time being, or are intended to be or are commonly, quoted, listed, ordinarily dealt in or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter or other similar securities market and that have a final maturity date of one year or more from their date of issuance (but shall exclude Exchangeable Bonds).

“Responsible Officer” means, when used with respect to the Trustee, any managing director, vice president, trust associate, relationship manager, transaction manager, client service manager, any trust officer or any other officer located at the Corporate Trust Office who customarily performs functions similar to those performed by any persons who at the time shall be such officers, respectively, or to whom any corporate trust matter is referred because of such person’s knowledge of and familiarity with the particular subject and in each such case, who shall have direct responsibility for the day to day administration of the Indenture.

“SEC” means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Securities Act” means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder.

“Security Interest” means any pledge, mortgage, lien, charge, hypothecation, encumbrance or other security interest.

“Subsidiary” means in relation to any Person and at any particular time any entity (i) of which more than 50% of the issued share capital is then beneficially owned by such Person and/or one or more of its Subsidiaries or (ii) of which 50% or less of the issued share capital is then beneficially owned by such Person and/or one or more of its Subsidiaries and which has its accounts consolidated with those of such Person in accordance with applicable law or GAAP.

“Total Equity” means, as of any date, the total equity attributable to the Issuer’s shareholders on a consolidated basis determined in accordance with GAAP, as shown on the Issuer’s latest consolidated audited financial statements.

“European Government Obligations” means any security that is (i) a direct obligation of any country that is a member of the European Monetary Union whose long-term debt is rated “A1” or higher by Moody’s or “A+” or higher by S&P or the equivalent rating category of another internationally recognized rating agency, for the payment of which the full faith and credit of such country is pledged or (ii) an obligation of a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of any such country the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by such country, which, in either case under the preceding clause (i) or (ii), is not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof.

“Voting Stock” of any specified Person as of any date means Capital Stock or other ownership interest that is at the time entitled to vote in the election of the members of the Board of Directors of such Person.

Waiver of Immunity

To the extent that the Issuer has or hereafter may acquire any immunity (sovereign or otherwise) from any legal action, suit or proceeding, from jurisdiction of any court or from set-off or any legal process (including any immunity from non-exclusive jurisdiction or from service of process or, except as provided below, from any execution to satisfy a final judgment or from attachment or in aid of such

execution or otherwise) with respect to itself or any of its property, the Issuer has irrevocably waived, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, any such right of immunity or claim thereto which may now or hereafter exist, and agreed not to assert any such right or claim in any action or proceeding against it arising out of or based on the Notes or the Indenture.

Notices

Notices to Holders will be delivered to them at their respective addresses in the register of Notes. Any such notice will be deemed to have been sufficiently given if so delivered within the time prescribed under the Indenture. Any written notice or communication that is delivered in person, sent electronically or mailed by first-class mail to the designated address will be deemed duly given, regardless of whether the addressee received such notice. So long as and to the extent that the Notes are represented by the global notes and such global notes are held by Euroclear or Clearstream, notices to owners of beneficial interests in the global notes may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear or Clearstream for communication by it to entitled accountholders and such notice shall be deemed to have been delivered on the day such notice is delivered to Euroclear or Clearstream.

Notes, Delivery and Form

The Notes will be initially in the form of one or more global notes in fully registered form, which will be deposited with China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited (中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司), as common depositary for, and registered in the name of a nominee of the common depositary for, Euroclear and Clearstream.

The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of EUR100,000 and in integral multiples of EUR1,000 in excess of that amount.

Prior to the 40th day after the later of the commencement of the offering and the Original Issue Date, a beneficial interest in the global note may not be transferred within the United States or to or for the account or benefit of a U.S. person.

The Notes (including beneficial interests in the global notes) will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set forth therein and in the Indenture and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions as set forth under “*Transfer Restrictions*”. Under certain circumstances, transfers may be made only upon receipt by the Registrar or the Transfer Agent of a written certification (in the form(s) provided in the Indenture).

Investors may hold their interests in the global notes directly through Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, if they are participants in such systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in such systems. Euroclear and Clearstream will hold interests in the global notes on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts in their respective names on the books of their respective depositaries.

Interest in the global notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear and Clearstream and their participants. Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream (“**Euroclear Participants**” and “**Clearstream Participants**”, respectively, and collectively, the “**Participants**”) will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Initial settlement for the Notes will be made in same-day funds.

Payment of interest and principal on the global notes will be made to the common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, or such other common depositary as may be requested by an authorized representative of Euroclear and Clearstream, as the registered owner of the global notes by wire transfer of immediately available funds. None of the Issuer, the Agents or the Trustee will have any

responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the global notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interest.

Payments of interest on and principal of the Notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants, as the case may be, in accordance with the relevant system's rules and procedures. Payments by Participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global notes held through such Participants will be the responsibility of such Participants, as is the case with securities held by broker-dealers, either directly or through nominees, for the accounts of customers and registered in "street name".

So long as the Notes are represented by global notes and such global notes are held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream or any other clearing system, the common depositary (or its nominee) will be considered the sole Holder of the Notes represented by the applicable global notes for all purposes under the Indenture, including, without limitation, obtaining consents and waivers thereunder, and none of the Agents, the Trustee or the Issuer shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. None of the Agents, the Trustee or the Issuer shall have any responsibility or obligation with respect to the accuracy of any records maintained by any clearing system or any Participant of such clearing system. The clearing systems will take actions on behalf of their Participants (and any such Participants will take actions on behalf of any Indirect Participants) in accordance with their standard procedures. To the extent that any clearing system acts upon the direction of the Holders of the beneficial interests in the applicable global notes and such beneficial Holders give conflicting instructions, the applicable clearing system may take conflicting actions in accordance with such instructions.

All interests in the global notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream may also be subject to the procedures and requirements of their respective systems.

Euroclear and Clearstream have advised that they will take any action permitted to be taken by a Holder (including, without limitation, the presentation of Notes for exchange as described below) only at the direction of one or more Participants to whose account the interests in the global notes are credited and only in respect of the principal amount of the Notes represented by the global note as to which such Participant or Participants has or have given such direction. Euroclear and Clearstream will not exercise any discretion in the granting of consents or waivers or the taking of any other action in respect of the global notes. However, if there is an event of default under the Notes, each of Euroclear and Clearstream, at the request of the Holders of the Notes, reserves the right to exchange the global notes for individual definitive Notes in certificated form, and to distribute such individual definitive Notes to their Participants.

The Issuer understands as follows with respect to Euroclear and Clearstream:

Euroclear and Clearstream hold securities for their respective participating organizations and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their respective participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream provide to their participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream interface with domestic securities markets. Euroclear and Clearstream participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations and may include certain other organizations. Indirect access to the Euroclear or Clearstream system is available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Participant, either directly or indirectly ("**Indirect Participants**").

Although Euroclear and Clearstream have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in the global notes among participants of Euroclear and Clearstream, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be

discontinued at any time. None of the Issuer, the Agents or the Trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by Euroclear and Clearstream, or their respective Participants or Indirect Participants, of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Individual Notes

If the common depositary is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as depositary and a successor depositary is not appointed by the Issuer within 90 calendar days or if there shall have occurred and be continuing an event of default (as described below) with respect to the Notes and the Trustee has received a request from the Holders of more than 25% in aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding (as defined in the Indenture) to issue the Notes in certificated form, the Issuer will issue individual Notes in certificated, definitive registered form in exchange for the global notes.

Subject to the transfer restrictions set forth on the individual Notes in certificated form, the Holder of such individual Notes in certificated form may transfer or exchange such Notes in whole or in part by surrendering them at the Corporate Trust Office. Prior to any proposed transfer of individual Notes in certificated form (other than pursuant to an effective registration statement), the Holder may be required to provide certifications and other documentation relating to the manner of such transfer and submit such certifications and other documentation to the Registrar, the Transfer Agent or the Trustee as described under “– *Notes; Delivery and Form*” above. Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of individual Notes in certificated form not bearing the legend referred to under “*Transfer Restrictions*”, the Registrar (at the direction of the Issuer) will deliver individual Notes in certificated form that do not bear the legend. Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of individual Notes in certificated form bearing the legend, or upon specific request for removal of the legend on an individual Note in certificated form, the Registrar (at the direction of the Issuer) will deliver only individual Notes in certificated form that bear such legend or shall refuse to remove such legend, as the case may be, unless there is delivered to the Issuer such satisfactory evidence, which may include an Opinion of Counsel, as may reasonably be required by the Issuer that neither the legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein are required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act.

TAXATION

The statements herein regarding Hong Kong and the PRC are based on the tax laws in force as of the date of this Offering Circular and are subject to any changes in tax laws occurring after such date, which could be made on a retroactive basis. The following summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision of a prospective purchaser to acquire or dispose of the Notes and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. You are advised to consult your own tax advisors concerning the overall tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes.

Hong Kong

Withholding tax

No withholding tax is payable in Hong Kong in respect of payments of principal or interest on the Notes or in respect of any capital gains arising from the sale of the Notes.

Profits tax

Hong Kong profits tax is chargeable on every person carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong in respect of profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from such trade, profession or business (excluding profits arising from the sale of capital assets).

Interest on the Notes may be deemed to be profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from a trade, profession or business carried on in Hong Kong in the following circumstances:

- (i) interest on the Notes is derived from Hong Kong and is received by or accrues to a corporation carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong;
- (ii) interest on the Notes is derived from Hong Kong and is received by or accrues to a person, other than a corporation, carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and is in respect of the funds of that trade, profession or business;
- (iii) interest on the Notes is received by or accrues to a financial institution (as defined in the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) of Hong Kong (the “IRO”)) and arises through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong; or
- (iv) interest on the Notes is received by or accrues to a corporation, other than a financial institution, and arises through or from the carrying on in Hong Kong by the corporation of its intra-group financing business (within the meaning of section 16(3) of the IRO).

Sums received by or accrued to a financial institution by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong from the sale, disposal and redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax. Sums received by or accrued to a corporation, other than a financial institution, by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on in Hong Kong by the corporation of its intra-group financing business (within the meaning of section 16(3) of the IRO) from the sale, disposal or other redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax.

Sums derived from the sale, disposal or redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax where received by or accrued to a person, other than a financial institution, who carries on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and the sum has a Hong Kong source unless otherwise exempted. The source of such sums will generally be determined by having regard to the manner in which the Notes are acquired and disposed of.

In addition, with effect from January 1, 2024, pursuant to various foreign-sourced income exemption legislation in Hong Kong (the “**FSIE Amendments**”), certain specified foreign-sourced income (including interest, dividend, disposal gain or intellectual property income, in each case, arising in or derived from a territory outside Hong Kong) accrued to an MNE entity (as defined in the FSIE Amendments) carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong is regarded as arising in or derived from Hong Kong and subject to Hong Kong profits tax when it is received in Hong Kong. The FSIE Amendments also provide for relief against double taxation in respect of certain foreign-sourced income and transitional matters.

In certain circumstances, Hong Kong profits tax exemptions (such as concessionary tax rates) may be available. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors to ascertain the applicability of any exemptions to their individual position.

Stamp duty

No Hong Kong stamp duty will be chargeable upon the issue or transfer of a Note.

The PRC

Taxation on Interest

Pursuant to the EIT Law and its Implementation Regulations, enterprises that are established under the laws of foreign countries and regions (including Hong Kong, Macau and the Taiwan region) whose “de facto management bodies” are within the territory of the PRC are treated as PRC resident enterprises for the purpose of the EIT Law and must pay enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% in respect of their worldwide income. On April 22, 2009, the SAT issued the Circular Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or Circular 82, which sets out the standards for determining whether the “de facto management body” of an enterprise registered outside of the PRC and controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups is located within the PRC. Under Circular 82, a foreign enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or PRC enterprise group is considered a PRC resident enterprise if all of the following apply: (i) the senior management and core management departments in charge of daily operations are located mainly within the PRC; (ii) financial and human resources decisions are subject to determination or approval by persons or bodies in the PRC; (iii) major assets, accounting books, company seals and minutes and files of board and shareholders’ meeting are located or kept within the PRC; and (iv) at least half of the enterprise’s directors with voting rights or senior management habitually reside within the PRC. On July 27, 2011 the SAT formulated Administrative Measures for Income Tax of Chinese-Controlled Resident Enterprise Registered Abroad (For Trial Implement Action) and strengthened the administration of the collection of income tax of Chinese-controlled resident enterprises incorporated overseas.

As of the date of this Offering Circular, the Issuer has not been given notice or informed by the PRC tax authorities that it is considered a PRC resident enterprise under the EIT Law. The Issuer currently believes that it is not a PRC resident enterprise. However, there is uncertainty as to whether the Issuer will be treated as a PRC resident enterprise for the purpose of the EIT Law. The EIT Law and its Implementation Regulations impose withholding tax at the rate of 10% on income paid to a non-PRC resident enterprise holder of the Notes if such non-PRC resident enterprise does not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC or, despite the existence of an establishment or place of business in the PRC, the relevant income is not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business in the PRC, to the extent such income is sourced within the PRC. Interest payments on the Notes may be treated as PRC source income if the Issuer were treated as a PRC resident enterprise, in which case such tax must be withheld at source. In the case of interest payments to non-PRC individual holders of the Notes, the withholding tax may be imposed at a rate of 20%.

To the extent that the PRC has entered into arrangements relating to the avoidance of double-taxation with any jurisdiction that allows a lower rate of tax, such lower rate may apply to qualified non-PRC resident holders of the Notes.

On March 23, 2016, the MOF and the SAT issued the Circular on Comprehensively Promoting the Pilot Program of the Collection of Value-added Tax in Lieu of Business Tax (《關於全面推開營業稅改徵增值稅試點的通知》)(Caishui [2016] No. 36, “**Circular 36**”) which confirmed that business tax will be completely replaced by VAT from May 1, 2016. With effect from May 1, 2016, the income derived from the provision of financial services which attracted business tax was entirely replaced by, and subject to, VAT.

According to Circular 36, the entities and individuals providing the services within China shall be subject to VAT. The services are treated as being provided within China where either the service provider or the service recipient is located in China. The services subject to VAT include the provision of financial services such as the provision of loans. It is further clarified under Circular 36 that the “loans” refers to the activity of lending capital for another’s use and receiving the interest income thereon. Based on the definition of “loans” under Circular 36, the issuance of Notes is likely to be treated as the holders of the Notes providing loans to the Issuer, which thus shall be regarded as the provision of financial services under Circular 36. Otherwise, given that the Issuer is located outside the PRC, the holders of the Notes located outside the PRC probably would not be regarded by Chinese tax authority as providing financial services within China and consequently, such holders of the Notes shall not be subject to VAT when receiving the interest payments under the Notes. However, given that the Issuer is located outside the PRC, the holders of the Notes located in the PRC shall be subject to VAT at the rate of 6% and related surcharges when receiving the interest payments under the Notes.

Taxation on Capital Gains

The EIT Law and its Implementation Regulations impose a tax at the rate of 10% on capital gains realized by a holder of Notes that is a non-PRC resident enterprise if such non-PRC resident enterprise holder does not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC or, despite the existence of establishment or place of business in the PRC, the relevant gains are not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business in the PRC, to the extent such capital gains are sourced within the PRC. Pursuant to these provisions of the EIT Law, if the Issuer is considered a PRC resident enterprise by the PRC tax authorities in the future, any capital gains realized by non-PRC resident enterprise holders of the Notes may be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC income tax at a rate of 10% if such non-PRC resident enterprise holder does not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC or, despite the existence of an establishment or place of business in the PRC, the relevant interest income is not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business in the PRC. Under the Individual Income Tax Law, gain received by non-PRC individual holders of Notes may be subject to tax at the rate of 20% if treated as income derived from PRC sources. To the extent that the PRC has entered into arrangements relating to the avoidance of double-taxation with any jurisdiction that allows a lower rate of tax, such lower rate may apply to qualified non-PRC resident holders of the Notes who qualify for benefits under the applicable tax treaty.

Where a holder of the Notes who is an entity or individual located outside of the PRC resells the Notes to an entity or individual located outside of the PRC and derives any gain, since neither the service provider nor the service recipient is located in the PRC, theoretically Circular 36 does not apply and the Issuer does not have the obligation to withhold the VAT or the local levies. However, there is uncertainty as to the applicability of VAT if either the seller or buyer of Notes is located within the PRC.

The above disclosure may be subject to further change upon the issuance of further clarification rules and/or different interpretation by the competent tax authority. There is uncertainty as to the application of Circular 36.

Stamp Duty

No PRC stamp tax will be chargeable upon the issue or transfer of a Note to the extent that the register of holders of the Notes is maintained outside mainland China. The Issuer intends to maintain the register of holders of the Notes outside mainland China.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in a purchase agreement (the “**Purchase Agreement**”) among the Issuer and the initial purchasers named below (the “**Initial Purchasers**”), the Issuer has agreed to sell to the Initial Purchasers, and each of the Initial Purchasers has agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase from the Issuer, the principal amount of the Notes set forth opposite its name below.

Initial Purchaser	Principal amount of the Notes
ABCI Capital Limited	EUR108,000,000
Bank of China Limited.	EUR108,000,000
Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch	EUR108,000,000
ICBC International Securities Limited	EUR108,000,000
J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited.	EUR108,000,000
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Hong Kong Branch	EUR6,000,000
China CITIC Bank International Limited.	EUR6,000,000
China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. Hong Kong Branch	EUR6,000,000
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	EUR6,000,000
CLSA Limited	EUR6,000,000
CMB Wing Lung Bank Limited.	EUR6,000,000
DBS Bank Ltd.	EUR6,000,000
Natixis.	EUR6,000,000
Standard Chartered Bank	EUR6,000,000
UBS AG Hong Kong Branch	EUR6,000,000
Total.	EUR600,000,000

ABCI Capital Limited, Bank of China Limited, Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch, ICBC International Securities Limited and J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited (collectively, the “**Joint Global Coordinators**”) are the joint global coordinators of this offering of Notes.

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, the Initial Purchasers have agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase all of the Notes sold under the Purchase Agreement if any of these Notes are purchased. If an Initial Purchaser defaults, the Purchase Agreement provides that the purchase commitments of the non-defaulting Initial Purchaser may be increased or the Purchase Agreement may be terminated.

The Purchase Agreement provides that the obligations of the Initial Purchasers to purchase the Notes are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions.

The Issuer has agreed to indemnify the Initial Purchasers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the Initial Purchasers may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

The Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates may purchase the Notes for its or their own account and enter into transactions, including credit derivatives, such as asset swaps, repackaging and credit default swaps relating to Notes and/or other securities of the Issuer, its subsidiaries or associates at the same time as the offer and sale of Notes or in secondary market transactions. Such transactions would be carried out as bilateral trades with selected counterparties and separately from any existing sale or resale of Notes to which this Offering Circular relates (notwithstanding that such selected counterparties may also be purchasers of Notes). The Initial Purchasers or certain of their affiliates may purchase Notes and be allocated Notes for asset management and/or proprietary purposes but not with a view to distribution.

The Initial Purchasers propose initially to offer the Notes at the offering price set forth on the cover page of this Offering Circular. After the initial offering, the offering price or any other term of the offering may be changed.

In addition, there are uncertainties as to whether the courts of Hong Kong would (i) recognize or enforce the judgments of United States courts obtained against the Issuer or its directors, and officers predicated upon the civil liability provision of the U.S. federal or state securities laws or (ii) entertain original actions brought in the courts of Hong Kong against the Issuer or such persons predicated upon the U.S. federal or state securities laws.

If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the Initial Purchasers or any affiliate of the Initial Purchasers is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by that Initial Purchaser or its affiliate on behalf of the Issuer in such jurisdiction.

Notes Are Not Being Registered

The Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws. The Initial Purchasers propose to offer the Notes for resale in transactions not requiring registration under the Securities Act or applicable state securities laws, including sales pursuant to Regulation S. Each of the Initial Purchasers has acknowledged and agreed that, it will not offer or sell Notes as part of its distribution at any time within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S). In addition, prior to the expiration of 40 days after the commencement of this offering, an offer or sale of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of U.S. persons by a dealer (whether or not participating in this offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer is made otherwise than in accordance with an exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Each purchaser of the Notes will be deemed to have made acknowledgments, representations and agreements as described under “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

New Issue of Notes

The Notes are a new issue of securities for which there is currently no trading market. Applications will be made for the Notes to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. However, we cannot guarantee that we will ultimately obtain such listing or that we will be able to maintain such listing or that the prices at which the Notes will sell in the market after this offering will not be lower than the initial offering price. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that a liquid trading market will develop for the Notes, that you will be able to sell your Notes at a particular time or that the prices that you receive when you sell will be favorable. The Initial Purchasers have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the Notes. However, the Initial Purchasers are not obligated to do so and it may discontinue any market-making activities with respect to the Notes at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, the Notes.

No Sales of Similar Securities

Each of the Issuer has agreed that it will not, for a period of 10 days after the date of this Offering Circular, without first obtaining the prior written consent of the Joint Global Coordinators, offer, sell, contract to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any debt securities issued or guaranteed by the Issuer.

Short Positions and Stabilizing Transactions

In connection with the offering, the Stabilization Managers may, purchase and sell the Notes in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, purchases on the open market to cover positions created by short sales and stabilizing purchases. Short sales involve the sale by the Stabilization Managers (or any person acting for them) of a greater principal amount of the Notes than they are required to purchase in the offering. The Stabilization Managers (or any person acting for them) must close out any short position by purchasing the Notes in the open market. A short position is more likely to be created if the Initial Purchasers are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the Notes in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions involve bids to purchase the Notes so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Similar to other purchase transactions, the Stabilization Manager's (or any person acting for them) purchases to cover the syndicate short sales and stabilizing purchasers may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the Notes or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes. As a result, the price of the Notes may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market.

None of the Issuer or any of the Initial Purchasers makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the Notes. In addition, none of the Issuer or any of the Initial Purchasers makes any representation that the Initial Purchasers will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, the Notes.

Other Relationships

The Initial Purchasers and their respective affiliates may have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with the Issuer or its affiliates. The Initial Purchasers and their respective affiliates may have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

Selling Restrictions

The following information is provided for guidance only. Prospective investors should consult their financial advisors and take legal advice, as appropriate, to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. Prospective investors should inform themselves as to the relevant legal requirements of subscription or purchase of the Notes and any applicable exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

Each Initial Purchaser has agreed that, except as permitted by the Purchase Agreement, it will not offer or sell the Notes (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the Issue Date, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, and it will have sent to each dealer to which it sells the Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

The Notes are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of the Notes, an offer or sale of the Notes within the United States by a dealer that is not participating in the offering may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Each purchaser of the Notes will be deemed to have made acknowledgments, representations and agreements as described under "*Transfer Restrictions*".

Hong Kong

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that:

- (1) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes other than (a) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the “SFO”) and any rules made under the SFO; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (the “C(WUMP)O”) or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O; and
- (2) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

Prohibitions of sales to European Economic Area retail investors

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area. For the purposes of this provision, the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); or
- (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II.

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular in relation thereto to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision, the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“**EUWA**”); or
- (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**”). Accordingly, each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly,

offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

PRC

This Offering Circular does not constitute a public offer of the Notes, whether by way of sale or subscription, in the PRC. Other than to qualified domestic institutional investors pursuant to Measures for the Administration of Overseas Securities Investment by Qualified Domestic Institutional Investors (Trial) (“**QDII in the PRC**”) in the PRC, or except as otherwise permitted by the laws and regulatory requirements of the PRC, the Notes are not being offered and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the PRC to or for the benefit of, legal or natural persons of the PRC. According to the laws and regulatory requirements of the PRC, with the exception of QDII in the PRC, the Notes may, subject to the laws and regulations of the relevant jurisdictions, only be offered or sold to non-PRC natural or legal persons in any country other than the PRC.

Singapore

Each Initial Purchaser has acknowledged that this Offering Circular has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA or (ii) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA.

United Kingdom

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that:

- (i) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (ii) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Important Notice to CMIs (including private banks)

This notice to CMIs (including private banks) is a summary of certain obligations the SFC Code imposes on CMIs, which require the attention and cooperation of other CMIs (including private banks). Certain CMIs may also be acting as OCs for this offering and are subject to additional requirements under the SFC Code.

Prospective investors who are the directors, employees or major shareholders of the Issuer, a CMI or its group companies would be considered under the SFC Code as having an Association with the Issuer, the CMI or the relevant group company. CMIs should specifically disclose whether their investor clients

have any Association when submitting orders for the Notes. In addition, private banks should take all reasonable steps to identify whether their investor clients may have any Associations with the Issuer or any CMI (including its group companies) and inform the Initial Purchasers accordingly.

CMIs are informed that the marketing and investor targeting strategy for this offering includes institutional investors, sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, hedge funds, family offices and high net worth individuals, in each case, subject to the selling restrictions and any MiFID II and UK MiFIR product governance language set out elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

CMIs should ensure that orders placed are bona fide, are not inflated and do not constitute duplicated orders (i.e. two or more corresponding or identical orders placed via two or more CMIs). CMIs should enquire with their investor clients regarding any orders which appear unusual or irregular. CMIs should disclose the identities of all investors when submitting orders for the Notes (except for omnibus orders where underlying investor information may need to be provided to any OCs when submitting orders). Failure to provide underlying investor information for omnibus orders, where required to do so, may result in that order being rejected. CMIs should not place “X-orders” into the order book.

CMIs should segregate and clearly identify their own proprietary orders (and those of their group companies, including private banks as the case may be) in the order book and book messages.

CMIs (including private banks) should not offer any rebates to prospective investors or pass on any rebates provided by the Issuer. In addition, CMIs (including private banks) should not enter into arrangements which may result in prospective investors paying different prices for the Notes.

The SFC Code requires that a CMI disclose complete and accurate information in a timely manner on the status of the order book and other relevant information it receives to targeted investors for them to make an informed decision. In order to do this, those Initial Purchasers in control of the order book should consider disclosing order book updates to all CMIs.

When placing an order for the Notes, private banks should disclose, at the same time, if such order is placed other than on a “principal” basis (whereby it is deploying its own balance sheet for onward selling to investors). Private banks who do not provide such disclosure are hereby deemed to be placing their order on such a “principal” basis. Otherwise, such order may be considered to be an omnibus order pursuant to the SFC Code. Private banks should be aware that placing an order on a “principal” basis may require the relevant affiliated Initial Purchaser(s) (if any) to categorize it as a proprietary order and apply the “proprietary orders” requirements of the SFC Code to such order.

In relation to omnibus orders, when submitting such orders, CMIs (including private banks) that are subject to the SFC Code should disclose underlying investor information in respect of each order constituting the relevant omnibus order (failure to provide such information may result in that order being rejected). Underlying investor information in relation to omnibus orders should consist of:

- The name of each underlying investor;
- A unique identification number for each investor;
- Whether an underlying investor has any “Associations” (as used in the SFC Code);
- Whether any underlying investor order is a “Proprietary Order” (as used in the SFC Code);
- Whether any underlying investor order is a duplicate order.

Underlying investor information in relation to omnibus order should be sent to: abcic.dcm@abci.com.hk; dcmhk@bocgroup.com; omnibus.asiasyn@list.db.com; icbcigdc@icbci.icbc.com.cn; dcm@bankcomm.com.hk; TMG_Syndicate@cncbinternational.com; DCM.Omnibus@citi.com; DCMOmnibus@db.com and bondissuance@cmbwinglungbank.com.

To the extent information being disclosed by CMI and investors is personal and/or confidential in nature, CMIs (including private banks) agree and warrant: (A) to take appropriate steps to safeguard the transmission of such information to any OCs; and (B) that they have obtained the necessary consents from the underlying investors to disclose such information to any OCs. By submitting an order and providing such information to any OCs, each CMI (including private banks) further warrants that they and the underlying investors have understood and consented to the collection, disclosure, use and transfer of such information by any OCs and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, including to the Issuer, relevant regulators and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, for the purpose of complying with the SFC Code, during the bookbuilding process for this offering. CMIs that receive such underlying investor information are reminded that such information should be used only for submitting orders in this offering. The Initial Purchasers may be asked to demonstrate compliance with their obligations under the SFC Code, and may request other CMIs (including private banks) to provide evidence showing compliance with the obligations above (in particular, that the necessary consents have been obtained). In such event, other CMIs (including private banks) are required to provide the relevant Initial Purchaser with such evidence within the timeline requested.

By placing an order, prospective investors (including any underlying investors in relation to omnibus orders) are deemed to represent to the Initial Purchasers that it is not a Sanctions Restricted Person. A “Sanctions Restricted Person” means an individual or entity (a “**Person**”): (a) that is, or is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a Person that is, described or designated in (i) the most current “Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons” list (which as of the date hereof can be found at: <http://www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/sdnlist.pdf>) or (ii) the Foreign Sanctions Evaders List (which as of the date hereof can be found at: <http://www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/fse/fselist.pdf>) or (iii) the most current “Consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to EU financial sanctions” (which as of the date hereof can be found at: <https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets/consolidated-list-of-persons-groups-and-entities-subject-to-eu-financial-sanctions?locale=en>); or (b) that is otherwise the subject of any sanctions administered or enforced by any Sanctions Authority, other than solely by virtue of the following (i) – (vi) to the extent that it will not result in violation of any sanctions by the CMIs: (i) their inclusion in the most current “Sectoral Sanctions Identifications” list (which as of the date hereof can be found at: <https://www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/ssi/ssilist.pdf>) (the “**SSI List**”), (ii) their inclusion in Annexes 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Council Regulation No. 833/2014, as amended by Council Regulation No. 960/2014 (the “**EU Annexes**”), (iii) their inclusion in any other list maintained by a Sanctions Authority, with similar effect to the SSI List or the EU Annexes, (iv) them being the subject of restrictions imposed by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (“**BIS**”) under which BIS has restricted exports, re-exports or transfers of certain controlled goods, technology or software to such individuals or entities; (v) them being an entity listed in the Annex to the new Executive Order of 3 June 2021 entitled “Addressing the Threat from Securities Investments that Finance Certain Companies of the People’s Republic of China” (known as the Non-SDN Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List), which amends the Executive Order 13959 of 12 November 2020 entitled “Addressing the threat from Securities Investments that Finance Chinese Military Companies”; or (vi) them being subject to restrictions imposed on the operation of an online service, Internet application or other information or communication services in the United States directed at preventing a foreign government from accessing the data of U.S. persons; or (c) that is located, organized or a resident in a comprehensively sanctioned country or territory, including Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria, the Crimea region of Ukraine, the Donetsk’s People’s Republic or Luhansk People’s Republic. “Sanctions Authority” means: (a) the United Nations; (b) the United States; (c) the European Union (or any of its member states); (d) the United Kingdom; (e) the People’s Republic of China; (f) any other equivalent governmental or regulatory authority, institution or agency which administers

economic, financial or trade sanctions; and (g) the respective governmental institutions and agencies of any of the foregoing including, without limitation, the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the United States Department of State, the United States Department of Commerce and His Majesty's Treasury.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

Because of the following restrictions, purchasers are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, sale, resale, pledge or other transfer of the Notes.

Each purchaser of the Notes will be deemed to have represented and agreed as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act are used herein as defined therein):

1. it is outside the United States and is not a U.S. person;
2. it acknowledges that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act;
3. it represents that it is purchasing the Notes for its own account or an account with respect to which it exercises sole investment discretion and is purchasing the Notes in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S;
4. it acknowledges that until the expiration of the 40-day distribution compliance period, it shall not make any offer or sale of the Notes to a U.S. person or for the account or benefit of a U.S. person within the meaning of Rule 902 under the Securities Act, except in accordance with an exemption from registration under the Securities Act;
5. it agrees to, and each subsequent holder is required to, notify any purchaser of the Notes from it of the resale restrictions referred to above, if then applicable;
6. it understands that the Notes will bear a legend to the following effect, unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer:

THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”), OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY JURISDICTION, AND MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND ALL APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. PRIOR TO EXPIRATION OF THE 40-DAY DISTRIBUTION COMPLIANCE PERIOD (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S (“**REGULATION S**”) UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT), THIS NOTE MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S) OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, A U.S. PERSON (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S).

7. it acknowledges that the Issuer, the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee, the Agents and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements and agrees that, if any of such acknowledgments, representations or agreements deemed to have been made by virtue of its purchase of Notes are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer, and if it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

For further discussion of the requirements (including the presentation of transfer certificates) under the Indenture to effect exchanges of transfer of interests in the global notes and of the Notes in certificated form, see “*Description of the Notes – Notes, Delivery and Form*”.

RATINGS

The Notes are expected to be assigned a rating of “A1” by Moody’s Ratings and “A” by Fitch. The credit ratings accorded to the Notes are not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell the Notes inasmuch as such ratings do not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. The Issuer is assigned a rating of “A1” by Moody’s Ratings, “A” by Fitch and “A” by S&P. There can be no assurance that the ratings will remain in effect for any given period or that the ratings will not be revised by the rating agencies in the future if, in their judgment, circumstances so warrant.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the Notes will be passed upon for us and the Issuer by King & Wood Mallesons as to matters of Hong Kong law, United States federal law and New York state law, and by JunHe LLP as to matters of PRC law. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Initial Purchasers by Linklaters as to matters of United States federal law and New York state law, and by Beijing DeHeng Law Offices as to matters of PRC law.

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 and 2024 and the related consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the same years included in this Offering Circular have been audited by BDO, our independent public accountants and a member of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

For the purpose of offers and sales outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S or another exemption from registration under the Securities Act, BDO has agreed to the inclusion in this Offering Circular herein of, and all references to: its name and its audit report of independent registered public accounting firms on financial statements with respect to the consolidated balance sheet of the Issuer as of December 31, 2023 and 2024, as the case may be, and the related consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes for each of the same years.

DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRC GAAP AND IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group included in this Offering Circular have been prepared and presented in accordance with PRC GAAP. PRC GAAP are substantially in line with IFRS, except for certain modifications still exist between PRC GAAP and IFRS, which might be relevant to the financial information of the Group included herein.

The following is a general summary of certain differences between PRC GAAP and IFRS as applicable to the Group. The differences identified below are limited to those significant differences that are appropriate to the Group's financial statements. The Group is responsible for preparing the summary below. Since the summary is not meant to be exhaustive, there is no assurance regarding the completeness of the summary. The Group has not prepared a complete reconciliation of the consolidated financial information and related footnote disclosure between PRC GAAP and IFRS and has not quantified such differences. Had any such quantification or reconciliation been undertaken by the Group, other potentially significant accounting and disclosure differences may be required that are not identified below. Additionally, no attempt has been made to identify possible future differences between PRC GAAP and IFRS as a result of prescribed changes in accounting standard. Regulatory bodies that promulgate PRC GAAP and IFRS have significant projects ongoing that could affect future comparisons such as this one. Finally, no attempt has been made to identify future differences between PRC GAAP and IFRS that may affect the financial information as a result of transactions or events that may occur in the future. Accordingly, no assurance is provided that the following summary of differences between PRC GAAP and IFRS is complete.

In making an investment decision, you must rely upon your own examination of the Group, the terms of the offering and other disclosures contained herein. You should consult your own professional advisors for an understanding of the differences between PRC GAAP and IFRS and/or between PRC GAAP and other generally accepted accounting principles, and how those differences might affect the financial information contained herein.

Revaluation of tangible assets and intangible assets

Under PRC GAAP, once a tangible asset or an intangible asset (except for investment property) has been recognized by using the historical cost method, it cannot be revaluated in the future. However, under IFRS, a number of jurisdictions, particularly those with significant rates of inflation, do permit either full or selective revaluation. In addition, once tangible assets or an intangible asset has been revaluated under IFRS, the accumulated depreciation should be revaluated accordingly.

Provisions of impairment loss

Under PRC GAAP, once the provisions of impairment loss for non-current asset have been recognized, they cannot be reversed in the future. On the other hand, under IFRS, except for impairment losses for goodwill, all other provisions of impairment losses made can be reversed due to revaluation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- **Clearing Systems:** The Notes have been accepted for clearance and settlement through Euroclear and Clearstream. The following table sets forth certain trading information for the Notes:

ISIN	XS3221808705
Common Code	322180870

Only Notes evidenced by a global note have been accepted for clearance and settlement through Euroclear and Clearstream.

- **Authorizations:** The Issuer have obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorizations as may be required in the PRC and Hong Kong in connection with the issue and performance of the Notes. The issue of the Notes was authorized by a meeting of the board of directors of the Issuer held on March 6, 2025 and the decisions of the Chairman recorded in writing on October 15, 2025.
- **No Material Adverse Change:** There has been no material change in the prospects and the financial position of the Issuer since December 31, 2024.
- **Litigation:** None of us or our subsidiaries is involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings which are pending or threatened of which we are aware) which may have or have had during the 12 months prior to the date of this Offering Circular a significant effect on our financial position or profitability.
- **Where You Can Find More Information:** Physical copies of this Offering Circular, the Notes, the Indenture, the audited financial statements of the Issuer for the previous two years and the Articles of Association of the Issuer will be available for inspection free of charge at the registered office of the Issuer, for the life of the Notes. A copy of the Indenture (i) will be available to Holders for inspection at the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee during normal business hours (9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. (local time)) on a business day in the location of the Trustee upon prior written request and proof of holding and identity to the satisfaction of the Trustee or (ii) will be provided by the Trustee via email to the relevant Holder upon prior written request and proof of holding and identity to the satisfaction of the Trustee.
- **Initial Purchasers transacting with the Issuer:** The Initial Purchasers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services to, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.
- **Listing:** Application will be made to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the listing of, and permission to deal in, the Notes by way of debt issues to Professional Investors only as described in this Offering Circular.

Application has been made to list the Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in its capacity as competent authority under Part IV of the Luxembourg law dated 16 July 2019 on prospectuses for securities and to admit the Notes to trading on the professional segment of the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The professional segment of the Euro MTF market is not a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended. The professional segment of the Euro MTF market falls within the scope of Regulation (EC) 596/2014 on market abuse and the related Directive 2014/57/EU on criminal sanctions for market abuse. In respect of Notes admitted to trading on the professional segment of the Euro MTF Market and listed on the Official List of the LuxSE and as long as the rules of such exchange so require, all notices regarding the Notes will be published on the LuxSE's website (www.luxse.com).

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**CHINA THREE GORGES
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
DECEMBER 2024**

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024**

**IF THERE IS ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN
THE CHINESE VERSION AND ITS
ENGLISH TRANSLATION, THE
CHINESE VERSION WILL PREVAIL**

CHINA THREE GORGES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

(From 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024)

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Auditor's Report

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Xin Kuai Shi Bao Zi[2025]No.ZG218411

To China Three Gorges International Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of China Three Gorges International Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated and company's balance sheets as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated and company's income statements, the consolidated and company's statements of cash flows, and the consolidated and company's statements of changes in owners' equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and company's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the consolidated and company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("CICPA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the CICPA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- (3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- (4) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (5) Evaluate the financial statements' overall presentation (including the disclosures), structure and contents of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- (6) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the

consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

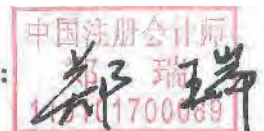
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Certified Public Accountant of China:



Certified Public Accountant of China:



Shanghai, China

30 April 2025

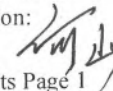
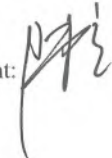
China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note VIII	Closing balance	Last year's year-end balance
Current assets:			
Monetary funds	1	6,763,225,723.37	7,070,833,826.50
△Clearing Reserve Funds			
△Funds Lent			
Financial assets for trading	2		296,442,079.74
☆Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Derivative financial assets	3	488,084,165.71	248,973,014.19
Notes receivable			
Accounts receivable	4	1,386,391,950.28	1,693,328,010.08
Financing receivable			
Prepayments	5	170,315,976.49	212,927,955.10
▲Insurance premium receivable			
▲Reinsurance accounts receivable			
▲Reinsurance Contract Reserves Receivable			
Funds Receivable from Centralized Management			
Other receivable	6	3,668,753,192.37	2,606,270,173.25
Including: Dividends Receivable		29,840,675.09	50,565,238.90
△Purchased Reverse Repo Financial Assets			
Inventory	7	64,181,997.39	52,034,512.15
Including: Raw Materials			24,397,292.91
Finished Goods			
Contract assets			
△Insurance Contract Assets			
△Ceded Reinsurance Contract Assets			
Assets held for sales	8		484,424,562.10
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets	9	391,622,160.39	329,112,443.91
Total current assets		12,932,575,166.00	12,994,346,577.02
Non-current Assets:			
△Loans and Advances			
Debt Investments	10	835,585,007.03	599,169,405.75
☆Available-for-Sale Financial Assets			
Other Debt Investments			
☆Held-to-Maturity Investments			
Long-term Receivables	11	9,443,122,909.96	11,752,209,520.86
Long-term Equity Investments	12	34,159,217,031.84	34,829,834,364.24
Other Equity Instruments Investments	13		614,389,468.00
Other Non-current Financial Assets	14	11,687,269,786.61	11,589,814,286.62
Investment Properties	15	3,332,928.04	3,437,853.62
Fixed Assets	16	15,485,304,059.36	16,652,578,868.87
Including: Gross Fixed Assets	16	27,027,798,273.05	28,382,117,115.11
Accumulated Depreciation	16	11,543,923,251.01	11,731,227,710.39
Fixed Asset Impairment Provisions	16		
Construction-in-Progress	17	2,490,771,202.08	1,035,604,442.20
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets	18	765,550,576.96	614,961,213.32
Intangible assets	19	18,652,143,790.54	22,917,528,695.36
Development Expenditures			
Goodwill	20	4,424,855,793.40	4,942,309,549.54
Long-term deferred expenses	21	14,267,266.93	24,248,268.42
Deferred tax assets	22	475,937,360.68	1,937,072,204.66
Other non-current assets	23	3,348,933,418.01	3,085,894,036.82
Including: Special Reserve Materials			
Total non-current assets		101,786,291,131.44	110,599,052,178.28
Total assets		114,718,866,297.44	123,593,398,755.30

Notes: Accounts marked with △ are exclusively for financial enterprises; Accounts marked with ▲ are for enterprises that have not adopted the new insurance contract standards; Accounts marked with # are for foreign-invested enterprises; Accounts marked with ☆ are for enterprises that have not adopted the new financial instruments standards

The accompanying notes to financial statements form part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:  Staff in-charge of accounting function:  Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)
As at 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note VIII	Closing balance	Last year's year-end balance
Current liabilities:			
Short-term Borrowings	24	9,696,881,837.76	7,522,180,078.91
Financial liabilities for trading	25		269,852,867.27
☆ Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Derivative financial liabilities	26	370,235,195.12	526,622,624.41
Notes payable			
Accounts payable	27	1,453,338,251.98	1,946,305,148.64
Advances Received	28	3,762.85	
Contract liabilities	29	5,213,257.92	8,285,850.90
△ Financial assets sold for repurchases			
△ Savings and placements due to banks and other financial institutions			
△ Receivings from vicariously traded securities			
△ Receivings from vicariously sold securities			
Payroll payable	30	126,118,390.09	146,942,540.74
Including: Wages Payable	30	97,164,654.59	98,203,203.20
Welfare Payable	30	115,900.02	1,065,068.67
# Employee Bonus and Welfare Fund			
Taxes and surcharges payable	31	839,252,132.01	810,390,371.45
Including: Taxes payable	31	810,713,237.10	810,386,765.44
Other payables	32	3,186,526,587.62	2,625,333,468.79
Including: Dividends Payable	32	2,163,483,340.13	1,674,663,677.74
▲ Commissions and Fees Payable			
▲ Dividend payable for reinsurance			
Liabilities held for sales			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	33	4,551,464,309.81	3,302,144,399.56
Other current liabilities	34	127,351,731.94	93,136,150.00
Total current liabilities		20,356,385,457.10	17,251,193,500.67
Non-current liabilities:			
▲ Insurance Contract Reserves			
Long-term Borrowings	35	18,001,333,057.43	21,101,074,764.25
Bonds payable	36	7,247,303,591.20	8,155,159,386.60
Including: Preferred Stocks			
Perpetual Bonds			
△ Insurance Contract Liabilities			
△ Ceded Reinsurance Contract Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	37	652,722,424.40	564,916,188.16
Long-term Payables	38	117,634,935.66	123,032,601.28
Long-term Employee Benefits Payable			
Provisions	39	2,319,577,823.59	2,743,525,319.88
Deferred income	40		5,444,282.47
Deferred tax liabilities	22	2,634,771,005.84	4,556,726,066.08
Other non-current liabilities	41	2,119,676,609.15	2,552,454,636.58
Including: Special Reserve Fund			
Total non-current liabilities		33,093,019,447.27	39,802,333,245.30
Total liabilities		53,449,404,904.37	57,053,526,745.97
Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity):			
Paid-in capital (or Share capital)	42	36,296,570,743.18	36,296,570,743.18
State-owned Capital			
State-owned Legal Entity Capital	42	31,643,064,039.62	31,643,064,039.62
Collective Capital			
Private Capital			
Foreign Capital		4,653,506,703.56	4,653,506,703.56
# Less: Investment Returned			
Net Paid-in Capital (or Share Capital)	42	36,296,570,743.18	36,296,570,743.18
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preferred Stocks			
Perpetual Bonds			
Capital reserve	43	6,395,070,422.21	6,519,290,634.94
Less: Treasury Stock			
Other comprehensive income		-10,758,343,599.22	-6,141,535,434.32
Including: Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		-7,980,596,150.58	-3,863,336,395.77
Special Reserve			
Surplus reserve			
Including: Statutory Surplus Reserve			
Discretionary Surplus Reserve			
# Reserve Fund			
# Enterprise Expansion Fund			
# Profit Capitalization			
△ Generic risk reserve			
Retained earnings	44	23,134,241,517.85	22,528,224,368.39
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		55,067,539,084.02	59,202,550,312.19
Non-controlling interests		6,201,922,309.05	7,337,321,697.14
Total Owners' Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)		61,269,461,393.07	66,539,872,009.33
Total Liabilities and Owners' Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)		114,718,866,297.44	123,593,398,755.30

Legal representative:

Staff in-charge of accounting function:

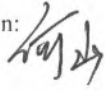
Staff in-charge of accounting department:

China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note XII	Closing balance	Last year's year-end balance
Current assets:			
Monetary funds		2,944,622.89	214,690,761.11
△Clearing Reserve Funds			
△Funds Lent			
Financial assets for trading			
☆Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Derivative Financial Assets			
Notes Receivable			
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable Financing			
Prepayments			
▲Insurance premium receivable			
▲Reinsurance accounts receivable			
▲Reinsurance contract deposit receivable			
Funds Receivable from Centralized Management			
Other receivable	1	3,244,442,309.64	1,875,654,872.90
Including: Dividends Receivable	1	1,940,868,000.00	566,616,000.00
△Purchased Reverse Repo Financial Assets			
Inventory			
Including: Raw Materials			
Finished Goods			
Contract assets			
△Insurance Contract Assets			
△Ceded Reinsurance Contract Assets			
Assets held for sales			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets			
Total current assets		3,247,386,932.53	2,090,345,634.01
Non-current Assets:			
△Loans and Advances			
Debt Investments		25,207,375,259.18	26,390,174,381.46
☆Available-for-Sale Financial Assets			
Other Debt Investments			
☆Held-to-Maturity Investments			
Long-term Receivables			
Long-term Equity Investments	2	34,717,714,093.15	33,011,479,925.71
Other Equity Instruments Investments			
Other Non-current Financial Assets			
Investment Properties			
Fixed Assets		6,483,392.49	2,157,547.79
Including: Gross Fixed Assets		7,251,035.76	2,278,284.74
Accumulated Depreciation		767,643.27	120,736.95
Fixed Asset Impairment Provisions			
Construction-in-Progress			
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets		16,706,871.12	5,290,243.36
Intangible assets		99,939,783.27	99,293,382.43
Development Expenditures			
Goodwill			
Long-term Prepaid Expenses			5,237,041.66
Deferred Tax Assets			
Other Non-current Assets			
Including: Special Reserve Materials			
Total non-current assets		60,048,219,399.21	59,513,632,522.41
Total assets		63,295,606,331.74	61,603,978,156.42

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

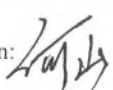
Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Balance Sheet (Continued)
As at 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note XII	Closing balance	Last year's year-end balance
Current liabilities:			
Short-term Borrowings		5,830,338,586.64	5,609,517,008.80
△ Borrowings from Central Bank			
△ Funds Borrowed			
Financial liabilities for trading			
☆ Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Notes payable			
Accounts payable		3,285,579.20	18,102,138.68
Advances Received			
Contract liabilities			
△ Financial assets sold for repurchases			
△ Savings and placements due to banks and other financial institutions			
△ Receivings from vicariously traded securities			
△ Receivings from vicariously sold securities			
△ Insurance Premiums Received in Advance			
Payroll payable			
Including: Wages Payable			
Welfare Payable			
# Employee Bonus and Welfare Fund			
Taxes and surcharges payable			
Including: Taxes payable			
Other payables		1,821,590,152.27	1,591,202,308.35
Including: Dividends Payable		1,530,293,692.27	1,306,098,885.20
▲ Commissions and Fees Payable			
▲ Reinsurance Payables			
Liabilities held for sales			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		1,522,241,749.92	5,069,773.64
Other current liabilities			
Total current liabilities		9,177,456,068.03	7,223,891,229.47
Non-current liabilities:			
▲ Insurance Contract Reserves			
Long-term Borrowings		3,594,200,000.00	4,957,890,000.00
Bonds payable		2,539,843,396.39	2,666,332,379.91
Including: Preferred Stocks			
Perpetual Bonds			
△ Insurance Contract Liabilities			
△ Ceded Reinsurance Contract Liabilities			
Leasing liabilities		10,009,760.60	147,821.69
Long-term payables			
Long-term Employee Benefits Payable			
Provisions		17,802,502.68	
Deferred income			
Deferred tax liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
Including: Special Reserve Fund			
Total non-current liabilities		6,161,855,659.67	7,624,370,201.60
Total liabilities		15,339,311,727.70	14,848,261,431.07
Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity):			
Paid-in capital (or Share capital)		36,296,570,743.18	36,296,570,743.18
State-owned Capital			
State-owned Legal Entity Capital		31,643,064,039.62	31,643,064,039.62
Collective Capital			
Private Capital			
Foreign Capital		4,653,506,703.56	4,653,506,703.56
# Less: Investment Returned			
Net Paid-in Capital (or Share Capital)		36,296,570,743.18	36,296,570,743.18
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preferred Stocks			
Perpetual Bonds			
Capital reserve		2,976,185,195.89	2,976,185,195.89
Less: Treasury shares			
Other comprehensive income		4,442,270,753.10	3,741,327,961.88
Including: Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		4,444,299,747.07	3,741,327,961.88
Special Reserve			
Surplus reserve			
Including: Statutory Surplus Reserve			
Discretionary Surplus Reserve			
# Reserve Fund			
# Enterprise Expansion Fund			
# Profit Capitalization			
△ Genetic risk reserve			
Retained Earnings		4,241,267,911.87	3,741,632,824.40
Total Owners' Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)		47,956,294,604.04	46,755,716,725.35
Total Liabilities and Owners' Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)		63,295,606,331.74	61,603,978,156.42

Legal representative: 

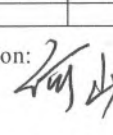
Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

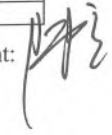
Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

Items	Note VIII	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I. Total operating revenue		13,043,559,790.05	14,123,996,512.74
Including: Operating revenue	45	13,043,559,790.05	14,123,996,512.74
△ Interest income			
△ Insurance service income			
▲ Insurance income			
△ Commission income			
II. Total operating cost		12,819,349,376.52	11,779,371,875.91
Including: Operating cost	45	6,294,885,977.71	7,145,580,939.55
△ Interest expenses			
△ Commission and fee expense			
△ Insurance service expense			
▲ Surrender value			
▲ Net compensation expenses			
▲ Appropriation of deposit for insurance duty			
▲ Dividend expenses for insurance			
▲ Reinsurance expenses			
Tax and surcharges		947,191,436.40	944,637,038.36
Selling expenses			
Administrative expenses	46	1,119,907,284.84	1,025,455,284.59
R&D expenses	46	2,316,975.77	
Financial expenses	46	4,455,047,701.80	2,663,698,613.41
Including: Interest expenses	46	2,634,104,435.42	2,886,670,314.22
Interest income	46	609,453,772.32	603,175,783.80
Net exchange loss (net gain is shown with a "-" sign)	46	2,083,672,280.02	-10,813,046.56
Others			
Add: Other income	47	151,855.86	854,251.65
Investment income ("-" for losses)	48	2,174,591,393.96	2,123,614,338.10
Including: Income from investments in associates and joint ventures	48	2,045,499,111.42	1,919,747,876.07
Gains from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost			
△ Gains from foreign exchange ("-" for losses)			
Gains from net exposure hedging ("-" for losses)			
Gains from changes in fair value ("-" for losses)	49	1,677,180,101.71	3,238,962,201.38
Credit impairment losses ("-" for losses)	50	-6,261,347.22	-76,571,724.17
Asset impairment losses ("-" for losses)	51	-362,957,853.98	-1,107,088,969.63
Gains from asset disposals ("-" for losses)	52	-15,932,281.36	-3,129,336.82
III. Operating profit ("-" for losses)		3,690,982,282.50	6,521,265,397.34
Add: Non-operating income	53	32,803,512.98	20,325,386.43
Including: Government grants		791,807.28	1,396,492.12
Less: Non-operating expenses	54	39,998,575.99	60,870,069.69
IV. Profit before income tax ("-" for losses)		3,683,787,219.49	6,480,720,714.08
Less: Income tax expenses	55	1,049,648,120.13	1,252,599,741.75
V. Net profit ("-" for losses)		2,634,139,099.36	5,228,120,972.33
(1) Classification according to attribution			
1. Net profit attributed to shareholders of the Company ("-" for losses)		1,625,702,492.98	4,172,148,739.60
2. Non-controlling interests ("-" for losses)		1,008,436,606.38	1,055,972,232.73
(2) Classification according to operation continuity			
1. Net profit from continuing operations ("-" for losses)		2,634,139,099.36	5,228,120,972.33
2. Net profit from discontinuing operations ("-" for losses)			
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-5,792,736,818.90	5,978,562,981.23
Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders of the Company, net of tax		-4,501,333,870.42	5,589,550,453.04
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	56	291,900,703.01	110,164,735.86
1. Remeasurement of defined benefit plan liability or asset	56	20,653,527.60	60,689,558.31
2. Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments	56	218,183,391.38	-12,935,332.90
3. Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	56	53,063,784.03	62,410,510.45
4. Changes in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk			
△ 5. Financial changes in insurance contracts that cannot be transferred to profit or loss			
6. Others			
B. Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	56	-4,793,234,573.43	5,479,385,717.18
1. Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments	56	-426,470,622.99	2,666,394,280.72
2. Changes in fair value of other debt instruments			
☆ 3. Gains and losses on the changes in the fair value of available - for - sale financial assets			
4. Amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			
☆ 5. Gains and losses on the reclassification of held - to - maturity investments into available - for - sale financial assets			
6. Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments			
7. Cash flow hedging reserves	56	-249,504,195.63	-342,116,890.72
8. Differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements	56	-4,117,259,754.81	3,155,108,327.18
△ 9. Financial changes in insurance contracts that can be transferred to profit or loss			
△ 10. Financial changes in reinsurance contracts ceded that can be transferred to profit or loss			
11. Others			
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax	56	-1,291,402,948.48	389,012,528.19
VII. Total comprehensive income for the year		-3,158,597,719.54	11,206,683,953.56
Attributed to shareholders of the Company		-2,875,631,377.44	9,761,699,192.64
Attributed to shareholders of non-controlling shareholders		-282,966,342.10	1,444,984,760.92
VIII. Earnings per share			
(1) Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)			
(2) Diluted earnings per share (yuan/share)			

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

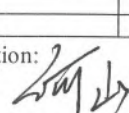
Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

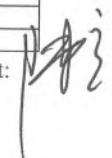
China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Income Statement
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note XII	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I. Total operating revenue			
Including: Operating revenue			
△ Interest income			
△ Insurance service income			
▲ Earned premium			
△ Commission and fee income			
II. Total operating costs		1,787,262,682.02	236,736,021.69
Including: Cost of sales			
△ Interest expense			
△ Commission and fee expense			
△ Insurance service expense			
△ Share of reinsurance ceded			
△ Less: Amortization of insurance service expense			
△ Underwriting financial loss			
▲ Surrender value			
▲ Net claims expense			
▲ Net provision for insurance liabilities			
▲ Policy dividend payments			
▲ Reinsurance expenses			
Taxes and surcharges			
Selling expenses			
Administrative expenses		466,263,117.69	314,597,026.45
R & D expenses			
Financial expenses		1,320,999,564.33	-77,861,004.76
Including: Interest expense		533,294,002.00	541,865,238.41
Interest income		47,913,065.53	32,329,559.94
Net exchange loss (net gain is shown with a "-" sign)		826,440,527.51	-613,073,776.41
Others			
Add: Other income			
Investment income (loss is shown with a "-" sign)	3	3,422,057,407.49	1,593,088,350.17
Including: Investment income from associated enterprises and joint ventures		310,886,648.97	27,489,694.63
Gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost			
△ Exchange gains (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
Net gains from hedging of net exposure			
Gains from changes in fair value (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
Credit impairment losses (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
Asset impairment losses (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
Gains from disposal of assets (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
III. Operating profit (loss is shown with a "-" sign)		1,634,794,725.47	1,356,352,328.48
Add: Non - operating income			
Including: Government grants			
Less: Non - operating expenses			
IV. Total profit (total loss is shown with a "-" sign)		1,634,794,725.47	1,356,352,328.48
Less: Income tax expense			
V. Net profit (net loss is shown with a "-" sign)		1,634,794,725.47	1,356,352,328.48
(1) Net profit from continuing operations		1,634,794,725.47	1,356,352,328.48
(2) Net profit from discontinued operations			
VI. Net amount of other comprehensive income after tax		700,942,791.22	780,126,588.67
(1) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss		-2,028,993.97	
1. Changes in remeasured defined benefit plans			
2. Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method		-2,028,993.97	
3. Changes in the fair value of other equity instrument investments			
4. Changes in the fair value of an entity's own credit risk			
△5. Financial changes in insurance contracts that cannot be transferred to profit or loss			
6. Others			
(2) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss		702,971,785.19	780,126,588.67
1. Other comprehensive income that can be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method			
2. Changes in the fair value of other debt investments			
☆3. Gains and losses on the changes in the fair value of available - for - sale financial assets			
4. Amounts of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			
☆5. Gains and losses on the reclassification of held - to - maturity investments into available - for - sale financial assets			
6. Credit impairment provisions for other debt investments			
7. Cash flow hedging reserves (effective portion of cash flow hedging gains and losses)			
8. Foreign currency translation differences		702,971,785.19	780,126,588.67
△9. Financial changes in insurance contracts that can be transferred to profit or loss			
△10. Financial changes in reinsurance contracts ceded that can be transferred to profit or loss			
11. Others			
VII. Total comprehensive income		2,335,737,516.69	2,136,478,917.15
VIII. Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share			
Diluted earnings per share			

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

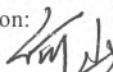
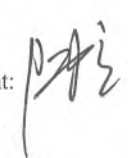
Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

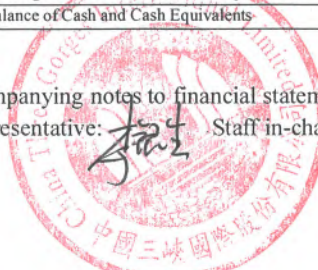
China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash received from sale of goods and provision of services		14,893,174,618.71	16,843,217,003.95
△ Net increase in customer deposits and interbank deposits			
△ Net increase in borrowings from the central bank			
△ Net increase in funds borrowed from other financial institutions			
△ Cash received from insurance contract premiums			
△ Net cash received from reinsurance contracts assumed			
▲ Cash received from original insurance contract premiums			
▲ Net cash received from reinsurance operations			
▲ Net increase in policyholder deposits and investment funds			
△ Net increase from disposal of financial assets at FV through P/L			
△ Cash received from interest, fees, and commissions			
△ Net increase in borrowed funds			
△ Net increase in repurchase agreement funds			
△ Net cash received from agency securities trading			
Cash received from tax refunds		784,081.83	74,478,613.13
Other cash received relating to operating activities		16,703,562,943.99	16,870,217,518.12
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		31,597,521,644.53	33,787,913,135.20
Cash paid for purchase of goods and receipt of services		4,230,045,886.31	4,668,566,954.17
△ Net increase in customer loans and advances			
△ Net increase in deposits with central bank and interbank deposits			
△ Cash paid for insurance contract claim settlements			
△ Net cash paid for reinsurance contracts ceded			
△ Net increase in policy loans			
▲ Cash paid for original insurance contract claim settlements			
△ Net increase in funds lent to other financial institutions			
△ Cash paid for interest, fees, and commissions			
▲ Cash paid for policy dividends			
Cash paid to employees and for employees		893,059,519.07	876,016,760.39
Taxes and fees paid		2,059,391,048.40	2,488,970,013.33
Other cash paid relating to operating activities		17,958,364,682.65	16,829,560,343.42
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		25,140,861,136.43	24,863,114,071.31
Net cash flow from operating activities		6,456,660,508.10	8,924,799,063.89
II. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Cash received from disposal of investments		2,459,386,093.26	1,064,929,023.41
Cash received from investment income		2,243,809,264.54	2,034,241,082.82
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets			5,852.25
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units			
Other cash received relating to investing activities		715,043.43	54,243,789.45
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		4,703,910,401.23	3,153,419,747.93
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets		3,651,933,394.07	2,428,616,367.59
Cash paid for investments		324,867,415.66	3,123,606,449.56
▲ Net increase in pledged loans			
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units		1,395,602,694.26	549,410,568.90
Other cash paid relating to investing activities		295,942,400.00	961,121.23
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		5,668,345,903.99	6,102,594,507.28
Net cash flows from investing activities		-964,435,502.76	-2,949,174,759.35
III. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Cash received from investor contributions			
Including: Cash received by the subsidiary from minority shareholders' investment			
Cash received from borrowings		8,799,853,347.85	5,876,996,531.49
Other cash received relating to financing activities		148,651,953.23	196,782,173.11
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities		8,948,505,301.08	6,073,778,704.60
Cash paid to settle debts		9,815,663,552.69	11,082,269,597.06
Cash paid for dividend distribution, profit sharing, or interest payments		3,922,967,842.34	3,213,162,728.72
Including: Dividends and profits paid by the subsidiary to minority shareholders		576,620,076.45	370,873,962.51
Other cash paid relating to financing activities		149,335,788.38	130,558,945.88
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		13,887,967,183.41	14,425,991,271.66
Net cash flow from financing activities		-4,939,461,882.33	-8,352,212,567.06
IV. Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		-779,619,958.42	368,731,552.42
V. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		-226,856,835.41	-2,007,856,710.10
Plus: Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents		6,592,450,036.96	8,600,306,747.06
VI. Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		6,365,593,201.55	6,592,450,036.96

The accompanying notes to financial statements form part of these financial statements.

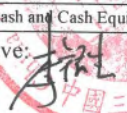
Legal representative:  Staff in-charge of accounting function:  Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

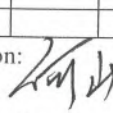


China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash received from sale of goods and provision of services			
△ Net increase in customer deposits and interbank deposits			
△ Net increase in borrowings from the central bank			
△ Net increase in funds borrowed from other financial institutions			
△ Cash received from insurance contract premiums			
△ Net cash received from reinsurance contracts assumed			
▲ Cash received from original insurance contract premiums			
▲ Net cash received from reinsurance operations			
▲ Net increase in policyholder deposits and investment funds			
△ Net increase from disposal of financial assets at FV through P/L			
△ Cash received from interest, fees, and commissions			
△ Net increase in borrowed funds			
△ Net increase in repurchase agreement funds			
△ Net cash received from agency securities trading			
Cash received from tax refunds			
Other cash received relating to operating activities		9,088,030,103.15	6,355,756,488.97
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		9,088,030,103.15	6,355,756,488.97
Cash paid for purchase of goods and receipt of services			
△ Net increase in customer loans and advances			
△ Net increase in deposits with central bank and interbank deposits			
△ Cash paid for insurance contract claim settlements			
△ Net cash paid for reinsurance contracts ceded			
△ Net increase in policy loans			
▲ Cash paid for original insurance contract claim settlements			
△ Net increase in funds lent to other financial institutions			
△ Cash paid for interest, fees, and commissions			
▲ Cash paid for policy dividends			
Cash paid to employees and for employees		119,755,812.41	93,561,851.79
Taxes and fees paid			747.95
Other cash paid relating to operating activities		9,168,772,282.41	5,643,944,305.51
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		9,288,528,094.82	5,737,506,905.25
Net cash flow from operating activities		-200,497,991.67	618,249,583.72
II. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Cash received from disposal of investments		1,160,767,194.11	2,855,829,035.76
Cash received from investment income		1,706,831,480.09	210,670,358.62
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets			
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units			
Other cash received relating to investing activities		1,132,311,357.87	
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		3,999,910,032.07	3,066,499,394.38
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets			14,619.21
Cash paid for investments		1,070,188,704.15	2,059,377,415.05
▲ Net increase in pledged loans			
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units		1,395,602,694.26	
Other cash paid relating to investing activities		332,935,200.00	
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		2,798,726,598.41	2,059,392,034.26
Net cash flow from investing activities		1,201,183,433.66	1,007,107,360.12
III. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Cash received from investor contributions			
Cash received from borrowings		4,728,291,644.00	2,754,015,501.60
Other cash received relating to financing activities			
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities		4,728,291,644.00	2,754,015,501.60
Cash paid to settle debts		4,414,849,491.35	4,013,537,378.40
Cash paid for dividend distribution, profit sharing, or interest payments		1,523,456,374.50	640,420,621.61
Other cash paid relating to financing activities		11,927,315.90	24,536,714.98
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		5,950,233,181.75	4,678,494,714.99
Net cash flow from financing activities		-1,221,941,537.75	-1,924,479,213.39
IV. Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		9,509,957.54	37,478,507.49
V. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		-211,746,138.22	-261,643,762.06
Plus: Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents		214,690,761.11	476,334,523.17
VI. Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,944,622.89	214,690,761.11

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Attributable to shareholders' equity of the Company										Current amount	
	Current amount										Current amount	
	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Less: Treasury shares	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	△ General risk reserve	Retained earnings	Sub-total	Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
I. Balance at the End of Previous Year	36,296,570,743.18			6,519,290,634.94	-6,141,535,434.32				22,528,224,368.39	59,202,550,312.19	7,337,321,697.14	66,539,872,009.33
Plus: Changes in Accounting Policies												
Correction of Prior Period Errors												
Other Adjustments												
II. Balance at the Beginning of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18			6,519,290,634.94	-6,141,535,434.32				22,528,224,368.39	59,202,550,312.19	7,337,321,697.14	66,539,872,009.33
III. Changes During the Current Year (Decreases Indicated by "-")				-124,220,212.73	-4,616,808,164.90				606,017,149.46	-4,135,011,228.17	-1,135,399,388.09	-5,270,410,616.26
(1) Total Comprehensive Income				-124,220,212.73	-4,501,333,870.42				1,625,702,492.98	-2,875,631,377.44	-282,966,342.10	-3,158,597,719.54
(2) Contributions by and Distributions to Owners										-124,220,212.73		-124,220,212.73
1. Issuance of Common Shares by Owners												
2. Contributions by Holders of Other Equity Instruments												
3. Amounts Recognized in Equity from Share-Based Payments												
4. Other				-124,220,212.73						-124,220,212.73		-124,220,212.73
(3) Appropriation and Utilization of Special Reserves												
1. Appropriation of Special Reserves												
2. Utilization of Special Reserves												
(4) Profit Distribution												
1. Appropriation of Surplus Reserves									-1,135,159,638.00	-1,135,159,638.00	-852,433,045.99	-1,987,592,683.99
Including: Statutory Reserve Fund												
Discretionary Reserve Fund												
#Reserve Fund												
#Enterprise Development Fund												
#Return of Investment from Profits												
△2) Appropriation of General Risk Provisions												
3. Distributions to Owners (or Shareholders)												
4. Other												
(5) Internal Reclassification within Equity												
1. Conversion of Capital Surplus into Share Capital					-115,474,294.48				-1,135,159,638.00	-1,135,159,638.00	-852,433,045.99	-1,987,592,683.99
2. Conversion of Surplus Reserves into Share Capital (or Stock)												
3. Utilization of Reserves to Offset Losses												
4. Transfer of Changes in Defined Benefit Plans to Retained Earnings												
5. Transfer of Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earnings					-115,474,294.48				115,474,294.48			
6. Other												
IV. Balance at the End of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18			6,395,070,422.21	-10,758,343,599.22				23,134,241,517.85	55,067,539,084.02	6,201,922,309.05	61,269,461,393.07

Legal representative:

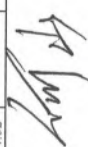
Staff in-charge of accounting function:

Staff in-charge of accounting department:

China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Previous period amount													
	Attributable to shareholders' equity of the Company													
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	△General risk reserve	Retained earnings	Sub-total	Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
		Prefe rence shares	Perpetu al debts	Others										
I. Balance at the End of Previous Year	36,296,570,743.18				4,091,773,823.05	-11,725,146,762.28					20,047,859,059.22	48,711,056,863.17	7,220,044,677.11	55,931,101,540.28
Plus: Changes in Accounting Policies														
Correction of Prior Period Errors														
Other Adjustments														
II. Balance at the Beginning of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18				4,091,773,823.05	-11,725,146,762.28					20,047,859,059.22	48,711,056,863.17	7,220,044,677.11	55,931,101,540.28
III. Changes During the Current Year (Decreases Indicated by "-")					2,427,516,811.89	5,583,611,327.96					2,480,365,309.17	10,491,493,449.02	117,277,020.03	10,608,770,469.05
(1) Total Comprehensive Income						5,589,550,453.04					4,172,148,739.60	9,761,699,192.64	1,444,984,760.92	11,206,683,953.56
(2) Contributions by and Distributions to Owners					2,427,516,811.89						-299,381,611.51	2,128,135,200.38	-924,401,531.48	1,203,733,668.90
1. Issuance of Common Shares by Owners														
2. Contributions by Holders of Other Equity Instruments														
3. Amounts Recognized in Equity from Share-Based Payments														
4. Other					2,427,516,811.89						-299,381,611.51	2,128,135,200.38	-924,401,531.48	1,203,733,668.90
(3) Appropriation and Utilization of Special Reserves														
1. Appropriation of Special Reserves														
2. Utilization of Special Reserves														
(4) Profit Distribution														
1. Appropriation of Surplus Reserves											-1,398,340,944.00	-1,398,340,944.00	-403,306,209.41	-1,801,647,153.41
Including: Statutory Reserve Fund														
Discretionary Reserve Fund														
#Reserve Fund														
#Enterprise Development Fund														
#Return of Investment from Profits														
△2) Appropriation of General Risk Provisions														
3. Distributions to Owners (or Shareholders)														
4. Other														
(5) Internal Reclassification within Equity														
1. Conversion of Capital Surplus into Share Capital														
2. Conversion of Surplus Reserves into Share Capital														
3. Utilization of Reserves to Offset Losses														
4. Transfer of Changes in Defined Benefit Plans to Retained Earnings														
5. Transfer of Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earnings														
6. Other														
IV. Balance at the End of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18				6,519,290,634.94	-6,141,535,434.32					5,939,125.08	-1,398,340,944.00	-403,306,209.41	-1,801,647,153.41

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Current amount				Total shareholders' equity
		Preference shares	Perpetual debts	Others			Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	△Generic risk reserve	
I. Balance at the End of Previous Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		3,741,327,961.88				46,755,716,725.35
Plus: Changes in Accounting Policies											
Correction of Prior Period Errors											
Other Adjustments											
II. Balance at the Beginning of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		3,741,327,961.88				46,755,716,725.35
III. Changes During the Current Year (Decreases Indicated by "-")							700,942,791.22				1,200,577,878.69
(1) Total Comprehensive Income							700,942,791.22				2,335,737,516.69
1. Contributions by and Distributions to Owners											
1. Issuance of Common Shares by Owners											
2. Contributions by Holders of Other Equity Instruments											
3. Amounts Recognized in Equity from Share-Based Payments											
4. Other											
(3) Appropriation and Utilization of Special Reserves											
1. Appropriation of Special Reserves											
2. Utilization of Special Reserves											
(4) Profit Distribution											
1. Appropriation of Surplus Reserves											
Including: Statutory Reserve Fund											
Discretionary Reserve Fund											
#Reserve Fund											
#Enterprise Development Fund											
#Return of Investment from Profits											
△2) Appropriation of General Risk Provisions											
3. Distributions to Owners (or Shareholders)											
4. Other											
(5) Internal Reclassification within Equity											
1. Conversion of Capital Surplus into Share Capital (or Stock)											
2. Conversion of Surplus Reserves into Share Capital (or Stock)											
3. Utilization of Reserves to Offset Losses											
4. Transfer of Changes in Defined Benefit Plans to Retained Earnings											
5. Transfer of Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earnings											
6. Other											
IV. Balance at the End of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		4,442,270,753.10				47,956,294,604.04

Legal representative:

Staff in-charge of accounting function:

Staff in-charge of accounting department:

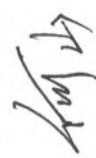


China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Previous period amount				Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
		Preference shares	Perpetual debts	Others			Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	△ Genetic risk reserve		
I. Balance at the End of Previous Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		2,961,201,373.21				3,783,621,439.92	46,017,578,752.20
Plus: Changes in Accounting Policies												
Correction of Prior Period Errors												
Other Adjustments												
II. Balance at the Beginning of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		2,961,201,373.21				3,783,621,439.92	46,017,578,752.20
III. Changes During the Current Year (Decreases Indicated by "-")							780,126,588.67				-41,988,615.52	738,137,973.15
(1) Total Comprehensive Income							780,126,588.67				1,356,352,328.48	2,136,478,917.15
(2) Contributions by and Distributions to Owners												
1. Issuance of Common Shares by Owners												
2. Contributions by Holders of Other Equity Instruments												
3. Amounts Recognized in Equity from Share-Based Payments												
4. Other												
(3) Appropriator and Utilization of Special Reserves												
1. Appropriation of Special Reserves												
2. Utilization of Special Reserves												
(4) Profit Distribution												
1. Appropriation of Surplus Reserves												
Including: Statutory Reserve Fund												
Discretionary Reserve Fund												
# Reserve Fund												
# Enterprise Development Fund												
# Return of Investment from Profits												
△ 2) Appropriation of General Risk Provisions												
3. Distributions to Owners (or Shareholders)												
4. Other												
(5) Internal Reclassification within Equity												
1. Conversion of Capital Surplus into Share Capital (or Stock)												
2. Conversion of Surplus Reserves into Share Capital (or Stock)												
3. Utilization of Reserves to Offset Losses												
4. Transfer of Changes in Defined Benefit Plans to Retained Earnings												
5. Transfer of Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earnings												
6. Other												
IV. Balance at the End of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		3,741,327,961.88				3,741,632,824.40	46,755,716,725.35

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English Translation for Reference Only)

I. Company's profile

1. History, registration place, structure and address of headquarter of the Company

China Three Gorges International Limited (hereafter the “Company”, or, the “Group” when referred to collectively with its subsidiaries) was established in 2011. The former names include China Water & Electric International Investment (Hong Kong) Limited and China Three Gorges (Hong Kong) Limited. The Company was a wholly-state-owned company and registered in the authority of registration of companies in Hong Kong. The headquarter is located in Hong Kong. According to the approval from China Three Gorges Corporation on 28 July 2016 and 23 December 2016, the parent company, China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation (hereafter Three Gorges International), contributed additional capital to the Company respectively by CNY 1 billion and USD 0.5 billion. After the increases of capital, the registered capital of the Company amounts to USD 3.93 billion. In 2017, Three Gorges International contributed an additional capital to the Company by USD 0.202 billion. After the increases of capital, the registered capital of the Company amounts to USD 4.132 billion.

On 19 December 2019, Three Gorges International increased capital by transfer of 100% shares of China Three Gorges Gangyuan Investment Limited (hereafter Three Gorges Gangyuan) to the Company with an assessed value of USD 239,022,109.17. On 13 July 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the introduction of strategic investors. The strategic investors include CNIC Corporation Limited, China-LAC Cooperation Fund Limited, China-Portuguese Speaking Countries Cooperation and Development Fund Co., Ltd., Hong Kong Monetary Authority and Government of Singapore Investment Corp. After the introduction of the strategic investors, the registered capital amounts to USD 5.626 billion.

The Company is a limited liability company engaging in investments and asset management.

2. Scope of business of the Company

The Company operates in the industry of investments and asset management. The scope of business includes development, investments, construction, generation and management of projects of hydropower, thermal power and new energy, engineering constructing, technique consulting, asset acquisition, import and export.

3. Names of parent company and group

The controlling shareholder of the Company is Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation. The ultimate controlling shareholder is China Three Gorges Corporation.

4. Business period

The business period lasts from 2011 to perpetual.

II. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and corresponding application guidance, interpretations and other related provisions issued by the Ministry of Finance (collectively, "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises" or "ASBE").

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on going concern basis.

III. Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises to truly and completely present the consolidated and company's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the consolidated and company's operating results and cash flows for the year then ended.

IV. Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

Specific Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates Reminder:

The following disclosures have covered the Company's specific accounting policies and accounting estimates based on the actual production and operating characteristics.

1. Accounting period

The accounting period of the Group is from 1 January to 31 December.

2. Functional currency

The Group uses RMB as the functional currency. The financial statements of the Group are prepared in RMB.

3. Basis of accounting and principle of measurement

The Group adopts the accrual basis of accounting. Except for certain financial instruments measured in fair value such as financial assets for trading, other non-current financial assets, other equity instruments, etc., the financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

4. Business combination

Business combinations are classified as under common control and not under common control

i. Business combinations under common control

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed (including goodwill generated in acquisitions of combined parties by the ultimate controlling party) by the combining party are measured based on their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the combination date. If the accounting policies adopted by the combined parties are inconsistent with those of the combining party, the combining party shall make adjustments in accordance with its own accounting policies on the combination date, and recognize the items based on the adjusted carrying amount. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets acquired and the consideration paid for the combination (or the total par value of shares issued) is adjusted against share premium in the capital reserve, with any excess adjusted against retained earnings.

The overhead for the business combination are recorded in profit or loss (hereinafter referred to as P&L) for the current period when incurred.

The transaction costs such as commissions paid for bonds issued or other liabilities assumed for business combinations are included in the initial recognition amount of the issued bonds and other liabilities. The transaction costs such as commissions incurred from the issuance of equity securities in business combinations are offset against the premium of the equity securities. If the premium is insufficient to offset, it is offset against retained earnings.

ii. Business combinations not under common control

On the acquisition date, the acquirer measures the assets paid and the liabilities incurred or assumed as consideration for the business combination at fair value. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount is recognized in P&L. The excess of the combination cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in the combination is recognized as goodwill; the excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in the combination over the combination cost is recognized in P&L. The identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities of the acquiree that meet the recognition criteria acquired in the combination are measured at fair value on the acquisition date.

For business combinations not under common control, the acquirer's directly related expenses incurred for the business combination are recognized in P&L when they are incurred; the transaction costs of issuing equity securities or debt securities for the business combination are included in the initial recognition amount of the equity securities or debt securities.

The acquisition date refers to the date on which the acquirer actually obtains control over the acquiree.

If the following conditions are met simultaneously, it can usually be judged that the transfer of control has been achieved:

- 1) The business combination contract or agreement has been approved by the internal authorities such as shareholders' meeting;
- 2) If the corporate merger requires approval from relevant national authorities, it has been approved;
- 3) All parties involved in the combination have completed the necessary procedures for the transfer of property rights;
- 4) The acquirer has paid a majority of the consideration (generally more than 50%) and has the ability and plan to pay the remaining amount;
- 5) The acquirer has actually controlled the financial and operational policies of the acquiree, and enjoys corresponding benefits while bearing corresponding risks.

Method for determining the date of sale: Generally, the point in time when control is lost after the transaction is completed is considered the date of sale.

5. Preparation of consolidated financial statements

i. Scope of consolidated financial statements

The scope of consolidation for the consolidated financial statements is determined on a control basis, which encompasses the Company and all subsidiaries of the Group.

Control refers to the power that the Company holds over the investee, through participation in the relevant activities of the investee, to enjoy variable returns, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its return amount.

ii. Procedures to prepare consolidated financial statements

The Company regards the entire group as an accounting entity and prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with unified accounting policies, to reflect the overall financial position, operating results and cash flows of the Group. The effects of internal transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as between subsidiaries, are eliminated. If internal transactions indicate impairment losses on related assets, the full amount of such losses is recognized.

If the accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by the subsidiaries are inconsistent with those of the Company, necessary adjustments shall be made in accordance with those of the Company at the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The share of non-controlling shareholders in the shareholders' equity, net P&L, and comprehensive income of the current period of the subsidiaries is separately presented under the shareholders' equity item in the consolidated balance sheet, under the net profit item and under the total comprehensive income item in the consolidated income statement,. The balance formed by the excess of current losses borne by non-controlling shareholders in the subsidiaries over their share in the shareholders' equity of the subsidiaries at the beginning of the period is offset against non-controlling shareholders' equity.

(1) Addition of subsidiaries or business

During the reporting period, if a subsidiary or business is added due to a business combination under the common control, the operating results and cash flows of the subsidiary or business from the beginning of the current period to the end of the reporting period shall be included in the consolidated financial statements. At the

same time, adjustments shall be made to the beginning balance of the consolidated financial statements and the related items in the comparative statements, as if the reporting entity after the combination had existed since the point in time when the ultimate controlling party began to exercise control.

If, due to reasons such as additional investments, the investor is able to exercise control over the investee under the common control, the equity investment held before obtaining control of the combined party, the relevant P&L (hereinafter referred to as P&L), other comprehensive income (hereinafter referred to as OCI), and other changes in net assets that have been recognized between the later of the date of acquiring the original equity and the date when both the combining party and the combined party are under the common control, and up to the combination date, shall be offset against the beginning retained earnings or current profits and losses during the comparative reporting period.

If control over an investee not under common control can be achieved due to reasons such as additional investment, the equity held in the investee before the acquisition date shall be remeasured at its fair value on the acquisition date. The difference between the fair value and its carrying amount shall be recorded in the current investment income. OCI that can be subsequently reclassified into P&L and other changes in shareholders' equity accounted for using the equity method related to the equity held in the investee before the acquisition date shall be transferred to the current investment income on the acquisition date.

(2) Disposal of subsidiaries

① General accounting treatment

When control over the investee is lost due to the disposal of a portion of equity investment or other reasons, the remaining equity investment after disposal is remeasured at its fair value on the date of losing control. The difference between the sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of equity and the fair value of the remaining equity, less the sum of the share of net assets of the original subsidiary continuously calculated from the acquisition date or combination date that should be enjoyed according to the original shareholding ratio and goodwill, is recognized in the current investment income upon losing control. OCI related to the equity investment in the original subsidiary that can be subsequently

reclassified into P&L, as well as other changes in shareholders' equity accounted for using the equity method, are transferred to the current investment income upon losing control.

② Disposal of subsidiaries through multiple transactions step by step

When disposing of equity investments in subsidiaries through multiple transactions step by step until losing control, if the terms, conditions, and economic impacts of each transaction for disposing of equity investments in subsidiaries meet one or more of the following conditions, it usually indicates that these multiple transactions constitute a package deal:

- i. These transactions are entered into simultaneously or with consideration of their mutual impact;
- ii. These transactions can only achieve a complete business outcome as a whole;
- iii. The occurrence of a transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction;
- iv. A transaction may not be economical when viewed alone, but it may be economical when considered alongside other transactions.

If various transactions constitute a package deal, they shall be accounted for as a single transaction involving the disposal of a subsidiary and the loss of control. The difference between the disposal price and the share of the subsidiary's net assets corresponding to the disposal investment for each disposal prior to the loss of control shall be recognized as OCI in the consolidated financial statements and transferred to P&L at the time of losing control.

If the transactions do not constitute a package deal, before the loss of control, accounting treatment shall be conducted for the partial disposal of equity investment in the subsidiary without losing control. When the control is lost, accounting treatment shall be conducted according to the general method for disposing of subsidiaries.

(3) Purchase of subsidiaries' non-controlling interests

The difference between the cost of long-term equity investment newly acquired due to the purchase of non-controlling interests and the share of net assets of the subsidiary continuously calculated from the purchase date or combination date according to the newly increased shareholding ratio should be adjusted against share premium in the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet, with any

excess adjusted against retained earnings.

- (4) Partial disposal of equity investment of subsidiaries without losing control

The difference between the disposal price and the share of net assets of the subsidiary that corresponds to the disposal of long-term equity investment, calculated continuously from the acquisition date or the combination date, should be adjusted against the share premium in the capital reserves in the consolidated balance sheet, with any excess adjusted against retained earnings.

6 Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatment for joint operation

A joint arrangement is classified as joint operations and joint ventures.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the joint operators have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The Company recognizes the following items relating to its interest in a joint operation:

- (1) Its solely-held assets, and its share of any assets held jointly;
- (2) Its solely-assumed liabilities, and its share of any liabilities assumed jointly;
- (3) Its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- (4) Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- (5) Its solely-incurred expenses, and its share of any expenses incurred jointly

The Company adopts equity method under long-term equity investment in accounting for its investment in joint venture. Please refer to Note IV 12 Long-term equity investment.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and deposits that can be readily withdrawn on demand.

Cash equivalents include short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

8 Foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency financial statements

i. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences between the spot exchange rate on balance sheet date and the spot exchange rate on

initial recognition or on the previous balance sheet date are recognised in P&L, except for the exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings specifically related to the acquisition and construction of assets eligible for capitalization, which are treated in accordance with the principle of capitalization of borrowing costs.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to RMB using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined. The resulting exchange differences, pertaining to equity instrument investments designated to be measured at fair value with changes recognized in OCI, are recorded in OCI, while other differences are recorded in P&L.

ii. Translation of foreign currency financial statements

Assets and liabilities are translated at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Equity items, excluding “retained earnings”, are translated at the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates.

Income and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rates. The resulting translation differences are recognised in OCI in shareholders’ equity. All items of the statement of cash flows are translated at the weighted average exchange rates. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents is presented separately as “Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents” in the cash flow statement.

The resulting translation differences are recognised in OCI in shareholders’ equity of balance sheet.

9 Financial instruments

When the Company becomes a party of a financial instrument contract, a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument is recognized.

i. Classification of financial instruments

The Company classifies financial assets as measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI or fair value through P&L at initial recognition on the basis of both the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The Company classifies the financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated as measured at fair value through P&L as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- The Company 's business model of managing the financial assets aims at collecting contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company classifies the financial assets that simultaneously meet the following conditions and are not designated as measured at fair value through P&L as financial assets measured at fair value through OCI:

- The Company's business model of managing the financial asset aims at both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For non-trading equity instrument investment, the Company can irrevocably designates it as a financial asset measured at fair value through OCI (equity instruments) at initial recognition. The designation is made on a single investment basis and the relevant investments meet the definition of an equity instrument from issuer's perspective.

In addition to the above financial assets measured at amortized cost and measured at fair value through OCI, the Company classifies all other financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value through P&L.

At initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, the Company can irrevocably designate some financial assets that should have been measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through OCI as financial assets measured at fair value through P&L.

At initial recognition, the financial liabilities of the Company are classified as:

financial liabilities measured at fair value through P&L, and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities that meet one of the following conditions can be designated at initial recognition as financial liabilities measured at fair value through P&L:

- 1) This designation can eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches.
- 2) Based on the formal written risk management or investment strategies of the enterprise, the performance of financial liability portfolios or combinations of financial assets and liabilities is managed and evaluated based on fair value, and reported to key management personnel within the enterprise on this basis.
- 3) The financial liability includes embedded derivatives that need to be separated.

ii. Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, long-term receivables, debt investments, etc.. They are initially recognized at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount. Accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components, as well as those for which the Company has decided not to consider financing components not exceeding one year, are initially measured at the contract transaction price.

The interest calculated using the effective interest method during the holding period is recorded in P&L.

Upon recovery or disposal, the difference between the proceeds obtained and the carrying amount of the financial assets shall be recognized in P&L.

(2) Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments) include receivable financing, other debt investments, etc.. They are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount. These financial assets are also subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value, except for interest calculated using the effective interest method, impairment losses or gains, and exchange gains and losses, are all recognized in OCI.

Upon derecognition, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are transferred to P&L.

(3) Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (equity instruments) include other equity investments, etc.. They are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount. These financial assets are also subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are all recognized in OCI. Dividends are recognized in P&L.

Upon derecognition, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are transferred to the retained earnings.

(4) Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L

Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L include financial assets for trading, derivative financial assets, other non-current financial assets, etc.. They are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in P&L. These financial assets are also subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are all recognized in P&L.

(5) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through P&L include financial liabilities for trading, derivative financial liabilities, etc.. They are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in P&L. These financial liabilities are also subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are all recognized in P&L.

Upon derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities and the proceeds obtained shall be recognized in P&L.

(6) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include short-term loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term loans, bond payable, long-term payables, etc.. They are initially recognized at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount.

The interest calculated using the effective interest method during the holding period is recorded in P&L.

Upon derecognition, the difference between the proceeds paid and the carrying amount of the financial liabilities shall be recognized in P&L.

iii. Derecognition and transfer of financial assets

When any of the following conditions is met, the Company derecognizes the financial asset:

- The contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset has terminated;
- The financial asset has been transferred, and almost all risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee;
- The financial assets have been transferred. Although the Company has neither transferred nor retained almost all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial assets, it has not retained control over the financial assets.

At occurrence of a transfer of financial assets, if almost all risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial assets are retained, the financial assets shall not be derecognized.

To determine whether the transfer of financial assets meets the aforementioned conditions for derecognition of financial assets, the principle of substance over form is adopted. The Company distinguishes between the overall transfer and partial transfer of financial assets. If the overall transfer of financial assets meets the conditions for derecognition, the difference between the following two amounts is recognized in P&L:

- (1) The carrying amount of the transferred financial assets;
- (2) The sum of the consideration received due to the transfer and the cumulative amount of changes in fair value previously recorded directly in shareholders' equity (in the case where the transferred financial asset is a financial asset measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)).

When a partial transfer of financial assets satisfies the conditions for derecognition, the entire carrying amount of the transferred financial assets is apportioned

between the derecognized portion and the non-derecognized portion based on their respective relative fair values. The difference between the following two amounts is recognized in the current period P&L:

- (1) The carrying amount of the derecognized portion;
- (2) The sum of the consideration for the derecognized portion and the amount corresponding to the derecognized portion in the cumulative change in fair value previously recognized directly in shareholders' equity (in the case where the transferred financial asset is a financial asset measured at fair value through OCI (debt instrument)).

If the transfer of financial assets does not meet the conditions for derecognition, the financial assets should continue to be recognized, and the consideration received should be recognized as a financial liability.

iv. Derecognition of financial liabilities

If the current obligation of a financial liability has been fully or partially discharged, the financial liability or part thereof shall be derecognized. If the Company enters into an agreement with a creditor to replace an existing financial liability with a new financial liability, and the contractual terms of the new financial liability are substantially different from those of the existing financial liability, the existing financial liability shall be derecognized and the new financial liability shall be recognized simultaneously.

If there are substantial modifications made to all or part of the contract terms of an existing financial liability, the recognition of the existing financial liability or part thereof shall be terminated, and the financial liability after the modification of the terms shall be recognized as a new financial liability.

When a financial liability is fully or partially derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred out or new financial liabilities assumed) is recognized in P&L.

If the Company repurchases a portion of its financial liabilities, on the repurchase date, the overall carrying amount of the financial liabilities will be allocated based on the relative fair value of the portion that continues to be recognized and the portion that is derecognized. The difference between the carrying amount allocated

to the derecognized portion and the consideration paid (including non-cash assets transferred out or new financial liabilities assumed) will be recorded in P&L.

v. Determination of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

For financial instruments with active markets, the Company uses the quoted prices in active markets as their fair value. Otherwise, the Company uses valuation technique to determine their fair value. In valuation, the Company uses valuation techniques that are applicable under current circumstances and supported by sufficient available data and other information. It selects inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the assets or liabilities considered by market participants in transactions involving such assets or liabilities, and gives priority to using relevant observable inputs. Only when relevant observable inputs are unavailable or impractical to obtain, will unobservable inputs be used.

vi. Measurement and accounting treatment of impairment of financial assets

The Company estimates the expected credit losses of financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments), and financial guarantee contracts, either individually or collectively.

The Company takes into account reasonable and well-founded information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Using the risk of default as a weight, it calculates the probability-weighted amount of the present value of the difference between the cash flow receivable under the contract and the expected cash flow that can be received, and recognizes the expected credit loss. If the credit risk of the financial instrument has significantly increased since its initial recognition, the Company measures its loss provision at an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss over the entire duration of the financial instrument. If the credit risk of the financial instrument has not significantly increased since its initial recognition, the Company measures its loss provision at an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss within the next 12 months. The increased or reversed amount of the loss provision thus formed is recognized as an impairment loss or gain and included in P&L.

The Company compares the default risk of financial instruments at the balance sheet date with the risk of default at the initial recognition date to determine the

relative change in default risk during the expected duration of the financial instruments, and assesses whether the credit risk of the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition. Generally, if a financial instrument is overdue for more than 30 days, the Company considers that the credit risk of the financial instrument has significantly increased, unless there is conclusive evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not significantly increased since initial recognition.

If the credit risk of a financial instrument is low as of the balance sheet date, the Company deems that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not significantly increased since its initial recognition.

If there is objective evidence indicating that a financial asset has experienced credit impairment, the Company will make an impairment provision for that financial asset on an individual basis.

For accounts receivable and contract assets arising from transactions governed by "ASBE No. 14 - Revenue" (2017), regardless of whether they contain significant financing components, the Company consistently measures its loss provisions at an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses over the entire duration.

For lease receivables, the Company chooses to consistently measure its loss provision at an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses over the entire duration.

If the Company no longer reasonably expects to recover all or part of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset, the carrying amount of the financial asset is directly reduced.

vii. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

When there is a legal right to offset claims and debts, and this statutory right is currently enforceable, and both parties to the transaction are prepared to settle on a net basis, or to simultaneously settle assets and liabilities, financial assets and liabilities are presented in the balance sheet at the net amount after offsetting.

viii. Distinction between financial liabilities and equity instruments and accounting treatment

Equity instruments refer to contracts that can prove ownership of the residual equity in an enterprise's assets after deducting all liabilities. If a company cannot unconditionally avoid fulfilling a contractual obligation by delivering cash or other financial assets, then that contractual obligation is a financial liability.

If a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability, the related interest, dividends, gains, losses, as well as gains or losses arising from redemption or refinancing, should be recorded in P&L.

When a financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument, the issuer should treat its issuance, repurchase, sale, and cancellation as changes in equity, and should not recognize changes in the fair value of the equity instrument. The issuer's distribution to the holders of the equity instrument should be treated as profit distribution.

10 Hedge instruments

i. Classification of hedge

(1) Fair value hedge refers to a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment (except exposure to foreign exchange).

(2) Cash flow hedge refers to a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with all, or a component of, a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, or exposure to foreign exchange included in an unrecognized firm commitment.

(3) Hedging of net investment in foreign operations refers to the hedging of foreign exchange risk associated with net investment in foreign operations. Net investment in foreign operations refers to the equity share of an enterprise in its net assets operated overseas.

ii. Designation of hedging relationship and determination of effectiveness of hedge

At the commencement of the hedging relationship, the Company formally designates the hedging relationship and prepares formal written documentation regarding the hedging relationship, risk management objectives and hedging strategies. This document specifies the nature and quantity of the hedging

instruments, the nature and quantity of the hedged items, the nature of the hedged risks, the type of hedging, and the Company's assessment of the effectiveness of the hedging instruments. Hedging effectiveness refers to the extent to which changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instruments can offset changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged items caused by the hedged risks.

The Company continuously evaluates the effectiveness of hedging to determine whether the hedging meets the requirements for effectiveness in applying hedge accounting during the designated accounting period of the hedging relationship. If it does not meet the requirements, the application of the hedging relationship will be terminated.

The application of hedge accounting should comply with the following requirements for hedge effectiveness:

- (1) There exists an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- (2) The impact of credit risk does not play a dominant role in the value changes arising from the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- (3) An appropriate hedging ratio is adopted. The hedging ratio does not result in an imbalance in the relative weights of the hedged item and the hedging instrument, thereby producing accounting results that are inconsistent with the objective of hedge accounting. If the hedging ratio is no longer appropriate, but the hedging risk management objective remains unchanged, adjustments should be made to the quantity of the hedged item or hedging instrument to ensure that the hedging ratio once again meets the requirements for effectiveness.

iii. Accounting of hedging

(1) Fair value hedge

The changes in fair value of hedging derivatives are recorded in P&L. The changes in the fair value of the hedged item due to hedging risks are recorded in P&L, and the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted simultaneously.

For fair value hedges related to financial instruments measured at amortized cost, adjustments made to the carrying amount of the hedged item are amortized over the

remaining period from the adjustment date to the maturity date and recorded in P&L. Amortization using the effective interest method can commence immediately after the adjustment to the carrying amount and must not be later than the adjustment to the hedged item to reflect changes in fair value arising from the hedged risk.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized in P&L.

If the hedged item is a firm commitment that has not yet been recognized, the cumulative change in fair value of the firm commitment due to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability, and the related gains or losses are recorded in P&L. The change in fair value of the hedging instrument is also recorded in P&L.

(2) Cash flow hedge

The portion of gains or losses from hedging instruments that qualifies as an effective hedge is directly recognized in OCI, while the portion that does not qualify as an effective hedge is recorded in P&L.

If the hedged transaction affects P&L, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or the expected sale occurs, the amount recognized in OCI will be transferred to P&L. If the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amount previously recognized in OCI will be transferred to the initially recognized amount of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability (or alternatively, the amount previously recognized in OCI will be transferred to P&L during the same period when the non-financial asset or non-financial liability affects P&L).

If the expected transaction or firm commitment is not expected to occur, the cumulative gains or losses of the hedging instrument previously recognized in OCI are transferred to P&L. If the hedging instrument has expired, been sold, the contract terminated or exercised (but not replaced or extended), or the designation of the hedging relationship has been revoked, the amount previously recognized in OCI is not transferred out until the expected transaction or firm commitment affects P&L.

(3) Hedging of net investment in foreign operations

The hedging of net investments in foreign operations, including the hedging of monetary items that are part of the net investment, is treated similarly with cash flow hedging. The portion of the gains or losses from the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recorded in OCI, while the portion that is not an effective hedge is recognized in current P&L. When foreign operations are disposed of, any cumulative gains or losses that were recorded in OCI are transferred to P&L.

11 Inventory

i. Classification of inventory

Raw materials, semi-finished goods and work in progress, turnover materials (packaging materials, low value consumables, etc.), others.

ii. Measurement of inventory acquired and delivered, count system and amortization

Inventories are initially measured at cost. Inventory costs include procurement costs, processing costs and other expenditures incurred to bring the inventory to its current location and condition.

The first-in, first-out (FIFO) method is adopted for the deliveries of raw materials, semi-finished goods, work in progress, turnover materials (packaging materials, low-value consumables, etc.) and others. The one-off amortization method is adopted for the amortization of low-value consumables when they are requisitioned. Turnover packaging materials are included in costs and expenses in installments based on the estimated number of uses.

The Company maintains a perpetual inventory system.

iii. Basis for determining and method for provision of obsolete inventories

On the balance sheet date, inventory should be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. When the cost of inventory is higher than its net realizable value, a provision should be accrued.

At the end of the period, inventory provision is recognized based on an individual basis. However, for inventories with a large quantity and low unit price, inventory

provision is recognized based on categories. For inventories related to product lines produced and sold in the same region, with the same or similar end use, and difficult to measure separately from other items, the inventory provision is recognized on an aggregate basis.

iv. Determination of net realizable value

The net realizable value of inventory refers to the expected selling prices of inventory realized in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs that will occur until completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes.

For inventory directly for sales, such as finished goods, merchandises and materials held for sales, the net realizable value is determined based on the estimated selling prices of the inventory realized in the normal course of business less estimated selling expenses and related taxes. For materials that require processing, the net realizable value is determined based on the estimated selling prices of the finished goods realized in the normal course of business less the estimated costs incurred until completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes. For inventories held to fulfill sales contracts or service contracts, the net realizable value is determined based on the contract price. If the quantity of inventories held exceeds the quantity ordered in the contracts, the net realizable value of the excess inventory is calculated based on the general selling price.

12 Long-term equity investment

i. Criteria for joint control, significant influence

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. If the Company, together with other joint venture partners, exercises joint control over the investee and has rights to its net assets, the investee is considered as the Company's joint venture.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee but does not have control or joint control over those policies. If the Company can exercise a significant influence over the investee, the investee is considered as the Company's associate.

ii. Determination of initial investment cost

(1) Long-term equity investment generated in business combination

For long-term equity investments acquired through business combinations under common control, the initial investment cost is determined on the combination date based on the share of the carrying amount of the shareholders' equity of the combined party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party. The difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and the carrying amount of the consideration is adjusted by the share premium in capital reserve, with excess adjusted against the retained earnings. If, due to additional investments or other reasons, the control over the invested entity under the common control can be exercised, the difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment recognized according to the above principles and the sum of the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment before the combination and the carrying amount of the newly paid consideration for further shares acquired on the combination date is adjusted by the share premium, with excess adjusted against the retained earnings.

For long-term equity investments acquired through business combinations not under common control, the combination cost determined on the acquisition date is recognized as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment. If the control over the investee not under common control can be achieved due to additional investments or other reasons, the initial cost is determined by the sum of the carrying amount of the originally held equity investment and the new investment cost.

(2) Long-term equity investment acquired with other methods than business combination

For long-term equity investments acquired with cash payment, the initial cost is determined based on the actual purchase price.

For long-term equity investments acquired through the issuance of equity securities, the fair value of the issued equity securities shall be regarded as the initial cost.

iii. Subsequent measurement and recognition of P&L

(1) Long-term equity investments accounted for using cost method

A long-term equity investment in a subsidiary is accounted for using the cost

method, except for the investments that meet the conditions of held for sales. Except for the cash dividends or profit distribution declared but not yet distributed that have been included in the price or consideration paid in obtaining the investments, the Company recognises its share of the cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee as the current investment income.

(2) Long-term equity investments accounted for using equity method

Long-term equity investments in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. When the initial cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Company's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition, the investment is initially recognised at cost without adjustment. When the initial investment cost is less than the Company's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition, the investment is initially recognised at the investor's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets, and the difference is recognised in P&L.

The Company recognises its share of the investee's P&L and OCI as investment income or losses and OCI respectively, and adjusts the carrying amount of the investment accordingly. Once the investee declares any cash dividends or profit distributions, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the amount attributable to the Company. Changes in the Company's share of the investee's owners' equity, other than those arising from the investee's net P&L, OCI or profit distribution (referred to as "other changes in owners' equity"), is recognised directly in the Company's equity, and the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted accordingly.

In calculating its share of the investee's net P&L, OCI and other changes in owners' equity, the Company recognises investment income and OCI after making appropriate adjustments to align the accounting policies or accounting periods with those of the Company based on the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates or joint ventures, except for the assets invested or sold constituting business. Unrealised losses resulting from transactions between the

Company and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no impairment.

The net losses incurred by the Company in joint ventures or associates, except for the obligation to burden additional losses, are recognized up to the extent that the carrying amount of long-term equity investments and other long-term assets that essentially constitute net investments in joint ventures or associates shall be reduced to zero. If the joint ventures or associates subsequently realize net profits, the Company shall resume recognizing its share of profits after using its share of earnings to make up for the unrecognized share of losses.

(3) Disposal of long-term equity investments

When long-term equity investments are disposed of, the difference between the carrying amount and the actual purchase price is recorded in P&L.

For long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method that are partially disposed of, and where the remaining equity is still accounted for using the equity method, the OCI recognized under the original equity method accounting is carried forward at the same basis as the investee's direct disposal of related assets or liabilities, in proportion to the relevant proportion. Any other changes in shareholders' equity are carried forward to P&L in proportion.

If the joint control or significant influence over the investee is lost due to reasons such as the disposal of equity investments, the OCI recognized for the original equity investment, which is accounted for using the equity method, shall be accounted for on the same basis as the direct disposal of related assets or liabilities by the investee when the equity method is no longer used for accounting. Any other changes in shareholders' equity shall be fully transferred to P&L when the equity method is no longer used.

If the control over the investee is lost due to reasons such as the disposal of a portion of equity investment, at preparation of individual financial statements, if the remaining equity can allow a joint control or a significant influence over the investee, the equity method shall be adopted for accounting, and the remaining equity shall be adjusted as if it had been accounted for using the equity method since the acquisition. OCI recognized before obtaining control over the investee shall be carried forward proportionally on the same basis as the investee's direct disposal of related assets or liabilities. Any other changes in shareholders' equity

recognized due to the use of the equity method shall be carried forward proportionally to P&L. If the remaining equity cannot allow a joint control or a significant influence over the investee, it shall be recognized as a financial asset, and the difference between its fair value and carrying amount at the date of losing control shall be included in P&L. OCI and other changes in shareholders' equity recognized before obtaining control over the investee shall be fully transferred.

When equity investments in subsidiaries are disposed of through multiple transactions in steps until losing control, which constitutes a package deal, all transactions should be accounted for as one transaction involving the disposal of equity investments in subsidiaries and the loss of control. Before losing control, the difference between the disposal prices for each disposal and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment corresponding to the disposed equity should be recognized as OCI firstly in the individual financial statements and then transferred to P&L when the control is lost. If they do not constitute a package deal, each transaction should be accounted for separately.

iv. Criteria and accrual method for impairment of long-term equity investments

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of long-term equity investments as of the balance sheet date.

If there are indicators of impairment in long-term equity investments, such as when the carrying amount of the long-term equity investments exceeds the share of the carrying amount of the shareholders' equity in the investee, the Company takes an impairment test on the long-term equity investment.

If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of a long-term equity investment is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment provision shall be made based on the difference and recorded in the impairment loss. Once the impairment loss is recognized, it shall not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

13 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, which include leased land use rights, land use right held and provided for to transfer after appreciation and leased building and construction.

Investment properties of the Group are initially measured at acquisition cost. The cost of

purchased investment property includes the purchase price, relevant taxes and other expenses directly attributable to the asset. The cost of self-constructed investment properties consists of the necessary expenditures incurred until the asset reaches its intended usable condition

The Group subsequently measures the investment properties under the cost model, and accrues depreciation or amortization for buildings and land use rights based on their estimated useful lives and net residual rates. The estimated useful lives, net residual rates and annual depreciation (amortization) rates of investment properties are presented as follows:

Categories	Expected useful life	Expected residual rate (%)	Annual depreciation (amortization) rate (%)
Buildings and constructions	50 years	0.00	2.00

When the purpose of an investment property is changed to self-use, the Group converts the investment property into a fixed asset or an intangible asset since the date of change. When the purpose of a self-use property is changed to rental earnings or capital appreciation, the Group converts the fixed asset or intangible asset into an investment property since the date of change. Upon conversion, the carrying amount before the conversion is used as the initial value after conversion.

On the balance sheet date, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of investment properties with indicators of impairment. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the corresponding impairment loss is recognized. Once the impairment loss of investment properties is recognized, it will not be reversed.

When an investment property is disposed of, or permanently withdrawn from use and no economic benefits are expected to be obtained from its disposal, the investment property is derecognized. The disposal income from the sale, transfer, scrapping or damage of an investment property, after deducting its carrying amount and relevant taxes, is recorded in P&L.

14 Fixed assets

i. Recogniton of fixed assets

Fixed assets represent the tangible assets held by the Company for use in production of goods, supply of services, rental or for administrative purposes with

useful lives over one accounting year.

Fixed assets are recognized when they simultaneously meet the following conditions:

- (1) The economic benefits related to the fixed asset are likely to flow into the enterprise;
- (2) The cost of the fixed asset can be reliably measured.

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost, taking into account the impact of expected disposal expenses.

ii. Classification of fixed assets and depreciation policy

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method based on categories, with the depreciation rates determined according to the category of fixed assets, estimated useful life and estimated residual value. For fixed assets with impairment provision, the depreciation amount is determined based on the carrying amount after deducting the impairment provision and the remaining useful life in future periods. If the components of a fixed asset have different useful lives or provide economic benefits to the enterprise in different ways, different depreciation rates or methods are selected to calculate depreciation separately.

Depreciation of fixed assets is accrued from the time they reach the intended usable condition and ceases when they are derecognized or classified as non-current assets held for sale.

The depreciation methods, depreciation lives, residual rates and annual depreciation rates for various types of fixed assets are as follows:

Categories	Depreciation lives (years)	Residual rates (%)	Annual depreciation rates (%)
Buildings and constructions	8-50	0-3.00	1.94-12.50
Machinery and equipment	5-35	0-3.00	2.77-20.00
Motors and vehicles	3-15	0-3.00	6.47-33.33
Electronic and other equipment	3-15	0-3.00	6.47-33.33

iii. Accounting treatment of subsequent expenditures of fixed assets

Subsequent expenditures on fixed assets refer to the expenditures on renovation, repair costs, etc. incurred during the use of fixed assets.

Subsequent expenditures related to fixed assets are recorded in the cost of fixed assets when it is likely that the related economic benefits will flow in and the cost can be reliably measured. For the replaced part, its carrying amount is derecognized. All other subsequent expenditures are recorded in P&L when they are incurred.

iv. Criteria and accrual method of impairment loss of fixed assets

At the end of each period, the Company assesses whether there are any indicators that fixed assets may be impaired.

If there are indicators of impairment in fixed assets, the recoverable amount should be estimated. The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of the net amount after deducting disposal expenses from the fair value of the fixed assets and the present value of the expected future cash flows of the fixed assets.

When the recoverable amount of a fixed asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the fixed asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduced amount is recognized as an impairment loss on the fixed asset and recorded in P&L. At the same time, a corresponding provision for impairment of the fixed asset is made.

After the impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation of the impaired fixed assets should be adjusted accordingly in future periods, so that the adjusted carrying amount of the fixed assets (net of the estimated net residual value) can be systematically depreciated over the remaining useful life.

Once the impairment loss of fixed assets is recognized, it will not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

If there are indicators that a fixed asset may be impaired, the Company estimates its recoverable amount on an individual basis. If the Company finds it difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single fixed asset, it determines the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the fixed asset belongs.

v. Disposal of fixed assets

When the fixed assets are disposed, or no economic benefit is expected to be generated through the use or disposal, the fixed assets shall be derecognised. The amount of the disposal income from the sale, transfer, scrapping or destruction of fixed assets after deducting its carrying value and relevant taxes is recorded into P&L.

15 Construction in progress

i. Initial recognition of construction in progress and criteria of transfer to fixed assets

The cost of construction in progress is measured at the actual cost incurred. The actual cost includes construction costs, installation costs, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization and other necessary expenditures incurred to bring the construction in progress to its intended usable condition. When the construction in progress reaches its intended usable condition, it is transferred to fixed assets and depreciated from the following month.

ii. Criteria and accrual method of impairment loss of construction in progress

At the end of each period, the Company assesses whether there are any indicators that construction in progress may be impaired.

If there are indicators of impairment in a construction in progress, its recoverable amount should be estimated. If there are indicators that a construction in progress may be impaired, its recoverable amount should be estimated on an individual basis. If it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single construction in progress, the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the construction in progress belongs should be determined based on the asset group.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of the net amount after deducting disposal expenditures from the fair value of the construction in progress and the present value of the expected future cash flows of the construction in progress.

When the recoverable amount of a construction in progress is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the construction in progress is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduced amount is recognized as impairment loss of the construction in progress and recorded in P&L. At the same time, a corresponding provision for impairment of the construction in progress is made.

Once the impairment loss of construction in progress is recognized, it will not be reversed in future accounting periods.

16 Borrowing cost

i. Principle of capitalization of borrowing cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or

production of a qualifying asset shall be capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.
Other borrowing costs are expensed in P&L as incurred.

Assets eligible for capitalization refer to fixed assets, investment properties, inventories, and other assets that require a considerable period of acquisition and construction or production activities to reach their intended usable or marketable conditions.

ii. Capitalization period

The capitalization period refers to the period from the point when borrowing costs begin to be capitalized to the point when they cease to be capitalized, excluding the period during which borrowing costs are temporarily not capitalized.

Capitalization of borrowing costs begins when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

- (1) Asset expenditure has already occurred, which includes expenditures incurred in the form of cash payments, transfers of non-cash assets, or the assumption of interest-bearing debts for the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization;
- (2) Borrowing costs have already been incurred;
- (3) The acquisition, construction, or production activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale have commenced.

When the acquisition, construction, or production of assets eligible for capitalization reaches the expected usable or marketable condition, the capitalization of borrowing costs ceases.

iii. Period for suspension of capitalization

If the acquisition, construction, or production of assets eligible for capitalization is interrupted abnormally and the interruption period lasts for more than three consecutive months, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended. If such interruption is a necessary procedure for the acquisition, construction, or production of assets eligible for capitalization to reach the expected usable or marketable state, the borrowing costs shall continue to be capitalized. The borrowing costs incurred during the interruption period shall be recognized as P&L until the acquisition, construction, or production activities of the assets resume, at which point the borrowing costs shall continue to be capitalized.

iv. Calculation of capitalized borrowing cost

For loans specifically borrowed for the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization, the capitalization amount of borrowing costs is determined based on the actual borrowing costs incurred in the current period of the specific loans less the interest income earned on the unused borrowing funds deposited in the bank or the investment income earned from temporary investments.

For general loans utilized for the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization, the amount of borrowing costs that should be capitalized for general loans is determined by multiplying the weighted average of asset expenditure exceeding the expenditure on specific loans by the capitalization rate of the general loans utilized. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average effective interest rate of general loans.

During the capitalization period, the exchange differences on the principal and interest of foreign currency loans are capitalized and included in the cost of assets eligible for capitalization. Exchange differences arising from the principal and interest of other foreign currency loans, excluding foreign currency loans, are recorded in P&L.

17 Intangible assets

i. Recognition of intangible assets

Intangible assets refer to identifiable non-monetary assets that are owned or controlled by the Company but without physical substance. Intangible assets are recognized only when they meet the following conditions simultaneously:

- (1) The economic benefits related to the intangible assets are likely to flow into the Company;
- (2) The cost of the intangible assets can be reliably measured.

ii. Measurement of intangible assets

- (1) When the Company acquires intangible assets, it takes an initial measurement at cost.

The cost of purchasing intangible assets includes the purchase price, relevant taxes and other expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use.

(2) Subsequent measurement

The service life of intangible assets is analyzed and assessed upon acquisition.

For intangible assets with an infinite useful life, they are amortized during the period when they bring economic benefits to the enterprise. If the period during which the intangible asset brings economic benefits to the enterprise cannot be predicted, it is regarded as an intangible asset with an infinite useful life and is not amortized.

iii. Estimated useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful life

Items	Estimated useful life (years)	Rational
Software	3.00-10.00	Estimated useful life
Land use right	3.00-10.00	Estimated useful life
Patent	3.00-10.00	Estimated useful life
Royalty	10.00-35.00	Estimated useful life based on project
Others	3.00-10.00	Estimated useful life

At the end of each period, the useful life and amortization method of intangible assets with an infinite useful life are reviewed.

Upon review, there is no difference in the useful life and amortization method of intangible assets at the end of the current period compared to previous estimates.

iv. Criteria for judging intangible assets with infinite useful life and procedures for reviewing the useful life

At the end of each period, the useful life of intangible assets with infinite useful life is reviewed.

Upon review, the useful life of such intangible assets remains uncertain.

v. Accrual of impairment loss of intangible assets

For intangible assets with a finite useful life, if there are clear indicators of impairment, an impairment test should be conducted at the end of the period.

For intangible assets with infinite useful life, an impairment test is conducted at the end of each period.

An impairment test is conducted on intangible assets to estimate the recoverable

amounts. If there are indicators that an intangible asset may be impaired, the Company estimates its recoverable amount on an individual basis. If the Company finds it difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single asset, it determines the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the intangible asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of the net amount after deducting disposal expenses from the fair value of the intangible asset and the present value of the expected future cash flows of the intangible asset.

When the recoverable amount of an intangible asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the intangible asset is reduced to the recoverable amount. The reduced amount is recognized as an impairment loss of the intangible asset and recorded in P&L. At the same time, a corresponding provision for impairment of the intangible asset is made.

After the impairment loss of intangible assets is recognized, the amortization expense of the impaired intangible assets shall be adjusted accordingly in future periods, so as to systematically amortize the adjusted carrying amount of the intangible assets (net of the estimated net residual value) over its remaining useful life.

Once the impairment loss of intangible assets is recognized, it will not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

vi. Detailed criteria for division of research and development stages for internal R&D projects

The expenditure for the Company's internal research and development projects is divided into expenditures during the research stage and expenditure during the development stage.

Research stage: The stage of original and planned investigation and research activities aimed at acquiring and understanding new scientific or technological knowledge.

Development stage: The stage where research results or other knowledge are applied to a plan or design to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, or other activities before commercial production or use.

vii. Detailed conditions for capitalization of expenditures at development stage

Expenditures during the research stage are recorded in P&L when incurred.

Expenditures during the development stage that meet all of the following conditions are recognized as intangible assets, while those that do not meet these conditions are recorded in P&L:

- (1) It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold;
- (2) There is an intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- (3) The ways in which intangible assets generate economic benefits, including being able to demonstrate the production of goods or services using such intangible assets have its own market. If the intangible asset is for an internal use, its usefulness can be proven;
- (4) There are sufficient technical, financial, and other resources to support the completion of the development of the intangible asset, and the use or sales of the intangible asset is feasible;
- (5) The expenditures attributable to the development stage of the intangible asset can be reliably measured.

Expenditures during the development stage that do not meet the conditions listed above are recorded in P&L when incurred. Expenditures during the research stage are recorded in P&L when incurred.

18 Goodwill

For goodwill formed through business combinations not under common control, its initial cost is the difference between the combination cost and the acquirer's share of the fair value of identifiable net assets obtained from the acquiree in the acquisition.

Goodwill is transferred to P&L when its related asset group or portfolio of asset groups is disposed of.

The Company does not amortize goodwill. Regardless of whether there are indicators of impairment, goodwill is subject to impairment test at least at the end of each year.

The Company takes impairment tests on goodwill. For the carrying amount of goodwill formed through business combinations, it is allocated to the relevant asset groups with a reasonable method since the acquisition date. If the goodwill is difficult to allocate to the relevant asset groups, it is allocated to the relevant portfolio of asset groups. The relevant asset groups or portfolio of asset groups are those that can benefit from the synergistic

effects of business combinations.

During the impairment tests on asset groups or portfolio of asset groups that include goodwill, if there are indicators of impairment in the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups related to goodwill, the impairment test is firstly taken on the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups that do not include goodwill. The recoverable amount is calculated and compared with the relevant carrying amount to recognize the corresponding impairment loss. Then, the impairment test is taken on the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups that include goodwill, and the carrying amount is compared with the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value, the impairment loss amount is firstly offset against the carrying amount of the goodwill allocated to the asset group or portfolio of asset groups, and then offset against the carrying amount of other assets in proportion to the carrying amount of other assets in the asset group or portfolio of asset groups excluding goodwill. Once the impairment loss of goodwill is recognized, it cannot be reversed in future accounting periods.

19 Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses of the Group are recorded at the actual cost, and amortized with a straight-line method within the benefit period. For long-term deferred expense that cannot bring benefit in future period, the Company recognized its amortised cost in P&L for the current period.

20 Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

During the accounting period in which employees provide services to the Company, the Company recognizes the actual short-term compensation as a liability and includes it in P&L or related asset costs.

The social securities like medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, maternity insurance paid by the Company for its employees, and the housing provident fund, as well as the labor union funds and employee education funds accrued in accordance with regulations, are calculated based on the prescribed accrual basis and ratios during the accounting period in which the employees provide services to the Company, to determine the corresponding employee compensation amount.

The employee welfare expenses incurred by the Company are recorded in P&L or

related asset costs based on the actual amount incurred at the occurrence. Among them, non-monetary welfare is measured at fair value.

ii. Termination benefits

The Company provides for termination benefits to the employees and shall recognize an employee benefits liability for termination benefits, with a corresponding charge to P&L, at the earlier of the following dates: When the Company cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of the termination benefits because of an employment termination plan or a redundancy proposal; or when the Company recognizes the costs or expenses relating to a restructuring that involves the payment of the termination benefits.

iii. Post-employment benefits

(1) Defined contribution plan

The Company contributes basic endowment insurance and unemployment insurance for its employees in accordance with the relevant regulations of the local government. During the accounting period in which employees provide services to the Company, the Company calculates the amount of contributions payable based on the locally stipulated contribution base and rates, recognized as a liability and recorded in P&L or related asset costs.

In addition, the Company has participated in the enterprise annuity plan/supplementary pension fund approved by the relevant state authority. The Company contributes to the annuity plan/local social securities institutions a certain proportion of the total employee salaries and records the corresponding expenses in P&L or related asset costs.

(2) Defined benefit plan

The Company attributes the welfare obligations arising from the defined benefit plan to the period during which employees provide services, based on the formula determined by the expected cumulative benefit unit method, and records them in P&L or related asset costs.

The deficit or surplus based on the present value of the defined benefit plan obligations less the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets is recognized as a net liability or net asset of the defined benefit plan. If there is a surplus in the defined benefit plan, the Company measures the net asset of the defined benefit

plan based on the lower of the surplus and the asset cap of the defined benefit plan.

All defined benefit plan obligations, including those expected to be paid within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which employees provide services, are discounted based on the market yield of treasury bonds or high-quality corporate bonds in the active market that matches the term and the currency of the defined benefit plan obligations as of the balance sheet date.

The service cost incurred from the defined benefit plan and the net interest on the net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan are recorded in P&L or related asset costs. Any changes arising from the remeasurement of the net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan are recorded in OCI and are not reversed to P&L in subsequent accounting periods. Upon the termination of the original defined benefit plan, the portion originally recorded in OCI is fully transferred to retained earnings within the scope of equity.

When a defined benefit plan is settled, the settlement gain or loss is recognized based on the difference between the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation determined on the settlement date and the settlement price.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits refer to all employee benefits other than short-term compensation, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

For any other long-term employee benefits that meet the conditions of defined contribution plans, the amount of contributions payable is recognized as a liability during the accounting period in which the employees provide services to the Group, and is recorded in P&L or related asset costs. For any other long-term employee benefits that do not fall in the above circumstances, an independent actuary uses the expected cumulative benefit unit method to perform an actuarial calculation on the balance sheet date. The benefit obligations arising from the defined benefit plans are attributed to the period in which the employees provide services, and are recorded in P&L or related asset costs.

21 Share-based payments

The share-based payments of the Company are transactions in which equity instruments are granted or liabilities determined based on equity instruments are assumed, in order to obtain services provided by employees or other parties. The share-based payments of the

Company are divided into equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

i. Equity-settled share-based payments and equity instruments

The equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for employee services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to employees. For the share-based transactions in which the rights can be exercised immediately after grant, the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date is recognized in the relevant costs or expenses, and the capital reserve is increased accordingly. For the share-based transactions in which the rights can only be exercised after the employees complete the services within the vesting period or meet specified performance conditions, the Company, on each balance sheet date within the vesting period, recognizes the services obtained in the current period in the relevant costs or expenses based on the best estimate of the number of vesting equity instruments at the fair value on the grant date, and increases the capital reserves accordingly.

If the terms of an equity-settled share-based payment plan are modified, the services obtained shall be recognized at least in accordance with the unmodified terms. In addition, any modifications that increase the fair value of the equity instruments granted, or any changes that benefit employees on the date of modification, shall be recognized as an increase in services obtained.

During the waiting period, if the granted equity instruments are cancelled, the Company treats the cancellation of the granted equity instruments as accelerated vesting. It immediately recognizes the amount that should be recognized during the remaining waiting period in P&L and simultaneously recognizes capital reserve. However, if new equity instruments are granted and determined on the grant date of the new equity instruments that they are used to replace the cancelled equity instruments, the granted replaced equity instruments are treated in the same manner as modifications to the terms and conditions of the original equity instruments.

ii. Cash-settled share-based payments and equity instruments

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the liabilities assumed by the Company, which are calculated based on shares or other equity instruments. For share-based transactions in which the rights can be exercised

immediately after grant, the Company recognizes the fair value of the assumed liabilities in the relevant costs or expenses on the grant date, and correspondingly increases the liabilities. For share-based transactions in which the rights can only be exercised after the employees complete the services during the vesting period or meet specified performance conditions, the Company, on each balance sheet date during the vesting period, recognizes the services obtained in the current period in the relevant costs or expenses based on the best estimate of the vesting status, and correspondingly recognizes the liabilities at the fair value of the assumed liabilities. The fair value of the liabilities is remeasured on each balance sheet date and settlement date prior to the settlement of the relevant liabilities, and any changes are recognized in P&L.

When the Company modifies the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment plan to make it an equity-settled share-based payment plan, the Company, on the modification date (whether it occurs during or after the vesting period), measures the equity-settled share-based payment at the fair value of the equity instruments on the granting date and recognizes the services obtained in capital reserve. It simultaneously derecognizes the liabilities recognized on the modification date for the cash-settled share-based payment. The difference between the two is recorded in P&L. If the modification extends or shortens the vesting period, the Company performs accounting treatment based on the modified vesting period

iii. Determination of fair value of equity instruments

For equity instruments such as granted shares with an active market, the Company determines the fair value based on the quoted prices in the active market, with considering the terms and conditions under which the shares were granted. For equity instruments such as granted stock options without an active market, the valuation techniques such as option pricing models are used to determine the fair value, with considering the terms and conditions under which the shares were granted.

iv. Supporting for determination of best estimate of exercisable equity instruments

On each balance sheet date during the waiting period, the Company makes the best

estimate based on the latest available subsequent information, such as changes in the number of eligible employees, and revises the estimated number of equity instruments that are expected to vest. On the vesting date, the final estimated number of equity instruments that are expected to vest matches the actual number of vested instruments.

22 Bonds payable

The bonds issued by the Company are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method during the duration of the bonds.

Interest expenses are directly recorded in P&L, except when they meet the conditions for capitalization as borrowing costs.

23 Provision

When obligations related to contingencies simultaneously meet the following conditions, the Company recognizes them as provisions:

- (1) This obligation is a current obligation undertaken by the Company;
- (2) The performance of this obligation is likely to result in an outflow of economic benefits from the Company;
- (3) The amount of the obligation can be reliably measured.

The provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the expenses required to fulfill the relevant current obligations.

When the Company is determining the best estimate, the factors such as risks, uncertainties and the time value of money related to contingencies are comprehensively considered. For those where the time value of money has a significant impact, the best estimate is determined by discounting the related future cash outflows.

When the required expenditure falls within a continuous range and the likelihood of various outcomes occurring within this range is equal, the best estimate is determined based on the median value within this range. In other cases, the best estimate is handled according to the following situations:

- If the contingency involves a single item, it shall be determined based on the most likely amount;
- If a contingency involves multiple items, it shall be determined based on various

possible outcomes and their corresponding probabilities.

If the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be fully or partially compensated by a third party, the compensation amount shall be separately recognized as an asset when it is virtually certain that the compensation can be received. The recognized compensation amount shall not exceed the carrying amount of the provision.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of provisions on the balance sheet date. If there is conclusive evidence indicating that the carrying amount does not reflect the current best estimate, the carrying amount is adjusted based on the current best estimate.

24 Other financial instruments such as preference shares, perpetual debts

The Company classifies the issued preference shares/perpetual bonds as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments at initial recognition based on the contractual terms and the economic substance they reflect, rather than solely on their legal form.

When the financial instruments such as perpetual debts/preference shares issued by the Company meet one of the following conditions, the entire or partial financial instruments shall be classified as financial liabilities at initial recognition:

- (1) There are contractual obligations that the Company cannot unconditionally avoid fulfilling by delivering cash or other financial assets;
- (2) Contractual obligations including the delivery of variable quantities of the Company's own equity instruments for settlement;
- (3) Including derivative instruments settled with the Company's own equity (such as conversion rights), and such derivative instruments are not settled by exchanging a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets;
- (4) There are contract terms that indirectly create contractual obligations;
- (5) When the issuer goes into liquidation, perpetual debts ranked in the same order of repayment as ordinary bonds and other debts issued by the issuer.

For the financial instruments such as perpetual debts/preference shares that do not meet any of the above conditions, the entire or partial financial instruments shall be classified as equity instruments at initial recognition.

The Company treats preference shares or perpetual debts issued by it that contain both equity and liability components in accordance with the same accounting policies as convertible instruments with equity components. The Company treats preference shares or perpetual debts issued by it that do not contain equity components in accordance with the

same accounting policies as convertible instruments that do not contain equity components.

The Company recognizes the preference shares issued by it, which are classified as equity instruments, at the actual received amount and records them in equity instruments. If dividends and interest are distributed during the existence period, they should be treated as profit distribution. If the preference shares are redeemed in accordance with the contract terms, the equity should be offset against the redemption price.

25 Revenue

i. Accounting policies for recognition and measurement of revenue

The Company recognizes revenue when it has fulfilled its contractual performance obligation, that is, when the customer acquires control of the relevant goods or services. Obtaining control over related goods or services refers to being able to dominate the use of such goods or services and to obtain almost all economic benefits from them.

If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company shall, on the commencement date of the contract, allocate the transaction price to each single performance obligation according to the relative proportion of the stand-alone selling prices of goods or services committed by each single performance obligation, and measure the income according to the transaction price allocated to each single performance obligation.

The transaction price refers to the amount of consideration that the Company is entitled to collect due to the transfer of goods or services to customers, excluding payments collected on behalf of third parties and amounts expected to be refunded to customers. The Company determines the transaction price based on the terms of the contract and its past practices, by taking into account factors such as variable consideration, significant financing components in the contract, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to customers at determination of transaction price. The Company determines the transaction price including variable consideration at an amount that is unlikely to result in a significant reversal of the accumulated recognized revenue when the related uncertainty is resolved. If there is a significant financing component in the contract, the Company determines the

transaction price based on the amount payable by the customer in cash at the time of obtaining control over the goods or services, and amortizes the difference between the transaction price and the contract consideration using the effective interest method during the contract period.

If one of the following conditions is met, the Company satisfies a performance obligation over time; otherwise, the Company satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.
- The customer can control the goods under construction during the performance of the Company.
- The goods produced by the Company during the performance of the contract do not have alternative use, and the Company has the right to collect payment for the accumulated part of the performance completed to date during the whole period of the contract.

For the performance obligations performed over time, the Company shall recognize the income in accordance with the performance progress within that period, except for performance progress that cannot be reasonably determined. The Company adopts the output method or input method to determine the progress of performance, by taking into account the nature of the goods or services. If the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined but the Company is expected to be compensated for the costs already incurred, the revenue shall be recognized according to the amount of the costs already incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined.

For performance obligations performed at a point in time, the Company recognizes revenue at the point when the customer acquires control of the relevant goods or services. In determining whether a customer has acquired control of goods or services, the Company will take into account the following indicators:

- The Company has a present right to payment for the good or service, that is, the customer is presently obliged to pay for the good or service.
- The Company has transferred the legal title of the good to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal title to the good.

- The Company has transferred physical possession of the good to the customer, that is, the customer has physical possession of the good.
- The Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good to the customer, that is, the customer has obtained the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good.
- The customer has accepted the good or service.
- Other indicators that the customer has obtained control of the good.

ii. Specific method of recognition of revenue

Sales of goods: When the Group hands over goods to customers and obtains proof of receipts or acceptance forms, it has fulfilled its performance obligations under the sales contract, and the Group recognizes the revenue from the sale of goods

26 Contract cost

Contract costs include costs of obtaining a contract and costs to fulfil a contract.

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract are not within the scope of another Standard, the Company shall recognize an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract:

- ① The costs relate directly to a current contract or an anticipated contract;
- ② The costs increase the Company's future resources for fulfilling its performance obligations;
- ③ The costs are expected to be recovered.

If the incremental costs incurred by the Company to obtain a contract are expected to be recoverable, they are recognized as an asset as contract acquisition costs.

Assets recognized for costs of obtaining a contract or costs to fulfil a contract shall be amortized on the same basis as revenue recognition of goods or services related to such assets and shall be recorded in P&L. If the amortization period does not exceed one year, it will be recorded in P&L at the time of occurrence.

When the carrying amount of the assets related to the contract costs is higher than the difference between the following two items, the Company shall make loss allowance of the excess part and recognize it as a loss allowance of the assets:

- vi. The remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in

exchange for the goods or services to which the asset relates;

- vi. The estimated costs to be incurred for the transfer of the relevant goods or services.

If the factors that caused the impairment in previous periods have subsequently changed, resulting in the aforementioned difference being higher than the carrying amount of the asset, the Company will reverse the impairment provision that had been previously made and record it in P&L. However, the carrying amount of the asset after reversal shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset on the reversal date assuming no impairment provision was made.

27 Government grants

i. Classification of government grants

Government grants are monetary or non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government without consideration, which are divided into government grants related to assets and government grants related to income.

Government grants related to assets are grants whose primary condition is that the Company qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Government grants related to income are grants other than those related to assets.

ii. Measurement and derecognition of government grants

A government grant is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant..

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value. If fair value cannot be reliably determined, it is measured at a nominal amount of RMB 1.

A government grant related to an asset is offset against the carrying amount of the related asset, or recognised as deferred income and amortised to P&L over the useful life of the related asset on a reasonable and systematic manner (A grant related to ordinary activities is recognised as other income based on the economic substance. A grant not related to ordinary activities is recognised as non-operating

income). If the relevant assets are sold, transferred, scrapped, or damaged before the end of their useful life, the unallocated balance of deferred income is transferred to the P&L for the period in which the assets are disposed of.

Government grants related to income, which are intended to compensate the Company for related costs or losses in future periods, are recognized as deferred income and recorded in P&L during the period when the related costs or losses are recognized (A grant related to ordinary activities is recognised as other income based on the economic substance. A grant not related to ordinary activities is recognised as non-operating income) or offset against the related costs or losses. Government grants measured at nominal amounts are directly recognized in P&L.

For the interest subsidies for policy-related preferential loans obtained by the Company, the accounting treatment are based on the following two scenarios:

- (1) If the finance department directly provides the interest subsidies to the lending bank, and the lending bank provides loans to the Company at a policy-based preferential interest rate, the Company recognizes the initial amount of the loan at the loan amount actually received, and calculates the related borrowing costs based on the loan principal and the policy-based preferential interest rate.
- (2) If the finance department directly provides the interest subsidies to the Company, the Company offsets the corresponding interest subsidies against the relevant borrowing costs.

iii. Accounting treatment of returned government grants

When a recognized government grant is required be returned, the Company makes the accounting treatment based on the specific circumstances in the period of return:

- (1) If the carrying amount of the relevant asset is offset at initial recognition, the carrying amount of the asset shall be adjusted;
- (2) If there is related deferred income, the carrying amount of the deferred income shall be offset, and the excess shall be included in P&L;
- (3) For the other situations, it shall be directly recorded in P&L.

28 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in P&L except to the extent that they relate to transactions or items recognised directly in equity and goodwill arising from a business combination.

Deferred tax assets and Deferred tax liabilities are recognized based on the differences (temporary differences) between the tax base of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Deferred tax assets are recognized based on deductible temporary differences to the extent of the amount of taxable income that is likely to be obtained in future periods to offset the deductible temporary differences. For deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward to future years, the corresponding deferred tax assets shall be recognized up to the future taxable income that is likely to be obtained to offset the deductible losses and tax deductions.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized For temporary differences in taxable income, except in special circumstances, are recognized based on taxable temporary differences.

Special circumstances where deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are not recognized include:

- Initial recognition of goodwill;
- Transactions or matters that are neither a business merger nor affect accounting profits and taxable income (or deductible losses) at occurrence, and where the initially recognized assets and liabilities do not result in equal taxable temporary differences or deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax liabilities shall be recognized for taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, unless the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures when the temporary differences are likely to reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable income is likely to be obtained in the future to offset the deductible temporary differences.

On the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities shall be measured at the applicable tax rate during the expected period of recovery of related assets or settlement of related liabilities in accordance with tax laws.

On the balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. If it is likely that sufficient taxable income will not be available in the future to offset the benefits of deferred tax assets, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall be impaired. When it is likely to obtain sufficient taxable income, the reduced amount shall be reversed.

When the Company has the legal right to settle on a net basis and has the intention to settle or acquire assets and settle liabilities simultaneously on a net basis, the current income tax assets and liabilities are reported at the net amount after offsetting.

On the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented at the net amount after offsetting when both of the following conditions are met:

- The taxpayer has the legal right to settle current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis;
- Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are related to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxpayer or on different taxpayers, but in the future, during each significant period of reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the taxpayers involved intend to settle the current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or simultaneously acquire assets and settle liabilities.

29 Lease

Leasing refers to a contract in which the lessor transfers the right to use an asset to the lessee for a consideration during a certain period of time. On the commencement date of the contract, the Company evaluates whether the contract is a lease or includes a lease. If one party in the contract transfers the right to control the use of one or more identified assets for a certain period of time in exchange for a consideration, the contract is a lease or contains a lease.

If a contract contains multiple separate leases, the Company will split the contract and account for each lease separately. If the contract includes both lease part and non-lease part, the lessee and lessor shall separate the parts of lease and non-lease.

i. The Company as a lessee

(1) Right-of-use assets

On the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes the right-of-use assets for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. The cost includes:

- Initial measurement amount of lease liabilities;
- Lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease less the lease incentive already appreciated if there are any;
- Initial direct expenses incurred by the Company;
- The estimated cost incurred by the Company for dismantling and removing leased assets, restoring the location of leased assets or restoring leased assets to the state specified in the lease terms, but costs incurred for production of inventory not included.

The Company subsequently depreciates the right-of-use assets using the straight-line method. For leased assets of which the Company can reasonably determine to acquire ownership at expiration of the lease term, the leased assets shall be depreciated during the remaining useful life. Otherwise, the leased asset shall be depreciated during the shorter of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

The Company determines whether the right-of-use assets have been impaired in accordance with the principles described in Note IV 14 Impairment of Fixed Assets, and accounts for the identified impairment losses.

(2) Lease liabilities

On the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low value assets. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of unpaid lease payments. The lease payment amount includes:

- Fixed payments (including substantial fixed payments), less lease incentives if there are any;
- Variable lease payments based on indices or ratios;
- Estimated amount to be paid based on the residual value of the guarantee provided by the Company;
- The exercise price of the purchase option, under the condition that the Company reasonably determines that the option will be exercised;
- The payment required to exercise the option to terminate the lease, under the condition that the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise the option to terminate the lease.

The Company uses the implicit interest rate of the lease as the discount rate, but if the implicit interest rate cannot be reasonably determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company calculates the interest expenses of lease liabilities during each period of the lease term based on a fixed periodic interest rate, and records them in P&L or related asset costs.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognized in P&L or related asset costs at the actual occurrence.

After the commencement date of the lease, if any of the following situations occur, the Company shall remeasure the lease liability and adjust the corresponding right-of-use assets. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, but the lease liability still needs to be further reduced, the difference shall be recognized in P&L:

- When the evaluation results of the purchase option, the renewal option or the termination option have changed, or the actual exercise of the aforementioned options is inconsistent with the original evaluation results, the Company shall remeasure the lease liability based on the modified lease payments and the present value calculated with the revised discount rate;
- When there is a change in the substantial fixed payments, the expected payable of the guaranteed residual value, or the index or ratio used to determine the lease payment, the Company remeasures the lease liability based on the modified lease payments and the present value calculated with the revised discount rate. However, if the change in lease payments is due to fluctuations in floating interest rates, the present value should be calculated with the revised discount rate.

(3) Short-term lease and lease with low value assets

The Company chooses not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and low value asset leases, and records the relevant lease payments in P&L or related asset costs using the straight-line method for each period during the lease term. Short term lease refers to a lease that has a lease term of no more than 12 months since the commencement of the lease term and does not contain a purchase option. Lease of low value asset refers to the lease of a single

leased asset with a low value when it is a brand new asset. If the Company subleases or anticipates subleasing leased assets, the original lease does not belong to a lease of low value asset.

(4) Modification of lease

If there is a change in the lease and the following conditions are met simultaneously, the Company will treat the modification of a lease as a separate lease for accounting purposes:

- 1) The modification of a lease expands the scope of lease by adding the right to use one or more leased assets;
- 2) The increased consideration is equivalent to the individual price of the expanded scope of lease adjusted according to the contract.

If the modification of a lease is not accounted for as a separate lease, on the effective date of the modification of lease, the Company shall re-allocate the consideration of the contract after the medication, re-determine the lease term and re-measure the lease liability based on the modified lease payments and the present value calculated with the revised discount rate.

If the modification of lease leads to a reduced scope of the lease or a shortened lease term, the Company shall correspondingly adjust the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and record the related gains or losses from partial or complete termination of the lease in P&L. If other modification of a lease results in the remeasurement of lease liabilities, the Company shall adjust the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly.

ii. The Company as a lessor

On the commencement date of the leases, the Company classifies leases as finance leases and operating leases. A finance lease refers to a lease that, regardless of whether ownership is ultimately transferred, essentially transfers nearly all risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the leased asset. An operating lease refers to any lease other than a finance lease. When the Company acts as a sublessor, it classifies the sublease based on the right-to-use asset arising from the original lease.

(1) Accounting for operating leases

The lease payments received under operating leases are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis over each period of the lease term. The Company capitalizes the initial direct expenses incurred in connection with operating leases and amortizes them to P&L over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Variable lease payments not included in the lease payment received are recorded in P&L at incurrence. If there is a modification in the operating lease, the Company treats it as a new lease since the effective date of the modification. The lease payments prepaid or receivable related to the lease before the modification are regarded as the lease payments for the new lease.

(2) Accounting for finance leases

On the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes the finance lease payments receivable and derecognizes the finance lease assets. When the Company initially measures the finance lease payments receivable, the net lease investment is recognized as the initial value of the finance lease payments receivable. The net amount of lease investment is the sum of the unguaranteed residual value and the present value of lease payments not yet received on the commencement date of the lease discounted at the lease implicit interest rate.

The Company calculates and recognizes interest income for each period during the lease term based on a fixed periodic interest rate. The derecognition and impairment of finance lease payments receivable shall be accounted for in accordance with Note IV 9 Financial Instruments.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of net lease investments are recognized in P&L at occurrence.

If there is a modification of the finance lease and the following conditions are met simultaneously, the Company will treat the modification as a separate lease for accounting purposes:

- The modification expands the scope of the lease by adding the right of use of one or multiple leased assets;
- The increased consideration is equivalent to the individual price of the expanded lease scope adjusted according to the contract.

If the modification of the finance lease is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company will handle the modified lease in the following situations:

- If the modification takes effect on the commencement date of the lease and the lease is classified as an operating lease, the Company will treat it as a new

lease since the effective date of the modification of the lease and take the net lease investment before the effective date of the modification of the lease as the carrying amount of the leased asset;

If the change takes effect on the commencement date of the lease, the lease will be classified as a finance lease. The Company accounts for it in accordance with the policies about modified or renegotiated contracts in Note IV 9 Financial Instruments.

30 Measurement of fair value

The Company measures relevant assets or liabilities at fair value based on the following assumptions:

- The transaction in which the market participants sell assets or transfer liabilities on the measurement date is an arm's length transaction under the current market conditions;
- The orderly transaction of selling assets or transferring liabilities takes place in the principal market of the relevant assets or liabilities. If there is no such market, the transaction is assumed to be conducted in the most favorable market for the relevant assets or liabilities.
- The assumption is adopted that is used by the market participants to maximize their economic benefits in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company will use the transaction price as the fair value initially recognized based on the nature of the transaction and the characteristics of the related assets or liabilities.

If any other relevant accounting standards require or allow the Company to initially measure related assets or liabilities at fair value, and the transaction price is not equal to the fair value, the Company shall recognize the related gains or losses in P&L, except as otherwise required in the other relevant accounting standards.

When non-financial assets are measured at fair value, it should be taken into consideration the ability of market participants to generate economic benefits by using the assets in the most optimal purposes, or by selling the assets to other market participants who can use it for the most optimal purpose.

The Company has considered the valuation techniques that are applicable in the current situation and supported by sufficient available data and other information when it uses a valuation technique. The inputs of the valuation technique prioritizes the use of relevant observable inputs. Only when the relevant observable inputs cannot be obtained or are not feasible to obtain can unobservable inputs be used.

The inputs used for measurement of fair value are divided into three levels:

- The first-level inputs are the unadjusted quoted prices of the same assets or liabilities

that can be obtained on the measurement date in an active market.

- The second-level inputs are directly or indirectly observable inputs of related assets or liabilities, in addition to the first-level inputs.
- The third-level inputs are unobservable inputs of related assets or liabilities.

The level to which the fair value measurement results belong is determined by the lowest level to which the inputs that are significant to the overall fair value measurement belong.

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value of the Company mainly include financial assets for trading, financial liabilities for trading and other non-current financial assets.

V.Changes of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

1 Changes of significant accounting policies

(1) Implementation of Interpretation ASBE No. 17

On 25 October 2023, the Ministry of Finance promulgated ASBE Interpretation No. 17 (CAIKUAI [2023] No. 21), hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 17").

① Classification of current liabilities and non-current liabilities

Interpretation No. 17 specifies:

- If an enterprise does not have a substantial right to defer the settlement of a liability for more than one year after the balance sheet date, the liability should be classified as a current liability.
- For the liabilities arising from loan arrangements, the right of an enterprise to defer the settlement of the liabilities for more than one year after the balance sheet date may depend on whether the enterprise has complied with the covenants specified in the loan arrangement (hereinafter referred to as the covenants). When determining whether the substantial right to defer settlement of liabilities exists, the enterprise should only consider the covenants that should be complied with on or before the balance sheet date, and should not consider the covenants that should be complied with after the balance sheet date.
- The settlement of liabilities at classification of the liquidity of liabilities refers to the release of liabilities from the enterprise by transferring cash, other economic resources (such as goods or services) or its own equity instruments to counterparties of transactions. As regards with settlement is completed by transfer of the enterprise' own equity instrument under selection by the

counterparties of the transactions in accordance with the terms of the liabilities, if the enterprise classifies the above options as equity instruments and separately recognizes them as equity components of composite financial instruments in accordance with ASBE No. 37 – Presentation of Financial Instruments, the terms do not affect the classification of the liquidity of the liabilities.

This Interpretation has come into effect since 1 January 2024. The implementation of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

② Disclosure of supplier financing arrangements

Interpretation No. 17 requires the Company to disclose in aggregate information related to supplier financing arrangements when making disclosures, in order to help users of the reports evaluate the impact of these arrangements on the enterprise's liabilities, cash flows and exposure of liquidity risk. When the enterprise is identifying and disclosing the information of liquidity risk, it should also take into consideration the impact of supplier financing arrangements. The Interpretation is only applicable to supplier financing arrangements. Supplier financing arrangement refers to a transaction that has the following characteristics: one or more financing providers provide funds to the enterprise for payment to suppliers and agree that the enterprise will make a repayment to the financing provider on or after the date when the suppliers receive the payment according to the terms and conditions of the arrangement. Compared with the original payment due date, the supplier financing arrangement has extended the payment term of the enterprise or shorten the collection term of the supplier.

This Interpretation has come into effect since 1 January 2024. When the enterprise implement the Interpretation for the first time, it is not required to disclose the relevant information of the comparative period. The implementation of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

③ Accounting for sales and leaseback transactions

Interpretation No. 17 stipulates that when the lessee subsequently measures the lease liability arising from the sale and leaseback, the method of determining the

lease payment amount or the lease payment amount after modification shall not result in the recognition of gains or losses related to the right to use obtained from the leaseback. When the enterprise implements the Interpretation for the first time, it should retrospectively adjust the sale and leaseback transactions executed after the first adoption date of ASBE No. 21 – Lease. This Interpretation has come into effect since 1 January 2024 and allows enterprises to implement earlier since the year of promulgation.

The Company has implemented the Interpretation since 1 January 2024. The implementation of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

(2) Implementation of the Interim Provisions on Accounting Treatment of Enterprise Data Resources

On 1 August 2023, the Ministry of Finance issued the "Interim Provisions on Accounting Treatment of Enterprise Data Resources" (CAIKUAI [2023] No. 11), which is applicable to data resources recognized as assets such as intangible assets or inventory in accordance with the relevant Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, as well as the accounting treatment of data resources legally owned or controlled by enterprises that are expected to bring economic benefits to the enterprise but do not meet the asset recognition conditions and have not been recognized as assets. It also launches specific requirements for the disclosure of data resources.

The Interim Provision has come to effect since 1 January 2024. Enterprises should apply a prospective method and the data resources that have been expensed in P&L are not adjusted. The implementation of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

(3) Implementation of Interpretation ASBE No. 18 “Accounting for quality warranties that are not regarded as individual performance obligations”

On 6 December 2024, the Ministry of Finance promulgated Interpretation ASBE No. 18 (CAIKUAI [2024] No. 24, hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 18"). The Interpretation has come into effect since the date of promulgation and allows to implement in advance since the year of promulgation.

Interpretation No. 18 stipulates that when the enterprise is accounting for

provisions arising from quality warranties that do not constitute an individual performance obligation, it should debit the determined amount of provision to accounts such as "cost from main activities", "cost from other activities" and credit to "provision" account. It also present in the account "operating costs" in the income statement and the accounts in the balance sheet such as "other current liabilities", "non-current liabilities due within one year", "provision", etc.. in accordance with "ASBE No. 13- Contingencies".

When the enterprise first implements the interpretation, if the original provision for quality assurance is included in "sales expenses", it should be retrospectively adjusted according to changes in accounting policies.

When the enterprise adopts the Interpretation for the first time and the quality warranties have been originally recorded in selling expenses, it should make a retrospective adjustment as a change of accounting policy. The Company has implemented the Interpretation since 2024. The implementation of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

(4) Other changes in accounting policies

None.

2 Changes of significant accounting estimates

(1) The depreciation year of franchise assets of WindMW GmbH has been changed as follows:

No.	Content and reason for change of accounting estimate	Approval procedures	Affected items of financial statements	Timing of initial application	Affected amount (Yuan)
1	The depreciation year of wind farms and wind farm franchise assets has been adjusted from 20 years to 25 years to keep consistency with the actual operation and maintenance status of the project.	Reviewed by the General Manager Meeting of the Company	Intangible assets, operating cost, etc.	2024.1.1	142,733,704.89

WindMW GmbH in Germany replaced some submarine cables during 2022 and 2023 and carried out anti-corrosion repair treatment on key components such as wind turbine foundations, towers, and blades. Simultaneously, it upgraded the aviation warning lights of the wind turbines, in order to reduce the risk of accidents in the wind farm, to extend the service life of power plant assets and to improve power generation efficiency and asset quality. The total cost of the aforementioned technical measures is approximately EUR 45.6 million. After the completion of the above maintenance and upgrade measures, WindMW GmbH assigned two external technical consultants in October 2023 to conduct an evaluation on the operation of the wind farm during the evaluation window period. The evaluation concluded that the operation period of the wind farm could reach 30 years. Simultaneously, according to the approval letter for offshore wind farms issued by the German Federal Maritime and Hydrological Agency, the operation authority of the wind power of WindMW GmbH is 25 years. Based on the evaluation report of relevant technologies and the actual operation and maintenance of WindMW, the operation period can be conservatively estimated for 25 years. This change of accounting estimate has been applicable since 1 January 2024. The above change of accounting estimate will also have certain impacts on the amortization of intangible assets - royalties in the future accounting periods.

- (2) There is no change of other significant accounting estimates that require disclosure during the reporting period.

3 Correction of Prior Period Errors

There is no material prior-period accounting error corrections occurred during the reporting period.

VI. Taxation

1 Main types of tax and relevant tax rate

Type of tax	Tax base	Applicable tax rate (%)
Value added tax	Sales of power	13.00, 14.00, 16.00, 17.00
Value added tax	Sales of wind power	Standard tax rate 19.00
Electricity grid safety tax	Sales of solar power	3.60
Business tax of Luxembourg	Taxable income	6.75

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Type of tax	Tax base	Applicable tax rate (%)
Business tax of Brazil	Total revenue	7.60, 1.65

Note: Brazil levies social security contributions based on total revenue in accordance with its domestic tax law, i.e. Social Integration Tax (PIS) and the Social Security Funds (COFINS). The tax rates are 1.65% and 7.60% respectively.

Enterprise income tax listed as follows:

Region	Tax rate (%)
Hong Kong	16.50
Luxembourg (Note 1)	24.94
Greece	29.00
Pakistan	29.00
Jordan	6.00
Egypt	22.50
Brazil (Note 2)	25.00+9.00
Cyprus (Note 3)	Tax free
Spain	25.00
UK	19.00
Bremerhaven, Germany	Corporate income tax 15.83+ German trading tax 12.81
Gadebusch, Germany	Corporate income tax 15.83+ German trading tax 12.29

Note 1: According to the tax laws of Luxembourg, if the sum of a company's financial assets, related party receivables, convertible bonds and bank deposits exceeds 90% of its total assets and also exceeds EUR 350 thousand, a minimum corporate income tax of EUR 4,815 should be paid annually.

Note 2: According to the tax laws of Brazil, if the taxable income of Enterprise Income Tax (IRPJ) is less than BRL 240 thousand, the tax rate is 15%. The excessive portion over BRL 240 thousand is subject to an additional tax rate of 10%. Net profit social contribution (CSLL) is a type of income tax. The tax rate for ordinary enterprises is 9%.

Note 3: According to the tax laws of Cyprus, companies engaged in coastal cargo transportation are exempt from income tax in Cyprus.

2 Tax preferential treatments

None.

3 Other explanations

None.

VII. Business Combination and Consolidated Financial Statements Interest in subsidiaries

Unless otherwise specified, the unit of amount for the data in the tables below in this section is Renminbi yuan

i. Composition of the Group

Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Level	Enterprise Type	Registered Place	Main Business Location	Business Nature	Paid-in Capital (Yuan)	Subscribed Shareholding Ratio (%)	Paid-in Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Rights Held (%)	Investment Amount (10,000 Yuan)	Acquisition Method
1	China Three Gorges (Portugal) Co., Ltd.	4	3	Portugal	Portugal	Investment and Asset Management	8,074,500.00	100	100	100	2,263.06	1
2	China Three Gorges (Europe) Co., Ltd.	4	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	5,310,452,400.00	100	100	100	533,914.62	1
3	China Three Gorges Offshore Luxembourg S.à.r.l.	5	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	14,836,955.00	70	70	100	1,483.70	3
4	WindMW GmbH	6	3	Zossen	Zossen	Wind Power Generation	212,856.00	80	80	80	21.29	3
5	WindMW Turbinen GmbH	7	3	Bremen-Havne	Bremen-Havne	Other Enterprise Management Services	177,380.00	100	100	100	17.74	3
6	WindMW Service GmbH	7	3	Bremen-Havne	Bremen-Havne	Other Enterprise Management Services	177,380.00	100	100	100	17.74	3
7	Christallo Shipping Co. Ltd	7	3	Cyprus	Cyprus	Coastal Cargo Transportation	7,095.20	100	100	100	0.71	3
8	China Three Gorges Renewables S.a r.l.	5	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	189,888,932.96	100	100	100	18,988.89	3
9	China Three Gorges (UK) Co., Ltd.	5	3	UK	UK	Investment and Asset Management	27,108,990.36	100	100	100	2,710.90	1
10	Sunshine Yangtze (Luxembourg) Investment Co., Ltd.	5	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	239,698.20	100	100	100	14,413.93	2
11	Alexsun2 S.A.	6	3	Greece	Greece	Solar Power Generation	9,126,731.64	100	100	100	912.67	2
12	China Three Gorges (Spain), S.L.	5	3	Spain	Spain	Investment and Asset Management	23,959.50	100	100	100	483,904.77	1
13	Marpani Solar 9 S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Investment and Asset Management	23,446.50	75	75	75	2.30	3

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14	Photosolar Medina 4	7	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,524.66	100	100	100	2.40	3
15	Fuente Alamo Energia Solar 1 S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,915.43	100	100	100	2.40	3
16	Calapasol Energía 2	7	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	781,550.00	100	100	100	78.20	3
17	Fuente Alamo Energia Solar 2 S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,915.43	100	100	100	2.40	3
18	Mursolar 19	7	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,493.39	100	100	100	2.30	3
19	Mursolar 24	7	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,493.39	100	100	100	2.30	3
20	Photosolar Medina 3	6	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,524.66	75	75	75	78.20	3
21	Parque Eólico La Boga S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	21,993,707.97	100	100	100	2,199.37	3
22	Parque Eólico Marmellar S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	29,908,816.51	100	100	100	2,990.88	3
23	Parque Eólico Alto del Coterrejon S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	6,252,400.00	100	100	100	625.24	3
24	Parque Fotovoltaico La Maja S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	2,735,425.00	100	100	100	273.54	3
25	Eólica Mirasierra S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	500,348.31	100	100	100	50.03	3
26	Gestion Y Mantenimiento Eólico del Norte S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	3,610,761.00	100	100	100	361.08	3
27	Aldener Extremadura S.A	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	371,591,863.36	100	100	100	37,159.19	3
28	Eólica La Janda S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	31,572,282.50	100	100	100	3,157.23	3
29	Parc Eólic Serra Voltorera, S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	24,428,420.04	100	100	100	2,442.84	3
30	Plata Fotovoltaica Gamonarejo 36 S.L.U	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,239.59	100	100	100	2.22	3
31	Calatrava Solar 1 S.L.U	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100	100	100	2.22	3
32	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 16 S.L.U.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100	100	100	2.22	3
33	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 21 S.L.U.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100	100	100	2.22	3

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34	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 23 S.L.U.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100	100	100	2.22	3
35	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 34 S.L.U.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100	100	100	2.22	3
36	China Three Gorges (Luxembourg) Energy Co., Ltd.	4	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	18,044,658,377.29	100	100	100	1,815,869.06	1
37	China Three Gorges (Brazil) Co., Lt	5	3	Brazil	Brazil	Investment and Asset Management	20,368,976,357.36	100	100	100	1,799,350.73	1
38	Rio Canoas Energia S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	1,068,415,462.97	100	100	100	106,841.55	3
39	Rio Parana Energia S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	11,524,441,102.15	66.67	66.67	66.67	767,320.43	3
40	Rio Verde Energia S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	251,043,000.00	100	100	100	25,104.30	3
41	CTG Brasil Negócios de Energia LTDA	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	23,233,242.85	100	100	100	2,323.32	3
42	Rio Paranapanema Participações e Investimentos S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Investment and Asset Management	1,688,163,614.53	66.67	66.67	66.67	112,549.87	2
43	Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A.	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	1,776,207,029.76	96.19	96.19	96.19	177,620.70	2
44	ARINOS ENERGIAS RENOVAVEIS S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Investment and Asset Management	1,740,758,493.07	100	100	100	174,075.85	3
45	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 1 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Solar Power Generation	342,224,021.01	100	100	100	34,222.40	3
46	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 2 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Solar Power Generation	227,490,285.39	100	100	100	22,749.03	3
47	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 4 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Solar Power Generation	236,183,359.89	100	100	100	23,618.34	3
48	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 8 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Solar Power Generation	220,361,422.89	100	100	100	22,036.14	3

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49	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA RINOS C 9 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Solar Power Generation	243,413,413.41	100	100	100	24,341.34	3
50	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA RINOS C 10 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Solar Power Generation	236,081,389.93	100	100	100	23,608.14	3
51	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA RINOS C 32 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Solar Power Generation	228,558,809.37	100	100	100	22,855.88	3
52	Serra Da Palmeira Energias Renovaveis S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Investment and Asset Management	3,050,254,074.35	100	100	100	305,025.41	1
53	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 1 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	269,005,601.05	100	100	100	26,900.56	1
54	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 2 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	125,018,560.07	100	100	100	12,501.86	1
55	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 3 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	126,981,716.88	100	100	100	12,698.17	1
56	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 4 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	107,416,846.69	100	100	100	10,741.68	1
57	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 5 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	163,652,179.32	100	100	100	16,365.22	1
58	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 6 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	116,399,198.88	100	100	100	11,639.92	1
59	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 7 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	116,931,777.07	100	100	100	11,693.18	1
60	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 8 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	109,671,201.57	100	100	100	10,967.12	1
61	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 9 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	121,307,828.67	100	100	100	12,130.78	1
62	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 10 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	147,560,721.97	100	100	100	14,756.07	1
63	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 11 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	128,115,079.88	100	100	100	12,811.51	1
64	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 12 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	114,078,027.67	100	100	100	11,407.80	1
65	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 13 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	151,740,769.61	100	100	100	15,174.08	1
66	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 14 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	120,272,724.17	100	100	100	12,027.27	1
67	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 15 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	159,042,208.72	100	100	100	15,904.22	1
68	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 16 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	118,393,276.07	100	100	100	11,839.33	1
69	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 17 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	140,821,289.57	100	100	100	14,082.13	1

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70	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 18 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	119,965,122.91	100	100	100	11,996.51	1
71	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 19 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	128,414,571.47	100	100	100	12,841.46	1
72	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 20 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	102,859,708.17	100	100	100	10,285.97	1
73	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 21 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	102,506,267.17	100	100	100	10,250.63	1
74	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 22 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	116,124,877.40	100	100	100	11,612.49	1
75	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 23 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	132,044,468.20	100	100	100	13,204.45	1
76	China Three Gorges Hong Kong Investment Co., Ltd	4	3	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment and Asset Management	2,154,021,274.10	100	100	100	193,018.43	2
77	China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Co., Ltd.	5	3	Cayman Islands	Hong Kong	Investment and Asset Management	2,461,255,924.37	85	85	85	193,018.43	1
78	Three Gorges Pakistan First Wind Power Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Wind Power Generation	163,516,724.36	100	100	100	18,159.08	3
79	Three Gorges Pakistan Second Wind Power Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Wind Power Generation	134,360,848.15	100	100	100	15,611.42	3
80	Three Gorges Pakistan Third Wind Power Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Wind Power Generation	138,385,677.83	100	100	100	13,929.23	3
81	Kaptag Hydropower Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Hydropower Generation	2,090,483,208.66	100	100	100	238,638.59	3
82	Maar Energy Development Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Hydropower Generation	49,767.70	97	97	97	-	3
83	Kohala Hydropower Development Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Hydropower Generation	537,064,146.85	100	100	100	55,946.40	3
84	CSAIL Renewable Energy Investment Ltd.	4	3	Cayman Islands	Hong Kong	Investment and Asset Management	125,595.76	65	65	65	91,534.01	1
85	CTGI Renewable Energy Partners Jordan	5	3	Jordan	Jordan	Investment and Asset Management	491,974.60	100	100	100	42.45	3

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86	CTGI Renewable Energy Partners Egypt LLC	5	3	Egypt	Egypt	Investment and Asset Management	86,332.36	100	100	100	7.89	3
87	CTGI Renewable Energy Cooperative U.A.E	7	3	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Investment and Asset Management	275,974,561.91	100	100	100	25,213.42	3
88	CTGI Renewable Energy Jordan Solar 1 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	836.66	100	100	100	172.25	3
89	Adwa MA'an Al Oula Lil Taqa PSC	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Solar Power Generation	30,449,735.48	100	100	100	4,482.06	3
90	CTGI Renewable Energy Jordan Wind 1 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	3,488,100.00	100	100	100	13,260.53	3
91	Al Rajef Wind Energy PSC	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Wind Power Generation	491,974.60	100	100	100	20,583.98	3
92	Green Watts Renewable Energy LLC	7	3	Jordan	Jordan	Investment and Asset Management	82,681,755.11	100	100	100	7,556.46	3
93	Shobak Wind B.V.	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	697,620.00	100	100	100	3,187.17	3
94	Shobak Wind Energy PSC	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Wind Power Generation	2,584,834.60	100	100	100	236.43	3
95	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 1 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	3,488,100.00	100	100	100	1,255.13	3
96	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 1 S.A.E	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	35,593,342.85	100	100	100	3,255.46	3
97	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 2 B.V.	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	697.62	100	100	100	8,896.24	3
98	Delta for Renewable Energy S.A.E.	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	29,016,261.16	100	100	100	2,844.54	3
99	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 3 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	697.62	100	100	100	1,783.04	3

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100	Horus Solar Energy S.A.E.	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	30,006,584.37	100	100	100	2,872.38	3
101	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 4 BV	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	697.62	100	100	100	1,784.45	3
102	Aten Solar Energy S.A.E.	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	30,006,584.65	100	100	100	2,870.25	3
103	Kinich Energia Holding, S.A.	4	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	1,501,213,794.90	100	100	100	150,121.38	4
104	FV MEXSOLAR I S.A.P.I DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	137,691,969.68	100	100	100	15,437.22	4
105	FV MEXSOLAR II S.A.P.I DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	141,567,665.36	100	100	100	15,465.01	4
106	FV MEXSOLAR XLS.A.P.I DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	328,094,152.95	100	100	100	26,486.49	4
107	KENERGREEN S.A.P.I DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	581,481,671.84	100	100	100	99,288.09	4
108	X-ELIO FV XOXOCOTLA S.A.P.I DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	351,060,599.69	100	100	100	28,471.75	4
109	China Three Gorges Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	4	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	138,378,197.11	100	100	100	14,217.67	1
110	CTG COLOMBIA HOLDING SAS	5	3	Colombia	Colombia	Investment and Asset Management	2,976.69	100	100	100	2,976.69	1

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Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Level	Enterprise Type	Registered Place	Main Business Location	Business Nature	Paid-in Capital (Yuan)	Subscribed Shareholding Ratio (%)	Paid-in Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Rights Held (%)	Investment Amount (10,000 Yuan)	Acquisition Method
111	Fotovoltaico El Yarumo S.A.S.	6	3	Colombia	Colombia	Solar Power Generation	6,371.94	100	100	100	11,638.26	1
112	Fotovoltaico El Caracoli S.A.S.E.S.P.	6	3	Colombia	Colombia	Solar Power Generation		100	100	100		1
113	Fotovoltaico Cceropia S.A.S.E.S.P.	6	3	Colombia	Colombia	Solar Power Generation		100	100	100		1
114	Three Gorges International Investment Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	4		Beijing	Beijing	Investment and Asset Management	100,000,000.00	100	100	100	10,000.00	1
115	Asia-Africa Green Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	4	3	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment and Asset Management	9,154,730.00	100	100	100	915.47	3
116	Catalyst MENA Clean Energy Cooperative U.A.	4	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	626.82	100	100	100	66,892.16	3
117	Eagle Solar Energy B.v	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7.01	100	100	100		3
118	Eagle Solar Power LLC	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Solar Power Generation	10,112.43	100	100	100		3
119	Catalyst Falcon Ma'an Solar B.V.	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7.66	100	100	100		3
120	Falcon Ma'an Solar Holding B.V.	6	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7,159.60	100	100	100		3
121	Falcon Ma'an Solar Power Co.	7	3	Jordan	Jordan	Solar Power Generation	10,112.43	100	100	100		3
122	Shamsuna Solar Power B.V.	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7.66	100	100	100		3

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Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Level	Enterprise Type	Registered Place	Main Business Location	Business Nature	Paid-in Capital (Yuan)	Subscribed Shareholding Ratio (%)	Paid-in Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Rights Held (%)	Investment Amount (10,000 Yuan)	Acquisition Method
123	Shamsun Solar Power Co.	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Solar Power Generation	9,957,072.13	100	100	100		3
124	Catalyst Orange Solar B.V.	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7.41	100	100	100		3
125	Global Solar Energy Holdings	5	3	Mauritius	Mauritius	Investment and Asset Management	3,085,794.76	100	100	100		3
126	SP Energy (Egypt) S.A.E	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	3,486,000.00	100	100	100		3
127	Asia Energy Consulting Co., Ltd	4	3	Macao	Macao	Investment and Asset Management	175,820.00	100	100	100	145,825.25	1

Note: Enterprise types: 1. Domestic non - financial enterprise, 2. Domestic financial enterprise, 3. Overseas subsidiary, 4. Public institution, 5. Capital construction unit.

Acquisition methods: 1. Investment establishment, 2. Business combination under the same control, 3. Business combination under different controls, 4. Others.

The level is the legal entity level within the entire central enterprise group.

ii. **Material non-wholly owned subsidiaries**

1.minority shareholders

Serial Number	Subsidiary	Proportion of shares held by non-controlling shareholders	P&L allocated to non-controlling interests during the year	Dividend declared to distribute to non-controlling shareholders	Ending balance of non-controlling interests
1	Rio Parana Energia S.A.	33.33	648,854,523.74	213,914,527.50	3,182,687,503.27
2	Rio Paranapanema Participacoes S.A.	33.33	86,107,263.37	176,838,981.00	740,651,868.07
3	Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A.	3.81	13,878,059.13	20,903,704.12	58,406,769.05
4	China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Limited	15.00	161,856,583.51		1,113,114,646.25

2. Main financial information

Item	Current period amount		Previous period amount	
	Rio Parana Energia S.A.	China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Limited	Rio Parana Energia S.A.	China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Limited
Current assets	2,475,200,011.17	1,692,050,162.20	1,394,571,361.02	1,836,408,821.06
Non-current assets	15,208,763,821.36	12,738,038,093.46	19,908,101,157.09	12,488,522,615.80
Total assets	17,683,963,832.53	14,430,088,255.66	21,302,672,518.11	14,324,931,436.86
Current liabilities	2,532,591,720.67	1,295,560,907.94	2,210,539,317.84	1,756,862,958.01
Non-current liabilities	5,602,354,700.31	8,077,147,973.97	7,050,044,902.02	8,715,847,892.41
Total liabilities	8,134,946,420.98	9,372,708,881.91	9,260,584,219.86	10,472,710,850.42
Operating Revenue	5,658,956,350.37	657,981,551.85	6,011,802,759.12	1,422,795,507.54
Net Profit	1,946,758,247.03	1,079,041,979.20	2,350,756,855.41	661,176,671.35
Total Comprehensive Income	-489,238,114.39	1,205,158,787.31	3,476,144,066.23	-148,430,001.82
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	3,230,886,049.49	1,537,279,886.22	3,394,613,347.31	2,192,194,254.49

iii. Former Subsidiaries No Longer Included in the Consolidation Scope in the Current Period

Basic Information of the Former Subsidiary

Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Registered Place	Business Nature	Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Right Ratio (%)	Reason for No Longer Being a Subsidiary in the Current Period
1	Wind Rose Renewables, S.L.	Spain	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
2	Cefiro Energia, S.L.	Spain	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
3	CTG Flores 1 S.L.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
4	CTG Flores 2 S.L.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
5	Roadrunner Spain Holding, S.L.U	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
6	Calatrava Solar II S.L.U	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
7	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 22, S.L.U.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption

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Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Registered Place	Business Nature	Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Right Ratio (%)	Reason for No Longer Being a Subsidiary in the Current Period
8	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 24,S.L.U.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
9	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 38,S.L.U.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
10	CTG Brasil Trading Ltda.	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
11	CTGI Renewable Energy Partners	Cayman Islands	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Deregistration
12	CTGI Renewable Energy Holdcol Limited	Saudi Arabia	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Deregistration
13	CTGI Renewable Energy Jordan Wind 2 B.V	Netherlands	Wind Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Reverse Merger by Absorption
14	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Wind 1 B.V	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Deregistration
15	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Wind 1 S.A.E	Egypt	Wind Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Deregistration
16	Peacock for Technical Consultancy	Jordan	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption

iv.Entities Newly Included in the Consolidation Scope in the Current Period

Serial Number	Name	Method of Gaining Control	Ending Owners' Equity	Net Profit for the Current Period
1	Fotovoltaico El Caracoli S.A.S.E.S.P.	Acquisition	-423.45	
2	Fotovoltaico Cecropia S.A.S.E.S.P.	Acquisition	-299.45	
3	Asia Energy Consulting Co., Ltd	Acquisition	1,568,075,159.14	170,382,098.22

VIII. Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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

1 Monetary funds

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Cash on hand	94,140.27	85,129.08
Deposits at banks	6,103,340,485.64	6,344,694,250.62
Other monetary funds	659,791,097.46	726,054,446.80
Total	6,763,225,723.37	7,070,833,826.50
Including: Total overseas deposit	6,703,095,437.71	7,024,363,187.47
Deposit funds with the finance company	32,505,594.98	16,500,701.18

Note: Restricted monetary funds are listed as follows:

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Performance deposits	62,629,804.11	43,293,607.20
Deposits for interim repair and maintenance	216,740,160.00	199,895,325.39
Restricted for other reasons	117,384,851.12	235,194,856.95
Total	396,754,815.23	478,383,789.54

2 Financial assets for trading

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L		296,442,079.74
Including: Debt investments		
Equity investments		

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Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Others		296,442,079.74
Financial assets designated as measured at fair value through P&L		
Including: Debt investments		
Others		
Total		296,442,079.74

3 Derivative financial assets

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
VPPA / Swap of interest rate for long-term loans - Spain (DAYLIGHTMARPANI) (Note 1)	23,441,690.55	29,050,268.73
VPPA / Swap of interest rate - Spain Hours (Note 1)	2,794,945.41	23,463,734.73
VPPA / Swap of interest rate - Spain Roadrunner Project (Note 1)	34,686,083.00	5,368,253.43
SWAP / Swap on USD bonds - WindMW (CTGOL) (Note 2)	53,730,369.34	
SWAP / Swap on interest rate for long-term USD loans - Mexico (Note 3)	134,176,342.48	122,861,479.48
SWAP / Swap on interest rate for long-term loans - ALCAZAR(Note 4)	77,507,646.17	58,026,431.31
SWAP / Swap on interest rate for long-term loans-Catalyst(Note 5)	18,906,770.84	10,202,846.51
SWAP / Swap on interest rate for long-term loans - Brazilian company (Note 6)	142,840,317.92	
Total	488,084,165.71	248,973,014.19

Note 1: In order to lock in advance the interest rates of loans and to decrease the risk of increase of long-term interest rates, the subsidiaries of the Company, Photosolar Medina 3, Marpani Solar 9 S.L, Parque Eolico La Boga S.L., Eolica Mirasierra S.L., Calatrava Solar I S.L.U, Calatrava Solar II S.L.U, have signed interest rate swap respectively with the external financing banks. In order to lock power prices, the subsidiaries of the Company, Photosolar Medina 3, Calatrava Solar I S.L.U, Calatrava Solar II S.L.U , Plata Fotovoltaica Gamonarejo 36,S.L.U, have signed medium and long-term financial hedging contracts (virtual power purchase agreements VPPA) with the agents. The Company classifies the aforementioned contracts as derivative financial assets and manage according to the relevant standards. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the year end based on the reports on fair value issued by a third party Deloitte.

Note 2: The subsidiary of the Company, WindMW GmbH (hereinafter referred to as WindMW) issued A-level bonds on 17 December 2015 for project financing with a par value of USD 439 million and an interest rate of 5.02%. The maturity of the bonds is 30 June 2027. In order to avoid uncertainties caused by fluctuation of the foreign exchange rate of USD, WindMW signed a monetary hedging agreement of USD bonds with Nomura, Goldman Sachs and Bank of America, the banks with high international credit rating, which has swapped the A-level bonds with a fixed-rate forward agreement of EUR 406 million. The swap is consistent with the accounting standards of hedging and thus is accounted for in accordance with derivative financial instruments – cash flow hedge. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets based on the reports on fair value issued by a third party Chatham Financial.

Note 3: On 25 October 2021, the subsidiary of the Company, China Three Gorges Latin America Investment Holding Limited, acquired 100% of shares of Kinich Project via Mexico Solar Energy. In order to lock in advance the interest rates of loans and to decrease the risk of increase of long-term interest rates, the former shareholder of Kinich Project, Xelio, signed 4 interest rate swaps in August 2018, July 2020, August 2020 and November 2021 respectively for Projects Guanajuato, Novajoa, Xoxocotla and Perote. The Management of Xelio classified the aforementioned agreements as derivative financial assets. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the year end based on the reports on fair value issued by the banks.

Note 4: In June 2021, the subsidiary of the Company China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Limited acquired the shares of Alcazar Project of Middle East and also took over its interest rate swap agreements, which swapped floating-rate loans based on 6-month LIBOR with fixed interest rates. The Management classifies the interest rate swaps as hedge instruments and presents as derivative financial instruments and manage in accordance with the relevant standards. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the year end based on the reports on fair value issued by a third party Ernst & Young.

Note 5: In June 2023, the subsidiary of the Company China Three Gorges International Corporation acquired the shares of Catalyst Project and also took over its interest rate swap agreements, which swapped floating-rate loans based on 6-month LIBOR with fixed interest rates. The Management classifies the interest rate swaps as hedge instruments and presents as derivative financial instruments and manage in accordance with the relevant standards. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the

year end based on the reports on fair value issued by a third party Ernst & Young.

Note 6: On 30 January 2024, China Three Gorges International Corporation signed a foreign exchange purchase agreement with Deutsche Bank, agreeing to conduct exchange transactions at a rate of RMB to BLR 0.7325 (spot exchange rate of 0.6905). The Company will repay the internal loan principal and interest of RMB 517 million (including principal of RMB 500 million and the interest of RMB 17 million) to Three Gorges Luxembourg Energy Limited on 13 January 2025, which is approximately equivalent to BRL 379 million, with a lock up cost of 6.08%. The comprehensive lock cost of the two agreements is 6.12%, and the comprehensive financing cost is 9.59%. The Management classifies the interest rate swaps as hedge instruments and presents as derivative financial instruments and manage in accordance with the relevant standards. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the year end based on the reports on fair value issued by the banks.

4 Accounts receivable

i. Disclosure by aging

Aging of accounts	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Book value	Allowance	Book value	Allowance
Within 1 year	1,392,698,375.91	7,619,702.31	1,690,668,653.26	2,851,118.15
1 to 2 years	1,352,975.02	39,698.34	12,496,465.98	6,985,991.01
2 to 3 years	6,689,545.06	6,689,545.06		
3 to 4 years				
4 to 5 years			19,673,265.76	19,673,265.76
Over 5 years	18,838,443.62	18,838,443.62		
Total	1,419,579,339.61	33,187,389.33	1,722,838,385.00	29,510,374.92

ii. Disclosure by allowance method

Categories	Closing balance			Opening Balance			
	Book value		Carrying amount	Book value		Allowance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)		Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Allowance rate (%)
Allowance on an individual basis	142,618,864.28	10.05	113,917,107.57	201,299,341.52	11.68	26,659,256.77	13.24
Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristics	1,276,960,475.33	89.95	1,272,474,842.71	1,521,539,043.48	88.32	2,851,118.15	0.19
Including: Group of power generation	1,265,884,195.61	89.17	1,261,398,562.99	1,516,570,299.59	88.03	2,851,118.15	0.19
Others	11,076,279.72	0.78	11,076,279.72	4,968,743.89	0.29		4,968,743.89
Total	1,419,579,339.61	100.00	1,386,391,950.28	1,722,838,385.00	100.00	29,510,374.92	1.71
							1,693,328,010.08

Significant allowance on an individual basis for accounts receivable:

Name	Book value	Allowance	Allowance rate (%)	Reasons for allowance
TenneT Offshore GmbH	25,527,988.68	25,527,988.68	100.00	Based on expected loss rate
Central Power Purchasing Agency	113,917,107.57			Based on expected loss rate
2W ECOBANK S.A.	3,173,768.03	3,173,768.03	100.00	Expected not to collect
Total	142,618,864.28	28,701,756.71		

Accounts receivable of provision for bad debts by combination of credit risk characteristics

Accounts receivable for which allowance are accrued using the percentage-of-receivables method or other composite methods

Name	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Percentage (%)	Allowance	Book value	Percentage (%)	Allowance
Group of power generation	1,265,884,195.61	0.35	4,485,632.62	1,516,570,299.59	0.19	2,851,118.15
Group 2						
Others	11,076,279.72			4,968,743.89		
Total	1,276,960,475.33	0.35	4,485,632.62	1,521,539,043.48	0.19	2,851,118.15

iii.Summary of 5 largest accounts receivable by entities at year end

Names	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Percentage on ending balance of accounts receivable(%)	Allowance
Central Power Purchasing Agency	279,437,665.48	19.68	
TenneT Offshore GmbH	191,739,329.52	13.51	25,527,988.68

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Names	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Percentage on ending balance of accounts receivable(%)	Allowance
National Electric Power Company	90,782,257.15	6.40	2,604,436.83
Egyptian Electricity TransmissionCo	35,600,628.56	2.51	1,465,537.56
ENEL-SP	34,300,058.63	2.42	
Total	631,859,939.34	44.52	29,597,963.07

5 Prepayments

i. Disclosure by aging

Aging of accounts	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value		Allowanc e	Book value		Allowance
	Amount	Percentage(%)		Amount	Percentage (%)	
Within 1 year	160,626,115.14	94.31		212,292,189.53	99.70	
1 to 2 years	9,538,195.50	5.60		342,678.86	0.16	
2 to 3 years	1,043.97			153,402.79	0.07	
Over 3years	150,621.88	0.09		139,683.92	0.07	
Total	170,315,976.49	100.00		212,927,955.10	100.00	

ii. Summary of 5 largest prepayments by entities at year end

Names	Book value	Percentage (%)	Allowance
abilee General Insurance Company L	22,744,918.40	13.35	
EST POWERCHINA DEP IVOBILIZADO	14,578,522.98	8.56	
中国路桥工程有限责任公司	10,975,786.15	6.44	
Generali	5,451,327.94	3.20	
P&D ELECTRICAL VOILITY HPPS	5,028,010.22	2.95	
Total	58,778,565.69	34.50	

6 Other receivables

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable	29,840,675.09	50,565,238.90
Other receivables	3,638,912,517.28	2,555,704,934.35
Total	3,668,753,192.37	2,606,270,173.25

i.Dividend receivable

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance	Reasons for non-collection	Whether an impairment has occurred and the basis for such judgment
Within 1 year	29,840,675.09	50,565,238.90		
Include: Companhia Energica do Jari-CEJA	24,594,292.45	43,724,482.62	declared but not yet distributed	no
Elebras Projetos S.A.	5,246,255.26	6,840,756.28	declared but not yet distributed	no
Cenaeel	127.38		declared but not yet distributed	no
Over1 year				
合计	29,840,675.09	50,565,238.90		

ii.Other receivables

(1) Disclosure by aging

Aging	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Book value	Allowance	Book value	Allowance
Within 1 year	3,485,937,320.70	12,217.40	2,394,624,136.85	9,441,858.01
1 to 2 years	121,424,092.71	7,650,836.70	153,254,768.60	9,073.79

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Aging	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Book value	Allowance	Book value	Allowance
2 to 3 years	31,859,330.78		16,008,989.96	105,397.30
3 to 4 years	6,456,174.44	106,970.22	6,575.65	
4 to 5 years			40,307.82	
Over 5 years	1,005,622.97		1,326,484.57	
Total	3,646,682,541.60	7,770,024.32	2,565,261,263.45	9,556,329.10

(2) Disclosure by allowance method

Categories	Closing balance				Opening Balance			
	Book value		Allowance		Carrying amount	Book value		Carrying amount
	Amount	Percent age (%)	Amount	Allowance e rate (%)		Amount	Percenta ge (%)	
Allowance on an individual basis	36,594,088.25	1.00	7,526,446.83	20.57	29,067,641.42	17,791,700.23	0.69	8,349,842.22
Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristics	3,610,088,453.35	99.00	243,577.49	0.01	3,609,844,875.86	2,547,469,563.22	99.31	2,547,355,092.13
Including: Deposit group	64,833,152.15	1.78			64,833,152.15	100,339,042.03	3.91	100,330,321.94
Petty cash group	1,749,391.27	0.05			1,749,391.27	2,441,256.14	0.10	2,441,076.14
Other groups	3,326,249,081.18	91.21	136,607.27		3,326,112,473.91	2,360,101,319.13	92.00	2,360,101,145.43
Others	195,314,690.83	5.36	106,970.22	0.05	195,207,720.61	84,587,945.92	3.30	84,482,548.62
Total	3,646,682,541.60	100.00	7,770,024.32	0.21	3,638,912,517.28	2,565,261,263.45	100.00	2,555,704,934.35

Significant allowance on an individual basis for other receivables::

Names	Closing balance			Reasons for allowance
	Book value	Allowance	Allowance rate (%)	
BRASIL COMERCIALIZADORA DE ENERGIAS	7,526,446.83	7,526,446.83	100.00	Expected not to collect
CPPA WPPF receivable	22,672,790.88			Low risk of collection
Others	3,672,950.24			Low risk of collection
Goldwind	2,408,697.26			Low risk of collection
NEPRA Generation license fee	82,499.26			Low risk of collection
Abdullah Dadabhoy	34,830.00			Low risk of collection
Wahid Hussain	31,307.85			Low risk of collection
KPMG	26,811.36			Low risk of collection
Maimoona Suleman Dadbhoy	25,542.00			Low risk of collection
Saleema Sohail Gatta	18,060.00			Low risk of collection
Mr. Abrar Ahmed	16,770.00			Low risk of collection
Electric Inspector General Sindh Go	13,868.40			Low risk of collection
Total Parco Pakistan Limited	13,674.00			Low risk of collection

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Names	Closing balance			Reasons for allowance
	Book value	Allowance	Allowance rate (%)	
DNVGL	12,383.31			Low risk of collection
Pakistan beverages limited karachi	10,320.00			Low risk of collection
Metro Cash and Carry	7,825.06			Low risk of collection
Super Net E-solution	6,849.54			Low risk of collection
Muhammad Saleem	6,450.00			Low risk of collection
King & Wood Mallesons S.A.P	6,012.26			Low risk of collection
Total	36,594,088.25	7,526,446.83		

Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristic

Other receivables for which bad debt provisions are accrued using the percentage-of-receivables method or other composite methods

Group Name	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance rate (%)	Allowance	Book value	Allowance rate (%)	Allowance
Deposit group	64,833,152.15			100,339,042.03	0.01	8,720.09
Petty cash group	1,749,391.27			2,441,256.14	0.01	180.00
Other groups	3,326,249,081.18		136,607.27	2,360,101,319.13		173.70
Related parties within the consolidation scope	21,942,137.92					

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Group Name	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance rate (%)	Allowance	Book value	Allowance rate (%)	Allowance
Others	195,314,690.83	0.05	106,970.22	84,587,945.92	0.12	105,397.30
Total	3,610,088,453.35		243,577.49	2,547,469,563.22		114,471.09

(3) Allowance of other receivables

Allowance	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment has occurred)	
Opening balance	114,471.09		9,441,858.01	9,556,329.10
Opening balance during the period				
--Transfer to the second stage				
--Transfer to the third stage				
--Transfer out to the second stage				
--Transfer out to the first stage				
Provision for the current period	136,607.27			136,607.27
Reversal during the period	9,073.79			9,073.79
Write-offs during the period				
Write-offs during the period				
Other changes	1,572.92		-1,915,411.18	-1,913,838.26

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	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	
Allowance	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment has occurred)	Total
Closing balance	243,577.49		7,526,446.83	7,770,024.32

(4) Provision for allowance reversed or recovered during the period

Name of the Debtor	Amount of Reversal or Recovery	Amount of Accumulated Bad Debt Provisions Recognized Before Reversal or Recovery	Reasons and Methods of Reversal or Recovery
Beijing Li Tong Real Estate Development Co., Ltd	8,720.09	8,720.09	Recovery of Poly Lease Deposit and Access Card Rental
Wang Wenjiao	180.00	180.00	Receipt of Excess Cash Refunded by Wang Wenjiao and Offset Against Wang Wenjiao's Payable Amount
Employee Parking Fees	173.70	173.70	Employee Parking Fees Withheld from Salaries
Total	9,073.79	9,073.79	

(5) Summary of 5 largest other receivables by entities at year end

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Names	Nature	Carrying amount	Ageing	Percentage on ending balance (%)	Allowance
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	Other groups	3,208,872,878.82	Within 1 year	87.99	
CPPA WPPF receivable	Payments on behalf of others	110,192,043.46	Within 1 year	3.02	
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch	Other groups	35,003,320.30	Within 1 year	0.96	
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	Related party group	21,942,137.92	Within 1 year	0.60	
BRASIL COMERCIALIZADORA DE ENERGIAS	Transaction balance	7,526,446.83	1-2 years	0.21	
Total		3,383,536,827.33		92.78	

7 Inventory

Categories	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Provisions for inventories / costs to fulfil a contract	Carrying amount	Book value	Provisions for inventories / costs to fulfil a contract	Carrying amount
Raw materials				24,397,292.91		24,397,292.91
Self-Manufactured						
Semi-Finished Products and				482,122.94		482,122.94
Work-in-Progress						
Circulating Materials				26,322,254.91	3,507.32	26,318,747.59
Others	64,181,997.39		64,181,997.39	836,348.71		836,348.71
Total	64,181,997.39		64,181,997.39	52,038,019.47	3,507.32	52,034,512.15

8 Assets held for sales

Categories	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Assets classified as held for sales		484,424,562.10
Assets in disposal group classified as held for sales		
Total		484,424,562.10

9 Other current assets

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Prepaid value added tax	24,620,598.57	24,862,312.12
Prepaid enterprise income tax	23,473,048.13	17,889,914.64
Prepaid other taxes	280,371,008.07	237,636,324.19
Taxes to deduct	60,837,062.50	44,011,729.37
Others	2,320,443.12	4,712,163.59
Total	391,622,160.39	329,112,443.91

10 Debt investments

Items	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Hydro Global Investment Limited	835,585,007.03		835,585,007.03	507,166,767.13		507,166,767.13
Moray East Holdings Limited				92,002,638.62		92,002,638.62
Total	835,585,007.03		835,585,007.03	599,169,405.75		599,169,405.75

11 Long-term receivables

Items	Closing balance			Opening Balance			Interval of discount rates
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	
Finance lease payments receivable (Note 1)	51,373,625.15		51,373,625.15				4.72%-6.98%
Including: Un-recognized finance income	530,713.61		530,713.61				
Installment Sales of Goods				90,776,699.99	70,508,794.26	20,267,905.73	
Return of investment							
project receivable (Note 2)	9,233,229,260.22	27,699,687.78	9,205,529,572.44	11,767,243,345.17	35,301,730.04	11,731,941,615.13	9.04%
Others (Note 3)	259,719,403.49	73,499,691.12	186,219,712.37				3.39%
Total	9,544,322,288.86	101,199,378.90	9,443,122,909.96	11,858,020,045.16	105,810,524.30	11,752,209,520.86	

Note 1: The Company's subsidiary Eagle Solar Power LLC (hereinafter referred to as Eagle Company) is located in Jordan. Due to the restrictions of the Jordanian regulations, Eagle Company has not obtained the franchise license of supply of power and thus cannot sign any agreements of sales of power with the Government. Therefore, Eagle Company leases the power station to five local hotel groups with the license of supply of power in the form of finance

lease, including Red Sea Hotels Co., Zara South Coast Development Co., Nabatean Hotels Co., Jordan Hotel and Tourism Company and Amman Tourism Investment Company, and charges management fees through service agreements.

Note 2: On 5 January 2016, the Company's subsidiary Rio Parana Energia S.A. (hereinafter referred to as Parana) signed a franchise agreement with the Government of Brazil to complete an asset acquisition of Ilha Solteira and Jupia Hydropower Stations. The consideration totaled BRL 13.80375 billion. According to the concession agreement, Parana Company can unconditionally receive a certain amount of investment cost return annually during the period from the date of signing the agreement to the end of the 30-year operating period. Parana Company has recognized the portion of the unconditional collection rights of the consideration as a long-term receivable, with an amount of approximately BRL 9.00726 billion to be collected annually. The remaining portion of BRL 4.79649 billion is recognized as an intangible asset to amortize annually.

Note 3: The Company's subsidiaries, Three Gorges Pakistan First Wind Power Co., Ltd., Three Gorges Pakistan Second Wind Power Co., Ltd. and Three Gorges Pakistan Third Wind Power Co., Ltd., have signed agreements of sales of power with the Government of Pakistan. According to the agreements, an income of deferred payments will be recognized on the overdue sales proceeds of power at an annual interest rate of KIBOR+4.5%. As the difference between the date of obtaining controls over power and the payment of sales proceeds is over one year, according to ASBE No. 14 - Revenue (CAIKUAI [2017] No. 22), it has been regarded as a significant financing component and thus recognized as a long-term receivable based on the discounted amount.

12 Long-term equity investments

i.Classification of Long-term Equity Investments

Items	Opening Balance	Increases in the Current Period	Decreases in the Current Period	Closing balance
Investments in Subsidiaries				
Investments in Joint Ventures	1,808,195,968.72	131,723,589.80	368,262,647.57	1,571,656,910.95
Investments in Associates	33,043,224,855.30	3,780,132,155.56	4,218,589,541.41	32,604,767,469.45
Sub-total	34,851,420,824.02	3,911,855,745.36	4,586,852,188.98	34,176,424,380.40
Less: allowance	21,586,459.78		4,379,111.22	17,207,348.56
Total	34,829,834,364.24	3,911,855,745.36	4,582,473,077.76	34,159,217,031.84

ii.Long-term Equity Investments

Investees	Investment Cost	Opening Balance	Movements during the year							Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance	
Total	30,032,851,269.85	34,851,420,824.02	1,714,114,207.85	191,473,544.95	2,045,499,111.42	-66,252,324.49	-124,220,212.73	2,173,189,049.30		17,207,348.56
1. Joint Ventures	1,653,249,244.75	1,808,195,968.72			117,013,689.35			84,193,877.48		17,207,348.56
Companhia Energica do Jari-CEJA	562,323,589.63	930,047,721.60			121,730,057.30			84,193,877.48		
Empresade Energia Cachoeira Calderno S.A.	424,028,134.97	407,724,775.54			3,054,347.80					
										32,7696,876.06
										17,207,348.56

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Investees	Investment Cost	Operating Balance	Movements during the year							Closing balance	Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance		
Hydro Global Investment Limited	666,897,520.15	470,423,471.58			-7,770,715.75					469,591,940.52	
— Associates	28,379,602,025.10	33,043,224,855.30	1,714,114,207.85	191,473,544.95	1,928,485,422.07	-66,252,324.49	-124,220,212.73	2,088,995,171.82	-1,610,115,761.78	32,604,767,469.45	
ACE INVESTMENT FUND LP	351,611,892.13	700,320,871.33		191,473,544.95	309,380,385.32			450,462,361.80	58,377,456.97	426,142,806.87	
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	28,753,600.00	100,465,716.95			9,276,979.40	-2,028,993.97		23,002,880.00	-43,115,389.26	41,595,433.12	
EDP S.A.	23,078,579,080.82	28,015,200,961.27	255,836,444.38		1,314,114,890.26	-78,589,771.32	-124,220,212.73	1,294,583,164.56	-1,216,537,836.47	26,871,221,310.83	
EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A.	1,995,212,699.73	2,634,764,925.91			165,073,752.57	14,366,440.80		147,503,720.00	-116,282,215.87	2,550,419,183.41	
Empresade Energia Sao Manuel S.A.	934,658,943.73	845,509,588.14			910,376.54				-171,633,464.33	674,786,500.35	
Elebras Projetos S.A.	194,088,340.16	257,812,200.42			47,919,871.70			44,389,465.24	-52,728,027.54	208,614,579.34	
Cemusel Central Nacionalde Energia Eolica S.A.	26,309,643.30	35,269,035.17			5,270,851.77			3,275,363.68	-7,396,313.19	29,868,210.07	
Central Eolica Baixado Feijao I S.A.	14,782,931.44	29,465,134.24			-1,107,369.30			99,185.04	-5,831,386.53	22,427,193.37	
Central Eolica Baixado Feijao II S.A.	19,568,869.35	36,156,036.13			-1,757,427.10				-7,122,059.26	27,276,549.77	
Central Eolica Baixado Feijao III S.A.	35,664,625.34	40,624,786.63			-3,284,844.74				-7,843,752.16	29,496,189.73	
Central Eolica Baixado Feijao IV S.A.	21,284,018.50	33,253,712.01			-2,645,322.33				-6,425,825.78	24,182,563.90	
Central Eolica Jau S.A.	138,410,411.59	215,190,755.34			-1,065,346.19			285,818.49	-43,490,890.09	170,348,700.57	
Central Eolica Aventura S.A.	49,068,192.78	63,648,695.51			-1,258,727.32				-12,759,679.41	49,630,288.78	

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Investees	Investment Cost	Opening Balance	Movements during the year							Closing balance	Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance		
Lucas Sostenible, S.L.	9,246,774.61	9,656,543.71								-409,769.10	9,246,774.61
NUDO MANZANARES 220 KV, A.I.E.	24,084,238.15	25,885,892.54								-1,801,654.39	24,084,238.15
Micron Electronics Inc.	1,458,277,763.47		1,458,277,763.47		87,657,351.49			125,393,213.01		24,885,044.63	1,445,426,946.58

iii. Financial Information of Material Joint Ventures

Item	Current amount			Previous period amount		
	Companhia Energética do Jari-CEJA	Empresade Energia Cachoeira	Companhia Energética do Jari-CEJA	Companhia Energética do Jari-CEJA	Empresade Energia Cachoeira	Caldeirao S.A.
Current assets	200,130,144.50	132,010,710.00	219,782,189.20	204,158,630.80		
Non-current Assets	1,686,324,542.50	1,435,330,832.00	2,158,383,500.00	1,809,340,594.40		
Total assets	1,886,454,687.00	1,567,341,542.00	2,378,165,689.20	2,013,499,225.20		
Current liabilities	274,900,145.00	98,440,244.50	359,845,405.20	140,648,515.60		
Non-current liabilities	510,948,698.00	816,995,738.00	720,401,635.60	1,061,774,343.20		
Total liabilities	785,848,843.00	915,435,982.50	1,080,247,040.80	1,202,422,858.80		
Net Assets	1,100,605,844.00	651,905,559.50	1,297,918,648.40	811,076,366.40		
Share of Net Assets Calculated Based on Ownership Percentage	550,302,922.00	325,952,779.75	648,959,324.20	405,538,183.20		
Adjusting Events	224,065,172.37	1,744,096.33	281,088,397.40	2,186,592.34		
Carrying Value of Equity Investments in Joint Ventures	774,368,094.37	310,489,527.50	930,047,721.60	386,138,315.76		

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	Companhia Energica do Jari-CEJA	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.	Companhia Energica do Jari-CEJA	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.
Fair Value of Equity Investments with Quoted Prices in an Active Market				
Operating income	467,585,111.70	240,708,226.50	477,648,899.00	246,511,674.50
Finance expenses	36,670,461.10	80,705,989.00	50,639,771.00	115,409,931.00
Income tax expenses	10,004,524.60	738,624.60	8,766,257.50	-2,938,071.50
Net profit	243,460,198.80	6,106,228.10	266,986,492.50	-5,668,799.50
Other comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive income for the year	243,460,198.80	6,106,228.10	266,986,492.50	-5,668,799.50
Dividends Received by the Enterprise from Joint Ventures in the Current Period	90,928,883.87		97,575,199.75	

iv. Financial Information of Material Associates

Item	Current amount			Previous period amount		
	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A	Electricidade de Portugal, S.A.	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A	Electricidade de Portugal, S.A.
Current assets	337,380,095.00	282,843,380.16	90,769,921,078.20	468,089,341.20	401,976,302.16	95,357,174,707.20
Non-current Assets	4,022,815,212.00	3,358,973,812.07	333,911,470,893.00	4,991,207,291.20	3,595,500,786.79	350,233,325,593.60
Total assets	4,360,195,307.00	3,641,817,192.23	424,681,391,971.20	5,459,296,632.40	3,997,477,088.95	445,590,500,300.80
Current liabilities	181,867,848.50	371,651,163.11	83,195,409,388.00	221,343,961.20	428,095,732.48	105,184,294,809.60
Non-current liabilities	2,153,134,704.50	1,147,153,521.30	219,529,575,756.40	2,700,378,227.60	1,377,946,391.99	209,497,059,353.60
Total liabilities	2,335,002,553.00	1,518,804,684.41	302,724,985,144.40	2,921,722,188.80	1,806,042,124.47	314,681,354,163.20

Item	Current amount			Previous period amount		
	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A	Electricidade de Portugal, S.A.	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A	Electricidade de Portugal, S.A.
Net Assets	2,025,192,754.00	2,123,012,507.82	121,956,406,826.80	2,537,574,443.60	2,191,434,964.48	130,909,146,137.60
Share of Net Assets Calculated Based on Ownership Percentage	675,057,500.69	986,953,073.10	18,598,103,226.39	845,849,689.29	1,073,803,132.60	27,504,011,603.51
Adjusting Events	-271,000.33	1,563,466,110.31	8,273,118,084.44	-340,101.15	1,560,961,793.31	511,189,357.76
Carrying Value of Equity Investments in Joint Ventures	674,786,500.35	2,550,419,183.41	26,871,221,310.83	845,509,588.14	2,634,764,925.91	28,015,200,961.27
Fair Value of Equity Investments with Quoted Prices in an Active Market						
Operating income	622,508,312.30	1,043,149,547.51	112,627,835,083.40	630,417,333.00	1,146,057,156.45	123,947,656,200.00
Net profit	2,730,793.10	354,059,028.86	6,027,935,186.00	-40,623,810.50	397,455,084.45	7,285,462,200.00
Other comprehensive income		-4,051,636.68	615,790,402.50		162,780,685.65	10,011,937,500.00
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,730,793.10	350,007,392.18	6,643,725,588.50	-40,623,810.50	560,235,770.10	17,297,399,700.00
Dividends Received by the Enterprise from Joint Ventures in the Current Period		151,278,680.00	1,294,583,164.56		142,443,000.00	1,268,642,217.37

v.Summary information of non-material joint ventures and associates

Item	Current amount	Previous period amount
Joint ventures:		
Total carrying amount of investments	469,591,940.52	470,423,471.58
Total amounts of the following items calculated based on the ownership percentage		
Net profit		

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Item	Current amount	Previous period amount
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Associates		
Total carrying amount of investments	2,299,725,895.52	1,289,937,179.56
Total amounts of the following items calculated based on the ownership percentage		
Net profit		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the year		

13 Other equity investments

List of other equity investments

Name	Closing balance	Opening Balance	Dividend income recorded during the year	Gains or losses recorded in OCI during the year	Accumulated gains or losses recorded in OCI at the year end	Amount reclassified from OCI to retained earnings	Reasons for reclassification from OCI to retained earnings
Endesa SA		614,389,468.00	27,782,690.80	53,063,784.03	115,474,294.48	115,474,294.48	Disposal
Total		614,389,468.00	27,782,690.80	53,063,784.03	115,474,294.48	115,474,294.48	

14 Other non-current financial assets

Items	Fair Value at the End of the Period	Fair Value at the Beginning of the Period
Karot concession rights	9,011,147,527.80	7,406,790,369.91
Karot concession rights-Fair value changes	1,521,262,667.53	3,318,382,581.21
Karot concession rights-Outstanding	1,154,859,591.28	864,641,335.50
Total	11,687,269,786.61	11,589,814,286.62

15 Investment properties

Investment properties measured at cost

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
1. Cost	7,696,461.71	49,688.46		7,746,150.17
Including: Buildings and constructions	7,696,461.71	49,688.46		7,746,150.17
Land Use Right				
2. Accumulated depreciation and amortization	4,258,608.09	154,614.04		4,413,222.13
Including: Buildings and constructions	4,258,608.09	154,614.04		4,413,222.13
Land Use Right				
3. Carrying amount	3,437,853.62			3,332,928.04
Including: Buildings and constructions	3,437,853.62			3,332,928.04
Land Use Right				
4. Allowance				
Including: Buildings and constructions				
Land Use Right				

16 Fixed assets

i. Fixed assets and fixed assets to be disposed of

Items	End-of-period carrying amount	Beginning-of-period carrying amount
Fixed assets	15,483,875,022.04	16,650,889,404.72
Fixed assets to be disposed of	1,429,037.32	1,689,464.15
Total	15,485,304,059.36	16,652,578,868.87

ii. Movement of fixed assets

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
1. Cost	28,382,117,115.11	4,323,795,765.79	5,678,114,607.85	27,027,798,273.05
Including: Land assets	29,809,390.45		1,893,451.82	27,915,938.63
Buildings and constructions	14,266,230,960.05	13,140,310.07	4,736,237,204.81	9,543,134,065.31
Machinery and equipment	13,657,135,267.23	4,275,685,607.29	896,145,471.74	17,036,675,402.78
Motors and vehicles	118,637,212.97	5,960,892.61	14,870,697.87	109,727,407.71
Electronic equipment	19,420,414.59	13,627,120.81	3,487,922.48	29,559,612.92
Office equipment	11,972,479.82	2,618,149.78	3,672,305.59	10,918,324.01
Others	278,911,390.00	12,763,685.23	21,807,553.54	269,867,521.69
2. Accumulated depreciation	11,731,227,710.39	2,179,238,763.70	2,366,543,223.08	11,543,923,251.01
Including: Land assets				
Buildings and constructions	6,086,016,109.56	350,040,174.59	2,114,625,843.10	4,321,430,441.05
Machinery and equipment	5,527,141,300.92	1,800,870,493.74	227,333,485.39	7,100,678,309.27
Motors and vehicles	65,777,339.89	11,327,948.08	10,487,083.86	66,618,204.11
Electronic equipment	7,887,571.40	5,933,182.36	1,311,211.20	12,509,542.56
Office equipment	6,609,735.99	2,226,551.26	2,685,492.00	6,150,795.25
Others	37,795,652.63	8,840,413.67	10,100,107.53	36,535,958.77
3. Net Book Value of Fixed Assets	16,650,889,404.72			15,483,875,022.04
Including: Land assets	29,809,390.45			27,915,938.63
Buildings and constructions	8,180,214,850.49			5,221,703,624.26
Machinery and equipment	8,129,993,966.31			9,935,997,093.51

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Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
Motors and vehicles	52,859,873.08			43,109,203.60
Electronic equipment	11,532,843.19			17,050,070.36
Office equipment	5,362,743.83			4,767,528.76
Others	241,115,737.37			233,331,562.92
4. Allowance				
Including: Land assets				
Buildings and constructions				
Machinery and equipment				
Motors and vehicles				
Electronic equipment				
Office equipment				
Others				
5. Carrying amount	16,650,889,404.72			15,483,875,022.04
Including: Land assets	29,809,390.45			27,915,938.63
Buildings and constructions	8,180,214,850.49			5,221,703,624.26
Machinery and equipment	8,129,993,966.31			9,935,997,093.51
Motors and vehicles	52,859,873.08			43,109,203.60
Electronic equipment	11,532,843.19			17,050,070.36
Office equipment	5,362,743.83			4,767,528.76
Others	241,115,737.37			233,331,562.92

ii. Fixed assets to be disposed of

Items	End-of-period carrying amount	Beginning-of-period carrying amount	Reasons for transferring to disposal
Buildings and constructions		666,033.72	Fixed Assets under Disposal
Machinery and equipment		1,017,852.16	Fixed Assets under Disposal
Motors and vehicles	542,232.65		Fixed Assets under Disposal
Others	886,804.67	5,578.27	Fixed Assets under Disposal
Total	1,429,037.32	1,689,464.15	

17 Construction in progress

i. Construction in progress and project materials

Items	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Construction in progress	2,490,771,202.08		2,490,771,202.08	1,035,604,442.20		1,035,604,442.20
Project materials						
Total	2,490,771,202.08		2,490,771,202.08	1,035,604,442.20		1,035,604,442.20

ii. List of construction in progress

Items	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Warehouse	44,585.64		44,585.64	43,930.04		43,930.04
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 16,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction				16,792,500.28		16,792,500.28

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Items	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 23, S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction				55,370,981.34		55,370,981.34
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 24, S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction				31,007,801.87		31,007,801.87
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 34, S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction				35,615,205.77		35,615,205.77
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 38, S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction				22,957,342.03		22,957,342.03

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Items	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Aldener Extremadura,S.A photovoltaic power plant under construction	584,030,601.88		584,030,601.88	467,578,322.00		467,578,322.00
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 21,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction				117,684,682.97		117,684,682.97
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 22,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction				32,979,051.45		32,979,051.45
Baraona I photovoltaic power plant construction project	117,659,252.00		117,659,252.00	115,909,138.48		115,909,138.48
Palmeira Greenfield Project	1,042,360,490.39		1,042,360,490.39	74,671.25		74,671.25
Arinos Greenfield Project	711,996,255.94		711,996,255.94	139,590,814.72		139,590,814.72
Hinsche, Küchenplanung Atoll	4,810,383.41		4,810,383.41			

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Items	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Schmitt+Sohn, Güteraufzug Atoll	508,737.32		508,737.32			
kleine Aufzug Atoll (small kitchen elevator)	374,476.88		374,476.88			
Aufzug Atoll (hotel elevator - glass door)	115,955.99		115,955.99			
charging piles TankE GmbH, Anzahlung E-Ladestelle	116,982.12		116,982.12			
3 offshore engineering cranes						
UMB Granada, Anzahlung	1,365,903.26		1,365,903.26			
10 % Offshore Kra						
Parc Eólic Serra Voltorera, S.L						
Baraona II photovoltaic power plant construction project	11,323,053.30		11,323,053.30			
Baraona III photovoltaic power plant construction project	16,064,523.95		16,064,523.95			

Items	Closing balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Total	2,490,771,202.08		2,490,771,202.08	1,035,604,442.20		1,035,604,442.20

iii. Changes of material construction in progress

Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing balance	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Warehouse		43,930.04	655.60			44,585.64						
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos												
Ibéricos 16,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	1,767.63	16,792,500.28	131,595.29	16,118,544.41	805,551.16		100.00	100.00	113,541.74			bank loan
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos												
Ibéricos 23,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	5,828.52	55,370,981.34	833,415.28	53,854,765.32	2,349,631.30		100.00	100.00	277,151.96			bank loan

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing balance	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos												
Ibericos 24,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	3,263.98	31,007,801.87			31,007,801.87		100.00	100.00	289,433.90			bank loan
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos												
Ibericos 34,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	3,748.97	35,615,205.77	719,016.29	34,822,914.15	1,511,307.91		100.00	100.00	265,511.51			bank loan
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos												
Ibericos 38,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	2,416.56	22,957,342.03			22,957,342.03		100.00	100.00	216,915.10			bank loan
Aldener Extremadura,S.A												
photovoltaic power plant under construction	64,104.67	467,578,322.00	157,141,753.86		40,689,473.98	584,030,601.88	79.8	79.8	4,658,232.70	4,658,232.70	3.80	own funds

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing balance	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos												
Ibericos 21 S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	12,387.86	117,684,682.97	13,459,699.55	119,116,092.65	12,028,289.87		100.00	100.00	459,464.80			bank loan
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos												
Ibericos 22 S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	3,471.48	32,979,051.45			32,979,051.45		100.00	100.00	658,197.39			bank loan
Baraona I photovoltaic power plant construction project	13,359.29	115,909,138.48	14,081,515.71		12,931,402.19	117,659,252.00	95.79		4,337,489.34	4,337,489.34	6.96	shareholder's loan
Pamela Greenbelt Project	389,773.29	74,671.25	1,042,285,819.14			1,042,360,490.39	21.63	21.63				
Arimos Greenbelt Project	186,233.92	139,590,814.72	572,405,441.22			711,996,255.94	38.23	38.23				own funds
Hirsche, Küchenplanung Atoll	966.77		4,810,383.41			4,810,383.41	50.00	50.00				own funds
Schmitt+Sohn, Güteraufzug Atoll	50.87		508,737.32			508,737.32	100.00	95.00				own funds

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing balance	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
kleine Aufzug Atoll (small kitchen elevator)	39.13		374,476.88			374,476.88	96.00	90.00				own funds
Aufzug Atoll (hotel elevator - glass door)	28.99		115,955.99			115,955.99	40.00	40.00				own funds
charging piles TankE GmbH, Anzahlung E-Ladestelle	11.70		116,982.12			116,982.12	95.00	95.00				own funds
3 offshore engineering cranes												
UMB Granada, Anzahlung 10 %	136.59		1,365,903.26			1,365,903.26	90.00	90.00				own funds
Offshore Kra												
Pae Eólic Serra Valtoreim, S.L												
Baraona II photovoltaic power plant construction project	7,944.62		11,337,214.53		14,161.23	11,323,053.30	14.39		90,707.96	90,707.96	4.27	self-financing

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening balance	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing balance	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Baraona III photovoltaic power plant construction project	14,946.84		16,091,743.62		27,219.67	16,064,523.95	11.01		352,365.56	352,365.56	4.27	self-financing
Total	710,481.69	1,035,604,442.20	1,836,380,309.07	223,912,316.53	157,301,232.66	2,490,771,202.08			11,719,011.96	9,438,795.56		

18 Right-of-use assets

List of right-of-use assets

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
1. Cost	814,305,455.89	347,244,302.36	84,951,817.30	1,076,597,940.95
Including: Land	484,077,831.97	64,455,388.59	45,692,538.74	502,840,681.82
Buildings and constructions	327,129,479.71	282,384,076.44	38,331,290.62	571,182,265.53
Equipment of production, transport and office	688,449.89		29,213.92	659,235.97
Others	2,409,694.32	404,837.33	898,774.02	1,915,757.63
2. Accumulated depreciation	199,344,242.57	130,798,776.31	19,095,654.89	311,047,363.99
Including: Land	89,638,710.02	34,790,751.94	8,226,121.70	116,203,340.26
Buildings and constructions	108,391,396.59	95,335,806.03	10,503,329.60	193,223,873.02
Equipment of production, transport and office	344,224.95	112,684.56	17,418.86	439,490.65
Others	969,911.01	559,533.78	348,784.73	1,180,660.06
3. Total Net Book Value of Right-of-Use Assets	614,961,213.32			765,550,576.96
Including: Land	394,439,121.95			386,637,341.56
Buildings and constructions	218,738,083.12			377,958,392.51
Equipment of production, transport and office	344,224.94			219,745.32
Others	1,439,783.31			735,097.57
4. Allowance				
Including: Land				
Buildings and constructions				
Equipment of production, transport and office				
Others				
5. Carrying amount	614,961,213.32			765,550,576.96
Including: Land	394,439,121.95			386,637,341.56
Buildings and constructions	218,738,083.12			377,958,392.51
Equipment of production, transport and office	344,224.94			219,745.32
Others	1,439,783.31			735,097.57

19 Intangible assets

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
1. Cost	34,435,003,708.26	971,273,189.21	5,292,781,200.52	30,113,495,696.95
Including: Software	354,979,675.25	31,501,016.14	59,780,814.39	326,699,877.00
Land use right	1,161,960,287.98	2,102,165.00	951,329,173.77	212,733,279.21
Patent right	137,540.52	3,835.79		141,376.31
Concession	32,917,913,236.83	919,708,843.81	4,281,222,560.64	29,556,399,520.00
Others	12,967.68	17,957,328.47	448,651.72	17,521,644.43
2. Accumulated amortization	11,485,826,998.89	1,356,911,820.63	1,408,259,736.09	11,434,479,083.43
Including: Software	135,223,423.74	56,883,547.75	31,483,441.37	160,623,530.12
Land use right	282,430,899.32	10,926,513.24	233,298,566.83	60,058,845.73
Concession	11,068,171,595.27	1,288,485,420.35	1,143,462,302.10	11,213,194,713.52
Others	1,080.56	616,339.29	15,425.79	601,994.06
3. Allowance	31,648,014.01	1,162,943.36	5,938,134.39	26,872,822.98
Including: Software				
Land use right				
Patent right				
Concession	31,648,014.01	1,162,943.36	5,938,134.39	26,872,822.98
Others				
4. Carrying amount	22,917,528,695.36			18,652,143,790.54
Including: Software	219,756,251.51			166,076,346.88
Land use right	879,529,388.66			152,674,433.48
Patent right	137,540.52			141,376.31
Concession	21,818,093,627.55			18,316,331,983.50
Others	11,887.12			16,919,650.37

20 Goodwill

Investee or matters generating goodwill	Cost			Allowance				
	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
Rio Paranapanema Participacoes S.A.	669,365,039.11		135,789,934.29	533,575,104.82	391,336,954.10	221,626,251.65	79,388,100.93	533,575,104.82
CTG Brasil Negocios deEnergia S.A.	21,354,094.36		4,331,972.70	17,022,121.66				
Rio Verde Energia S.A.	89,407,895.81		18,137,625.34	71,270,270.47				
Rio Canoas Energia S.A.	183,063,772.48		37,137,012.20	145,926,760.28	182,706,153.95		37,064,464.36	145,641,689.59
CTG OFFSHORE LUXEMBOURG	954,779,553.33		40,515,444.45	914,264,108.88	590,616,071.77	140,168,658.97	28,560,129.92	702,224,600.82
China Three Gorges Pakistan Second Wind Power Limited	16,818,873.14	250,999.60		17,069,872.74				

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Investee or matters generating goodwill	Cost			Allowance				
	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
Parkistan Karot Power Limited	53,252,511.84	794,723.84		54,047,235.68	53,252,511.84	794,723.84		54,047,235.68
Alexsun2 S.A.	61,492,916.81		2,609,411.62	58,883,505.19	61,492,916.81		2,609,411.62	58,883,505.19
CSAIL Project (Former name: Alcazar Energy Partners)	2,469,614,702.05	36,855,757.55		2,506,470,459.60	171,882,836.67	2,565,125.70		174,447,962.37
Kinich Project - MEXSOLAR I USD	32,010,262.65	477,711.15		32,487,973.80				
Kinich Project - MEXSOLAR II USD	32,010,262.65	477,711.15		32,487,973.80				
Kinich Project - X-ELJO FV XOXOCOTLA, S.A.P.I. DE C.V.	84,369,122.40	1,259,098.40		85,628,220.80				

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Investee or matters generating goodwill	Cost			Allowance				
	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
Kinich Project - KENERGREEN, S.A.P.I. DE C.V.	244,841,856.30	3,653,943.30		248,495,799.60				
Kinich Project - FV Mexsolar XI S. A. P. I. de C. V.	6,431,091.60	95,975.60		6,527,067.20				
Goodwill from Acquisition of Daylight Project	265,143,603.40	73,379,607.80		338,523,211.20				
Goodwill generated from merge of La Boga	128,310,941.77		128,310,941.77					
Goodwill generated from merge of Marmellar	21,910,993.77		21,910,993.77					

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Investee or matters generating goodwill	Cost			Allowance				
	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
RR Project - Consolidation of Roadrunner Spain Holding, S.L.U.	584,190,054.40		24,789,722.00	559,400,332.40	323,445,847.55		13,725,212.51	309,720,635.04
Horus Project - Goodwill formed from consolidation of Wind Rose&Cefiro (Note 1)	367,246,698.87		9,700,691.87	357,546,007.00				
Flores Project - CTG Flores 1&CTG Flores2	245,765,043.20		10,428,878.50	235,336,164.70				
Catalyst MENA Clean Energy Cooperatie U.A	185,663,552.29	2,770,784.80		188,434,337.09				
Total	6,717,042,842.23	120,016,313.19	433,662,628.51	6,403,396,526.91	1,774,733,292.69	365,154,760.16	161,347,319.34	1,978,540,733.51

Note 1: The Company's subsidiary entrusted Beijing Zhuoxin Dahua Asset Appraisal Co., Ltd. to evaluate the recoverable value of the goodwill-related asset group of Rio Paranapanema Participacoes S.A. as of 31 December 2024. The recoverable value on the basic date of appraisal is lower than the carrying amount of the goodwill-related asset group and thus an impairment loss of goodwill of RMB 221,626,251.65 has been recognized. The change of the allowance of goodwill caused by the fluctuation of exchange rate amounts to RMB 79,388,100.93 at the year end.

Note 2: The Company's subsidiary entrusted Beijing Zhuoxin Dahua Asset Appraisal Co., Ltd. to evaluate the recoverable value of the goodwill-related asset group of China Three Gorges Offshore Luxembourg S.a.r.l. as of 31 December 2024. The recoverable value on the basic date of appraisal is lower than the carrying amount of the goodwill-related asset group and thus an impairment loss of goodwill of RMB 135,323,531.42 has been recognized. The change of the allowance of goodwill caused by the fluctuation of exchange rate amounts to RMB 28,439,226.16 at the year end.

Note 3: La Boga and Marmella both belong to Horus Project and thus the goodwill is presented as a whole.

Note 4: The changes in the cost and allowance of other goodwill are caused by the fluctuations exchange rates.

21 Long-term deferred expenses

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Amortization during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing balance	Reasons for other decreases
Renovations	12,175,846.04		6,236,684.79	174,102.09	5,765,059.16	Decrease caused by foreign exchange rate volatility
Insurance premium of buyers	2,752,134.58	41,072.00	1,226,126.24		1,567,080.34	
E-mail usage fee (Former name: Renewal premium of group life insurance for HK local staff)	4,180.07	147,811.55	16,560.06	-62.38	135,493.94	Decrease caused by foreign exchange rate volatility
Payment for ANEEL hydrological risks	9,316,107.73		1,195,474.34	1,889,901.01	6,230,732.38	Decrease caused by foreign exchange rate volatility
COMMISSION FOR LOANS OF BNDES		568,901.11			568,901.11	
Total	24,248,268.42	757,784.66	8,674,845.43	2,063,940.72	14,267,266.93	

22 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

i. Unoffset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Items	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Deductible/ Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/ liabilities	Deductible/ Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/ liabilities
1、Deferred tax assets	8,191,261,171.29	2,028,183,776.93	7,781,596,986.10	1,937,072,204.66
Depreciation of fixed assets	16,363,101.52	4,090,775.38	45,903,452.36	11,256,368.12
Deductible losses	1,578,563,853.88	421,874,003.04	1,776,378,832.80	510,725,300.76
Provision	1,362,346,581.24	451,594,166.21	588,240,639.52	194,984,896.61
Expenditures for maintenance technique innovation	740,306,480.14	251,704,203.25	838,808,279.03	285,194,814.87
Foreign exchange gains or losses	596,666,099.77	202,866,473.92	293,190,012.37	99,684,604.20
Payroll payable			1,092,685,730.19	393,366,862.87
Assessed apreciation of assets	37,993,234.60	9,793,351.67		
Lease liabilities and long-term payables	317,546,456.19	79,410,584.22	2,628,718.41	657,179.63
Evaluation of financial instruments for trading and derivative financial instruments	1,010,482,463.38	269,226,286.72	1,037,135,951.19	231,170,108.66
Others	2,530,992,900.57	337,623,932.52	2,106,625,370.23	210,032,068.94
2.Deferred tax liabilities	16,656,468,379.12	4,187,017,422.09	16,748,525,234.62	4,556,726,066.08
Evaluation of financial instruments for trading and derivative financial instruments	246,283,291.27	72,981,305.96	427,006,646.47	126,693,841.18
Changes of fair value recorded in OCI			34,025,650.58	5,784,360.59
Assessed apreciation of assets	6,373,928,872.53	1,675,169,417.95	6,528,410,078.58	1,667,049,055.40
Actuarial gain on pension	4,866,945.85	1,703,431.05	799,513,588.03	287,824,891.69

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Items	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Deductible/ Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/ liabilities	Deductible/ Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/ liabilities
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of right-of-use assets	514,734,801.84	128,421,337.22	235,381,274.49	70,614,382.35
Taxable temporary differences from amortizations of concession and GSF	2,717,345,036.15	923,897,312.30	2,337,156,626.36	794,633,252.96
Others	6,799,309,431.48	1,384,844,617.61	6,387,031,370.11	1,604,126,281.91

ii. Deferred tax assets or liabilities presented on a net offset basis

Items	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Offset amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities after offset	Offset amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities after offset
Deferred tax assets	1,552,246,416.25	475,937,360.68		1,937,072,204.66
Diferred tax liabilities	1,552,246,416.25	2,634,771,005.84		4,556,726,066.08

23 Other non-current assets

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Loans	1,526,239.28	
Judicial deposits	88,632,433.56	116,146,708.41
Prepayment of purchases of long-term assets	2,005,155,476.55	1,393,829,059.16
Pre-operation project expenses	281,132,435.17	428,400,018.21
Prepayment of land	38,901,527.67	37,846,059.87
ADJUSTMENT OF CNMC ELECTRICITY FEES	73,458,710.58	113,940,620.61
Guarantee of litigation on utilization of presumed profit regime in 2016	736,480,975.49	860,319,499.03
Others	76,181,013.26	45,982,504.42
Tax deposits	3,639,414.44	
Development expenditures of Toro Italy Project	12,450,518.08	
Derivative financial instruments (long-term)	31,374,673.93	89,429,567.11
Total	3,348,933,418.01	3,085,894,036.82

24 Short-term loans

Classification of short-term loans

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Pledged loans		
Mortgages		
Guarantee loans		
Credit loans	9,696,881,837.76	7,522,180,078.91
Total	9,696,881,837.76	7,522,180,078.91

25 Financial liabilities for trading

Items	Fair Value at the End of the Period	Fair Value at the Beginning of the Period
Financial liabilities for trading		269,852,867.27
Including: Issued trading bonds		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Total		269,852,867.27

26 Derivative financial liabilities

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
SWAP/Swap on USD bonds - WindMW		60,251,713.74
SWAP/Swap on interest rate for long-term loans - Mexico	34,074.56	397,140.98
SWAP/ Fixed power - Spain (DAYLIGHTPSM3)	52,383,829.33	167,548,304.57
Swap of interest rates and other derivative financial instruments Spain (Roadrunner)	317,817,291.23	298,425,465.12
Total	370,235,195.12	526,622,624.41

Note: For the notes on financial derivatives, please refer to Note VIII, 3 Derivative Financial Assets

27 Accounts payable

Aging of Accounts	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Within 1 year (1 year included)	1,432,521,681.77	1,943,038,144.76
1 to 2 years (2 years included)	20,816,570.21	2,376,983.30

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Aging of Accounts	Closing balance	Opening Balance
2 to 3 years (3 years included)		445,010.29
3 to 4 years (4 years included)		445,010.29
Total	1,453,338,251.98	1,946,305,148.64

28 Advances from customers

Aging of Accounts	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Within 1 year (1 year included)	3,762.85	
Over 1 years		
Total	3,762.85	

29 Contract liabilities

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Advance of electricity fee		8,285,850.90
Advance of occupation fee for Alexsun2 S.A. substation	5,213,257.92	
Total	5,213,257.92	8,285,850.90

30 Payroll payable

i.Movement of payroll payable

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
1.Short-term employee benefits	146,599,071.14	884,575,037.71	905,393,430.84	125,780,678.01
2.Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans	217,430.68	31,760,893.16	31,699,175.47	279,148.37
3.Termination benefits	58,563.71			58,563.71
4.Other benefits due within one year				
5.Others	67,475.21		67,475.21	
Total	146,942,540.74	916,335,930.87	937,160,081.52	126,118,390.09

ii.Movement of short-term employee benefits

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
(1) Salaries, bonuses, and allowances	98,203,203.20	666,997,306.07	668,035,854.68	97,164,654.59
(2) Employee welfare	1,065,068.67	49,066,934.74	50,016,103.39	115,900.02
(3) Social securities	8,482,677.66	130,995,553.63	116,734,026.82	22,744,204.47
Including: Medical and Maternity insurance	119,080.42	32,065,044.93	32,078,904.45	105,220.90
Work-related injury insurance		702,496.50	702,496.50	
Others	8,363,597.24	98,228,012.20	83,952,625.87	22,638,983.57
(4) Housing funds		9,810,851.83	9,791,632.53	19,219.30
(5) Labor union fees, staff and workers' education fees	3,905,430.17	20,891,759.64	19,131,039.58	5,666,150.23
(6) Short-term paid absences				
(7) Short-term profit sharing plans	34,736,594.77		34,736,594.77	
(8) Other short-term employee benefits	206,096.67	6,812,631.80	6,948,179.07	70,549.40
Total	146,599,071.14	884,575,037.71	905,393,430.84	125,780,678.01

iii.Movement of defined contribution plan

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
1.Basic pension insurance	211,568.59	14,234,101.55	14,166,521.77	279,148.37

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Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
2.Unemployment insurance	5,862.09	396,527.76	402,389.85	
3.Contribution of enterprise annuity		17,130,263.85	17,130,263.85	
Total	217,430.68	31,760,893.16	31,699,175.47	279,148.37

31 Taxes and surcharges payable

Tax items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Value added tax	45,955,732.25	47,494,538.60
Enterprise income tax	597,599,817.35	479,263,449.10
City construction and maintenance tax	227,962.25	
Individual income tax	10,670,563.25	21,274,128.47
Education surcharges (including Local Education Surcharge)	162,830.18	
Others	184,635,226.73	262,358,255.28
Total	839,252,132.01	810,390,371.45

32 Other payables

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Interest payable		82,473,516.50
Dividend payable	2,163,483,340.13	1,674,663,677.74
Other payables	1,023,043,247.49	868,196,274.55
Total	3,186,526,587.62	2,625,333,468.79

i.Interest payable

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance

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Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Others		82,473,516.50
Total		82,473,516.50

ii.Dividend payable

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Dividend of ordinary shares	2,163,483,340.13	1,674,663,677.74
Dividend of preference shares/perpetual debts classified as equity instruments		
Others		
Total	2,163,483,340.13	1,674,663,677.74

iii.Other payables

(1) Disclosure by nature

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Payables for transactions	141,291,524.18	61,929,109.49
Deposits payable	330,557.86	295,224.84
Payables for purchases of equipment		383,353.15
Considerations payable for share transfer and business combinations	194,284,076.35	
Proceeds collected on behalf of others	1,711,230.31	
Withholding payments	17,776,283.72	643,508.29
Warranty	1,298,892.82	1,131,359.19
Party Organization Operating Funds		
Related party payables	176,004,981.03	157,218,630.75
Others	490,345,701.22	646,595,088.84
Total	1,023,043,247.49	868,196,274.55

33 Non-current liabilities due within one year

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance

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Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Long-term loans due within one year	3,448,832,339.41	1,641,549,290.28
Bonds payable due within one year	967,480,947.39	1,628,156,145.34
Lease liabilities due within one year	135,151,023.01	32,438,963.94
Total	4,551,464,309.81	3,302,144,399.56

34 Other current liabilities

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Output VAT to transfer	2,835.87	
Adjustments of electricity fee of CNMC	105,801,216.03	84,337,952.52
Others	21,547,680.04	8,798,197.48
Total	127,351,731.94	93,136,150.00

35 Long-term loans

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Pledged loans		
Mortgages	9,195,868,863.37	9,989,030,475.08
Guarantee loans	183,420,854.54	270,813,763.74
Credit loans	8,622,043,339.52	10,841,230,525.43
Total	18,001,333,057.43	21,101,074,764.25

36 Bonds payable

i. List of bonds payable

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
German offshore wind power Serie A	1,329,273,895.96	1,717,018,597.00
German offshore wind power Serie B	275,992,422.39	387,395,717.05
German offshore wind power German Notes '27	182,926,523.95	256,764,121.15
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 175 million	1,276,188,613.71	1,286,991,574.22

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Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 90 million	675,746,309.86	730,674,649.60
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 80 million	587,908,472.82	648,666,156.09
Parana S.A-IPCA		236,709,323.48
Parana S.A-CDI-Series 2		1,244,136.84
Parana S.A-IPCA-Series 2	919,453,704.01	1,096,985,366.72
Parana S.A-CDI-Series 3	929,789,642.63	1,166,658,398.39
Brazil Paranapanema - IPCA for Series 8 Batch 2		158,979,346.06
Brazil Paranapanema - CDI3 for Series 9 Batch 1		
Brazil Paranapanema - CDI5 for Series 9 Batch 2		467,072,000.00
CTGBR-CDI-Series 1	349,050,000.00	
Paranapanema-CDI-Series 10 Batch 1	348,734,688.87	
Paranapanema-CDI-Series 10 Batch 2	372,239,317.00	
Total	7,247,303,591.20	8,155,159,386.60

ii. Movement of bonds payable (Excluding other financial instruments such as preference shares, perpetual debts classified as financial liabilities)

Name of bonds	Par value	Date of issuance	Maturity of bonds	Issued amount	Opening Balance	Issuance during the year	Accrued interest based on par value	Amortization of premium or discount	Repayment during the year	Impact of exchange rate fluctuations	Closing balance
German offshore wind power Serie A	2,574,458,534.83	2015/12/17	12 years	2,504,856,452.41	1,717,018,597.00		77,262,868.51		535,576,436.58	70,568,867.03	1,329,273,895.96
German offshore wind power Serie B	635,333,600.00	2015/12/17	12 years	618,156,962.28	387,395,717.05		16,338,616.03		115,890,912.26	-11,850,998.43	275,992,422.39
German offshore wind power German Notes 27	421,096,222.20	2015/12/17	12 years	409,711,624.79	256,764,121.15		10,829,160.20		76,811,969.28	-7,854,788.12	182,926,523.95
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 175 million	1,367,701,450.50	2014-9-12	20 years	1,158,206,164.50	1,286,991,574.22		48,285,571.43		46,379,356.71	-12,709,175.23	1,276,188,613.71
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 90 million	703,389,317.40	2015-1-5	12 years	620,392,768.38	730,674,649.60		21,420,694.99		20,767,892.94	-55,581,141.79	675,746,309.86
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 80 million	625,234,948.80	2014-9-12	20 years	526,842,624.00	648,666,156.09		20,578,430.57		18,846,214.78	-62,489,899.06	587,908,472.82
Panama S.A.-IPCA	274,464,000.00	2018-06-15	7 years	265,411,076.20	236,709,323.48		35,490,748.11	-86,473,621.63	185,726,449.96		
Panama S.A.-CDI-Series 2	223,002,000.00	2021-06-22	3 years	221,723,979.95	1,244,136.84				1,244,136.84		
Panama S.A.-IPCA-Series 2	743,340,000.00	2021-06-22	10 years	719,546,935.67	1,096,985,366.72		102,889,098.88	-232,488,653.99	47,932,107.60		919,453,704.01
Panama S.A.-CDI-Series 3	1,053,920,000.00	2022-06-28	5 years	1,051,083,250.33	1,166,658,398.39		127,716,089.58	-238,048,874.13	126,535,971.21		929,789,642.63
Brazil Panapanama - IPCA for Series 8 Batch 2	182,976,000.00	2018-03-15	7 years	181,049,027.52	158,979,346.06		10,133,363.18	-38,827,064.23	130,285,645.01		
Brazil Panapanama - CDI3 for Series 9 Batch 1	205,848,000.00	2021-01-28	3 years	204,775,076.24							
Brazil Panapanama - CDI5 for Series 9 Batch 2	365,952,000.00	2021-01-28	5 years	364,065,164.93	467,072,000.00		52,081,921.94	-68,673,778.55	450,480,143.39		
CTGBR-CDI-Series 1	349,050,000.00	2024/12/19	5 years	349,050,000.00		349,050,000.00					349,050,000.00
Panapanama-CDI-Series 10 Batch 1	300,000,000.00	2024/7/26	5 years	300,000,000.00		349,050,000.00	15,287,023.46	-15,602,334.59			348,734,688.87
Panapanama-CDI-Series 10 Batch 2	320,000,000.00	2024/7/26	7 years	320,000,000.00		372,320,000.00	20,603,044.86	-20,683,727.86			372,239,317.00
Total					8,155,159,386.60	1,070,420,000.00	558,916,631.73	-700,798,054.98	1,756,477,236.56	-79,917,135.60	7,247,303,591.20

37 Lease liabilities

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Lease payments	1,056,058,914.19	834,077,819.01
Less: Un-recognized financing expenses	268,185,466.78	236,722,666.91
Reclassified to non-current liabilities due within one year	135,151,023.01	32,438,963.94
Total	652,722,424.40	564,916,188.16

38 Long-term payables

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Long-term payables	117,634,935.66	123,032,601.28
Specific payables		
Total	117,634,935.66	123,032,601.28

Long-term payables

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Operation and maintenance security deposit	117,634,935.66	123,032,601.28
Total	117,634,935.66	123,032,601.28

39 Provision

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Recovery cost	336,638,259.85	401,274,896.09
Ongoing litigations	120,741,865.06	175,614,961.54
Provision for Brazilian Government		52,618,217.23
Technology renovation	1,764,238,490.26	2,095,783,592.14
Others	97,959,208.42	18,233,652.88
Total	2,319,577,823.59	2,743,525,319.88

Note: Recovery cost

40 Deferred income

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
Sales of electricity	5,444,282.47		5,444,282.47	
Total	5,444,282.47		5,444,282.47	

41 Other non-current liabilities

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Provision for civil litigations	37,628,500.00	39,296,000.00
Adjustments of electricity fee of CNMC	90,917,846.17	510,992,122.30
Principal and interest of shareholder loans of China Yangtze Power International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1,016,210,170.23	1,052,884,876.35
Related party loans between Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l and M9	47,516,296.96	66,798,479.29
Loans between China Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l &PM3	43,060,683.09	43,330,997.37
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	792,159,022.21	827,006,809.57
Hedge of interest rate / VPPA swap instrument PPA (long-term)	82,697,331.77	
Others	9,486,758.72	12,145,351.70
Total	2,119,676,609.15	2,552,454,636.58

Note 1: On February 24, 2022, Parque Eolico La Boga S.L., a subsidiary of the Company, received a notice from the local court, announcing the commencement of the trial phase. This criminal proceeding involves several officials of the autonomous government of Castilla-León, Spain, who have been accused of political influence peddling (defined as

the practice of using one's influence in the government or connections with the authorities to secure benefits or preferential treatment for others, usually in exchange for remuneration) and dereliction of duty (as well as other offenses).

La Boga acts as a subsidiary party liable for civil obligations in this case, which means that if the primary parties liable for civil obligations are unable to make compensation, La Boga must bear part of the losses caused by the offenses. From the perspective of the proceeds derived from the offenses, La Boga is regarded as a beneficiary by the public prosecutor, which implies that La Boga may directly assume civil liability. Currently, La Boga has not been listed as a perpetrator of the aforementioned offenses, but only bears ultimate liability from a civil perspective.

The lawyer representing the Company's subsidiary (i.e., La Boga) has submitted a written defense. On November 25, 2024, the Provincial Court of Valladolid accepted all the evidence presented by La Boga. Due to the complexity of the case and the involvement of multiple parties, as of January 9, 2025, the court has not notified the specific date for the court session.

42 Paid-in capital

Investors' name	Opening Balance		Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance	
	Invested amount	Percentage (%)			Invested amount	Percentage (%)
Total	36,296,570,743.18	100.00			36,296,570,743.18	100.00
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	28,307,871,775.59	78.00			28,307,871,775.59	78.00
Ceningan Investment Pte. Ltd	3,578,793,838.88	9.86			3,578,793,838.88	9.86

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Investors' name	Opening Balance		Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance	
	Invested amount	Percentage (%)			Invested amount	Percentage (%)
Tully Holdings Limited	1,787,605,735.32	4.92			1,787,605,735.32	4.92
Butterfly Pea Green Energy Limited	1,110,536,629.81	3.06			1,110,536,629.81	3.06
Green Cayman Holdings limited	1,074,712,864.68	2.96			1,074,712,864.68	2.96
CPD Capital Co., Limited	437,049,898.90	1.20			437,049,898.90	1.20

43 Capital reserve

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing balance
1.Capital premium (share premium)	3,043,082,688.14			3,043,082,688.14
2.Other capital reserve	3,476,207,946.80		124,220,212.73	3,351,987,734.07
Total	6,519,290,634.94		124,220,212.73	6,395,070,422.21
Including: State-owned Exclusive Capital Reserve				

Note: The current period decrease in other capital reserves represents the share of changes in other equity instruments for the year 2024 of EDP, S.A. (i.e., Energias de Portugal, S.A.), an equity investee of the Company's subsidiary China Three Gorges (Europe) Co., Ltd.

44 Retained earnings

Items	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Ending balance of prior year	22,528,224,368.39	20,047,859,059.22
Adjustment at opening balance		
Opening balance of this year	22,528,224,368.39	20,047,859,059.22
Addition during the year	1,741,176,787.46	4,178,087,864.68
Including: Net profit carried forward during the year	1,625,702,492.98	4,172,148,739.60
Other adjustments	115,474,294.48	5,939,125.08
Decrease during the year	1,135,159,638.00	1,697,722,555.51
Distribution of cash dividend during the year	1,135,159,638.00	1,398,340,944.00
Other decreases		299,381,611.51
Ending balance of retained earnings	23,134,241,517.85	22,528,224,368.39

Note 1: In 2024, China Three Gorges (UK) Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, disposed of its equity interest in Moray East Holdings Limited (an equity investee

accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income). As of the disposal date, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income were reclassified to retained earnings. The current period change in other adjustment factors represents the Company's proportionate share of the cumulative gains or losses of the disposed equity investee (Moray East Holdings Limited) that were reclassified from other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

45 Operating income and operating cost

Items	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Principal activities	12,917,394,902.44	6,293,583,355.09	14,036,175,924.87	7,142,934,977.45
Sub-total				
Sales of electricity	12,917,394,902.44	6,293,308,782.16	14,036,175,924.87	7,142,934,977.45
Others		274,572.93		
Other activities	126,164,887.61	1,302,622.62	87,820,587.87	2,645,962.10
Sub-total				
Sales of raw materials	3,968,460.19		5,189,323.49	
Technology transfer	3,425,216.37		3,748,937.58	
Lease	118,089.99		262,548.00	
Others	118,653,121.06	1,302,622.62	78,619,778.80	2,645,962.10
Total	13,043,559,790.05	6,294,885,977.71	14,123,996,512.74	7,145,580,939.55

46 Administrative expenses、 R&D expenses、 Financial expenses

i.Administrative expenses

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Employee benefits	582,693,036.43	524,374,029.80
Property insurance	4,945,644.48	12,674,493.55
Depreciation expense	21,620,883.27	21,640,358.92
Repair expenditures	458,410.55	598,456.00
Amortization of intangible assets	48,796,896.66	19,709,240.35
Amortization of long-term amortized expenses	7,285,603.02	10,957,114.88
Amortization of low value consumables	2,808,671.08	1,138,597.85
Depreciation of Investment Property	154,614.04	153,197.00
Business entertainment expenses	84,101.41	109,010.20
Travelling expenses	29,540,083.55	31,622,349.70
Traffic expenses	428,031.41	160,714.01
Office expenses	19,285,012.68	11,789,498.73
Conference expenses	594,789.52	278,109.89
Depreciation and Amortization of Right-of-Use Asset	71,350,805.15	21,370,226.85
Rental Expense	7,260,460.73	10,110,209.16
Legal Fees	2,249,661.14	
Expenses to recruit professional agency	30,662,764.19	13,745,890.31
Consulting expenses	178,805,718.10	194,238,873.40
Board of Directors Fees	97,456.98	135,266.68
Promotion expenses	1,788,125.35	848,673.82
Property management fee	15,009,666.69	1,190,225.27
Entrusted Management Fees	691,628.84	661,872.89
Specific expenses for information construction	13,918,809.92	1,601,623.17
Party Building Work Funds		15,646.04
Others	79,376,409.65	146,331,606.12
Total	1,119,907,284.84	1,025,455,284.59

ii.R&D expenses

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I Expenses to entrust external institutions	2,316,975.77	
Total	2,316,975.77	

iii.Financial expenses

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Interest expenses	2,634,104,435.42	2,886,670,314.22
Including:Interest Expense on Lease Liability	40,908,627.81	30,817,881.58
Less: Interest income	609,453,772.32	603,175,783.80
Foreign exchange gains or losses	2,083,672,280.02	-10,813,046.56
Bank charges	15,148,642.54	27,730,905.99
Others	331,576,116.14	363,286,223.56
Total	4,455,047,701.80	2,663,698,613.41

47 Other income

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount	Whether It Qualifies as a Government Grant
Refund of commission for withholding individual income tax	142,564.96	848,918.53	no
Refund of VAT		5,333.12	no
Others	9,290.90		
Total	151,855.86	854,251.65	no
Including: Government Grants			

48 Investment income

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Investment income of long-term equity investments accounted for using equity method	2,045,499,111.42	1,919,747,876.07
Investment income of disposal of long-term equity investments	55,703,569.63	97,007,655.27
Interest income during holding period of other debt investments	27,782,690.80	63,500,326.08
Interest income during holding period of debt investments	5,009,806.26	31,324,364.15
Investment income from restructuring of debts	-2,059,848.99	
Others	42,656,064.84	12,034,116.53
Total	2,174,591,393.96	2,123,614,338.10

49 Gains from changes of fair value

Original of gains from changes of fair value	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Financial assets for trading	49,296,280.29	-295,187,847.22
Derivative financial assets	196,778,417.12	2,003,165.20
Other non-current financial assets	1,503,573,566.75	3,371,265,172.14
Financial liabilities for trading	-73,409,832.32	148,160,450.80
Derivative financial liabilities	941,669.87	12,721,260.46
Total	1,677,180,101.71	3,238,962,201.38

50 Credit impairment losses

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Bad debt losses of accounts receivable	6,636,492.07	-3,638,533.73
Bad debt losses of other receivables	126,119.60	9,124,040.91
Bad debt losses of long-term receivables	-501,264.45	71,086,216.99
Total	6,261,347.22	76,571,724.17

Note: Losses are marked with a "+".

51 Asset impairment losses

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Impairment losses for assets held for sales		93,284,551.77
Impairment losses for long-term equity investments		20,860,305.24
Impairment losses for intangible assets	1,162,943.36	
Impairment losses for goodwill	361,794,910.62	992,944,112.62
Total	362,957,853.98	1,107,088,969.63

Note: Losses are marked with a "+".

52 Gains from disposal of assets

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Gains from disposal of fixed assets	-182,839.13	-3,135,196.12
Gains from disposal of intangible assets	-15,749,442.23	
Others		5,859.30
Total	-15,932,281.36	-3,129,336.82

Note: Losses are marked with a "-".

53 Non-operating income

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount	Amount recorded in non-operating P&L during the year
Government grants not related with daily operations	791,807.28	1,396,492.12	791,807.28
Income from default in performing contracts	15,762,075.07	17,837,664.26	15,762,075.07
Payables that cannot be paid	120,376.93	15.30	120,376.93

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Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount	Amount recorded in non-operating P&L during the year
Others	16,129,253.70	1,091,214.75	16,129,253.70
Total	32,803,512.98	20,325,386.43	32,803,512.98

54 Non-operating expenses

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount	Amount recorded in non-operating P&L during the year
Scrap losses of disposal of non-current assets		2,338,053.66	
Donations for public welfare	29,551,104.95	28,019,724.78	29,551,104.95
Administrative fines and late fees	1,543.66		1,543.66
Extraordinary losses		133,650.78	
Compensation expenses	290,073.93		290,073.93
Non-administrative fins and late fees		11,820.63	
Expected losses incurred from ongoing litigations	146,357.01	29,112,019.90	146,357.01
Others	10,009,496.44	1,254,799.94	10,009,496.44
Total	39,998,575.99	60,870,069.69	39,998,575.99

55 Income tax expenses

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Current income tax expenses	1,157,662,502.67	1,024,757,247.90
Deferred income tax expenses	-108,014,382.54	227,842,493.85
Others		
Total	1,049,648,120.13	1,252,599,741.75

56 Other comprehensive income attributed to parent company

Items	Current period amount			Previous period amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	291,900,703.01		291,900,703.01	110,164,735.86		110,164,735.86
Including: Remeasurement of defined benefit plan liability or asset	20,653,527.60		20,653,527.60	60,689,558.31		60,689,558.31
Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments	218,183,391.38		218,183,391.38	-12,935,332.90		-12,935,332.90
Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments	53,063,784.03		53,063,784.03	62,410,510.45		62,410,510.45
Changes in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk						
Insurance Contract Financial Changes						
That Cannot Be Recognized in Profit or Loss (Applicable to Financial Institutions)						
Others						

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Items	Current period amount			Previous period amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
B Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-4,793,234,573.43		-4,793,234,573.43	5,479,385,717.18		5,479,385,717.18
Including: Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments	-426,470,622.99		-426,470,622.99	2,666,394,280.72		2,666,394,280.72
Less: Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal	-426,470,622.99		-426,470,622.99	2,666,394,280.72		2,666,394,280.72
Changes in fair value of other debt instruments						
Less: Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal						
Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments						

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Items	Current period amount			Previous period amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
Less: Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal						
Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments						
Less: Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal						
Cash flow hedging reserves	-249,504,195.63		-249,504,195.63	-342,116,890.72		-342,116,890.72
Les: Adjustment Amount for Conversion to the Initial Recognition Amount of the Hedged Item						
Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal	-249,504,195.63		-249,504,195.63	-342,116,890.72		-342,116,890.72

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Items	Current period amount			Previous period amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
Differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements	-4,117,259,754.81		-4,117,259,754.81	3,155,108,327.18		3,155,108,327.18
Less: Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal	-4,117,259,754.81		-4,117,259,754.81	3,155,108,327.18		3,155,108,327.18
Insurance Contract Financial Changes That Can Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss (Applicable to Financial Enterprises)						
Less: Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal						

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Items	Current period amount			Previous period amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
Financial Changes of Reinsurance Ceded Contracts That Can Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss (Applicable to Financial Enterprises)						
Less: Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal						
Others						
Less: Amount Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income Recognized in Prior Periods to Current Period Profit or Loss						
Subtotal						
Total Other comprehensive income	-4,501,333,870.42		-4,501,333,870.42	5,589,550,453.04		5,589,550,453.04

57 Leases

i. Lessor under Finance Lease

Item	Amount
1. Revenue Situation	
Sales Profit and Loss	13,142,943.24
Financing Income from Net Lease Investment	2,710,111.35
Income Related to Variable Lease Payments Not Included in Net Lease Investment	
2. Undiscounted Lease Receivables to Be Received after the Balance Sheet Date	51,373,625.15
1 Year	8,685,436.23
2 Year	8,685,436.23
3 Year	8,685,436.23
4 Year	8,685,436.23
5 Year	6,942,097.17
Over 5 Years	9,689,783.06
3. Adjustment between Undiscounted Lease Receivables and Net Lease Investment	
Subtotal of Undiscounted Lease Receivables to Be Received in the Remaining Years	51,373,625.15
Less: Unearned Financing Income	530,713.61
Add: Present Value of Unguaranteed Residual Value	
Net Lease Investment	50,842,911.54

ii. As lessor

Items	Amount
Interest expenses of leasing liabilities	40,908,627.81
Total cash outflows related with leases	93,270,266.20

58 Supplementary information on cash flow statement

i. Supplementary information on cash flow statement

Supplementary information	Current period amount	Previous period amount
1, Reconciliation of net profit/loss to cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit	2,634,139,099.36	5,228,120,972.33
Add: Asset impairment losses	362,957,853.98	1,107,088,969.63
Credit impairment losses	6,261,347.22	76,571,724.17
Depreciation of fixed assets, oil and gas assets	1,294,277,161.91	1,046,187,436.64
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	130,379,988.34	81,090,760.91
Amortization of intangible assets	1,346,799,086.85	1,404,733,557.98
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses	7,992,979.03	11,964,003.51
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets ("-" for income)	15,932,281.36	3,129,336.82
Scrap losses on fixed assets ("-" for income)		2,338,053.66
Losses on changes of fair value ("-" for income)	-1,677,180,101.71	-3,238,962,201.38
Finance expenses ("-" for income)	4,388,869,703.02	2,875,857,267.66
Investment losses ("-" for income)	-2,174,591,393.96	-2,123,614,338.10
Decrease of deferred tax assets ("-" for increase)	68,274,600.59	-118,559,768.01
Increase of deferred tax liabilities ("-" for decrease)	-176,288,983.13	346,402,261.86
Decrease of inventory ("-" for increase)	-12,143,977.92	-16,924,338.67
Decrease of operating receivables ("-" for increase)	964,763,094.18	-685,454,863.85
Increase of operating payables ("-" for decrease)	-723,782,231.02	2,924,830,228.73
Others		

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Supplementary information	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Net cash flows from operating activities	6,456,660,508.10	8,924,799,063.89
2. Material investing and financing activities not requiring the use of cash:		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Convertible bonds due within one year		
New right-of-use assets		
3. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:		
Ending balance of cash	6,365,593,201.55	6,592,450,036.96
Less: Opening balance of cash	6,592,450,036.96	8,600,306,747.06
Add: Ending balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-226,856,835.41	-2,007,856,710.10

ii. Cash Net Amount Situation of Subsidiaries Acquired and Disposals of Subsidiaries Received in the Current Period

Items	Amount
1. Cash or Cash Equivalents Paid in the Current Period for Business Combinations Occurring in the Current Period	1,458,093,298.48
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by Subsidiaries at the Acquisition Date	62,493,010.94
Add: Cash or Cash Equivalents Paid in the Current Period for Business Combinations Occurring in Prior Periods	
Net Cash Received from Subsidiaries	1,395,600,287.54
2. Cash or Cash Equivalents Received in the Current Period from Disposals of Subsidiaries in the Current Period	
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by Subsidiaries at the Date of Loss of Control	
Add: Cash or Cash Equivalents Received in the Current Period from Disposals of Subsidiaries in Prior Periods	

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Items	Amount
Net Cash Received from Disposals of Subsidiaries	

iii. Details of cash and cash equivalents

Items	Current period amount	Previous period amount
1. Cash	6,365,593,201.55	6,592,450,036.96
Including: Cash on hand	94,140.27	85,129.08
Digital currency available on demand		
Bank deposits available on demand	6,102,462,779.05	6,344,694,250.62
Other monetary funds available on demand	263,036,282.23	247,670,657.26
Deposits in central bank available for payments		
Deposits in other banks or financial institutions		
Lending to other banks or financial institutions		
2. Cash equivalents		
Including: Bond investments with a maturity within 3 months		
3. Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	6,365,593,201.55	6,592,450,036.96
Including: Restricted cash and cash equivalents held by the Company or subsidiaries of the Group		

59 Monetary items in foreign currencies

Items	Balance in foreign currency	Translation rate	Balance equivalent to RMB
Monetary funds			6,703,095,437.71
Including: US dollar (USD)	109,617,346.07	7.1884	787,973,330.53

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Items	Balance in foreign currency	Translation rate	Balance equivalent to RMB
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	88,173.08	0.9260	81,648.27
Euro (EUR)	193,964,516.10	7.5257	1,459,718,758.86
Pound sterling (GBP)	183,188.74	9.0765	1,662,712.60
Macanese Pataca (MOP)	1,499,120.32	0.8985	1,346,959.61
Egyptian pound (EGP)	61,915,924.30	0.1414	8,754,911.70
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	28,742,291.68	10.1331	291,248,515.28
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	24,710,314,929.88	0.0258	637,526,125.19
Brazilian Real (BRL)	2,769,024,428.65	1.1635	3,221,759,922.73
Colombian peso (COP)	652,266,081.25		1,043,625.73
Mexican peso (MXN)	834,702,479.15	0.35	291,978,927.21
Accounts receivable			1,411,935,803.15
Including: US dollar (USD)	7,300,204.70	7.1884	52,476,791.46
Euro (EUR)	48,460,197.71	7.5257	364,696,909.90
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	9,189,948.13	10.1331	93,122,663.40
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	10,830,917,266.69	0.0258	279,437,665.49
Brazilian Real (BRL)	518,697,115.68	1.1635	603,504,094.09
Mexican peso (MXN)	53,452,483.77	0.3498	18,697,678.82
Other receivables			3,610,068,364.16

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Items	Balance in foreign currency	Translation rate	Balance equivalent to RMB
Including: US dollar (USD)	207,213,356.33	7.1884	1,489,532,490.67
Euro (EUR)	197,822,879.93	7.5257	1,488,755,647.49
Pound sterling (GBP)	38,276,992.39	9.0765	347,421,121.43
Egyptian pound (EGP)	42,218,594.70	0.1414	5,969,397.05
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	4,497,142.26	10.1331	45,569,858.28
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	7,666,437,555.10	0.03	197,794,088.92
Mexican peso (MXN)	11,385,396.41	0.35	3,982,611.66
Brazilian Real (BRL)	26,680,832.53	1.16	31,043,148.65
Long-term receivables			9,253,681,111.80
Including: Brazilian Real (BRL)	7,911,929,155.51	1.16	9,205,529,572.44
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	1,866,338,734.87	0.03	48,151,539.36
Short-term loans			9,692,940,455.15
Including: US dollar (USD)	200,182,166.60	7.1884	1,438,989,486.41
Euro (EUR)	1,096,768,535.65	7.5257	8,253,950,968.74
Accounts payable			1,444,786,560.96
Including: Euro (EUR)	21,522,034.31	7.5257	161,968,373.60
Egyptian pound (EGP)	12,477.58	0.1414	1,764.33
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	341,953.49	10.1331	3,465,048.91
Brazilian Real (BRL)	992,793,662.06	1.16	1,155,115,425.81

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Items	Balance in foreign currency	Translation rate	Balance equivalent to RMB
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	3,215,641,407.70	0.03	82,963,548.32
Mexican peso (MXN)	117,988,564.90	0.35	41,272,400.00
Long-term loans			19,578,306,408.55
Including: US dollar (USD)	2,172,815,815.63	7.1884	15,619,069,209.05
Euro (EUR)	163,166,775.75	7.5257	1,227,944,204.27
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	128,027,743.81	10.1331	1,297,314,117.36
Brazilian Real (BRL)	228,242,255.67	1.16	265,559,864.47
Mexican peso (MXN)	3,340,248,751.82	0.35	1,168,419,013.39
Bonds payable			7,619,937,786.38
Including: Euro (EUR)	575,100,819.69	7.5257	4,328,036,238.69
Brazilian Real (BRL)	2,829,309,452.25	1.1635	3,291,901,547.69
Lease liabilities			652,722,424.40
Including: Euro (EUR)	86,732,453.38	7.5257	652,722,424.40

60. Assets Whose Ownership or Right to Use Is Restricted

Items	Carrying Amount at the End of the Period	Reasons for Restriction
Monetary funds	396,754,815.23	Due to External Financing, the Assets Are Pledged to Creditors
Notes receivable		
Accounts receivable	555,853,057.75	Due to External Financing, the Assets Are Pledged to Creditors
Financing receivable		
Inventory	26,653,197.74	Due to External Financing, the Assets Are Pledged to Creditors
Fixed Assets	3,024,362,539.32	Due to External Financing, the Assets Are Pledged to Creditors
Intangible assets	5,017,981,227.31	Due to External Financing, the Assets Are Pledged to Creditors

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Items	Carrying Amount at the End of the Period	Reasons for Restriction
Construction-in-Progress	44,585.64	Due to External Financing, the Assets Are Pledged to Creditors
Others	12,009,479,567.08	Due to External Financing, the Assets Are Pledged to Creditors
Total	21,031,128,990.07	

IX.Contingencies

i.Contingent Liabilities Arising from Unsettled Lawsuits or Unsettled Arbitrations

No.	Case No.	Involved entity	Involved counterparty	Amount in litigation (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)	Reason for litigation	General introduction of case (litigation time, main facts, Key disputes and current status)	Possible Recoverable Loss Amount or Estimated Loss Amount (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)
1	Ordinary lawsuit 0021948-37.2008.4.01.3400	Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A.	ANEEL of Brazil, Elektro Eletricidade e Serviços S.A. ("ELEKTRO") and Empresa de Distribuição de Energia Vale Paranapanema S.A. ("EDEV")	7,422.48	Litigation on supervision (The plaintiff claims it illegal the imposition of transmission fees TUSDG on power generation companies in ANEEL Resolution 497/2007)	Initial case time: 15 July 2008. Plaintiff: Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A. ("the Plaintiff") The Plaintiff launched an Ordinary lawsuit against ANEEL, ELEKTRO and EDEV. The Plaintiff claimed that it was illegal to impose transmission fees TUSDG to power generation companies for the reasons that: a. There was no public hearing in advance in accordance with term 4.3 of Law No. 9427/96. b. The principles of transparency and certainty of moral and laws have been violated. c. The applicable signals of locations of the use fees of of distribution systems by power generation companies have not been taken in consideration. The first-instance judgment was partly favorable to the Plaintiff. The Defendants have launched an appeal and the Court has accepted. The Plaintiff also launched an appeal for part of the first instance judgment. The judgment has not yet made. By the end of 2023, the case is still in the second instance.	42,816.44

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No.	Case No.	Involved entity	Involved counterparty	Amount in litigation (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)	Reason for litigation	General introduction of case (litigation time, main facts, Key disputes and current status)	Possible Recoverable Loss Amount or Estimated Loss Amount (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)
2	Ordinary lawsuit0033642-47.2017.8.16.0001	China Three Gorges Brasil Energia LTDA.	Emerson Alexandre do Nascimento	13,600.08	Civil Dispute (a dispute between the two parties arising from whether intermediary service fees are incurred in the TPI project)	On August 24, 2015, the Brazilian company and TPI Company signed an Share Purchase Agreement, and the project closing was completed on November 26, 2016. In this transaction, our party engaged Goldman Sachs Bank as the project financial advisor in accordance with the tender procurement procedure, while the seller's financial advisor was BTG Pactual Bank. The plaintiff, Emerson Alexandre do Nascimento (hereinafter referred to as "Emerson" or "the Plaintiff"), is a Brazilian natural person. In May 2016, Emerson filed a lawsuit with the 3rd Special Civil Court of Paraná State, claiming that Three Gorges Brazilian Company and TPI Company should pay him intermediary service fees in relation to the TPI project. The Plaintiff alleged that he acted as the broker for TPI Company's transaction of selling Zhouhe Energy Company and Luhe Energy Company, providing intermediary services to both parties. He claimed that the Defendants should pay him a service fee equivalent to 5% of the total transaction volume (the enterprise value estimated by the Plaintiff himself, approximately R\$188.9 million), which is about R\$94.45 million, plus 20% of the aforementioned fee as attorney fees, totaling approximately R\$113 million. The Brazilian company has won the lawsuit, and this case has entered the final conclusion procedure.	

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No.	Case No.	Involved entity	Involved counterparty	Amount in litigation (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)	Reason for litigation	General introduction of case (litigation time, main facts, Key disputes and current status)	Possible Recoverable Loss Amount or Estimated Loss Amount (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)
3	Enforcement order 5001646-41.2018.4.03.6100	Rio Parana Energia S.A.	Federal tax bureau and Office of Third District of Ministry of Finance	49,898.11	Fiscal dispute (RioParana Energia S.A. has a dispute with the Federal Tax Bureau and the Office of Third District of Ministry of Finance about whether Rio Parana Energia S.A. could apply for an imposition based on approved taxable income for 2016)	Plaintiff, Rio Parana Energia S.A., has applied for an enforcement order to No. 24 Federal Civil Court of State of Sao Paulo against the Federal Tax Bureau and the Office of Third District of Ministry of Finance. The Plaintiff has required that the Defendants admit its right to adopt the imposition based on approved profit for 2016 system and furthermore prevent the implication of 2016 system for consulting No. 657/2017 and thus the formal reply for consulting No. 657/2017 and thus the evaluation or imposition by the Tax Bureau in any forms. The Plaintiff has provided a deposit of BRL 420 million in the account designated by the Court. The Court has granted to the Plaintiff a preliminary enforcement order in the first instance. The Federal Government has filed an appeal. By the end of 2023, the case is under second instance.	75,954.90

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No.	Case No.	Involved entity	Involved counterparty	Amount in litigation (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)	Reason for litigation	General introduction of case (litigation time, main facts, Key disputes and current status)	Possible Recoverable Loss Amount or Estimated Loss Amount (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)
4	Public Interest Civil Litigation5001254-96,2021.4.03.6003	Rio Parana Energia S.A.	Ministério Público Federal, Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis	6,000.00	Environmental Dispute (The Plaintiff claims that the Company has violated the provisions on fry release stipulated in the Operation Permits No. 1251/2014 and No. 1300/2015)	On September 2021, the Plaintiff, Office of the Brazilian Federal Public Prosecutor, filed a Public Interest Civil Litigation with the 1st Federal Court of Tr ês Lagoas, claiming that Rio Parana Energia S.A. had failed to comply with the relevant requirements on fry release at the Juba Hydropower Station and the Ilha Hydropower Station as stipulated in the Operation Permits No. 1251/2014 and No. 1300/2015. In addition to requiring Rio Parana Energia S.A. to comply with the aforementioned conditions, the Plaintiff also demanded that the company compensate for the material damages caused by its failure to comply with the operation permit conditions (the specific amount shall be determined during the judgment liquidation stage); furthermore, the company shall bear the collective moral damages in the amount of R\$5,000,000. On November 11, 2024, the Plaintiff lost the first-instance trial. As of the end of 2024, the Plaintiff's appeal is pending.	737.84

ii. Guarantee Provision Status for Entities Within the Group and Outside the Group

Secured party	Guaranteed party	Type of guarantee	Guarantee amount	Start date of guarantee	Maturity of guarantee	Guarantee completed or not?
1. For group holding companies						
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation and China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Ltd	China Three Gorges Pakistan Second Wind Power Limited	Completion guarantee	USD 25,619,502.00	July 2017	Up to conditions satisfied	No
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation and China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Ltd	China Three Gorges Pakistan Third Wind Power Limited	Completion guarantee	USD 25,741,705.00	July 2017	Up to conditions satisfied	No
China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Ltd	Kohala Hydro Power Exploration Limited	Performance guarantee	USD 5,620,000.00	December 2022	December 2024	Yes

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Secured party	Guaranteed party	Type of guarantee	Guarantee amount	Start date of guarantee	Maturity of guarantee	Guarantee completed or not?
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation and China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Ltd	Pakistan Karot Power Limited	Completion guarantee	USD 1,132,551,960.55	November 2016	Up to conditions satisfied	No
China Three Gorges International Corporation	CSAIL Renewable Energy Investment Ltd	loan guarantee	USD 193,050,000.00	February 2023	February 2025	No
2.For participating companies						
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 277,223,228.09	June 2024	June 2026	No
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 97,289,711.38	June 2024	December 2026	No
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 437,995,620.00	July 2022	July 2024	Yes
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Central Eolica Jau S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 75,565,692.90	June 2023	July 2025	No
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Central Eolica Aventura S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 23,311,593.56	July 2023	July 2025	No

X.Events After the Reporting Period

The Group has no non-adjusting events after the reporting period that require disclosure.

XI. Related parties and related party transactions

1 Information about the Parent Company

Name of the Parent Company	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital (10 thousand yuan)	Proportion of shareholding by the Parent Company (%)	Proportion of voting rights by the Parent Company (%)
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	Mainland China	Investment and asset management	2,963,671.17	77.70	77.70

2 Subsidiaries of the Company

For information related to the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to the relevant details disclosed in VII、1 Subsidiaries.

3 Joint ventures and associates of the Company

Information regarding the Group's joint ventures and associates can be found in XII 、II - Long-term Equity Investments.

4 Other related parties

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Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Company
Pingdu City Anxin Power Investment New Energy Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Yangtze Three Gorges (Chengdu) E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch	Same ultimate controlling party
Yangtze Three Gorges Industry Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges Publication & Media Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Yichang Great Three Gorges International Travelling Agency Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	Same ultimate controlling party
China Yichang Power International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Hydro Global Investment Limited	Other related parties
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Material Bidding Management Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party

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Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Company
China Three Gorges Power Operation Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	Same ultimate controlling party
China International Water & Electric Corporation	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
China Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges Power International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Macau Electronics Inc.	Other related parties
Three Gorges Huining Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Finance Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
ACE INVESTMENT FUND	Other related parties
Guangxi Qinzhou Minhai New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Guangxi Qinzhou New Energy Technology Ulanqab Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	Other related parties

5 Transactions with related parties

i.Details on purchases of goods / services rendered

Related parties	Contents of transactions with related parties	Pricing Methods and Decision-Making Procedures for Related Party Transactions	Current period amount		Previous period amount	
			Amount	Proportion of Similar Transactions (%)	Amount	Proportion of Similar Transactions (%)
Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	Service fees	Market Pricing	5,685,518.44		6,410,616.03	
Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Services rendered	Market Pricing	13,927,990.58			
Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Services rendered	Market Pricing	2,711,560.46			
Yangtze Three Gorges (Chengdu) E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	Purchases of materials	Market Pricing	8,066,342.09			
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch	Services rendered	Market Pricing			212,481,000.00	
Yangtze Three Gorges Industry Co., Ltd.	Services rendered	Market Pricing	75,492,163.06		341,452,786.65	
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	Services rendered	Market Pricing	1,143,841.14		94,462.19	
Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	Service fees	Market Pricing	8,799,723.41		12,672,565.74	
Yichang Great Three Gorges International Travelling Agency Co., Ltd.	Services rendered	Market Pricing			107,604.74	
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	Services rendered	Market Pricing	119,395,924.89		131,992,787.21	
Three Gorges Material Bidding Management Co., Ltd.	Purchases of materials	Market Pricing	11,312,308.38			

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Related parties	Contents of transactions with related parties	Pricing Methods and Decision-Making Procedures for Related Party Transactions	Current period amount		Previous period amount	
			Amount	Proportion of Similar Transactions (%)	Amount	Proportion of Similar Transactions (%)
Guangxi Qinzhou Minhai New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Services rendered	Market Pricing	188.68			
Guangxi Qinzhou New Energy Technology Ulanqab Co., Ltd.	Services rendered	Market Pricing	758.49			
Three Gorges International Bidding Co., Ltd.	Services rendered	Market Pricing	2,569,915.07			
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	Services rendered	Market Pricing	124,083.64			
Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	Purchases of power	Negotiated Price	59,179,979.60		60,573,922.50	

ii.Details of sales / services rendering

Related parties	Contents of transactions with related parties	Pricing Methods and Decision-Making Procedures for Related Party Transactions	Current period amount		Previous period amount	
			Amount	Proportion of Similar Transactions (%)	Amount	Proportion of Similar Transactions (%)
Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	Sales of power	Negotiated Price			8,752,152.50	

iii. Related Party Lease Transactions

The Company as Lessee::

Lessor Name	Lease Asset Type	Current period amount				Previous period amount				
		Expenses for Short - term Leases and Low - value Asset Leases under Simplified Treatment	Balance of Lease Liabilities Not Recognized in the Statement of Financial Position	Rent Paid	Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities Undertaken	Right - of - Use Assets Added	Expenses for Short - term Leases and Low - value Asset Leases under Simplified Treatment	Balance of Lease Liabilities Not Recognized in the Statement of Financial Position	Rent Paid	Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities Undertaken
Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Operating Lease			47,957,095.71	11,320,192.61	202,831,644.00	3,071,386.51			

iv. Guarantee with related parties

For details of related party guarantee arrangements, see IX, ii- Guarantees Provided to Entities Within and Outside the Group.

V.Borrowing and lending between related parties
Borrowing Funds from Related Parties

Related parties	Borrowed amount	Start date	Maturity date	Comments
China Three Gorges Power International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	978,583,200.66	2016/11/1	2045/6/16	
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	1,437,680,000.00	2022/8/17	2025/8/17	
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	3,594,200,000.00	2022/8/17	2027/8/17	
Three Gorges Huining Co., Ltd.	1,505,140,000.00	2024/4/22	2025/4/21	
Three Gorges Huining Co., Ltd.	789,763,406.09	2024/12/4	2025/12/4	

Lending Funds to Related Parties

Related parties	Lend amount	Start date	Maturity date	Comments
Hydro Global Investment Limited	835,585,007.03	2022/11/31	2025/6/30	

6 Receivables and payables with related parties

i. Receivables

Items	Related parties	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
		Book value	Allowance	Book value	Allowance
Monetary funds					
Accounts receivable	Three Gorges Finance Co., Ltd.	186,442,278.69		354,012,438.31	
	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.			1,525,282.00	
Prepayments					
	China Three Gorges Corporation				
	Yangtze Three Gorges (Chengdu) E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	753,936.36		7,206,216.22	
	Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	1,015,032.63		1,421,100.00	
Other receivables					
	China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	2,091,421.85		23,807.35	
	Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.			340,624.09	
	Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research	51,300,000.00	51,300,000.00	51,300,000.00	
	China Three Gorges Corporation	950,883.06		947,446.94	
	Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	2,091,421.85		2,060,669.07	

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Items	Related parties	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
		Book value	Allowance	Book value	Allowance
	Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch	35,003,320.30		1,377,557.83	
	China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	10,747,665.39		13,916,997.47	
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	3,208,872,878.82		2,268,513,338.52	
	Yangtze Survey, Planning, Design and Research Co., Ltd	26,824,641.41			
Debt investments					
	Hydro Global Investment Limited	835,585,007.03		507,166,767.13	
	Moray East Holdings Limited			92,002,638.62	
Other non-current assets					
	Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	26,587,954.58		25,866,575.96	

ii. Payables

Items	Related parties	Closing balance	Opening balance
Short-term loans			
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited		709,299,088.26
	Three Gorges Huining Co., Ltd.	1,515,913,039.55	
Accounts payable			
	China Three Gorges Power Operation Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	43,595,015.29	224,486,739.87
	Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	259,205.93	169,845.33
	Yichang Great Three Gorges International Travelling Agency Co., Ltd.		379,282.82
	China Three Gorges Corporation		5,272.95
	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	5,118,236.50	6,114,264.40
Other payables			
	Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	5,372.51	
	Three Gorges Material Bidding Management Co., Ltd.	7,602,819.18	
	Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.	6,873,271.89	
	Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	215,652,000.00	212,481,000.00
	China Three Gorges Power Operation Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch		9,347,136.73
	China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	10,753,046.46	3,952,344.21
	China International Water & Electric Corporation	5,121,725.93	5,129,888.35

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Items	Related parties	Closing balance	Opening balance
	China Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l		1,043,328.92
	Yichang Great Three Gorges International Travelling Agency Co., Ltd.	29,808.11	47,221.11
	Yangtze Survey, Planning, Design and Research Co., Ltd	33,000,000.00	
	China Three Gorges Corporation	28,000,000.00	
Non-current liabilities due within one year			
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	1,516,601,643.29	
Long-term loans			
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	3,594,200,000.00	4,957,890,000.00
leasehold liability			
	Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	120,738,218.34	
Other non-current liabilities			
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited		827,006,809.57
	China Three Gorges Power International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1,016,210,170.23	1,052,884,876.35
	China Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l	90,576,980.05	110,129,476.66
	Three Gorges Huining Co., Ltd.	792,159,022.21	

7 Treasury Centralization Management

- i. The main contents of the fund centralized management arrangements participated in and implemented by the Company are as follows:

In accordance with the Fund Management Measures of China Three Gorges Corporation and China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Group Co., Ltd., the Company implements centralized management of the bank funds of its various departments and subsidiaries.

ii. Funds of the Company Collected to the Group

Funds of the Company that are directly deposited into the financial company instead of being collected to the group parent company's account

Item	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Book value	Allowance	Book value	Allowance
Monetary funds	32,505,594.98		16,500,701.18	
Total	32,505,594.98		16,500,701.18	
Including: Funds with Withdrawal Restrictions Due to Centralized Fund Management				

iii. Funds Borrowed by the Company from the Group Parent Company or Other Group Members

Item	Closing balance	Opening Balance
Short-term loans	1,515,913,039.55	709,299,088.26
Long-term loans	3,594,200,000.00	4,957,890,000.00
Non-current liabilities due within one year	1,516,601,643.29	
Other non-current liabilities	1,898,946,172.49	1,990,021,162.58
Total	8,525,660,855.33	7,657,210,250.84

XII. Notes to the Company's financial statements

1 Other receivables

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable	1,940,868,000.00	566,616,000.00
Other receivables	1,303,574,309.64	1,309,038,872.90
Total	3,244,442,309.64	1,875,654,872.90

i. Dividend receivable

Project (or Investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reasons for Uncollection	Whether Impairment Has Occurred and Its Judgment Basis
Dividends Receivable with an Aging of Within One Year	1,940,868,000.00	566,616,000.00		
China Three Gorges (Luxembourg) Energy Limited	1,940,868,000.00	566,616,000.00	Repatriation Depending on Fund Arrangements	No , Low Credit Risk
Total	1,940,868,000.00	566,616,000.00		

ii. Other receivables

(1) Disclosure by ageing

Ageing	Closing balance		Opening Balance	
	Book value	Allowance	Book value	Allowance
Within 1 year	1,272,202,646.27		1,304,748,226.50	
1 to 2 years	27,158,421.51		257,360.81	
2 to 3 years	119,764.78		4,138,682.89	105,397.30
Over 3 years	4,200,447.30	106,970.22		
Total	1,303,681,279.86	106,970.22	1,309,144,270.20	105,397.30

(2) Disclosure by allowance method

Categories	Closing balance				Opening Balance			
	Book value		Allowance		Book value		Allowance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Allowance rate (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Allowance rate (%)
Allowance on an individual basis								
Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristics	1,303,681,279.86	100.00	106,970.22	0.01	1,309,144,270.20	100.00	105,397.30	0.01
Including:								
Deposit group								
Petty cash group	115,929.48	0.01			45,310.02			45,310.02
Other groups	1,265,514,337.72	97.07			1,302,700,255.79	99.51		1,302,700,255.79

China Three Gorges International Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(English Translation for Reference Only)

Categories	Closing balance				Opening Balance			
	Book value		Allowance		Book value		Allowance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Allowance rate (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Allowance rate (%)
Related party group within consolidation scope	35,763,732.21	2.74			4,063,329.77	0.31		4,063,329.77
Others	2,287,280.45	0.18	106,970.22	4.68	2,335,374.62	0.18	105,397.30	4.51
Total	1,303,681,279.86	100.00	106,970.22	0.01	1,309,144,270.20	100.00	105,397.30	0.01
								1,309,038,872.90

Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristic

Other receivables for which bad debt provisions are accrued using the percentage-of-receivables method or other composite methods

Group Name	Closing balance		Allowance	Opening Balance		Allowance
	Book value	Allowance rate (%)		Book value	Allowance rate (%)	
Deposit group						
Petty cash group	115,929.48			45,310.02		
Other groups	1,265,514,337.72			1,302,700,255.79		
Combined-Scope Related Party Group	35,763,732.21			4,063,329.77		
Others	2,287,280.45	4.68	106,970.22			
Total	1,303,681,279.86	0.01	106,970.22	1,306,808,895.58		

(3) Allowance of other receivables

Allowance	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment has occurred)	
Opening balance	105,397.30			105,397.30
Opening balance during the period				
--Transfer to the second stage				
--Transfer to the third stage				
--Transfer out to the second stage				
--Transfer out to the first stage				
Additions during the year				
Reversals during the year				
Charge off during the year				
Write off during the year				
Other changes				
Closing balance	106,970.22			106,970.22

(4) Summary of 5 largest other receivables by entities at year end

Names	Nature	Carrying amount	Ageing	Percentage on ending balance (%)	Allowance
Three Gorges Finance (HK) Ltd	Other groups	1,263,422,915.87	Within 1 yea	96.91	
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	Related party group	21,942,137.92	1 to 2year	1.68	
Asia & Africa Green Energy Investment Limited	Related party group	8,203,056.32	Within 1 yea	0.63	
China Three Gorges (Europe) S.A	Related party group	3,550,515.30	1to 2 year	0.27	
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch	Other groups	2,091,421.85	3 to4year	0.16	
Total		1,299,210,047.26		99.65	

2 Long-term equity investments

i. Classification of Long-term Equity Investments

Items	Opening Balance	Increases in the Current Period	Decreases in the Current Period	Closing balance
Investments in Subsidiaries	31,740,269,865.85	2,965,261,126.79	925,147,080.00	33,780,383,912.64
Investments in Joint Ventures	470,423,471.58	6,939,184.69	7,770,715.75	469,591,940.52
Investments in Associates	800,786,588.28	333,919,432.43	666,967,780.72	467,738,239.99
Sub-total	33,011,479,925.71	3,306,119,743.91	1,599,885,576.47	34,717,714,093.15
Less: allowance				
Total	33,011,479,925.71	3,306,119,743.91	1,599,885,576.47	34,717,714,093.15

ii.Details of Long-term Equity Investments

Investees	Investment Cost	Opening Balance	Movements during the year							Closing balance	Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance		
Total		27,797,271,240.23	93,089,780.00						414,837,783.63	28,305,198,803.86	
1. Subsidiaries		27,797,271,240.23	93,089,780.00						414,837,783.63	28,305,198,803.86	
China Three Gorges (Europe) Limited		5,925,109,709.36							88,424,484.48	6,013,534,193.84	
China Three Gorges (Portugal) Limited		24,865,211.72							366,603.54	24,931,815.26	

China Three Gorges International Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(English Translation for Reference Only)

Investees	Investment Cost	Operating Balance	Movements during the year							Closing balance	Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance		
China Three Gorges (Luxembourg) Energy Limited		19,711,038,877.93								20,005,200,258.39	
China Three Gorges Latin America Investment Holding Limited		412,063,411.01	35,942,000.00							454,154,916.51	
China Three Gorges Investment Consulting (Beijing) Limited		111,232,037.71								112,892,029.86	
Solar Energy Limited		1,613,261,992.50	57,147,780.00							1,694,485,590.00	
China Guangyuan Investment Limited		2,436,605,392.62								2,472,968,529.56	
Asia & Africa Green Energy Investment Limited		920,751,000.00		925,147,080.00						9,344,920.00	
Renewable Energy Ltd.		7.08	925,147,080.00							925,147,087.19	
Catalyst MENA Clean Energy Coopent		585,642,225.92								594,382,167.36	
Asia Energy Consultant Limited			1,473,342,404.67							1,473,342,404.67	
2. Joint Ventures	666,897,520.15	470,423,471.58			-7,770,715.75					469,591,940.52	
Hydro Global Investment Limited	666,897,520.15	470,423,471.58			-7,770,715.75					469,591,940.52	
—, Associates	380,365,492.13	800,786,588.28		191,473,544.95	318,657,364.72	-2,028,993.97		473,465,241.80		467,738,239.99	
ACE INVESTMENT FUND LP	351,611,892.13	700,320,871.33		191,473,544.95	309,380,385.32			450,462,361.80		426,142,806.87	

China Three Gorges International Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(English Translation for Reference Only)

Investees	Investment Cost	Operating Balance	Movements during the year						Closing balance	Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance	
China Three Gorges International	28,753,600.00	100,465,716.95			9,276,979.40	-2,028,993.97		23,002,880.00		41,595,433.12
									-43,115,389.26	

3 Investment income

Items	Current Period Amount	Prior Period Amount
Investment income of long-term equity investments accounted for using equity method	310,886,648.97	27,489,694.63
Investment income from long-term equity investments accounted for using cost method	2,187,529,052.11	627,343,200.00
Investment income of disposal of long-term equity investments	55,703,601.95	
Others	867,938,104.46	938,255,455.54
Total	3,422,057,407.49	1,593,088,350.17

4 Cash flow statement

i. Supplementary information on cash flow statement

Supplementary information	Current period amount	Previous period amount
1, Reconciliation of net profit/loss to cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit	1,634,794,725.47	1,356,352,328.48
Add: Asset impairment losses		
Credit impairment losses		
Depreciation of fixed assets、oil and gas assets	638,427.65	119,555.68
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7,238,373.14	9,044,284.34
Amortization of intangible assets	25,360,820.25	2,559,858.63
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses	5,315,197.63	7,817,963.29
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (“-” for income)		
Scrap losses on fixed assets (“-” for income)		

China Three Gorges International Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(English Translation for Reference Only)

Supplementary information	Current period amount	Previous period amount
Losses on changes of fair value (“-” for income)		
Finance expenses (“-” for income)	1,359,734,529.51	-71,208,538.00
Investment losses (“-” for income)	-3,422,057,407.49	-1,593,088,350.17
Decrease of deferred tax assets (“-” for increase)		
Increase of deferred tax liabilities (“-” for decrease)		
Decrease of inventory (“-” for increase)		
Decrease of operating receivables (“-” for increase)	5,462,990.34	839,807,260.19
Increase of operating payables (“-” for decrease)	183,014,351.83	66,845,221.28
Others		
Net cash flows from operating activities	-200,497,991.67	618,249,583.72
2. Material investing and financing activities not requiring the use of cash:		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Convertible bonds due within one year		
New right-of-use assets		
3. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:		
Ending balance of cash	2,944,622.89	214,690,761.11
Less: Opening balance of cash	214,690,761.11	476,334,523.17
Add: Ending balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-211,746,138.22	-261,643,762.06

ii.Details of cash and cash equivalents

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
1. Cash	2,944,622.89	214,690,761.11
Including: Cash on hand		
Bank deposits available on demand	2,943,288.80	214,689,367.94
Other monetary funds available on demand	1,334.09	1,393.17
2. Cash equivalents		

China Three Gorges International Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024
(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance
Including: Bond investments with a maturity within 3 months		
3. Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	2,944,622.89	214,690,761.11

XIII.Approval of financial statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Management.

China Three Gorges International Limited
30 April 2025



**CHINA THREE GORGES
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
DECEMBER 2023**

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023**

**IF THERE IS ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN
THE CHINESE VERSION AND ITS
ENGLISH TRANSLATION, THE
CHINESE VERSION WILL PREVAIL**

CHINA THREE GORGES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

(From 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023)

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Auditor's Report

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Xin Kuai Shi Bao Zi[2024]No ZG220456

To the Board of Directors of China Three Gorges International Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of China Three Gorges International Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated and company's balance sheets as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated and company's income statements, the consolidated and company's statements of cash flows, and the consolidated and company's statements of changes in owners' equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and company's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the consolidated and company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("CICPA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the CICPA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going

concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- (3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- (4) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (5) Evaluate the financial statements' overall presentation (including the disclosures), structure and contents of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- (6) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Certified Public Accountant of China:



Certified Public Accountant of China:



Shanghai, China

30 April 2024

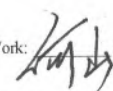
China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note VIII	Closing balance	Last year's year-end balance
Current Assets:			
Monetary funds	1	7,070,833,826.50	9,037,412,979.08
△ Clearing Reserve Funds			
△ Funds Lent			
Financial assets for trading	2	296,442,079.74	
☆ Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Derivative Financial Assets	3	248,973,014.19	649,567,603.65
Notes Receivable			
Accounts Receivable	4	1,693,328,010.08	2,273,515,567.46
Accounts Receivable Financing			
Prepayments	5	212,927,955.10	383,319,146.92
▲ Insurance Premiums Receivable			
▲ Reinsurance Accounts Receivable			
▲ Reinsurance Contract Reserves Receivable			
Funds Receivable from Centralized Management			
Other Receivables	6	2,606,270,173.25	3,205,530,753.01
Including: Dividends Receivable	6	50,565,238.90	52,747,352.96
△ Purchased Reverse Repo Financial Assets			
Inventory	7	52,034,512.15	35,332,460.45
Including: Raw Materials	7	24,397,292.91	16,597,590.88
Finished Goods			
Contract Assets			
△ Insurance Contract Assets			
△ Ceded Reinsurance Contract Assets			
Assets held for sales	8	484,424,562.10	
Non-current Assets Due within One Year	9		51,113,488.44
Other Current Assets	10	329,112,443.91	418,586,514.70
Total Current Assets		12,994,346,577.02	16,054,378,513.71
Non-current assets:			
△ Loans and Advances			
Debt Investments	11	599,169,405.75	530,331,581.13
☆ Available-for-Sale Financial Assets			
Other Debt Investments			
☆ Held-to-Maturity Investments			
Long-term Receivables	12	11,752,209,520.86	10,770,321,309.81
Long-term Equity Investments	13	34,829,834,364.24	26,137,558,795.92
Other Equity Instruments Investments	14	614,389,468.00	806,545,609.37
Other Non-current Financial Assets	15	11,589,814,286.62	11,833,954,132.92
Investment Properties	16	3,437,853.62	3,531,896.38
Fixed Assets	17	16,652,578,868.87	15,337,497,600.66
Including: Gross Fixed Assets	17	28,382,117,115.11	25,193,954,830.13
Accumulated Depreciation	17	11,731,227,710.39	9,857,375,919.78
Fixed Asset Impairment Provisions			
Construction-in-Progress	18	1,035,604,442.20	2,848,563,071.07
Productive Biological Assets			
Oil and Gas Assets			
Right-of-Use Assets	19	614,961,213.32	986,975,996.97
Intangible Assets	20	22,917,528,695.36	21,227,677,659.32
Development Expenditures			
Goodwill	21	4,942,309,549.54	5,685,689,012.90
Long-term Prepaid Expenses	22	24,248,268.42	27,951,738.12
Deferred Tax Assets	23	1,937,072,204.66	2,000,091,920.49
Other Non-current Assets	24	3,085,894,036.82	1,319,393,773.47
Including: Special Reserve Materials			
Total Non-current Assets		110,599,052,178.28	99,516,084,098.53
Total Assets		123,593,398,755.30	115,570,462,612.24

Notes: Accounts marked with △ are exclusively for financial enterprises; Accounts marked with ▲ are for enterprises that have not adopted the new insurance contract standards; Accounts marked with # are for foreign-invested enterprises; Accounts marked with ☆ are for enterprises that have not adopted the new financial instruments standards. The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements. The same applies below.

Legal Representative of the Enterprise: 

Person in Charge of Accounting Work: 

Head of the Accounting Department: 

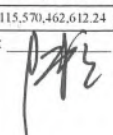
China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)
As at 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note VIII	Closing balance	Last year's year-end balance
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term Borrowings	25	7,522,180,078.91	8,072,077,232.45
Financial liabilities for trading	26	269,852,867.27	
☆Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Derivative Financial Liabilities	27	526,622,624.41	501,338,721.81
Notes Payable			
Accounts Payable	28	1,946,305,148.64	2,771,510,019.87
Advances Received			
Contract Liabilities	29	8,285,850.90	
Payroll payable	30	146,942,540.74	130,619,864.88
Including: Wages Payable	30	98,203,203.20	45,668,681.79
Welfare Payable	30	1,065,068.67	896,487.52
# Employee Bonus and Welfare Fund			
Taxes and surcharges payable	31	810,390,371.45	792,361,975.18
Including: Taxes Payable	31	810,386,765.44	792,361,975.18
Other Payables	32	2,625,333,468.79	1,476,240,206.99
Including: Dividends Payable	32	1,674,663,677.74	271,335,683.34
▲Commissions and Fees Payable			
Liabilities Held for Sale			
Non-current Liabilities Due within One Year	33	3,302,144,399.56	2,869,355,774.08
Other Current Liabilities	34	93,136,150.00	54,763,708.28
Total Current Liabilities		17,251,193,500.67	16,668,267,503.54
Non-current Liabilities:			
▲Insurance Contract Reserves			
Long-term Borrowings	35	21,101,074,764.25	25,145,372,822.01
Bonds Payable	36	8,155,159,386.60	9,070,661,813.99
Including: Preferred Stocks			
Perpetual Bonds			
Lease Liabilities	37	564,916,188.16	680,516,709.91
Long-term Payables	38	123,032,601.28	9,307,842.77
Long-term Employee Benefits Payable	39		13.72
Provisions	40	2,743,525,319.88	2,289,125,871.06
Deferred Income	41	5,444,282.47	14,225,083.59
Deferred Tax Liabilities	26	4,556,726,066.08	3,715,094,700.04
Other Non-current Liabilities	42	2,552,454,636.58	2,046,788,711.33
Including: Special Reserve Fund			
Total Non-current Liabilities		39,802,333,245.30	42,971,093,568.42
Total Liabilities		57,053,526,745.97	59,639,361,071.96
Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity):			
Paid-in Capital (or Share Capital)	43	36,296,570,743.18	36,296,570,743.18
State-owned Capital			
State-owned Legal Entity Capital	43	31,643,064,039.62	31,643,064,039.62
Collective Capital			
Private Capital			
Foreign Capital	43	4,653,506,703.56	4,653,506,703.56
# Less: Investment Returned			
Net Paid-in Capital (or Share Capital)	43	36,296,570,743.18	36,296,570,743.18
Other Equity Instruments			
Including: Preferred Stocks			
Perpetual Bonds			
Capital Reserve	44	6,519,290,634.94	4,091,773,823.05
Less: Treasury Stock			
Other Comprehensive Income	57	-6,141,535,434.32	-11,725,146,762.28
Including: Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		-3,863,336,395.77	-7,018,444,722.95
Special Reserve			
Surplus Reserve			
Including: Statutory Surplus Reserve			
Discretionary Surplus Reserve			
△General Risk Reserve			
Retained Earnings	45	22,528,224,368.39	20,047,859,059.22
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		59,202,550,312.19	48,711,056,863.17
Non-controlling interests		7,337,321,697.14	7,220,044,677.11
Total Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)		66,539,872,009.33	55,931,101,540.28
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)		123,593,398,755.30	115,570,462,612.24

Legal Representative of the Enterprise: 

Person in Charge of Accounting Work: 

Head of the Accounting Department: 

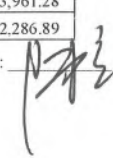
China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note XII	Closing balance	Last year's year-end balance
Current Assets:			
Monetary funds		214,690,761.11	476,334,523.17
△Clearing Reserve Funds			
△Funds Lent			
Financial assets for trading			
☆Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Derivative Financial Assets			
Notes Receivable			
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable Financing			
Prepayments			60,995,800.35
▲Insurance Premiums Receivable			
▲Reinsurance Accounts Receivable			
▲Reinsurance Contract Reserves Receivable			
Funds Receivable from Centralized Management			
Other Receivables	1	1,875,654,872.90	3,169,408,002.09
Including: Dividends Receivable	1	566,616,000.00	
△Purchased Reverse Repo Financial Assets			
Inventory			
Including: Raw Materials			
Finished Goods			
Contract Assets			
△Insurance Contract Assets			
△Ceded Reinsurance Contract Assets			
Assets held for sales			
Non-current Assets Due within One Year			
Other Current Assets			
Total Current Assets		2,090,345,634.01	3,706,738,325.61
Non-current assets:			
△Loans and Advances			
Debt Investments		26,390,174,381.46	24,747,735,608.35
☆Available-for-Sale Financial Assets			
Other Debt Investments			
☆Held-to-Maturity Investments			
Long-term Receivables			
Long-term Equity Investments	2	33,011,479,925.71	31,667,608,559.29
Other Equity Instruments Investments			
Other Non-current Financial Assets			
Investment Properties			
Fixed Assets		2,157,547.79	591,861.18
Including: Gross Fixed Assets		2,278,284.74	592,457.35
Accumulated Depreciation		120,736.95	596.17
Fixed Asset Impairment Provisions			
Construction-in-Progress			
Productive Biological Assets			
Oil and Gas Assets			
Right-of-Use Assets		5,290,243.36	9,249,196.69
Intangible Assets		99,293,382.43	54,443.40
Development Expenditures			
Goodwill			
Long-term Prepaid Expenses		5,237,041.66	12,874,292.37
Deferred Tax Assets			
Other Non-current Assets			
Including: Special Reserve Materials			
Total Non-current Assets		59,513,632,522.41	56,438,113,961.28
Total Assets		61,603,978,156.42	60,144,852,286.89

Legal Representative of the Enterprise: 

Person in Charge of Accounting Work: 

Head of the Accounting Department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Balance Sheet (Continued)
As at 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note XII	Closing balance	Last year's year-end balance
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term Borrowings		5,609,517,008.80	6,591,654,355.00
△ Borrowings from Central Bank			
△ Funds Borrowed			
Financial liabilities for trading			
☆ Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Derivative Financial Liabilities			
Notes Payable			
Accounts Payable		18,102,138.68	
Advances Received			
Contract Liabilities			
△ Repurchase Agreements Payable			
△ Deposits and Interbank Placements			
△ Customer Securities Trading Payable			
△ Securities Underwriting Payable			
Payroll payable			
Including: Wages Payable			
Welfare Payable			
# Employee Bonus and Welfare Fund			
Taxes and surcharges payable			
Including: Taxes Payable			
Other Payables		1,591,202,308.35	124,509,806.86
Including: Dividends Payable		1306,098,885.20	
▲ Commissions and Fees Payable			
▲ Reinsurance Payables			
Liabilities Held for Sale			
Non-current Liabilities Due within One Year		5,069,773.64	6,265,406.39
Other Current Liabilities			
Total Current Liabilities		7,223,891,229.47	6,722,429,568.25
Non-current Liabilities:			
▲ Insurance Contract Reserves			
Long-term Borrowings		4,957,890,000.00	4,875,220,000.00
Bonds Payable		2,666,332,379.91	2,527,098,177.92
Including: Preferred Stocks			
Perpetual Bonds			
△ Insurance Contract Liabilities			
△ Ceded Reinsurance Contract Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		147,821.69	2,525,788.52
Long-term Payables			
Long-term Employee Benefits Payable			
Provisions			
Deferred Income			
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Other Non-current Liabilities			
Including: Special Reserve Fund			
Total Non-current Liabilities		7,624,370,201.60	7,404,843,966.44
Total Liabilities		14,848,261,431.07	14,127,273,534.69
Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity):			
Paid-in Capital (or Share Capital)		36,296,570,743.18	36,296,570,743.18
State-owned Capital			
State-owned Legal Entity Capital		31,643,064,039.62	31,643,064,039.62
Collective Capital			
Private Capital			
Foreign Capital		4,653,506,703.56	4,653,506,703.56
# Less: Investment Returned			
Net Paid-in Capital (or Share Capital)		36,296,570,743.18	36,296,570,743.18
Other Equity Instruments			
Including: Preferred Stocks			
Perpetual Bonds			
Capital Reserve		2,976,185,195.89	2,976,185,195.89
Less: Treasury Stock			
Other Comprehensive Income		3,741,327,961.88	2,961,201,373.21
Including: Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		3,741,327,961.88	2,961,201,373.21
Special Reserve			
Surplus Reserve			
Including: Statutory Surplus Reserve			
Discretionary Surplus Reserve			
# Reserve Fund			
# Enterprise Expansion Fund			
# Profit Capitalization			
△ General Risk Reserve			
Retained Earnings		3,741,652,824.40	3,783,621,439.92
Total Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)		46,755,716,725.35	46,017,578,752.20
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity)		61,603,978,156.42	60,144,852,286.89

Legal Representative of the Enterprise: 

Person in Charge of Accounting Work: 

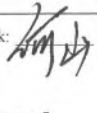
Head of the Accounting Department: 

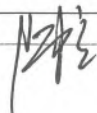
China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Income Statement
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note VIII	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I. Total operating income	46	14,123,996,512.74	16,171,586,396.50
Including: Operating income	46	14,123,996,512.74	16,171,586,396.50
△ Interest income			
△ Insurance service income			
▲ Insurance income			
△ Commission income			
II. Total operating cost	46	11,779,371,875.91	12,975,156,308.62
Including: Operating cost	46	7,145,580,939.55	8,084,470,376.00
△ Insurance service expense			
Tax and surcharges		944,637,038.36	848,426,435.32
Selling expenses			
Administrative expenses	47	1,025,455,284.59	1,116,956,776.83
R&D expenses			
Financial expenses	47	2,663,698,613.41	2,925,302,720.47
Including: Interest expenses	47	2,886,670,314.22	2,302,704,936.60
Interest income	47	603,175,783.80	918,331,796.04
Net exchange loss (net gain is shown with a "-" sign)	47	-10,813,046.56	1,031,908,277.82
Others			
Add: Other income	48	854,251.65	4,711.94
Investment income ("-" for losses)	49	2,123,614,338.10	1,680,164,772.15
Including: Income from investments in associates and joint ventures	49	1,919,747,876.07	1,598,406,026.36
Gains from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost			
△ Gains from foreign exchange ("-" for losses)			
Gains from net exposure hedging ("-" for losses)			
Gains from changes in fair value ("-" for losses)	50	3,238,962,201.38	1,056,874,688.24
Credit impairment losses ("-" for losses)	51	-76,571,724.17	-10,415,882.62
Asset impairment losses ("-" for losses)	52	-1,107,088,969.63	-641,857,267.57
Gains from asset disposals ("-" for losses)	53	-3,129,336.82	-1,841,126.02
III. Operating profit ("-" for losses)		6,521,265,397.34	5,279,359,984.00
Add: Non-operating income	54	20,325,386.43	107,796,345.81
Including: Government grants	54	1,396,492.12	814,072.44
Less: Non-operating expenses	55	60,870,069.69	75,891,121.48
IV. Profit before income tax ("-" for losses)		6,480,720,714.08	5,311,265,208.33
Less: Income tax expenses	56	1,252,599,741.75	1,612,057,256.26
V. Net profit ("-" for losses)		5,228,120,972.33	3,699,207,952.07
(1) Classification according to attribution			
1. Net profit attributed to shareholders of the Company ("-" for losses)		4,172,148,739.60	2,425,741,297.20
2. Non-controlling interests ("-" for losses)		1,055,972,232.73	1,273,466,654.87
(2) Classification according to operation continuity			
1. Net profit from continuing operations ("-" for losses)		5,228,120,972.33	3,699,207,952.07
2. Net profit from discontinuing operations ("-" for losses)			
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		5,978,562,981.23	2,514,124,887.34
Other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Company, net of tax	57	5,589,550,453.04	2,411,261,150.27
A Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		110,164,735.86	28,347,656.54
1. Remeasurement of defined benefit plan liability or asset		60,689,558.31	20,653,527.60
2. Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments		-12,935,332.90	7,694,128.94
3. Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		62,410,510.45	
4. Changes in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk			
△ 5. Financial changes in insurance contracts that cannot be transferred to profit or loss			
6. Others			
B Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		5,479,385,717.18	2,382,913,493.73
1. Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments		2,666,394,280.72	-1,265,264,073.01
2. Changes in fair value of other debt instruments			
★ 3. Gains and losses on the changes in the fair value of available - for - sale financial assets			
4. Amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			-1,250,796.62
★ 5. Gains and losses on the reclassification of held - to - maturity investments into available - for - sale financial assets			
6. Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments			
7. Cash flow hedging reserves		-342,116,890.72	513,543,889.14
8. Differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements		3,155,108,327.18	3,146,195,827.66
△ 9. Financial changes in insurance contracts that can be transferred to profit or loss			
△ 10. Financial changes in reinsurance contracts ceded that can be transferred to profit or loss			
11. Others			-10,311,353.44
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax		389,012,528.19	102,863,737.07
VII. Total comprehensive income for the year		11,206,683,953.56	6,213,332,839.41
Attributed to shareholders of the Company		9,761,699,192.64	4,837,002,447.47
Attributed to shareholders of non-controlling shareholders		1,444,984,760.92	1,376,330,391.94
VIII. Earnings per share			
(1) Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)			
(2) Diluted earnings per share (yuan/share)			

Legal Representative of the Enterprise: 

Person in Charge of Accounting Work: 

Head of the Accounting Department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Income Statement
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note XII	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I. Total operating revenue			
Including: Operating revenue			
△ Interest income			
△ Insurance service income			
▲ Earned premium			
△ Commission and fee income			
II. Total operating costs		236,736,021.69	1,465,383,547.65
Including: Cost of sales			
△ Interest expense			
△ Commission and fee expense			
△ Insurance service expense			
△ Share of reinsurance ceded			
△ Less: Amortization of insurance service expense			
▲ Surrender value			
▲ Net claims expense			
▲ Net provision for insurance liabilities			
▲ Policy dividend payments			
▲ Reinsurance expenses			
Taxes and surcharges			5,479.67
Selling expenses			
Administrative expenses		314,597,026.45	380,710,730.76
R & D expenses			
Financial expenses		-77,861,004.76	1,084,667,337.22
Including: Interest expense		541,865,238.41	491,509,113.22
Interest income		32,329,559.94	79,235,201.08
Net exchange loss (net gain is shown with a "-" sign)		-613,073,776.41	663,307,194.83
Others			
Add: Other income			
Investment income (loss is shown with a "-" sign)	3	1,593,088,350.17	915,471,070.58
Including: Investment income from associated enterprises and joint ventures	3	27,489,694.63	-13,352,473.52
Gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost			
△ Exchange gains (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
Net gains from hedging of net exposure			
Gains from changes in fair value (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
Credit impairment losses (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			-100,117.54
Asset impairment losses (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
Gains from disposal of assets (losses are shown with a "-" sign)			
III. Operating profit (loss is shown with a "-" sign)		1,356,352,328.48	-550,012,594.61
Add: Non - operating income			
Including: Government grants			
Less: Non - operating expenses			
IV. Total profit (total loss is shown with a "-" sign)		1,356,352,328.48	-550,012,594.61
Less: Income tax expense			
V. Net profit (net loss is shown with a "-" sign)		1,356,352,328.48	-550,012,594.61
(1) Net profit from continuing operations		1,356,352,328.48	-550,012,594.61
(2) Net profit from discontinued operations			
VI. Net amount of other comprehensive income after tax		780,126,588.67	3,918,678,248.24
(1) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss			
1. Changes in remeasured defined benefit plans			
2. Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method			
3. Changes in the fair value of other equity instrument investments			
4. Changes in the fair value of an entity's own credit risk			
△ 5. Financial changes in insurance contracts that cannot be transferred to profit or loss			
6. Others			
(2) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss		780,126,588.67	3,918,678,248.24
1. Other comprehensive income that can be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method			
2. Changes in the fair value of other debt investments			
★ 3. Gains and losses on the changes in the fair value of available - for - sale financial assets			
4. Amounts of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			-1,250,796.62
★ 5. Gains and losses on the reclassification of held - to - maturity investments into available - for - sale financial assets			
6. Credit impairment provisions for other debt investments			
7. Cash flow hedging reserves (effective portion of cash flow hedging gains and losses)			
8. Foreign currency translation differences		780,126,588.67	3,919,929,044.86
△ 9. Financial changes in insurance contracts that can be transferred to profit or loss			
△ 10. Financial changes in reinsurance contracts ceded that can be transferred to profit or loss			
11. Others			
VII. Total comprehensive income		2,136,478,917.15	3,368,665,653.63
VIII. Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share			
Diluted earnings per share			

Legal Representative of the Enterprise: 

Person in Charge of Accounting Work: 

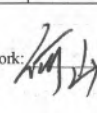
Head of the Accounting Department: 

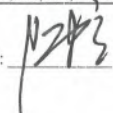
China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash received from sale of goods and provision of services		16,843,217,003.95	15,374,971,762.50
△ Net increase in customer deposits and interbank deposits			
△ Net increase in borrowings from the central bank			
△ Net increase in funds borrowed from other financial institutions			
△ Cash received from insurance contract premiums			
△ Net cash received from reinsurance contracts assumed			
▲ Cash received from original insurance contract premiums			
▲ Net cash received from reinsurance operations			
▲ Net increase in policyholder deposits and investment funds			
△ Net increase from disposal of financial assets at FV through P/L			
△ Cash received from interest, fees, and commissions			
△ Net increase in borrowed funds			
△ Net increase in repurchase agreement funds			
△ Net cash received from agency securities trading			
Cash received from tax refunds		74,478,613.13	22,312,498.55
Other cash received relating to operating activities		16,870,217,518.12	30,075,281,848.82
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		33,787,913,135.20	45,472,566,109.87
Cash paid for purchase of goods and receipt of services		4,668,566,954.17	4,166,371,324.83
△ Net increase in customer loans and advances			
△ Net increase in deposits with central bank and interbank deposits			
△ Cash paid for insurance contract claim settlements			
△ Net cash paid for reinsurance contracts ceded			
△ Net increase in policy loans			
▲ Cash paid for original insurance contract claim settlements			
△ Net increase in funds lent to other financial institutions			
△ Cash paid for interest, fees, and commissions			
▲ Cash paid for policy dividends			
Cash paid to employees and for employees		876,016,760.39	682,871,699.29
Taxes and fees paid		2,488,970,013.33	2,599,570,048.06
Other cash paid relating to operating activities		16,829,560,343.42	26,193,175,243.63
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		24,863,114,071.31	33,641,988,315.81
Net cash flow from operating activities		8,924,799,063.89	11,830,577,794.06
II. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Cash received from disposal of investments		1,064,929,023.41	7,843,070,337.65
Cash received from investment income		2,034,241,082.82	1,612,864,094.15
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets		5,852.25	
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units			
Other cash received relating to investing activities		54,243,789.45	177,695.00
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		3,153,419,747.93	9,456,112,126.80
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets		2,428,616,367.59	1,207,608,315.21
Cash paid for investments		3,123,606,449.56	3,036,368,154.83
▲ Net increase in pledged loans			
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units		549,410,568.90	4,331,231,357.74
Other cash paid relating to investing activities		961,121.23	9,207,253.11
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		6,102,594,507.28	8,584,415,080.89
Net cash flow from investing activities		-2,949,174,759.35	871,697,045.91
III. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Cash received from investor contributions			466,243,470.00
Including: Cash received by the subsidiary from minority shareholders' investment			466,243,470.00
Cash received from borrowings		5,876,996,531.49	14,351,008,452.19
Other cash received relating to financing activities		196,782,173.11	594,810.13
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities		6,073,778,704.60	14,817,846,732.32
Cash paid to settle debts		11,082,269,597.06	20,007,366,132.35
Cash paid for dividend distribution, profit sharing, or interest payments		3,213,162,728.72	2,258,054,029.48
Including: Dividends and profits paid by the subsidiary to minority shareholders		370,873,962.51	199,646,108.44
Other cash paid relating to financing activities		130,558,945.88	89,065,434.00
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		14,425,991,271.66	22,354,485,595.83
Net cash flow from financing activities		-8,352,212,567.06	-7,536,638,863.51
IV. Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		368,731,552.42	-247,965,369.39
V. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		-2,007,856,710.10	4,917,670,607.07
Plus: Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents		8,600,306,747.06	3,682,636,139.99
VI. Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		6,592,450,036.96	8,600,306,747.06

Legal Representative of the Enterprise: 

Person in Charge of Accounting Work: 

Head of the Accounting Department: 



China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Note	Current period amount	Previous period amount
I. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash received from sale of goods and provision of services			
△ Net increase in customer deposits and interbank deposits			
△ Net increase in borrowings from the central bank			
△ Net increase in funds borrowed from other financial institutions			
△ Cash received from insurance contract premiums			
△ Net cash received from reinsurance contracts assumed			
▲ Cash received from original insurance contract premiums			
▲ Net cash received from reinsurance operations			
▲ Net increase in policyholder deposits and investment funds			
△ Net increase from disposal of financial assets at FV through P/L			
△ Cash received from interest, fees, and commissions			
△ Net increase in borrowed funds			
△ Net increase in repurchase agreement funds			
△ Net cash received from agency securities trading			
Cash received from tax refunds			
Other cash received relating to operating activities		6,355,756,488.97	22,847,285,302.58
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		6,355,756,488.97	22,847,285,302.58
Cash paid for purchase of goods and receipt of services			
△ Net increase in customer loans and advances			
△ Net increase in deposits with central bank and interbank deposits			
△ Cash paid for insurance contract claim settlements			
△ Net cash paid for reinsurance contracts ceded			
△ Net increase in policy loans			
▲ Cash paid for original insurance contract claim settlements			
△ Net increase in funds lent to other financial institutions			
△ Cash paid for interest, fees, and commissions			
▲ Cash paid for policy dividends			
Cash paid to employees and for employees		93,561,851.79	11,826,638.00
Taxes and fees paid		747.95	
Other cash paid relating to operating activities		5,643,944,305.51	18,925,420,758.62
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		5,737,506,905.25	18,937,247,396.62
Net cash flow from operating activities		618,249,583.72	3,910,037,905.96
II. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Cash received from disposal of investments		2,855,829,035.76	8,169,870,783.24
Cash received from investment income		210,670,358.62	596,088,855.09
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets			
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units			
Other cash received relating to investing activities			
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		3,066,499,394.38	8,765,959,638.33
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets		14,619.21	24,433,162.67
Cash paid for investments		2,059,377,415.05	7,156,845,062.88
▲ Net increase in pledged loans			
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units			
Other cash paid relating to investing activities			
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		2,059,392,034.26	7,181,278,225.55
Net cash flow from investing activities		1,007,107,360.12	1,584,681,412.78
III. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Cash received from investor contributions			
Cash received from borrowings		2,754,015,501.60	10,005,446,354.00
Other cash received relating to financing activities			
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities		2,754,015,501.60	10,005,446,354.00
Cash paid to settle debts		4,013,537,378.40	14,285,452,000.00
Cash paid for dividend distribution, profit sharing, or interest payments		640,420,621.61	310,627,970.59
Other cash paid relating to financing activities		24,536,714.98	6,637,934.72
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		4,678,494,714.99	14,602,717,905.31
Net cash flow from financing activities		-1,924,479,213.39	-4,597,271,551.31
IV. Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		37,478,507.49	-442,425,527.83
V. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		-261,643,762.06	455,022,239.60
Plus: Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents		476,334,523.17	21,312,283.57
VI. Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		214,690,761.11	476,334,523.17

Legal Representative of the Enterprise: 

Person in Charge of Accounting Work: 

Head of the Accounting Department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Current amount												
	Attributable to shareholders' equity of the Company										Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity	
	Share capital	Other equity instruments		Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	Generic risk reserve	Retained earnings			Sub-total
	Preference shares	Perpetual debts	Others										
I. Balance at the End of Previous Year	36,296,570,743.18			4,091,773,823.05		-11,725,146,762.28				20,047,859,059.22	48,711,056,863.17	7,220,044,677.11	55,931,101,540.28
Plus: Changes in Accounting Policies													
Correction of Prior Period Errors													
Other Adjustments													
II. Balance at the Beginning of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18			4,091,773,823.05		-11,725,146,762.28				20,047,859,059.22	48,711,056,863.17	7,220,044,677.11	55,931,101,540.28
III. Changes During the Current Year (Decreases Indicated by "-")				2,427,516,811.89		5,583,611,327.96				2,480,365,309.17	10,491,493,449.02	117,277,020.03	10,608,770,469.05
(1) Total Comprehensive Income				2,427,516,811.89		5,589,550,453.04				4,172,148,739.60	9,761,699,192.64	1,444,984,760.92	11,206,683,953.56
(2) Contributions by an Investor or Distributions to Owners										-299,381,611.51	2,128,135,200.38	-924,401,531.48	1,203,733,668.90
1. Issuance of Common Shares by Owners													
2. Contributions by Holders of Other Equity Instruments													
3. Amounts Recognized in Equity from Share-Based Payments													
4. Other													
(3) Appropriation and Utilization of Special Reserves				2,427,516,811.89						-299,381,611.51	2,128,135,200.38	-924,401,531.48	1,203,733,668.90
1. Appropriation of Special Reserves													
2. Utilization of Special Reserves													
(4) Profit Distribution										-1,398,340,944.00	-1,398,340,944.00	-403,306,209.41	-1,801,647,153.41
1. Appropriation of Surplus Reserves Including: Statutory Reserve Fund													
Discretionary Reserve Fund													
# Reserve Fund													
# Enterprise Development Fund													
# Return of Investment from Profits													
△2) Appropriation of General Risk Provisions													
3. Distributions to Owners (or Shareholders)										-1,398,340,944.00	-1,398,340,944.00	-403,306,209.41	-1,801,647,153.41
4. Other										5,939,125.08			
(5) Internal Reclassification within Equity						-5,939,125.08							
1. Conversion of Capital Surplus into Share Capital													
2. Conversion of Surplus Reserves into Share Capital (or Stock)													
3. Utilization of Reserves to Offset Losses													
4. Transfer of Changes in Defined Benefit Plans to Retained Earnings													
5. Transfer of Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earnings						-5,939,125.08				5,939,125.08			
6. Other													
IV. Balance at the End of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18			6,519,290,634.94		-6,141,535,434.32				22,528,224,368.39	59,202,550,312.19	7,337,321,697.14	66,539,872,009.33

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

Staff in-charge of accounting department: 



China Three Gorges International Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Previous period amount									
	Attributable to shareholders' equity of the Company									
	Share capital	Preference shares	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Sub-total
I. Balance at the End of Previous Year	36,296,570,743.18			4,598,870,259.83		-14,136,407,912.55			17,622,117,62.02	44,381,150,852.48
Plus: Changes in Accounting Policies										
Correction of Prior Period Errors										
Other Adjustments										
II. Balance at the Beginning of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18			4,598,870,259.83		-14,136,407,912.55			17,622,117,62.02	44,381,150,852.48
III. Changes During the Current Year (Decreases Indicated by "-")				-507,096,436.78		2,411,261,150.27			2,425,741,297.20	4,329,906,010.69
(1) Total Comprehensive Income				-507,096,436.78		2,411,261,150.27			2,425,741,297.20	4,837,002,447.47
(2) Contributions by and Distributions to Owners										
1. Issuance of Common Shares by Owners				-507,096,436.78						1,376,330,391.94
2. Contributions by Holders of Other Equity Instruments				219,548,829.28						797,491,624.58
3. Amounts Recognized in Equity from Share-Based Payments										479,528,335.35
4. Other				-726,645,266.06						
(3) Appropriation and Utilization of Special Reserves										-726,645,266.06
1. Appropriation of Special Reserves										
2. Utilization of Special Reserves										
(4) Profit Distribution										
1. Appropriation of Surplus Reserves										
Including: Statutory Reserve Fund										
Discretionary Reserve Fund										
#Reserve Fund										
#Enterprise Development Fund										
#Return of Investment from Profits										
△2) Appropriation of General Risk Provisions										
3. Distributions to Owners (or Shareholders)										
4. Other										
(5) Internal Reclassification within Equity										
1. Conversion of Capital Surplus into Share Capital										
2. Conversion of Surplus Reserves into Share Capital										
3. Utilization of Reserves to Offset Losses										
4. Transfer of Changes in Defined Benefit Plans to Retained Earnings										
5. Transfer of Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earnings										
6. Other										
IV. Balance at the End of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18			4,091,773,823.05		-11,725,146,762.28			20,047,859,059.22	48,711,056,863.17
Legal representative:										

Staff in-charge of accounting function:

Staff in-charge of accounting department:

China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Paid-up capital (Share capital)	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less Treasury shares	Current amount			Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
		Preference shares	Perpetual debits	Others			Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserves		
I. Balance at the End of Previous Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		2,961,201,373.21			3,783,621,439.92	46,017,578,752.20
Plus: Changes in Accounting Policies											
Correction of Prior Period Errors											
Other Adjustments											
II. Balance at the Beginning of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		2,961,201,373.21			3,783,621,439.92	46,017,578,752.20
III. Changes During the Current Year (Decreases Indicated by "-")							780,126,588.67			-41,988,615.52	738,137,973.15
(1) Total Comprehensive Income							780,126,588.67			1,356,352,328.48	2,136,478,917.15
(2) Contributions by and Distributions to Owners											
1. Issuance of Common Shares by Owners											
2. Contributions by Holders of Other Equity Instruments											
3. Amounts Recognized in Equity from Share-Based Payments											
4. Other											
(3) Appropriation and Utilization of Special Reserves											
1. Appropriation of Special Reserves											
2. Utilization of Special Reserves											
(4) Profit Distribution											
1. Appropriation of Surplus Reserves Including: Statutory Reserve Fund										-1,398,340,944.00	-1,398,340,944.00
Discretionary Reserve Fund											
# Reserve Fund											
# Enterprise Development Fund											
# Return of Investment from Profits											
△ 2) Appropriation of General Risk Provisions											
3. Distributions to Owners (or Shareholders)											
4. Other											
(5) Internal Reclassification within Equity											
1. Conversion of Capital Surplus into Share Capital (or Stock)											
2. Conversion of Surplus Reserves into Share Capital (or Stock)											
3. Utilization of Reserves to Offset Losses											
4. Transfer of Changes in Defined Benefit Plans to Retained Earnings											
5. Transfer of Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earnings											
6. Other											
IV. Balance at the End of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18				2,976,185,195.89		3,741,327,961.88			3,741,632,824.40	46,755,716,725.35

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

Staff in-charge of accounting department: 

China Three Gorges International Limited
Company's Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	Previous period amount											
	Paid-up capital (Share capital)	Other equity instruments		Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Specific reserve	Surplus reserve s	Generic risk reserve	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity	
I. Balance at the End of Previous Year	36,296,570,743.18	Preference shares	Perpetual debts	Others								
Plus: Changes in Accounting Policies												
Correction of Prior Period Errors												
Other Adjustments												
II. Balance at the Beginning of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18											
III. Changes During the Current Year (Decreases Indicated by "-")												
(1) Total Comprehensive Income						-957,476,875.03				4,333,634,034.53	42,648,913,098.57	
(2) Contributions by and Distributions to Owners						3,918,678,248.24				-550,012,594.61	3,368,665,653.63	
1. Issuance of Common Shares by Owners						3,918,678,248.24				-550,012,594.61	3,368,665,653.63	
2. Contributions by Holders of Other Equity Instruments												
3. Amounts Recognized in Equity from Share-Based Payments												
4. Other												
(3) Appropriation and Utilization of Special Reserves												
1. Appropriation of Special Reserves												
2. Utilization of Special Reserves												
(4) Profit Distribution												
1. Appropriation of Surplus Reserves												
Including: Statutory Reserve Fund												
Discretionary Reserve Fund												
#Reserve Fund												
#Enterprise Development Fund												
#Return of Investment from Profits												
△2) Appropriation of General Risk Provisions												
3. Distributions to Owners (or Shareholders)												
4. Other												
(5) Internal Reclassification within Equity												
1. Conversion of Capital Surplus into Share Capital (or Stock)												
2. Conversion of Surplus Reserves into Share Capital (or Stock)												
3. Utilization of Reserves to Offset Losses												
4. Transfer of Changes in Defined Benefit Plans to Retained Earnings												
5. Transfer of Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earnings												
6. Other												
IV. Balance at the End of Current Year	36,296,570,743.18					2,976,185,195.89				3,783,621,439.92	46,017,578,752.20	

Legal representative: 

Staff in-charge of accounting function: 

Staff in-charge of accounting department: 



China Three Gorges International Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English Translation for Reference Only)

I. Company's profile

1 History, registration place, structure and address of headquarter of the Company

China Three Gorges International Limited (hereafter the “Company”, or, the “Group” when referred to collectively with its subsidiaries) was established in 2011. The former names include China Water & Electric International Investment (Hong Kong) Limited and China Three Gorges (Hong Kong) Limited. The Company was a wholly-state-owned company and registered in the authority of registration of companies in Hong Kong. The headquarter is located in Hong Kong. According to the approval from China Three Gorges Corporation on 28 July 2016 and 23 December 2023, the parent company, China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation (hereafter Three Gorges International), contributed additional capital to the Company respectively by CNY 1 billion and USD 0.5 billion. After the increases of capital, the registered capital of the Company amounts to USD 3.93 billion. In 2017, Three Gorges International contributed an additional capital to the Company by USD 0.202 billion. After the increases of capital, the registered capital of the Company amounts to USD 4.132 billion.

On 19 December 2019, Three Gorges International increased capital by transfer of 100% shares of China Three Gorges Gangyuan Investment Limited (hereafter Three Gorges Gangyuan) to the Company with an assessed value of USD 239,022,109.17. On 13 July 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the introduction of strategic investors. The strategic investors include CNIC Corporation Limited, China-LAC Cooperation Fund Limited, China-Portuguese Speaking Countries Cooperation and Development Fund Co., Ltd., Hong Kong Monetary Authority and Government of Singapore Investment Corp. After the introduction of the strategic investors, the registered capital amounts to USD 5.626 billion.

The Company is a limited liability company engaging in investments and asset management.

2 Scope of business of the Company

The Company operates in the industry of investments and asset management. The scope of business includes development, investments, construction, generation and management of projects of hydropower, thermal power and new energy, engineering constructing, technique consulting, asset acquisition, import and export.

3 Names of parent company and group

The controlling shareholder of the Company is Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation. The ultimate controlling shareholder is China Three Gorges Corporation.

4 Approving Authority and Approval Date for Financial Reports

The approving authority for the financial reports of this group is the board of directors of this group, and the approval date is April 30, 2024.

5 Business period

The business period lasts from 2011 to perpetual.

II. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company The financial statements of the Group are prepared on a going concern basis, in accordance with the actual transactions and events that have occurred, in line with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and relevant regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, and based on the accounting policies and estimates described in Note 4 "Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates" to these financial statements.

There are no events or circumstances that cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

III. Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises to truly and completely present the consolidated and company's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the consolidated and company's operating results and cash flows for the year then ended.

IV. Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

Specific Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates Reminder:

The following disclosures have covered the specific accounting policies and accounting estimates formulated by the Group based on its actual production and operation characteristics.

1 Accounting period

The accounting period of the Group is from 1 January to 31 December.

2 Functional currency

The Group uses US Dollar as the functional currency. The financial statements of the Group are prepared in RMB.

3 Basis of accounting and principle of measurement

The Group adopts the accrual basis of accounting. Except for the measurement bases specified otherwise, the financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

4 Business combination

Business combinations are classified as under common control and not under common control

i. Business combinations under common control

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed (including goodwill generated in acquisitions of combined parties by the ultimate controlling party) by the combining party are measured based on their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the combination date. If the accounting policies adopted by the combined parties are inconsistent with those of the combining party, the combining party shall make adjustments in accordance with its own accounting policies on the combination date, and recognize the items based on the adjusted carrying amount. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets acquired and the consideration paid for the combination (or the total par value of shares issued) is adjusted against share premium in the capital reserve, with any excess adjusted against retained earnings.

The overhead for the business combination are recorded in profit or loss (hereinafter referred to as P&L) for the current period when incurred.

The transaction costs such as commissions paid for bonds issued or other liabilities assumed for business combinations are included in the initial recognition amount of the issued bonds and other liabilities. The transaction costs such as commissions incurred from the issuance of equity securities in business combinations are offset against the premium of the equity securities. If the premium is insufficient to offset, it is offset against retained earnings.

ii. Business combinations not under common control

On the acquisition date, the acquirer measures the assets paid and the liabilities incurred or assumed as consideration for the business combination at fair value. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount is recognized in P&L. The excess of the combination cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in the combination is recognized as goodwill; the excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in the combination over the combination cost is recognized in P&L. The identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities of the acquiree that meet the recognition criteria acquired in the combination are measured at fair value on the acquisition date.

For business combinations not under common control, the acquirer's directly related expenses incurred for the business combination are recognized in P&L when they are incurred; the transaction costs of issuing equity securities or debt securities for the business combination are included in the initial recognition amount of the equity securities or debt securities.

The acquisition date refers to the date on which the acquirer actually obtains control over the acquiree.

If the following conditions are met simultaneously, it can usually be judged that the transfer of control has been achieved:

1) The business combination contract or agreement has been approved by the internal authorities such as shareholders' meeting;

2) If the corporate merger requires approval from relevant national authorities, it has been approved;

3) All parties involved in the combination have completed the necessary procedures for the transfer of property rights;

4) The acquirer has paid a majority of the consideration (generally more than 50%) and has the ability and plan to pay the remaining amount;

5) The acquirer has actually controlled the financial and operational policies of the acquiree, and enjoys corresponding benefits while bearing corresponding risks.

Method for determining the date of sale: Generally, the point in time when control is lost after the transaction is completed is considered the date of sale.

5 Preparation of consolidated financial statements

i. Scope of consolidated financial statements

The scope of consolidation for the consolidated financial statements is determined on a control basis, which encompasses the Company and all subsidiaries of the Group.

Control refers to the power that the Company holds over the investee, through participation in the relevant activities of the investee, to enjoy variable returns, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its return amount.

i. Procedures to prepare consolidated financial statements

The Company regards the entire group as an accounting entity and prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with unified accounting policies, to reflect the overall financial position, operating results and cash flows of the Group. The effects of internal transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as between subsidiaries, are eliminated. If internal transactions indicate impairment losses on related assets, the full amount of such losses is recognized.

If the accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by the subsidiaries are inconsistent with those of the Company, necessary adjustments shall be made in accordance with those of the Company at the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The share of non-controlling shareholders in the shareholders' equity, net P&L, and comprehensive income of the current period of the subsidiaries is separately

presented under the shareholders' equity item in the consolidated balance sheet, under the net profit item and under the total comprehensive income item in the consolidated income statement,. The balance formed by the excess of current losses borne by non-controlling shareholders in the subsidiaries over their share in the shareholders' equity of the subsidiaries at the beginning of the period is offset against non-controlling shareholders' equity.

(1) Addition of subsidiaries or business

During the reporting period, if a subsidiary or business is added due to a business combination under the common control, the operating results and cash flows of the subsidiary or business from the beginning of the current period to the end of the reporting period shall be included in the consolidated financial statements. At the same time, adjustments shall be made to the beginning balance of the consolidated financial statements and the related items in the comparative statements, as if the reporting entity after the combination had existed since the point in time when the ultimate controlling party began to exercise control.

If, due to reasons such as additional investments, the investor is able to exercise control over the investee under the common control, the equity investment held before obtaining control of the combined party, the relevant P&L (hereinafter referred to as P&L), other comprehensive income (hereinafter referred to as OCI), and other changes in net assets that have been recognized between the later of the date of acquiring the original equity and the date when both the combining party and the combined party are under the common control, and up to the combination date, shall be offset against the beginning retained earnings or current profits and losses during the comparative reporting period.

If control over an investee not under common control can be achieved due to reasons such as additional investment, the equity held in the investee before the acquisition date shall be remeasured at its fair value on the acquisition date. The difference between the fair value and its carrying amount shall be recorded in the current investment income. OCI that can be subsequently reclassified into P&L and other changes in shareholders' equity accounted for using the equity method related to the equity held in the investee before the acquisition date shall be transferred to the current investment income on the acquisition date.

(2) Disposal of subsidiaries

① General accounting treatment

When control over the investee is lost due to the disposal of a portion of equity investment or other reasons, the remaining equity investment after disposal is remeasured at its fair value on the date of losing control. The difference between the sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of equity and the fair value of the remaining equity, less the sum of the share of net assets of the original subsidiary continuously calculated from the acquisition date or combination date that should be enjoyed according to the original shareholding ratio and goodwill, is recognized in the current investment income upon losing control. OCI related to the equity investment in the original subsidiary that can be subsequently reclassified into P&L, as well as other changes in shareholders' equity accounted for using the equity method, are transferred to the current investment income upon losing control.

② Disposal of subsidiaries through multiple transactions step by step

When disposing of equity investments in subsidiaries through multiple transactions step by step until losing control, if the terms, conditions, and economic impacts of each transaction for disposing of equity investments in subsidiaries meet one or more of the following conditions, it usually indicates that these multiple transactions constitute a package deal:

- i. These transactions are entered into simultaneously or with consideration of their mutual impact;
- ii. These transactions can only achieve a complete business outcome as a whole;
- iii. The occurrence of a transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction;
- iv. A transaction may not be economical when viewed alone, but it may be economical when considered alongside other transactions.

If various transactions constitute a package deal, they shall be accounted for as a single transaction involving the disposal of a subsidiary and the loss of control. The difference between the disposal price and the share of the subsidiary's net assets corresponding to the disposal investment for each disposal prior to the loss of control shall be recognized as OCI in the consolidated financial statements and transferred to P&L at the time of losing control.

If the transactions do not constitute a package deal, before the loss of control, accounting treatment shall be conducted for the partial disposal of equity investment in the subsidiary without losing control. When the control is lost, accounting treatment shall be conducted according to the general method for disposing of subsidiaries.

(3) Purchase of subsidiaries' non-controlling interests

The difference between the cost of long-term equity investment newly acquired due to the purchase of non-controlling interests and the share of net assets of the subsidiary continuously calculated from the purchase date or combination date according to the newly increased shareholding ratio should be adjusted against share premium in the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet, with any excess adjusted against retained earnings.

(4) Partial disposal of equity investment of subsidiaries without losing control

The difference between the disposal price and the share of net assets of the subsidiary that corresponds to the disposal of long-term equity investment, calculated continuously from the acquisition date or the combination date, should be adjusted against the share premium in the capital reserves in the consolidated balance sheet, with any excess adjusted against retained earnings.

6 Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatment for joint operation

A joint arrangement is classified as joint operations and joint ventures.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the joint operators have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The Company recognizes the following items relating to its interest in a joint operation:

- (1) Its solely-held assets, and its share of any assets held jointly;
- (2) Its solely-assumed liabilities, and its share of any liabilities assumed jointly;
- (3) Its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- (4) Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- (5) Its solely-incurred expenses, and its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Company adopts equity method under long-term equity investment in accounting for its investment in joint venture. Please refer to Note IV 12 Long-term equity investment.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and deposits that can be readily withdrawn on demand. Cash equivalents include short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

8 Foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency financial statements

i. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences between the spot exchange rate on balance sheet date and the spot exchange rate on initial recognition or on the previous balance sheet date are recognised in P&L, except for the exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings specifically related to the acquisition and construction of assets eligible for capitalization, which are treated in accordance with the principle of capitalization of borrowing costs.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to RMB using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined. The resulting exchange differences, pertaining to equity instrument investments designated to be measured at fair value with changes recognized in OCI, are recorded in OCI, while other differences are recorded in P&L.

ii. Translation of foreign currency financial statements

Assets and liabilities are translated at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Equity items, excluding “retained earnings”, are translated at the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates.

Income and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rates. The resulting translation differences are recognised in OCI in shareholders’ equity. All items of the statement of cash flows are translated at the weighted average exchange rates. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash

equivalents is presented separately as “Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents” in the cash flow statement.

The resulting translation differences are recognised in OCI in shareholders’ equity of balance sheet.

When disposing of a foreign operation, the foreign currency financial statement translation differences related to that foreign operation shall be transferred from the owner's equity items to the current period's profit or loss at the time of disposal.

9 Financial instruments

When the Company becomes a party of a financial instrument contract, a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument is recognized.

i. Classification of financial instruments

The Company classifies financial assets as measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI or fair value through P&L at initial recognition on the basis of both the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The Company classifies the financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated as measured at fair value through P&L as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- The Company 's business model of managing the financial assets aims at collecting contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company classifies the financial assets that simultaneously meet the following conditions and are not designated as measured at fair value through P&L as financial assets measured at fair value through OCI:

- The Company's business model of managing the financial asset aims at both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets.

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For non-trading equity instrument investment, the Company can irrevocably designates it as a financial asset measured at fair value through OCI (equity instruments) at initial recognition. The designation is made on a single investment basis and the relevant investments meet the definition of an equity instrument from issuer's perspective.

In addition to the above financial assets measured at amortized cost and measured at fair value through OCI, the Company classifies all other financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value through P&L.

At initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, the Company can irrevocably designate some financial assets that should have been measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through OCI as financial assets measured at fair value through P&L.

At initial recognition, the financial liabilities of the Company are classified as: financial liabilities measured at fair value through P&L, and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities that meet one of the following conditions can be designated at initial recognition as financial liabilities measured at fair value through P&L:

- 1) This designation can eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches.
- 2) Based on the formal written risk management or investment strategies of the enterprise, the performance of financial liability portfolios or combinations of financial assets and liabilities is managed and evaluated based on fair value, and reported to key management personnel within the enterprise on this basis.
- 3) The financial liability includes embedded derivatives that need to be separated.

ii. Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include notes receivable, accounts

receivable, other receivables, long-term receivables, debt investments, etc.. They are initially recognized at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount. Accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components, as well as those for which the Company has decided not to consider financing components not exceeding one year, are initially measured at the contract transaction price.

The interest calculated using the effective interest method during the holding period is recorded in P&L.

Upon recovery or disposal, the difference between the proceeds obtained and the carrying amount of the financial assets shall be recognized in P&L.

(2) Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments) include receivable financing, other debt investments, etc.. They are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount. These financial assets are also subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value, except for interest calculated using the effective interest method, impairment losses or gains, and exchange gains and losses, are all recognized in OCI.

Upon derecognition, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are transferred to P&L.

(3) Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (equity instruments) include other equity investments, etc.. They are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount. These financial assets are also subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are all recognized in OCI. Dividends are recognized in P&L.

Upon derecognition, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are transferred to the retained earnings.

(4) Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L

Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L include financial assets for trading, derivative financial assets, other non-current financial assets, etc.. They are

initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in P&L. These financial assets are also subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are all recognized in P&L.

(5) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through P&L include financial liabilities for trading, derivative financial liabilities, etc.. They are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in P&L. These financial liabilities are also subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are all recognized in P&L.

Upon derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities and the proceeds obtained shall be recognized in P&L.

(6) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include short-term loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term loans, bond payable, long-term payables, etc.. They are initially recognized at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount.

The interest calculated using the effective interest method during the holding period is recorded in P&L.

Upon derecognition, the difference between the proceeds paid and the carrying amount of the financial liabilities shall be recognized in P&L.

iii. Derecognition and transfer of financial assets

When any of the following conditions is met, the Company derecognizes the financial asset:

- The contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset has terminated;
- The financial asset has been transferred, and almost all risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee;
- The financial assets have been transferred. Although the Company has neither transferred nor retained almost all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial assets, it has not retained control over the financial assets.

At occurrence of a transfer of financial assets, if almost all risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial assets are retained, the financial assets shall not be derecognized.

To determine whether the transfer of financial assets meets the aforementioned conditions for derecognition of financial assets, the principle of substance over form is adopted. The Company distinguishes between the overall transfer and partial transfer of financial assets. If the overall transfer of financial assets meets the conditions for derecognition, the difference between the following two amounts is recognized in P&L:

- (1) The carrying amount of the transferred financial assets;
- (2) The sum of the consideration received due to the transfer and the cumulative amount of changes in fair value previously recorded directly in shareholders' equity (in the case where the transferred financial asset is a financial asset measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)).

When a partial transfer of financial assets satisfies the conditions for derecognition, the entire carrying amount of the transferred financial assets is apportioned between the derecognized portion and the non-derecognized portion based on their respective relative fair values. The difference between the following two amounts is recognized in the current period P&L:

- (1) The carrying amount of the derecognized portion;
- (2) The sum of the consideration for the derecognized portion and the amount corresponding to the derecognized portion in the cumulative change in fair value previously recognized directly in shareholders' equity (in the case where the transferred financial asset is a financial asset measured at fair value through OCI (debt instrument)).

If the transfer of financial assets does not meet the conditions for derecognition, the financial assets should continue to be recognized, and the consideration received should be recognized as a financial liability.

iv. Derecognition of financial liabilities

If the current obligation of a financial liability has been fully or partially discharged, the financial liability or part thereof shall be derecognized. If the Company enters into an agreement with a creditor to replace an existing financial liability with a new financial liability, and the contractual terms of the new financial liability are substantially different from those of the existing financial liability, the existing financial liability shall be derecognized and the new financial liability shall be recognized simultaneously.

If there are substantial modifications made to all or part of the contract terms of an existing financial liability, the recognition of the existing financial liability or part thereof shall be terminated, and the financial liability after the modification of the terms shall be recognized as a new financial liability.

When a financial liability is fully or partially derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred out or new financial liabilities assumed) is recognized in P&L.

If the Company repurchases a portion of its financial liabilities, on the repurchase date, the overall carrying amount of the financial liabilities will be allocated based on the relative fair value of the portion that continues to be recognized and the portion that is derecognized. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the derecognized portion and the consideration paid (including non-cash assets transferred out or new financial liabilities assumed) will be recorded in P&L.

v. Determination of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

For financial instruments with active markets, the Company uses the quoted prices in active markets as their fair value. Otherwise, the Company uses valuation technique to determine their fair value. In valuation, the Company uses valuation techniques that are applicable under current circumstances and supported by sufficient available data and other information. It selects inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the assets or liabilities considered by market participants in transactions involving such assets or liabilities, and gives priority to using relevant observable inputs. Only when relevant observable inputs are unavailable or impractical to obtain, will unobservable inputs be used.

vi. Measurement and accounting treatment of impairment of financial assets

The Company estimates the expected credit losses of financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments), and financial guarantee contracts, either individually or collectively.

The Company takes into account reasonable and well-founded information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Using the risk of default as a weight, it calculates the probability-weighted amount of the present value of the difference between the cash flow receivable under the contract and the expected cash flow that can be received, and recognizes the expected credit loss. If the credit risk of the financial instrument has significantly increased since its initial recognition, the Company measures its loss provision at an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss over the entire duration of the financial instrument. If the credit risk of the financial instrument has not significantly increased since its initial recognition, the Company measures its loss provision at an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss within the next 12 months. The increased or reversed amount of the loss provision thus formed is recognized as an impairment loss or gain and included in P&L.

The Company compares the default risk of financial instruments at the balance sheet date with the risk of default at the initial recognition date to determine the relative change in default risk during the expected duration of the financial instruments, and assesses whether the credit risk of the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition. Generally, if a financial instrument is overdue for more than 30 days, the Company considers that the credit risk of the financial instrument has significantly increased, unless there is conclusive evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not significantly increased since initial recognition.

If the credit risk of a financial instrument is low as of the balance sheet date, the Company deems that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not significantly increased since its initial recognition.

If there is objective evidence indicating that a financial asset has experienced credit impairment, the Company will make an impairment provision for that financial asset on an individual basis.

For accounts receivable and contract assets arising from transactions governed by "ASBE No. 14 - Revenue" (2017), regardless of whether they contain significant financing components, the Company consistently measures its loss provisions at an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses over the entire duration.

For lease receivables, the Company chooses to consistently measure its loss provision at an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses over the entire duration.

If the Company no longer reasonably expects to recover all or part of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset, the carrying amount of the financial asset is directly reduced.

vii. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

When there is a legal right to offset claims and debts, and this statutory right is currently enforceable, and both parties to the transaction are prepared to settle on a net basis, or to simultaneously settle assets and liabilities, financial assets and liabilities are presented in the balance sheet at the net amount after offsetting.

viii. Distinction between financial liabilities and equity instruments and accounting treatment

Equity instruments refer to contracts that can prove ownership of the residual equity in an enterprise's assets after deducting all liabilities. If a company cannot unconditionally avoid fulfilling a contractual obligation by delivering cash or other financial assets, then that contractual obligation is a financial liability.

If a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability, the related interest, dividends, gains, losses, as well as gains or losses arising from redemption or refinancing, should be recorded in P&L.

When a financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument, the issuer should treat its issuance, repurchase, sale, and cancellation as changes in equity, and should not recognize changes in the fair value of the equity instrument. The issuer's distribution to the holders of the equity instrument should be treated as profit distribution.

10 Hedge instruments

i. Classification of hedge

(1) Fair value hedge refers to a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment (except exposure to foreign exchange).

(2) Cash flow hedge refers to a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with all, or a component of, a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, or exposure to foreign exchange included in an unrecognized firm commitment.

(3) Hedging of net investment in foreign operations refers to the hedging of foreign exchange risk associated with net investment in foreign operations. Net investment in foreign operations refers to the equity share of an enterprise in its net assets operated overseas.

ii. Designation of hedging relationship and determination of effectiveness of hedge

At the commencement of the hedging relationship, the Company formally designates the hedging relationship and prepares formal written documentation regarding the hedging relationship, risk management objectives and hedging strategies. This document specifies the nature and quantity of the hedging instruments, the nature and quantity of the hedged items, the nature of the hedged risks, the type of hedging, and the Company's assessment of the effectiveness of the hedging instruments. Hedging effectiveness refers to the extent to which changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instruments can offset changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged items caused by the hedged risks.

The Company continuously evaluates the effectiveness of hedging to determine whether the hedging meets the requirements for effectiveness in applying hedge accounting during the designated accounting period of the hedging relationship. If it does not meet the requirements, the application of the hedging relationship will be terminated.

The application of hedge accounting should comply with the following requirements for hedge effectiveness:

(1) There exists an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

(2) The impact of credit risk does not play a dominant role in the value changes arising from the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

(3) An appropriate hedging ratio is adopted. The hedging ratio does not result in an imbalance in the relative weights of the hedged item and the hedging instrument, thereby producing accounting results that are inconsistent with the objective of hedge accounting. If the hedging ratio is no longer appropriate, but the hedging risk management objective remains unchanged, adjustments should be made to the quantity of the hedged item or hedging instrument to ensure that the hedging ratio once again meets the requirements for effectiveness.

iii. Accounting of hedging

(1) Fair value hedge

The changes in fair value of hedging derivatives are recorded in P&L. The changes in the fair value of the hedged item due to hedging risks are recorded in P&L, and the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted simultaneously.

For fair value hedges related to financial instruments measured at amortized cost, adjustments made to the carrying amount of the hedged item are amortized over the remaining period from the adjustment date to the maturity date and recorded in P&L. Amortization using the effective interest method can commence immediately after the adjustment to the carrying amount and must not be later than the adjustment to the hedged item to reflect changes in fair value arising from the hedged risk.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized in P&L.

If the hedged item is a firm commitment that has not yet been recognized, the cumulative change in fair value of the firm commitment due to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability, and the related gains or losses are recorded in P&L. The change in fair value of the hedging instrument is also recorded in P&L.

(2) Cash flow hedge

The portion of gains or losses from hedging instruments that qualifies as an effective hedge is directly recognized in OCI, while the portion that does not

qualify as an effective hedge is recorded in P&L.

If the hedged transaction affects P&L, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or the expected sale occurs, the amount recognized in OCI will be transferred to P&L. If the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amount previously recognized in OCI will be transferred to the initially recognized amount of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability (or alternatively, the amount previously recognized in OCI will be transferred to P&L during the same period when the non-financial asset or non-financial liability affects P&L).

If the expected transaction or firm commitment is not expected to occur, the cumulative gains or losses of the hedging instrument previously recognized in OCI are transferred to P&L. If the hedging instrument has expired, been sold, the contract terminated or exercised (but not replaced or extended), or the designation of the hedging relationship has been revoked, the amount previously recognized in OCI is not transferred out until the expected transaction or firm commitment affects P&L.

(3) Hedging of net investment in foreign operations

The hedging of net investments in foreign operations, including the hedging of monetary items that are part of the net investment, is treated similarly with cash flow hedging. The portion of the gains or losses from the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recorded in OCI, while the portion that is not an effective hedge is recognized in current P&L. When foreign operations are disposed of, any cumulative gains or losses that were recorded in OCI are transferred to P&L.

11 Receivables

Receivables include accounts receivable and other receivables, etc. The accounts receivable formed by the Company's sales of goods or provision of services to customers are initially recognized at the fair value of the contractual or agreed price to be received from the buyers. Receivables are presented at the net amount of the amortized cost after deducting the bad debt provision.

12 Long-term equity investment

i. Criteria for joint control, significant influence

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. If the Company, together with other joint venture partners, exercises joint control over the investee and has rights to its net assets, the investee is considered as the Company's joint venture.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee but does not have control or joint control over those policies. If the Company can exercise a significant influence over the investee, the investee is considered as the Company's associate.

ii. Determination of initial investment cost

(1) Long-term equity investment generated in business combination

For long-term equity investments acquired through business combinations under common control, the initial investment cost is determined on the combination date based on the share of the carrying amount of the shareholders' equity of the combined party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party. The difference between the initial cost of the long-term equity investment and the carrying amount of the consideration is adjusted by the share premium in capital reserve, with excess adjusted against the retained earnings.

For long-term equity investments acquired through business combinations not under common control, the combination cost determined on the acquisition date is recognized as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment.

(2) Long-term equity investment acquired with other methods than business combination

For long-term equity investments acquired with cash payment, the initial cost is determined based on the actual purchase price.

For long-term equity investments acquired through the issuance of equity securities, the fair value of the issued equity securities shall be regarded as the initial cost.

iii. Subsequent measurement and recognition of P&L

(1) Long-term equity investments accounted for using cost method

A long-term equity investment in a subsidiary is accounted for using the cost method, except for the investments that meet the conditions of held for sales. Except for the cash dividends or profit distribution declared but not yet distributed that have been included in the price or consideration paid in obtaining the investments, the Company recognises its share of the cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee as the current investment income.

(2) Long-term equity investments accounted for using equity method

Long-term equity investments in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. When the initial cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Company's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition, the investment is initially recognised at cost without adjustment. When the initial investment cost is less than the Company's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition, the investment is initially recognised at the investor's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets, and the difference is recognised in P&L.

The Company recognises its share of the investee's P&L and OCI as investment income or losses and OCI respectively, and adjusts the carrying amount of the investment accordingly. Once the investee declares any cash dividends or profit distributions, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the amount attributable to the Company. Changes in the Company's share of the investee's owners' equity, other than those arising from the investee's net P&L, OCI or profit distribution (referred to as "other changes in owners' equity"), is recognised directly in the Company's equity, and the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted accordingly.

In calculating its share of the investee's net P&L, OCI and other changes in owners' equity, the Company recognises investment income and OCI after making appropriate adjustments to align the accounting policies or accounting periods with those of the Company based on the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates or joint ventures, except for the assets invested or sold constituting business. Unrealised losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no impairment.

The net losses incurred by the Company in joint ventures or associates, except for the obligation to burden additional losses, are recognized up to the extent that the carrying amount of long-term equity investments and other long-term assets that essentially constitute net investments in joint ventures or associates shall be reduced to zero. If the joint ventures or associates subsequently realize net profits, the Company shall resume recognizing its share of profits after using its share of earnings to make up for the unrecognized share of losses.

iv. Criteria and accrual method for impairment of long-term equity investments

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of long-term equity investments as of the balance sheet date.

If there are indicators of impairment in long-term equity investments, such as when the carrying amount of the long-term equity investments exceeds the share of the carrying amount of the shareholders' equity in the investee, the Company takes an impairment test on the long-term equity investment.

If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of a long-term equity investment is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment provision shall be made based on the difference and recorded in the impairment loss. Once the impairment loss is recognized, it shall not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

13 Fixed assets

i. Recogniton of fixed assets

Fixed assets represent the tangible assets held by the Company for use in production of goods, supply of services, rental or for administrative purposes with useful lives over one accounting year.

Fixed assets are recognized when they simultaneously meet the following conditions:

- (1) The economic benefits related to the fixed asset are likely to flow into the enterprise;
- (2) The cost of the fixed asset can be reliably measured.

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost, taking into account the impact of expected disposal expenses.

ii. Classification of fixed assets and depreciation policy

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method based on categories, with the depreciation rates determined according to the category of fixed assets, estimated useful life and estimated residual value. For fixed assets with impairment provision, the depreciation amount is determined based on the carrying amount after deducting the impairment provision and the remaining useful life in future periods. If the components of a fixed asset have different useful lives or provide economic benefits to the enterprise in different ways, different depreciation rates or methods are selected to calculate depreciation separately.

Depreciation of fixed assets is accrued from the time they reach the intended usable condition and ceases when they are derecognized or classified as non-current assets held for sale.

The depreciation methods, depreciation lives, residual rates and annual depreciation rates for various types of fixed assets are as follows:

Categories	Depreciation lives (years)	Residual rates (%)	Annual depreciation rates (%)
water-retaining structure	40-60	-	1.67-2.50
Buildings and constructions	8-50	0-3.00	1.94-12.50
Machinery and equipment	5-35	0-3.00	2.77-20.00
Motors and vehicles	3-15	0-3.00	6.47-33.33
Electronic and other equipment	3-15	0-3.00	6.47-33.33

iii. Accounting treatment of subsequent expenditures of fixed assets

Subsequent expenditures on fixed assets refer to the expenditures on renovation, repair costs, etc. incurred during the use of fixed assets.

Subsequent expenditures related to fixed assets are recorded in the cost of fixed

assets when it is likely that the related economic benefits will flow in and the cost can be reliably measured. For the replaced part, its carrying amount is derecognized. All other subsequent expenditures are recorded in P&L when they are incurred.

iv. Criteria and accrual method of impairment loss of fixed assets

At the end of each period, the Company assesses whether there are any indicators that fixed assets may be impaired.

If there are indicators of impairment in fixed assets, the recoverable amount should be estimated. The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of the net amount after deducting disposal expenses from the fair value of the fixed assets and the present value of the expected future cash flows of the fixed assets.

When the recoverable amount of a fixed asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the fixed asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduced amount is recognized as an impairment loss on the fixed asset and recorded in P&L. At the same time, a corresponding provision for impairment of the fixed asset is made.

After the impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation of the impaired fixed assets should be adjusted accordingly in future periods, so that the adjusted carrying amount of the fixed assets (net of the estimated net residual value) can be systematically depreciated over the remaining useful life.

Once the impairment loss of fixed assets is recognized, it will not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

If there are indicators that a fixed asset may be impaired, the Company estimates its recoverable amount on an individual basis. If the Company finds it difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single fixed asset, it determines the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the fixed asset belongs.

v. Disposal of fixed assets

When the fixed assets are disposed, or no economic benefit is expected to be generated through the use or disposal, the fixed assets shall be derecognised. The amount of the disposal income from the sale, transfer, scrapping or destruction of

fixed assets after deducting its carrying value and relevant taxes is recorded into P&L.

14 Construction in progress

i. Initial recognition of construction in progress and criteria of transfer to fixed assets

The cost of construction in progress is measured at the actual cost incurred. The actual cost includes construction costs, installation costs, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization and other necessary expenditures incurred to bring the construction in progress to its intended usable condition. When the construction in progress reaches its intended usable condition, it is transferred to fixed assets and depreciated from the following month.

ii. Criteria and accrual method of impairment loss of construction in progress

At the end of each period, the Company assesses whether there are any indicators that construction in progress may be impaired.

If there are indicators of impairment in a construction in progress, its recoverable amount should be estimated. If there are indicators that a construction in progress may be impaired, its recoverable amount should be estimated on an individual basis. If it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single construction in progress, the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the construction in progress belongs should be determined based on the asset group.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of the net amount after deducting disposal expenditures from the fair value of the construction in progress and the present value of the expected future cash flows of the construction in progress.

When the recoverable amount of a construction in progress is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the construction in progress is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduced amount is recognized as impairment loss of the construction in progress and recorded in P&L. At the same time, a corresponding provision for impairment of the construction in progress is made.

Once the impairment loss of construction in progress is recognized, it will not be reversed in future accounting periods.

15 Borrowing cost

i. Principle of capitalization of borrowing cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset shall be capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in P&L as incurred.

Assets eligible for capitalization refer to fixed assets, investment properties, inventories, and other assets that require a considerable period of acquisition and construction or production activities to reach their intended usable or marketable conditions.

ii. Capitalization period

The capitalization period refers to the period from the point when borrowing costs begin to be capitalized to the point when they cease to be capitalized, excluding the period during which borrowing costs are temporarily not capitalized.

Capitalization of borrowing costs begins when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

(1) Asset expenditure has already occurred, which includes expenditures incurred in the form of cash payments, transfers of non-cash assets, or the assumption of interest-bearing debts for the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization;

(2) Borrowing costs have already been incurred;

(3) The acquisition, construction, or production activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale have commenced.

When the acquisition, construction, or production of assets eligible for capitalization reaches the expected usable or marketable condition, the capitalization of borrowing costs ceases.

iii. Period for suspension of capitalization

If the acquisition, construction, or production of assets eligible for capitalization is interrupted abnormally and the interruption period lasts for more than three consecutive months, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended. If such interruption is a necessary procedure for the acquisition, construction, or production of assets eligible for capitalization to reach the expected usable or

marketable state, the borrowing costs shall continue to be capitalized. The borrowing costs incurred during the interruption period shall be recognized as P&L until the acquisition, construction, or production activities of the assets resume, at which point the borrowing costs shall continue to be capitalized.

iv. Calculation of capitalized borrowing cost

For loans specifically borrowed for the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization, the capitalization amount of borrowing costs is determined based on the actual borrowing costs incurred in the current period of the specific loans less the interest income earned on the unused borrowing funds deposited in the bank or the investment income earned from temporary investments.

For general loans utilized for the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization, the amount of borrowing costs that should be capitalized for general loans is determined by multiplying the weighted average of asset expenditure exceeding the expenditure on specific loans by the capitalization rate of the general loans utilized. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average effective interest rate of general loans.

During the capitalization period, the exchange differences on the principal and interest of foreign currency loans are capitalized and included in the cost of assets eligible for capitalization. Exchange differences arising from the principal and interest of other foreign currency loans, excluding foreign currency loans, are recorded in P&L.

16 Intangible assets

i. Recognition of intangible assets

Intangible assets refer to identifiable non-monetary assets that are owned or controlled by the Company but without physical substance. Intangible assets are recognized only when they meet the following conditions simultaneously:

- (1) The economic benefits related to the intangible assets are likely to flow into the Company;
- (2) The cost of the intangible assets can be reliably measured.

ii. Measurement of intangible assets

- (1) When the Company acquires intangible assets, it takes an initial measurement at cost.

The cost of purchasing intangible assets includes the purchase price, relevant taxes and other expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use.

- (2) Subsequent measurement

The service life of intangible assets is analyzed and assessed upon acquisition.

For intangible assets with an infinite useful life, they are amortized during the period when they bring economic benefits to the enterprise. If the period during which the intangible asset brings economic benefits to the enterprise cannot be predicted, it is regarded as an intangible asset with an infinite useful life and is not amortized.

iii. Estimated useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful life

At the end of each period, the useful life and amortization method of intangible assets with an infinite useful life are reviewed.

Upon review, there is no difference in the useful life and amortization method of intangible assets at the end of the current period compared to previous estimates.

iv. Accrual of impairment loss of intangible assets

For intangible assets with a finite useful life, if there are clear indicators of impairment, an impairment test should be conducted at the end of the period.

For intangible assets with infinite useful life, an impairment test is conducted at the end of each period.

An impairment test is conducted on intangible assets to estimate the recoverable amounts. If there are indicators that an intangible asset may be impaired, the Company estimates its recoverable amount on an individual basis. If the Company finds it difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single asset, it determines the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the intangible asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of the net amount after deducting disposal expenses from the fair value of the intangible asset and the present value of the expected future cash flows of the intangible asset.

When the recoverable amount of an intangible asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the intangible asset is reduced to the recoverable amount. The reduced amount is recognized as an impairment loss of the intangible asset and recorded in P&L. At the same time, a corresponding provision for impairment of the intangible asset is made.

After the impairment loss of intangible assets is recognized, the amortization expense of the impaired intangible assets shall be adjusted accordingly in future periods, so as to systematically amortize the adjusted carrying amount of the intangible assets (net of the estimated net residual value) over its remaining useful life.

Once the impairment loss of intangible assets is recognized, it will not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

v. Detailed criteria for division of research and development stages for internal R&D projects

The expenditure for the Company's internal research and development projects is divided into expenditures during the research stage and expenditure during the development stage.

Research stage: The stage of original and planned investigation and research activities aimed at acquiring and understanding new scientific or technological knowledge.

Development stage: The stage where research results or other knowledge are applied to a plan or design to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, or other activities before commercial production or use.

vi. Detailed conditions for capitalization of expenditures at development stage

Expenditures during the research stage are recorded in P&L when incurred. Expenditures during the development stage that meet all of the following conditions are recognized as intangible assets, while those that do not meet these conditions are recorded in P&L:

- (1) It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold;
- (2) There is an intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

- (3) The ways in which intangible assets generate economic benefits, including being able to demonstrate the production of goods or services using such intangible assets have its own market. If the intangible asset is for an internal use, its usefulness can be proven;
- (4) There are sufficient technical, financial, and other resources to support the completion of the development of the intangible asset, and the use or sales of the intangible asset is feasible;
- (5) The expenditures attributable to the development stage of the intangible asset can be reliably measured.

Expenditures during the development stage that do not meet the conditions listed above are recorded in P&L when incurred. Expenditures during the research stage are recorded in P&L when incurred.

17 Goodwill

For goodwill formed through business combinations not under common control, its initial cost is the difference between the combination cost and the acquirer's share of the fair value of identifiable net assets obtained from the acquiree in the acquisition.

Goodwill is transferred to P&L when its related asset group or portfolio of asset groups is disposed of.

The Company does not amortize goodwill. Regardless of whether there are indicators of impairment, goodwill is subject to impairment test at least at the end of each year.

The Company takes impairment tests on goodwill. For the carrying amount of goodwill formed through business combinations, it is allocated to the relevant asset groups with a reasonable method since the acquisition date. If the goodwill is difficult to allocate to the relevant asset groups, it is allocated to the relevant portfolio of asset groups. The relevant asset groups or portfolio of asset groups are those that can benefit from the synergistic effects of business combinations.

During the impairment tests on asset groups or portfolio of asset groups that include goodwill, if there are indicators of impairment in the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups related to goodwill, the impairment test is firstly taken on the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups that do not include goodwill. The recoverable amount is

calculated and compared with the relevant carrying amount to recognize the corresponding impairment loss. Then, the impairment test is taken on the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups that include goodwill, and the carrying amount is compared with the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value, the impairment loss amount is firstly offset against the carrying amount of the goodwill allocated to the asset group or portfolio of asset groups, and then offset against the carrying amount of other assets in proportion to the carrying amount of other assets in the asset group or portfolio of asset groups excluding goodwill. Once the impairment loss of goodwill is recognized, it cannot be reversed in future accounting periods.

18 Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses of the Group are recorded at the actual cost, and amortized with a straight-line method within the benefit period. For long-term deferred expense that cannot bring benefit in future period, the Company recognized its amortised cost in P&L for the current period.

19 Contract Liabilities

The Company presents contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between the fulfillment of performance obligations and customer payments. The Company's obligation to transfer goods or provide services to customers for which the consideration has been received or is receivable from customers is presented as contract liabilities. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented on a net basis.

20 Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

During the accounting period in which employees provide services to the Company, the Company recognizes the actual short-term compensation as a liability and includes it in P&L or related asset costs.

The social securities like medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, maternity insurance paid by the Company for its employees, and the housing provident fund, as well as the labor union funds and employee education funds accrued in accordance with regulations, are calculated based on the prescribed

accrual basis and ratios during the accounting period in which the employees provide services to the Company, to determine the corresponding employee compensation amount.

The employee welfare expenses incurred by the Company are recorded in P&L or related asset costs based on the actual amount incurred at the occurrence. Among them, non-monetary welfare is measured at fair value.

ii. Termination benefits

The Company provides for termination benefits to the employees and shall recognize an employee benefits liability for termination benefits, with a corresponding charge to P&L, at the earlier of the following dates: When the Company cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of the termination benefits because of an employment termination plan or a redundancy proposal; or when the Company recognizes the costs or expenses relating to a restructuring that involves the payment of the termination benefits.

iii. Post-employment benefits

(1) Defined contribution plan

The Company contributes basic endowment insurance and unemployment insurance for its employees in accordance with the relevant regulations of the local government. During the accounting period in which employees provide services to the Company, the Company calculates the amount of contributions payable based on the locally stipulated contribution base and rates, recognized as a liability and recorded in P&L or related asset costs.

In addition, the Company has participated in the enterprise annuity plan/supplementary pension fund approved by the relevant state authority. The Company contributes to the annuity plan/local social securities institutions a certain proportion of the total employee salaries and records the corresponding expenses in P&L or related asset costs.

(2) Defined benefit plan

The Company attributes the welfare obligations arising from the defined benefit plan to the period during which employees provide services, based on the formula determined by the expected cumulative benefit unit method, and records them in P&L or related asset costs.

The deficit or surplus based on the present value of the defined benefit plan obligations less the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets is recognized as a net liability or net asset of the defined benefit plan. If there is a surplus in the defined benefit plan, the Company measures the net asset of the defined benefit plan based on the lower of the surplus and the asset cap of the defined benefit plan. All defined benefit plan obligations, including those expected to be paid within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which employees provide services, are discounted based on the market yield of treasury bonds or high-quality corporate bonds in the active market that matches the term and the currency of the defined benefit plan obligations as of the balance sheet date.

The service cost incurred from the defined benefit plan and the net interest on the net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan are recorded in P&L or related asset costs. Any changes arising from the remeasurement of the net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan are recorded in OCI and are not reversed to P&L in subsequent accounting periods. Upon the termination of the original defined benefit plan, the portion originally recorded in OCI is fully transferred to retained earnings within the scope of equity.

When a defined benefit plan is settled, the settlement gain or loss is recognized based on the difference between the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation determined on the settlement date and the settlement price.

21 Bonds payable

The bonds issued by the Company are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method during the duration of the bonds.

Interest expenses are directly recorded in P&L, except when they meet the conditions for capitalization as borrowing costs.

22 Provision

When obligations related to contingencies simultaneously meet the following conditions, the Company recognizes them as provisions:

- (1) This obligation is a current obligation undertaken by the Company;
- (2) The performance of this obligation is likely to result in an outflow of economic benefits from the Company;

(3) The amount of the obligation can be reliably measured.

The provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the expenses required to fulfill the relevant current obligations.

When the Company is determining the best estimate, the factors such as risks, uncertainties and the time value of money related to contingencies are comprehensively considered. For those where the time value of money has a significant impact, the best estimate is determined by discounting the related future cash outflows.

When the required expenditure falls within a continuous range and the likelihood of various outcomes occurring within this range is equal, the best estimate is determined based on the median value within this range. In other cases, the best estimate is handled according to the following situations:

- If the contingency involves a single item, it shall be determined based on the most likely amount;
- If a contingency involves multiple items, it shall be determined based on various possible outcomes and their corresponding probabilities.

If the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be fully or partially compensated by a third party, the compensation amount shall be separately recognized as an asset when it is virtually certain that the compensation can be received. The recognized compensation amount shall not exceed the carrying amount of the provision.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of provisions on the balance sheet date. If there is conclusive evidence indicating that the carrying amount does not reflect the current best estimate, the carrying amount is adjusted based on the current best estimate.

23 Other financial instruments such as preference shares, perpetual debts

The Company classifies the issued preference shares/perpetual bonds as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments at initial recognition based on the contractual terms and the economic substance they reflect, rather than solely on their legal form.

When the financial instruments such as perpetual debts/preference shares issued by the Company meet one of the following conditions, the entire or partial financial instruments shall be classified as financial liabilities at initial recognition:

- (1) There are contractual obligations that the Company cannot unconditionally avoid fulfilling by delivering cash or other financial assets;

- (2) Contractual obligations including the delivery of variable quantities of the Company's own equity instruments for settlement;
- (3) Including derivative instruments settled with the Company's own equity (such as conversion rights), and such derivative instruments are not settled by exchanging a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets;
- (4) There are contract terms that indirectly create contractual obligations;
- (5) When the issuer goes into liquidation, perpetual debts ranked in the same order of repayment as ordinary bonds and other debts issued by the issuer.

For the financial instruments such as perpetual debts/preference shares that do not meet any of the above conditions, the entire or partial financial instruments shall be classified as equity instruments at initial recognition.

The Company treats preference shares or perpetual debts issued by it that contain both equity and liability components in accordance with the same accounting policies as convertible instruments with equity components. The Company treats preference shares or perpetual debts issued by it that do not contain equity components in accordance with the same accounting policies as convertible instruments that do not contain equity components.

The Company recognizes the preference shares issued by it, which are classified as equity instruments, at the actual received amount and records them in equity instruments. If dividends and interest are distributed during the existence period, they should be treated as profit distribution. If the preference shares are redeemed in accordance with the contract terms, the equity should be offset against the redemption price.

24 Revenue

i. Accounting policies for recognition and measurement of revenue

The Company recognizes revenue when it has fulfilled its contractual performance obligation, that is, when the customer acquires control of the relevant goods or services. Obtaining control over related goods or services refers to being able to dominate the use of such goods or services and to obtain almost all economic benefits from them.

If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company shall, on the commencement date of the contract, allocate the transaction price to each

single performance obligation according to the relative proportion of the stand-alone selling prices of goods or services committed by each single performance obligation, and measure the income according to the transaction price allocated to each single performance obligation.

The transaction price refers to the amount of consideration that the Company is entitled to collect due to the transfer of goods or services to customers, excluding payments collected on behalf of third parties and amounts expected to be refunded to customers. The Company determines the transaction price based on the terms of the contract and its past practices, by taking into account factors such as variable consideration, significant financing components in the contract, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to customers at determination of transaction price. The Company determines the transaction price including variable consideration at an amount that is unlikely to result in a significant reversal of the accumulated recognized revenue when the related uncertainty is resolved. If there is a significant financing component in the contract, the Company determines the transaction price based on the amount payable by the customer in cash at the time of obtaining control over the goods or services, and amortizes the difference between the transaction price and the contract consideration using the effective interest method during the contract period.

If one of the following conditions is met, the Company satisfies a performance obligation over time; otherwise, the Company satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.
- The customer can control the goods under construction during the performance of the Company.
- The goods produced by the Company during the performance of the contract do not have alternative use, and the Company has the right to collect payment for the accumulated part of the performance completed to date during the whole period of the contract.

For the performance obligations performed over time, the Company shall recognize

the income in accordance with the performance progress within that period, except for performance progress that cannot be reasonably determined. The Company adopts the output method or input method to determine the progress of performance, by taking into account the nature of the goods or services. If the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined but the Company is expected to be compensated for the costs already incurred, the revenue shall be recognized according to the amount of the costs already incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined.

For performance obligations performed at a point in time, the Company recognizes revenue at the point when the customer acquires control of the relevant goods or services. In determining whether a customer has acquired control of goods or services, the Company will take into account the following indicators:

- The Company has a present right to payment for the good or service, that is, the customer is presently obliged to pay for the good or service.
- The Company has transferred the legal title of the good to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal title to the good.
- The Company has transferred physical possession of the good to the customer, that is, the customer has physical possession of the good.
- The Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good to the customer, that is, the customer has obtained the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good.
- The customer has accepted the good or service.

ii. Specific method of recognition of revenue

Sales of goods: When the Group hands over goods to customers and obtains proof of receipts or acceptance forms, it has fulfilled its performance obligations under the sales contract, and the Group recognizes the revenue from the sale of goods

25 Government grants

i. Classification of government grants

Government grants are monetary or non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government without consideration, which are divided into government grants related to assets and government grants related to income.

Government grants related to assets are grants whose primary condition is that the Company qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Government grants related to income are grants other than those related to assets.

ii. Measurement and derecognition of government grants

A government grant is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant..

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value. If fair value cannot be reliably determined, it is measured at a nominal amount of RMB 1.

A government grant related to an asset is offset against the carrying amount of the related asset, or recognised as deferred income and amortised to P&L over the useful life of the related asset on a reasonable and systematic manner (A grant related to ordinary activities is recognised as other income based on the economic substance. A grant not related to ordinary activities is recognised as non-operating income). If the relevant assets are sold, transferred, scrapped, or damaged before the end of their useful life, the unallocated balance of deferred income is transferred to the P&L for the period in which the assets are disposed of.

Government grants related to income, which are intended to compensate the Company for related costs or losses in future periods, are recognized as deferred income and recorded in P&L during the period when the related costs or losses are recognized (A grant related to ordinary activities is recognised as other income based on the economic substance. A grant not related to ordinary activities is recognised as non-operating income) or offset against the related costs or losses.

Government grants measured at nominal amounts are directly recognized in P&L.

For the interest subsidies for policy-related preferential loans obtained by the Company, the accounting treatment are based on the following two scenarios:

(1) If the finance department directly provides the interest subsidies to the lending

bank, and the lending bank provides loans to the Company at a policy-based preferential interest rate, the Company recognizes the initial amount of the loan at the loan amount actually received, and calculates the related borrowing costs based on the loan principal and the policy-based preferential interest rate.

(2) If the finance department directly provides the interest subsidies to the Company, the Company offsets the corresponding interest subsidies against the relevant borrowing costs.

iii. Accounting treatment of returned government grants

When a recognized government grant is required be returned, the Company makes the accounting treatment based on the specific circumstances in the period of return:

(1) If the carrying amount of the relevant asset is offset at initial recognition, the carrying amount of the asset shall be adjusted;

(2) If there is related deferred income, the carrying amount of the deferred income shall be offset, and the excess shall be included in P&L;

(3) For the other situations, it shall be directly recorded in P&L.

26 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in P&L except to the extent that they relate to transactions or items recognised directly in equity and goodwill arising from a business combination.

Deferred tax assets and Deferred tax liabilities are recognized based on the differences (temporary differences) between the tax base of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Deferred tax assets are recognized based on deductible temporary differences to the extent of the amount of taxable income that is likely to be obtained in future periods to offset the deductible temporary differences. For deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward to future years, the corresponding deferred tax assets shall be recognized up to the future taxable income that is likely to be obtained to offset the deductible losses and tax deductions.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized For temporary differences in taxable income, except in special circumstances, are recognized based on taxable temporary differences.

Special circumstances where deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are not recognized include:

- Initial recognition of goodwill;
- Transactions or matters that are neither a business merger nor affect accounting profits and taxable income (or deductible losses) at occurrence, and where the initially recognized assets and liabilities do not result in equal taxable temporary differences or deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax liabilities shall be recognized for taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, unless the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures when the temporary differences are likely to reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable income is likely to be obtained in the future to offset the deductible temporary differences.

On the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities shall be measured at the applicable tax rate during the expected period of recovery of related assets or settlement of related liabilities in accordance with tax laws.

On the balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. If it is likely that sufficient taxable income will not be available in the future to offset the benefits of deferred tax assets, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall be impaired. When it is likely to obtain sufficient taxable income, the reduced amount shall be reversed.

When the Company has the legal right to settle on a net basis and has the intention to settle or acquire assets and settle liabilities simultaneously on a net basis, the current income tax assets and liabilities are reported at the net amount after offsetting.

On the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented at the net amount after offsetting when both of the following conditions are met:

- The taxpayer has the legal right to settle current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis;
- Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are related to income tax levied by the

same tax authority on the same taxpayer or on different taxpayers, but in the future, during each significant period of reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the taxpayers involved intend to settle the current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or simultaneously acquire assets and settle liabilities.

27 Lease

Leasing refers to a contract in which the lessor transfers the right to use an asset to the lessee for a consideration during a certain period of time. On the commencement date of the contract, the Company evaluates whether the contract is a lease or includes a lease. If one party in the contract transfers the right to control the use of one or more identified assets for a certain period of time in exchange for a consideration, the contract is a lease or contains a lease.

If a contract contains multiple separate leases, the Company will split the contract and account for each lease separately. If the contract includes both lease part and non-lease part, the lessee and lessor shall separate the parts of lease and non-lease.

i. The Company as a lessee

(1) Right-of-use assets

On the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes the right-of-use assets for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. The cost includes:

- Initial measurement amount of lease liabilities;
- Lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease less the lease incentive already appreciated if there are any;
- Initial direct expenses incurred by the Company;
- The estimated cost incurred by the Company for dismantling and removing leased assets, restoring the location of leased assets or restoring leased assets to the state specified in the lease terms, but costs incurred for production of inventory not included.

The Company subsequently depreciates the right-of-use assets using the straight-line method. For leased assets of which the Company can reasonably determine to acquire ownership at expiration of the lease term, the leased assets shall be depreciated during the remaining useful life. Otherwise, the leased asset

shall be depreciated during the shorter of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

The Company determines whether the right-of-use assets have been impaired in accordance with the principles described in Note IV 14 Impairment of Fixed Assets, and accounts for the identified impairment losses.

(2) Lease liabilities

On the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low value assets. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of unpaid lease payments. The lease payment amount includes:

- Fixed payments (including substantial fixed payments), less lease incentives if there are any;
- Variable lease payments based on indices or ratios;
- Estimated amount to be paid based on the residual value of the guarantee provided by the Company;
- The exercise price of the purchase option, under the condition that the Company reasonably determines that the option will be exercised;
- The payment required to exercise the option to terminate the lease, under the condition that the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise the option to terminate the lease.

The Company uses the implicit interest rate of the lease as the discount rate, but if the implicit interest rate cannot be reasonably determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company calculates the interest expenses of lease liabilities during each period of the lease term based on a fixed periodic interest rate, and records them in P&L or related asset costs.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognized in P&L or related asset costs at the actual occurrence.

After the commencement date of the lease, if any of the following situations occur, the Company shall remeasure the lease liability and adjust the corresponding right-of-use assets. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been

reduced to zero, but the lease liability still needs to be further reduced, the difference shall be recognized in P&L:

- When the evaluation results of the purchase option, the renewal option or the termination option have changed, or the actual exercise of the aforementioned options is inconsistent with the original evaluation results, the Company shall remeasure the lease liability based on the modified lease payments and the present value calculated with the revised discount rate;
- When there is a change in the substantial fixed payments, the expected payable of the guaranteed residual value, or the index or ratio used to determine the lease payment, the Company remeasures the lease liability based on the modified lease payments and the present value calculated with the revised discount rate. However, if the change in lease payments is due to fluctuations in floating interest rates, the present value should be calculated with the revised discount rate.

(3) Short-term lease and lease with low value assets

The Company chooses not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and low value asset leases, and records the relevant lease payments in P&L or related asset costs using the straight-line method for each period during the lease term. Short term lease refers to a lease that has a lease term of no more than 12 months since the commencement of the lease term and does not contain a purchase option. Lease of low value asset refers to the lease of a single leased asset with a low value when it is a brand new asset. If the Company subleases or anticipates subleasing leased assets, the original lease does not belong to a lease of low value asset.

(4) Modification of lease

If there is a change in the lease and the following conditions are met simultaneously, the Company will treat the modification of a lease as a separate lease for accounting purposes:

- 1) The modification of a lease expands the scope of lease by adding the right to use one or more leased assets;

- 2) The increased consideration is equivalent to the individual price of the expanded scope of lease adjusted according to the contract.

If the modification of a lease is not accounted for as a separate lease, on the effective date of the modification of lease, the Company shall re-allocate the consideration of the contract after the modification, re-determine the lease term and re-measure the lease liability based on the modified lease payments and the present value calculated with the revised discount rate.

If the modification of lease leads to a reduced scope of the lease or a shortened lease term, the Company shall correspondingly adjust the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and record the related gains or losses from partial or complete termination of the lease in P&L. If other modification of a lease results in the remeasurement of lease liabilities, the Company shall adjust the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly.

ii. The Company as a lessor

On the commencement date of the leases, the Company classifies leases as finance leases and operating leases. A finance lease refers to a lease that, regardless of whether ownership is ultimately transferred, essentially transfers nearly all risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the leased asset. An operating lease refers to any lease other than a finance lease. When the Company acts as a sublessor, it classifies the sublease based on the right-to-use asset arising from the original lease.

(1) Accounting for operating leases

The lease payments received under operating leases are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis over each period of the lease term. The Company capitalizes the initial direct expenses incurred in connection with operating leases and amortizes them to P&L over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Variable lease payments not included in the lease payment received are recorded in P&L at incurrence. If there is a modification in the operating lease, the Company treats it as a new lease since the effective date of the modification. The lease payments prepaid or receivable related to the lease before the modification are regarded as the lease payments for the new lease.

(2) Accounting for Finance Leases

On the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes the finance lease payments receivable and derecognizes the finance lease assets. When the Company initially measures the finance lease payments receivable, the net lease investment is recognized as the initial value of the finance lease payments receivable. The net amount of lease investment is the sum of the unguaranteed residual value and the present value of lease payments not yet received on the commencement date of the lease discounted at the lease implicit interest rate.

The Company calculates and recognizes interest income for each period during the lease term based on a fixed periodic interest rate. The derecognition and impairment of finance lease payments receivable shall be accounted for in accordance with Note IV 9 Financial Instruments.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of net lease investments are recognized in P&L at occurrence.

If there is a modification of the finance lease and the following conditions are met simultaneously, the Company will treat the modification as a separate lease for accounting purposes:

- The modification expands the scope of the lease by adding the right of use of one or multiple leased assets;
- The increased consideration is equivalent to the individual price of the expanded lease scope adjusted according to the contract.

If the modification of the finance lease is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company will handle the modified lease in the following situations:

- If the modification takes effect on the commencement date of the lease and the lease is classified as an operating lease, the Company will treat it as a new lease since the effective date of the modification of the lease and take the net lease investment before the effective date of the modification of the lease as the carrying amount of the leased asset;

If the change takes effect on the commencement date of the lease, the lease will be classified as a finance lease. The Company accounts for it in accordance with the policies about modified or renegotiated contracts in Note IV 9 Financial Instruments.

28 Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

i. Held for Sale

Mainly by selling (including non-monetary asset exchanges with commercial

substance) rather than continuing to use a non-current asset or disposal group to recover its carrying amount, it is classified as held for sale.

The Company classifies a non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale when the following conditions are met simultaneously:

- (1) In accordance with the customary practice for selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions, it can be sold immediately in the current situation;
- (2) The sale is highly probable, that is, the Company has made a resolution on a sale plan and obtained a firm purchase commitment, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year. If relevant regulations require the approval of the Company's relevant authority or regulatory department before sale, such approval has been obtained.

For a non-current asset (excluding financial assets, deferred tax assets, and assets arising from employee benefits) or disposal group classified as held for sale, if its carrying amount is higher than the net amount after deducting the selling expenses from the fair value, the carrying amount shall be written down to the net amount after deducting the selling expenses from the fair value. The amount of the write-down shall be recognized as an asset impairment loss and included in the current profit or loss, and a provision for impairment of assets held for sale shall be made at the same time.

29 Measurement of fair value

The Company measures relevant assets or liabilities at fair value based on the following assumptions:

- The transaction in which the market participants sell assets or transfer liabilities on the measurement date is an arm's length transaction under the current market conditions;
- The orderly transaction of selling assets or transferring liabilities takes place in the principal market of the relevant assets or liabilities. If there is no such market, the transaction is assumed to be conducted in the most favorable market for the relevant assets or liabilities.
- The assumption is adopted that is used by the market participants to maximize their economic benefits in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company will use the transaction price as the fair value initially recognized

based on the nature of the transaction and the characteristics of the related assets or liabilities.

If any other relevant accounting standards require or allow the Company to initially measure related assets or liabilities at fair value, and the transaction price is not equal to the fair value, the Company shall recognize the related gains or losses in P&L, except as otherwise required in the other relevant accounting standards.

When non-financial assets are measured at fair value, it should be taken into consideration the ability of market participants to generate economic benefits by using the assets in the most optimal purposes, or by selling the assets to other market participants who can use it for the most optimal purpose.

The Company has considered the valuation techniques that are applicable in the current situation and supported by sufficient available data and other information when it uses a valuation technique. The inputs of the valuation technique prioritizes the use of relevant observable inputs. Only when the relevant observable inputs cannot be obtained or are not feasible to obtain can unobservable inputs be used.

The inputs used for measurement of fair value are divided into three levels:

- The first-level inputs are the unadjusted quoted prices of the same assets or liabilities that can be obtained on the measurement date in an active market.
- The second-level inputs are directly or indirectly observable inputs of related assets or liabilities, in addition to the first-level inputs.
- The third-level inputs are unobservable inputs of related assets or liabilities.

The level to which the fair value measurement results belong is determined by the lowest level to which the inputs that are significant to the overall fair value measurement belong.

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value of the Company mainly include financial assets for trading, financial liabilities for trading and other non-current financial assets.

V. Changes of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

1 Changes of significant accounting policies

Implementing " Interpretation No. 16 of Accounting Standards on the Accounting Treatment of Deferred Taxes Related to Assets and Liabilities Generated by Individual Transactions that Do Not Apply the Initial Recognition Exemption"

The Ministry of Finance announced " Interpretation No. 16 of Accounting Standards " (Cai Kuai [2022] No. 31, hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 16") on November 30, 2022.

It stipulates that for individual transactions that generate deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities and do not apply the initial recognition exemption, the accounting treatment shall be implemented from January 1, 2023, allowing enterprises to implement it in advance from the 2022 fiscal year.

Interpretation No. 16 stipulates that for individual transactions that are not business combinations, occur when accounting profit and taxable income (or deductible losses) are not affected, and the assets and liabilities initially recognized result in equal taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences (including lease transactions where lessees initially recognize lease liabilities and include them in the right-of-use assets on the lease commencement date, as well as transactions where expected liabilities are recognized due to the existence of abandonment obligations for fixed assets and other assets and included in the cost of the relevant assets, etc.), the exemption of initial recognition of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets is not applicable. Enterprises shall, at the time of the transaction, respectively recognize the corresponding deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets in accordance with relevant provisions of Accounting Standards No. 18 - Income Tax and other regulations.

For individual transactions that are applicable to this interpretation and occur between the earliest period of the financial statements for the first implementation of this interpretation and the implementation date, enterprises shall make adjustments in accordance with the provisions of this interpretation. For lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized at the beginning of the earliest period of the financial statements for the first implementation of this interpretation due to the application of this interpretation, as well as the expected liabilities related to abandonment obligations and the corresponding relevant assets recognized, if there are taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences, enterprises shall, in accordance with the provisions of this interpretation and Accounting Standards No. 18 - Income Tax, adjust the retained earnings and other relevant financial statement items in the earliest period of the financial statements for the first implementation of this interpretation.

Our company has implemented this regulation since January 1, 2023. Implementing this regulation has no significant impact on our company.

2 Changes of significant accounting estimates

There is no change of other significant accounting estimates that require disclosure during the reporting period.

VI. Taxation

1 Main types of tax and relevant tax rate

Type of tax	Tax base	Applicable tax rate (%)
Value added tax	Sales of power	13.00, 14.00, 16.00, 17.00
Value added tax	Sales of wind power	Standard tax rate 19.00
Electricity grid safety tax	Sales of solar power	3.60
Business tax of Luxembourg	Taxable income	6.75
Business tax of Brazil	Total revenue	7.60, 1.65

Note: Brazil levies social security contributions based on total revenue in accordance with its domestic tax law, i.e. Social Integration Tax (PIS) and the Social Security Funds (COFINS). The tax rates are 1.65% and 7.60% respectively.

Enterprise income tax listed as follows:

Region	Tax rate (%)
Hong Kong	16.50
Luxembourg (Note 1)	24.94
Greece	29.00
Pakistan	29.00
Jordan	6.00
Egypt	22.50
Brazil (Note 2)	25.00+9.00
Cyprus (Note 3)	Tax free
Spain	25.00
UK	19.00
Bremerhaven, Germany	Corporate income tax 15.83+ German trading tax 12.81
Gadebusch, Germany	Corporate income tax 15.83+ German trading tax 12.29

Note 1: According to the tax laws of Luxembourg, if the sum of a company's financial assets, related party receivables, convertible bonds and bank deposits exceeds 90% of its total assets and also exceeds EUR 350 thousand, a minimum corporate income tax of EUR 4,815 should be paid annually.

Note 2: According to the tax laws of Brazil, if the taxable income of Enterprise Income Tax (IRPJ) is less than BRL 240 thousand, the tax rate is 15%. The excessive portion over BRL 240 thousand is subject to an additional tax rate of 10%. Net profit social contribution (CSLL) is a type of income tax. The tax rate for ordinary enterprises is 9%.

Note 3: According to the tax laws of Cyprus, companies engaged in coastal cargo transportation are exempt from income tax in Cyprus.

2 Tax preferential treatments

None.

3 Other explanations

None.

VII. Business Combination and Consolidated Financial Statements Interests in subsidiaries

1 The situation of subsidiaries

Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Level	Enterprise Type	Registered Place	Main Business Location	Business Nature	Paid-in Capital (Yuan)	Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Rights Held (%)	Investment Amount (10,000 Yuan)	Acquisition Method
1	China Three Gorges (Portugal) Co., Ltd.	4	3	Portugal	Portugal	Investment and Asset Management	8,074,500.00	100.00	100.00	2,263.06	1
2	China Three Gorges (Europe) Co., Ltd.	4	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	5,310,452,400.00	100.00	100.00	533,914.62	1
3	WindMW Turbinen GmbH	8	3	Bremen-Havne	Bremen-Havne	Other Enterprise Management Services	177,380.00	100.00	100.00	17.74	3
4	WindMW Service GmbH	8	3	Bremen-Havne	Bremen-Havne	Other Enterprise Management Services	177,380.00	100.00	100.00	17.74	3
5	China Three Gorges Offshore Luxembourg S.à.r.l	5	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	14,836,955.00	70.00	100.00	1,483.70	3
6	WindMW GmbH	7	3	Zossen	Zossen	Wind Power Generation	212,856.00	80.00	80.00	21.29	3

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7	Christalio Shipping Co. Ltd	8	3	Cyprus	Cyprus	Coastal Cargo Transportation	7,095.20	100.00	100.00	0.71	3
8	China Three Gorges Renewables S.à.r.l	5	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	189,888,932.96	100.00	100.00	18,988.89	3
9	China Three Gorges (UK) Co., Ltd.	5	3	UK	UK	Investment and Asset Management	27,108,990.36	100.00	100.00	2,710.90	1
10	Sunshine Yangtze (Luxembourg) Investment Co., Ltd.	5	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	239,698.20	100.00	100.00	23.97	2
11	Alexsun2 S.A.	6	3	Greece	Greece	Solar Power Generation	9,126,731.64	100.00	100.00	912.67	2
12	China Three Gorges (Spain), S.L.	5	3	Spain	Spain	Investment and Asset Management	23,959.50	100.00	100.00	2.40	1
13	Marpani Solar 9 S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Investment and Asset Management	23,446.50	100.00	100.00	-	3
14	Photosolar Medina 4	8	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,524.66	100.00	100.00	-	3

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15	Fuente Alamo Energia Solar 1 S.L.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,915.43	100.00	100.00	-	3
16	Calapasol Energia 2	8	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	781,550.00	100.00	100.00	-	3
17	Fuente Alamo Energia Solar 2 S.L.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,915.43	100.00	100.00	-	3
18	Mursolar 19	8	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,493.39	100.00	100.00	-	3
19	Mursolar 24	8	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,493.39	100.00	100.00	-	3
20	Photosolar Medina 3	7	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	23,524.66	100.00	100.00	-	3
21	Wind Rose Renewables, S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Investment and Asset Management	565,724.97	100.00	100.00	183,740.52	3
22	Parque Eolico La Boga S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	21,993,707.97	100.00	100.00	-	3

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23	Parque Eolico Marmellar S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	29,908,816.51	100.00	100.00	-	3
24	Cefiro Energia, S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Investment and Asset Management	3,931,196.50	100.00	100.00	-	3
25	Parque Eolico Alto del Coterejon S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	6,252,400.00	100.00	100.00	-	3
26	Parque Fotovoltaico La Maja S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Solar Power Generation	2,735,425.00	100.00	100.00	-	3
27	Eolica Mirasierra S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	500,348.31	100.00	100.00	-	3
28	Gestion Y Mantenimiento Eolico del Norte S.L.	7	3	Spain	Spain	Wind Power Generation	3,610,761.00	100.00	100.00	-	3
29	Aldener Extremadura,S,A	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	371,591,863.36	100.00	100.00		3
30	CTG Flores 1 S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	20,931.90	100.00	100.00	1,361,188,401.33	3

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31	Eólica La Janda S.L	7	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	31,572,282.50	100.00	100.00	169,208.84	3
32	CTG Flores 2 S.L.	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	20,931.90	100.00	100.00		3
33	Parc Eòlic Serra Voltorera, S.L	7	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	24,428,420.04	100.00	100.00		3
34	Roadrunner Spain Holding,S.L.U	6	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	12,987,018.11	100.00	100.00	98,289,407.68	3
35	Plata Fotovoltaica Gamonaijo 36,S.L.U	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,239.59	100.00	100.00	-	3
36	Calatrava Solar I S.L.U	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00	-	3
37	Calatrava Solar II S.L.U	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00	-	3
38	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 16,S.L.U.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00		3

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39	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 21,S.L.U.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00		3
40	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 22,S.L.U.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00		3
41	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 23,S.L.U.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00		3
42	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 24,S.L.U.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00		3
43	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 34,S.L.U.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00		3
44	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 38,S.L.U.	8	3	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	22,195.20	100.00	100.00		3
45	China Three Gorges (Luxembourg) Energy Co., Ltd.	4	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	18,044,658,377.29	100.00	100.00	1,815,869.06	1
46	China Three Gorges (Brazil) Co., Ltd.	5	3	Brazil	Brazil	Investment and Asset Management	17,993,507,268.12	100.00	100.00	1,799,350.73	1

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47	Rio Canoas Energia S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	1,068,415,462.97	100.00	100.00	106,841.55	3
48	Rio Parana Energia S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	11,524,441,102.15	66.67	66.67	767,320.43	3
49	Rio Verde Energia S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	251,043,000.00	100.00	100.00	25,104.30	3
50	CTG Brasil Negócios de Energia LTDA	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	23,233,242.85	100.00	100.00	2,323.32	3
51	Rio Paranapanema Participações S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Investment and Asset Management	1,688,163,614.53	66.67	66.67	112,549.87	2
52	Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A.	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	1,792,145,966.87	96.19	96.19	172,386.52	2
53	CTG Brasil Trading Ltda.	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	121,002,589.31	100.00	100.00	12,100.26	2
54	ARINOS ENERGIAS RENOVAVEIS S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Other Power Generation	12,322,466.54	100.00	100.00	10,679,065.72	3

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55	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 1 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Other Power Generation	1,567,038.08	100.00	100.00	-	3
56	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 2 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Other Power Generation	1,567,038.08	100.00	100.00	-	3
57	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 4 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Other Power Generation	1,567,038.08	100.00	100.00	-	3
58	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 8 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Other Power Generation	1,567,038.08	100.00	100.00	-	3
59	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 9 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Other Power Generation	1,567,038.08	100.00	100.00	-	3
60	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 10 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Other Power Generation	1,567,038.08	100.00	100.00	-	3
61	USINA FOTOVOLTAICA ARINOS C 32 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Other Power Generation	1,567,038.08	100.00	100.00	-	3
62	China Three Gorges Hong Kong Investment Co., Ltd.	4	3	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment and Asset Management	2,154,021,274.10	100.00	100.00	1,930,184,280.78	2

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63	China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Co., Ltd.	5	3	Cayman Islands	Hong Kong	Investment and Asset Management	2,461,255,924.37	85.00	85.00	193,018.43	1
64	Three Gorges Pakistan First Wind Power Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Wind Power Generation	163,516,724.36	100.00	100.00	18,159.08	3
65	Three Gorges Pakistan Second Wind Power Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Wind Power Generation	134,360,848.15	100.00	100.00	15,611.42	3
66	Three Gorges Pakistan Third Wind Power Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Wind Power Generation	138,385,677.83	100.00	100.00	13,929.23	3
67	Kaptag Hydropower Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Hydropower Generation	2,090,483,208.66	100.00	100.00	238,638.59	3
68	Maar Energy Development Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Hydropower Generation	49,767.70	97.00	97.00	-	3
69	Kohala Hydropower Development Co., Ltd.	6	3	Pakistan	Pakistan	Hydropower Generation	537,064,146.85	100.00	100.00	55,946.40	3

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70	CSAIL Renewable Energy Investment Ltd.	4	3	Cayman Islands	Hong Kong, China	Investment and Asset Management	125,595.76	65.00	65.00		1
71	CTGI Renewable Energy Partners	5	3	Cayman Islands	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Investment and Asset Management	165,335.94	100.00	100.00	306,065.00	3
72	CTGI Renewable Energy Partners Jordan	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Investment and Asset Management	491,974.60	100.00	100.00	42.45	3
73	CTGI Renewable Energy Holdcol Limited	6	3	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Investment and Asset Management	348,810.00	100.00	100.00	14,825.93	3
74	CTGI Renewable Energy Partners Egypt LLC	7	3	Egypt	Egypt	Investment and Asset Management	86,332.36	100.00	100.00	7.89	3
75	CTGI Renewable Energy Cooperative U.A.E	7	3	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Investment and Asset Management	275,974,561.91	100.00	100.00	25,213.42	3

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76	CTGI Renewable Energy Jordan Solar 1 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	836.66	100.00	100.00	172.25	3
77	Adwa' Ma'An Al Oula Lil Taqa PSC	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Solar Power Generation	30,449,735.48	100.00	100.00	4,482.06	3
78	CTGI Renewable Energy Jordan Wind 1 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	3,488,100.00	100.00	100.00	13,260.53	3
79	Al Rajef Wind Energy PSC	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Wind Power Generation	491,974.60	100.00	100.00	20,583.98	3
80	Green Watts Renewable Energy LLC	7	3	Jordan	Jordan	Investment and Asset Management	82,681,755.11	100.00	100.00	7,556.46	3
81	CTGI Renewable Energy Jordan Wind 2 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Wind Power Generation	3,488,100.00	100.00	100.00	364.07	3
82	Shobak Wind B.V	6	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	697,620.00	100.00	100.00	3,187.17	3
83	Shobak Wind Energy PSC	7	3	Jordan	Jordan	Wind Power Generation	2,584,834.60	100.00	100.00	236.43	3

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84	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 1 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	3,488,100.00	100.00	100.00	1,255.13	3
85	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 1 S.A.E	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	35,593,342.85	100.00	100.00	3,255.46	3
86	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 2 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	697.62	100.00	100.00	8,896.24	3
87	Delta for Renewable Energy S.A.E	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	29,016,261.16	100.00	100.00	2,844.54	3
88	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 3 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	697.62	100.00	100.00	1,783.04	3
89	Horus Solar Energy S.A.E	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	30,006,584.37	100.00	100.00	2,872.38	3
90	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Solar 4 B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	697.62	100.00	100.00	1,784.45	3
91	Aten Solar Energy S.A.E	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	30,006,584.65	100.00	100.00	2,870.25	3

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92	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Wind I B.V	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	194,635.98	100.00	100.00	455.57	3
93	CTGI Renewable Energy Egypt Wind I S.A.E	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Wind Power Generation	3,453,219.00	100.00	100.00	315.60	3
94	Kinich Energia Holding, S.A.	4	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	1,384,774,526.53	100.00	100.00	185,148.57	4
95	FV MEXSOLAR I,S.A.P.I.DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	137,691,969.68	100.00	100.00	15,437.22	4
96	FV MEXSOLAR II,S.A.P.I.DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	141,567,665.36	100.00	100.00	15,465.01	4
97	FV MEXSOLAR XI,S.A.P.I.DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	328,094,152.95	100.00	100.00	26,486.49	4
98	KENERGREEN,S.A.P.I.DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	581,481,671.84	100.00	100.00	99,288.09	4
99	X-ELO FV XOXOCOTLA,S.A.P.I.DE C.V.	5	3	Mexico	Mexico	Photovoltaic Power Generation	351,060,599.69	100.00	100.00	28,471.75	4

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100	China Three Gorges Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	4	3	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Investment and Asset Management	138,378,197.11	100.00	100.00	14,217.67	1
101	CTG COLOMBIA HOLDING SAS	5	3	Colombia	Colombia	Investment and Asset Management	2,976.69	100.00	100.00	2,976.69	1
102	Fotovoltaico El Yarumo S.A.S.	6	3	Colombia	Colombia	Solar Power Generation	6,371.94	100.00	100.00	11,638.26	1
103	Three Gorges International Investment Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	4		Beijing	Beijing	Investment and Asset Management	100,000,000.00	100.00	100.00	10,000.00	1
104	Asia-Africa Green Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	4	4	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment and Asset Management	915,473,000.00	100.00	100.00		3
105	Serra Da Palmeira Energias Renovaveis S.A.	6	3	Brazil	Brazil	Investment and Asset Management	1,039,009,256.34	100.00	100.00		1
106	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 1 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	62,594,194.08	100.00	100.00		1
107	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 2 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	38,467,576.29	100.00	100.00		1

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108	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 3 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	53,817,056.23	100.00	100.00		1
109	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 4	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	30,118,565.03	100.00	100.00		1
110	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 5 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	39,087,379.97	00.00	100.00		1
111	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 6 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	54,545,862.02	00.00	100.00		1
112	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 7 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	38,467,576.29	00.00	100.00		1
113	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 8 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	46,196,850.83	00.00	100.00		1
114	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 9 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	37,847,839.55	00.00	100.00		1
115	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 10 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	46,816,587.57	00.00	100.00		1

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116	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 11 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	54,545,862.02	100.00	100.00		1
117	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 12 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	37,847,839.55	100.00	100.00		1
118	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 13 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	48,056,127.99	100.00	100.00		1
119	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 14 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	37,847,839.55	100.00	100.00		1
120	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 15 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	47,436,391.25	100.00	100.00		1
121	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 16 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	46,196,850.83	100.00	100.00		1
122	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 17 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	38,467,576.29	100.00	100.00		1
123	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 18 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	62,259,966.56	100.00	100.00		1

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Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Level	Enter prise Type	Registered Place	Main Business Location	Business Nature	Paid-in Capital (Yuan)	Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Rights Held (%)	Investment Amount (10,000 Yuan)	Acquisition Method
124	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 19 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	46,816,587.57	100.00	100.00		1
125	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 20 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	37,847,839.55	100.00	100.00		1
126	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 21 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	37,847,839.55	100.00	100.00		1
127	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 22 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	54,545,862.02	100.00	100.00		1
128	Serra Da Palmeira Energias 23 LTDA	7	3	Brazil	Brazil	Wind Power Generation	39,087,379.97	100.00	100.00		1
129	Catalyst MENA Clean Energy Cooperative U.A.	4	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	626.82	100.00	100.00	66,892.16	3
130	Eagle Solar Energy B.v	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7.01	100.00	100.00		3
131	Eagle Solar Power LLC	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Solar Power Generation	10,112.43	100.00	100.00		3

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Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Level	Enterprise Type	Registered Place	Main Business Location	Business Nature	Paid-in Capital (Yuan)	Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Rights Held (%)	Investment Amount (10,000 Yuan)	Acquisition Method
132	Catalyst Falcon Ma'an Solar B.V.	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7.66	100.00	100.00		3
133	Falcon Ma'an Solar Holding B.V.	6	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7,159.60	100.00	100.00		3
134	Falcon Ma'an Solar Power Co.	7	3	Jordan	Jordan	Solar Power Generation	10,112.43	100.00	100.00		3
135	Shamsuna Solar Power B.V.	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7.66	100.00	100.00		3
136	Shamsuna Solar Power Co.	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Solar Power Generation	9,957,072.13	100.00	100.00		3
137	Catalyst Orange Solar B.V.	5	3	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment and Asset Management	7.41	100.00	100.00		3
138	Peacock for Technical Consultancy	6	3	Jordan	Jordan	Investment and Asset Management	505,621.47	100.00	100.00		3
139	Global Solar Energy Holdings	5	3	Mauritius	Mauritius	Investment and Asset Management	3,085,794.76	100.00	100.00		3

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Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Level	Enterprise Type	Registered Place	Main Business Location	Business Nature	Paid-in Capital (Yuan)	Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Rights Held (%)	Investment Amount (10,000 Yuan)	Acquisition Method
140	SP Energy (Egypt) S.A.E	6	3	Egypt	Egypt	Solar Power Generation	3,486,000.00	100.00	100.00		3

Note: Enterprise types: 1. Domestic non - financial enterprise, 2. Domestic financial enterprise, 3. Overseas subsidiary, 4. Public institution, 5. Capital construction unit.

Acquisition methods: 1. Investment establishment, 2. Business combination under the same control, 3. Business combination under different controls, 4. Others.
The level is the legal entity level within the entire central enterprise group.

2 Situation of Important Non-Wholly Owned Subsidiaries

i. minority shareholders

Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Minority Shareholders' Shareholding Ratio (%)	Loss Attributable to Minority Shareholders in the Current Period	Dividends Paid to Minority Shareholders in the Current Period	Accumulated Minority Shareholders' Equity at the End of the Period
1	WindMWGmbH	20.00	10,536,989.30	41,345,466.85	457,187,066.10
2	RioParanaEnergiaS.A.	33.33	783,507,259.91	367,295,933.40	4,013,628,029.81
3	RioParanapanemaParticipaçõesS.A.	33.33	87,892,418.72	64,176,268.95	1,232,375,879.34

ii. Main financial information

Item	Current Period Amount		
	WindMWGmbH	RioParanaEnergiaS.A.	RioParanapanemaParticipaçõesS.A.
Current Assets	484,461,536.85	1,394,571,361.02	1,307,661,017.17
Non - current Assets	5,949,027,717.47	19,908,101,157.09	4,827,668,485.24
Total Assets	6,433,489,254.32	21,302,672,518.11	6,135,329,502.41
Current Liabilities	812,274,605.31	2,210,539,317.84	1,863,229,468.76
Non - current Liabilities	3,335,279,318.53	7,050,044,902.02	1,088,637,360.64
Total Liabilities	4,147,553,923.84	9,260,584,219.86	2,951,866,829.40
Operating Revenue	1,346,244,796.80	6,011,802,759.12	2,852,310,714.20
Net Profit	52,684,946.48	2,350,756,855.41	349,094,451.26
Total Comprehensive Income	168,757,441.56	3,476,144,066.23	730,314,249.14
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	766,651,444.52	3,394,613,347.31	1,056,764,105.87

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(Continued):

Item	Previous Period Amount		
	WindMWGmbH	RioParanaEnergiaS.A.	RioParanapanemaParticipaçõesS.A.
Current Assets	847,539,688.50	933,551,223.05	810,717,859.42
Non - current Assets	5,909,561,921.70	16,678,618,222.35	4,256,477,871.59
Total Assets	6,757,101,610.20	17,612,169,445.40	5,067,195,731.01
Current Liabilities	719,216,532.12	2,080,406,730.70	1,483,156,593.54
Non - current Liabilities	3,713,979,854.89	7,970,723,730.83	1,403,601,151.00
Total Liabilities	4,433,196,387.01	10,051,130,461.53	2,886,757,744.10
Operating Revenue	1,695,529,845.71	4,445,810,407.25	248,864,562.60
Net Profit	493,967,545.09	1,319,632,727.41	-32,433,616.52
Total Comprehensive Income	572,475,529.73	594,082,064.76	-256,006,869.54
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	1,186,244,724.82	2,667,860,459.20	-837,290,836.91

3 Former Subsidiaries No Longer Included in the Consolidation Scope in the Current Period

i Basic Information of the Former Subsidiary

Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Registered Place	Business Nature	Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Right Ratio (%)	Reason for No Longer Being a Subsidiary in the Current Period
1	Three Gorges Development (Malaysia) Co., Ltd.	Malaysia	Engineering Management Services	100.00	100.00	Deregistration
2	ThreeGorgesOffshore GermanyGmbH	Bremen-Havne	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
3	Roadrunner Posadas Spain Holding, S.L.U.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
4	Manzanares Project Holding, S.L.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
5	Iberia Solar 1 Holding S.L.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
6	Iberia Solar 2 Holding S.L.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
7	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos G3 Holdings, S.L.U.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
8	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos G5 Holdings, S.L.U.	Spain	Photovoltaic Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
9	Rio Parana Eclusas S.A.	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
10	Rio Sapucaí Mirim Energia Ltda.	Brazil	Hydropower Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption

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Serial Number	Enterprise Name	Registered Place	Business Nature	Shareholding Ratio (%)	Voting Right Ratio (%)	Reason for No Longer Being a Subsidiary in the Current Period
11	CTG BRASIL SERVIÇOS ADMINISTRATIVOS LTDA	Brazil	Other Power Generation	100.00	100.00	Merger by Absorption
12	CTGI Renewable Energy Limited	Saudi Arabia	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Deregistration
13	CTGI Renewable Energy II	Cayman Islands	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Deregistration
14	Global Hydropower Investment Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment and Asset Management	50.00	50.00	Free Transfer
15	Hydro Global Latin America Holding S.A.C.	Peru	Investment and Asset Management	100.00	100.00	Free Transfer
16	Talasa ProjectCo S.A.S E.S.P.	Colombia	Hydropower Generation	80.00	80.00	Free Transfer
17	Talasa Conexion S.A.S E.S.P.	Colombia	Hydropower Generation	80.00	80.00	Free Transfer
18	Hydro Global Peru S.A.C.	Peru	Hydropower Generation	75.00	75.00	Free Transfer

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ii Financial position of the disposed subsidiary on the disposal date in the current period

Item	ThreeGorgesOffshore GermanyGmbH	Roadrunner Posadas Spain Holding, S.L.U.	Manzanares Project Holding, S.L.	Iberia Solar 1 Holding S.L	Iberia Solar 2 Holding S.L	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos G3 Holdings, S.L.U.
Total Assets at the Beginning of the Period	1,542,601,306.65	116,942,402.00	245,262,727.48	124,595,342.83	17,585.30	17,680.09
Total Liabilities at the Beginning of the Period	3,348,903,163.76	82,447,077.20	229,787,927.03	122,767,485.17		
Owners' Equity at the Beginning of the Period	-1,806,301,857.11	34,495,324.80	15,474,800.45	1,827,857.66	17,585.30	17,680.09
Total Assets on the Disposal Date	1,542,601,306.65	184,671,343.57	327,363,094.82	245,350,521.90	265,003.84	256,447.16
Total Liabilities on Disposal Date	3,455,269,671.66	118,498,732.99	283,786,772.08	231,302,801.46	29,536.88	27,375.71
Owners' Equity on Disposal Date	-1,912,668,365.01	66,172,610.58	43,576,322.74	14,047,720.44	235,466.96	229,071.45
Operating Revenue from Beginning of Period to Disposal Date						
Cost from Beginning of Period to Disposal Date	-106,366,507.90	7,424,042.53	18,985,019.17	10,634,474.98	139,695.19	146,368.90
Net Profit from Beginning of Period to Disposal Date	-106,366,507.90	-5,018,557.77	-14,980,645.68	-3,882,881.58	-139,695.19	-146,368.90

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(Continued):

Item	Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos G5 Holdings, S.L.U.	Rio Parana Eclusas S.A.	Rio Sapucaí Mirim Energia Ltda.	CTG BRASIL SERVIÇOS ADMINISTRATI VOS LTDA	Global Hydropower Investment Co., Ltd. (Consolidated)
Total Assets at the Beginning of the Period	16,909.22	1,545,486.22	221,227,638.30	11,642,800.69	3,329,852,243.68
Total Liabilities at the Beginning of the Period		0.00	2,990,201.72	31,592.20	2,307,487,141.52
Owners' Equity at the Beginning of the Period	16,909.22	1,545,486.22	218,237,436.58	11,611,208.49	1,022,365,102.16
Total Assets on Disposal Date	268,747.03	1,781,362.00	351,098,951.03	14,093,079.90	3,329,852,243.68
Total Liabilities on Disposal Date	29,155.20	11,601.44	2,989,853.63	861,538.81	2,307,487,141.52
Owners' Equity on Disposal Date	239,591.83	1,769,760.56	348,109,097.40	13,231,541.09	1,022,365,102.16
Operating Revenue from Beginning of Period to Disposal Date			37,159,755.51		
Cost from Beginning of Period to Disposal Date	134,405.28	-55,522.01	23,451,582.19	-354,673.82	
Net Profit from Beginning of Period to Disposal Date	-134,405.28	55,522.01	13,708,173.32	354,673.82	

4 Entities Newly Included in the Consolidation Scope in the Current Period

Serial Number	Name	Method of Gaining Control	Ending Owners' Equity	Net Profit for the Current Period
1	Serra da Palmeira Energias Renováveis S.A	Established by Investment	1,009,883,517.02	236,433.69
2	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 1	Established by Investment	61,889,432.21	95,180.03
3	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 2	Established by Investment	37,467,885.40	96,374.98
4	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 3	Established by Investment	53,015,349.81	105,615.70
5	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 4	Established by Investment	29,380,561.24	91,832.15
6	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 5	Established by Investment	38,095,297.48	96,375.00
7	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 6	Established by Investment	53,015,346.00	105,612.02
8	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 7	Established by Investment	37,467,885.42	96,375.00
9	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 8	Established by Investment	44,927,865.25	100,917.79
10	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 9	Established by Investment	36,839,516.53	95,384.88
11	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 10	Established by Investment	45,554,049.20	99,796.49
12	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 11	Established by Investment	53,013,732.71	104,053.00
13	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 12	Established by Investment	36,839,516.53	95,384.88
14	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 13	Established by Investment	46,808,805.57	99,796.49

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Serial Number	Name	Method of Gaining Control	Ending Owners' Equity	Net Profit for the Current Period
15	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 14	Established by Investment	36,839,516.53	95,384.88
16	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 15	Established by Investment	46,181,461.27	99,796.49
17	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 16	Established by Investment	44,926,704.90	99,796.49
18	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 17	Established by Investment	37,466,860.83	95,384.88
19	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 18	Established by Investment	60,458,304.63	107,811.18
20	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 19	Established by Investment	45,554,049.20	99,796.49
21	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 20	Established by Investment	36,839,516.53	95,384.88
22	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 21	Established by Investment	36,839,516.53	95,384.88
23	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 22	Established by Investment	53,013,732.71	104,053.00
24	SERRA DA PALMEIRA ENERGIA 23	Established by Investment	38,094,272.89	95,384.88
25	Catalyst MENA Clean Energy Cooperatie U.A.	M&A	160,221,304.14	952,304.59
26	Eagle Solar Energy B.v	M&A	-1,203,129.67	-330,804.14
27	Eagle Solar Power LLC	M&A	8,355,242.70	3,262,011.39
28	Catalyst Falcon Ma'an Solar B.V.	M&A	651,252.91	-1,754,925.49
29	Falcon Ma'an Solar Holding B.V	M&A	-758,727.80	401,344.84
30	Falcon Ma'an Solar Power Co.	M&A	71,576,827.82	7,716,695.65

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Serial Number	Name	Method of Gaining Control	Ending Owners' Equity	Net Profit for the Current Period
31	Shamsuna Solar Power B.V.	M&A	-7,172,160.23	-1,406,740.36
32	Shamsuna Solar Power Co.	M&A	47,274,224.78	6,180,909.62
33	Catalyst Orange Solar B.V.	M&A	-1,290,733.81	725.04
34	Peacock for Technical Consultancy	M&A	-319,270.05	-286,106.48
35	Global Solar Energy Holdings	M&A	565,727.05	-259,086.67
36	SP Energy(Egypt)S.A.E	M&A	42,768,771.84	-4,350,315.15
37	Fotovoltaico El Yarumo S.A.S.	Established by Investment	60,999,327.68	-2,187,410.09

5 Situation of Business Combinations Under Common Control That Occurred in the Current Period

Company Name	Merger Date	Shareholding Ratio of the Acquirer Before Merger	Equity Ratio of the Acquired Party Obtained in the Business Combination	Net Assets at Book Value	Fair Value of Identifiable Net Assets		Consideration Transferred	Goodwill	Revenue of the Acquired Party from the Acquisition Date to the End of the Period	Net Profit of the Acquired Party from the Acquisition Date to the End of the Period
					Amount	Determination Method				
Catalyst MENA Clean Energy Cooperative U.A. (Subsidiary)	8-Jun-23		100%	222,582,802.99	402,536,883.62	Fair Value Allocation Report	589,387,915.11	186,851,031.49	92,166,700.72	8,904,786.65

6 Situation of Changes in the Parent Company's Share of Owners' Equity in Subsidiaries

Name of Subsidiary	Initial Ownership Share (%)	Ending Ownership Share (%)	Change in Ownership Share (% negative if decreased)	Reason for Change in Ownership Share
CSAIL Renewable Energy Investment Ltd	45.50	65.00	19.50	CSAIL South Asia Company transferred CSAIL to the Company

VIII. Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 Monetary funds

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Cash on hand	85,129.08	47,375.29
Deposits at banks	6,344,694,250.62	8,554,023,681.55
Other monetary funds	726,054,446.80	483,341,922.24
Total	7,070,833,826.50	9,037,412,979.08
Including: Total overseas deposit	7,024,363,187.47	8,988,756,067.35
Deposit funds with the finance company	16,500,701.18	1,951,402.61

Note: Restricted monetary funds are listed as follows:

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Bank acceptance bill margin		
Letter of credit margin		
Performance deposits	43,293,607.20	31,141,072.01
Time deposits or notice deposits used as collateral		

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Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Funds placed overseas with restricted repatriation		
Restricted for other reasons		
Debt service margin, operation and maintenance margin, etc.	435,090,182.34	405,965,160.01
Others		
Total	478,383,789.54	437,106,232.02

2 Financial assets for trading

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L	296,442,079.74	
Including: Debt investments		
Equity investments		
Others	296,442,079.74	
Financial assets designated as measured at fair value through P&L		
Including: Debt investments		
Others		
Total	296,442,079.74	

3 Derivative financial assets

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
VPPA / Swap of interest rate for long-term loans - Spain (DAYLIGHTMARPANI) (Note 1)	29,050,268.73	93,188,404.09
SWAP/ Swap of interest rate for long-term loans - Spain (WINDROSE) (Note 1)		17,582,011.15

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Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
VPPA / Swap of interest rate - Spain Hours (Note 1)	23,463,734.73	
VPPA / Swap of interest rate - Spain Roadrunner Project (Note 1)	5,368,253.43	
SWAP /Swap on USD bonds - WindMW (CTGOL) (Note 2)		33,683,541.13
SWAP / Swap on interest rate for long-term USD loans - Mexico (Note 3)	122,861,479.48	426,391,027.45
SWAP / Swap on interest rate for long-term loans - ALCAZAR(Note 4)	58,026,431.31	60,514,752.16
SWAP/Swap on interest rate for long-term loans - Dydro Global		18,207,867.67
SWAP / Swap on interest rate for long-term loans-Catalyst(Note 5)	10,202,846.51	
Total	248,973,014.19	649,567,603.65

Note 1: In order to lock in advance the interest rates of loans and to decrease the risk of increase of long-term interest rates, the subsidiaries of the Company, Photosolar Medina 3, Marpani Solar 9 S.L, Parque Eolico La Boga S.L., Eolica Mirasierra S.L., Calatrava Solar I S.L.U, Calatrava Solar II S.L.U, have signed interest rate swap respectively with the external financing banks. In order to lock power prices, the subsidiaries of the Company, Photosolar Medina 3, Calatrava Solar I S.L.U, Calatrava Solar II S.L.U , Plata Fotovoltaica Gamonarejo 36,S.L.U, have signed medium and long-term financial hedging contracts (virtual power purchase agreements VPPA) with the agents. The Company classifies the aforementioned contracts as derivative financial assets and manage according to the relevant standards. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the year end based on the reports on fair value issued by a third party Deloitte.

Note 2: The subsidiary of the Company, WindMW GmbH (hereinafter referred to as WindMW issued A-level bonds on 17 December 2015 for project financing with a par value of USD 439 million and an interest rate of 5.02%. The maturity of the bonds is 30 June 2027. In order to avoid uncertainties caused by fluctuation of the foreign exchange

rate of USD, WindMW signed a monetary hedging agreement of USD bonds with Nomura, Goldman Sachs and Bank of America, the banks with high international credit rating, which has swapped the A-level bonds with a fixed-rate forward agreement of EUR 406 million. The swap is consistent with the accounting standards of hedging and thus is accounted for in accordance with derivative financial instruments – cash flow hedge. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets based on the reports on fair value issued by a third party Chatham Financial.

Note 3: On 25 October 2021, the subsidiary of the Company, China Three Gorges Latin America Investment Holding Limited, acquired 100% of shares of Kinich Project via Mexico Solar Energy. In order to lock in advance the interest rates of loans and to decrease the risk of increase of long-term interest rates, the former shareholder of Kinich Project, Xelio, signed 4 interest rate swaps in August 2018, July 2020, August 2020 and November 2021 respectively for Projects Guanajuato, Novajoa, Xoxocotla and Perote. The Management of Xelio classified the aforementioned agreements as derivative financial assets. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the year end based on the reports on fair value issued by the banks.

Note 4: In June 2021, the subsidiary of the Company China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Limited acquired the shares of Alcazar Project of Middle East and also took over its interest rate swap agreements, which swapped floating-rate loans based on 6-month LIBOR with fixed interest rates. The Management classifies the interest rate swaps as hedge instruments and presents as derivative financial instruments and manage in accordance with the relevant standards. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the year end based on the reports on fair value issued by a third party Ernst & Young.

Note 5: In June 2023, the subsidiary of the Company China Three Gorges International Corporation acquired the shares of Catalyst Project and also took over its interest rate swap agreements, which swapped floating-rate loans based on 6-month LIBOR with fixed interest rates. The Management classifies the interest rate swaps as hedge instruments and presents as derivative financial instruments and manage in accordance with the relevant standards. The Company recognizes the fair value of the derivative financial assets at the year end based on the reports on fair value issued by a third party Ernst & Young.

4 Accounts receivable

i. Disclosure by aging

Ageing	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts	Book balance	Allowance for bad debts
Within 1 year	1,690,668,653.26	2,851,118.15	2,286,286,309.96	13,010,373.50
1 to 2 years	12,496,465.98	6,985,991.01	240,311.86	680.86
2 to 3 years				
Over 3 years	19,673,265.76	19,673,265.76	18,581,113.14	18,581,113.14
Total	1,722,838,385.00	29,510,374.92	2,305,107,734.96	31,592,167.50

ii. Disclosure by allowance method

Categories	Closing Balance				Opening Balance			
	Book value		Allowance		Book value		Allowance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Allowance rate (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Allowance rate (%)
Allowance on an individual basis	201,299,341.52	11.68	26,659,256.77	13.24	1,542,707,569.24	66.93	29,022,910.75	1.88
Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristics	1,521,539,043.48	88.32	2,851,118.15	0.19	762,400,165.72	33.07	2,569,256.75	0.34
Including:								
Group of power generation	1,516,570,299.59	88.03	2,851,118.15	0.19	758,369,270.18	32.90	2,569,256.75	0.34
Others	4,968,743.89	0.29			4,030,895.54	0.17		
Total	1,722,838,385.00	100.00	29,510,374.92		2,305,107,734.96	100.00	31,592,167.50	
								4,030,895.54
								2,273,515,567.46

iii. Significant allowance on an individual basis for accounts receivable

Names	Book value	Allowance	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)	Reasons for allowance
Central Power Purchasing Agency	174,640,084.75			Based on expected loss rate
TenneT Offshore GmbH	26,659,256.77	26,659,256.77	100.00	Based on expected loss rate
Total	201,299,341.52	26,659,256.77		

iv. Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristics

Using the Percentage-of-Balance Method or Other Portfolio Methods

Portfolio Name	Closing Balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Proportion (%)	Allowance	Book value	Proportion (%)	Allowance
Group of power generation	1,516,570,299.59	0.19	2,851,118.15	758,369,270.18	0.34	2,569,256.75
Other groups	4,968,743.89			4,030,895.54		
Total	1,521,539,043.48		2,851,118.15	762,400,165.72		2,569,256.75

v. Details of Recovery or Reversal of Allowance for Bad Debts

Debtor Name	Reversal or Recovery Amount	Cumulative Allowance for Bad Debts Previously Provided Before Reversal or Recovery	Reason and Method for Reversal or Recovery
other	3,869,794.85	3,869,794.85	Cash recovery
Total	3,869,794.85	3,869,794.85	

vi. Summary of 5 largest accounts receivable by entities at year end

Names	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Percentage on ending balance of accounts receivable (%)	Allowance of accounts receivable
Central Power Purchasing Agency	174,640,084.75	10.14	
CPPA Guarantee Limited	135,581,901.73	7.87	
TenneT Offshore GmbH	131,721,065.55	7.65	26,659,256.77
Statkraft Markets GmbH	59,647,122.70	3.46	
National Electric Power Company	56,684,438.30	3.29	
Total	558,274,613.03	32.41	26,659,256.77

5 Prepayments

i. Disclosure by aging

Aging	Closing Balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value		Allowance	Book value		Allowance
	Amount	Percentage (%)		Amount	Percentage (%)	
Within 1 year						
1 to 2 years	212,292,189.53	99.70		380,177,832.69	99.18	
2 to 3 years	342,678.86	0.16		621,446.72	0.16	
Over 3 years	153,402.79	0.07		57,710.06	0.02	
Total	139,683.92	0.07		2,462,157.45	0.64	
Ageing	212,927,955.10	100.00		383,319,146.92	100.00	

6 Other Receivables

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Interest Receivable		
Dividends Receivable	50,565,238.90	52,747,352.96
Other Receivables	2,555,704,934.35	3,152,783,400.05
Total	2,606,270,173.25	3,205,530,753.01

i. Dividend receivable

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Reasons for non-recovery	Whether impairment has occurred and the basis for judgement
Companhia Energica do Jari-CEJA	43,724,482.62		Declared but Unpaid Dividends	No
Elebras Projetos S.A.	6,840,756.28	52,747,352.96	Declared but Unpaid Dividends	No
Total	50,565,238.90	52,747,352.96		

ii. Other Receivables

(1) Disclosure by aging

Aging	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
	Book value	Allowance	Book value	Allowance
Within 1 year (inclusive)	2,394,624,136.85	9,441,858.01	3,125,286,777.42	9,660.02
1 to 2 years	153,254,768.60	9,073.79	21,830,630.81	103,239.60
2 to 3 years	16,008,989.96	105,397.30	3,805,259.34	
Over 3 years	1,373,368.04		1,973,632.10	
Total	2,565,261,263.45	9,556,329.10	3,152,896,299.67	112,899.62

(2) Disclosure by allowance method

Category	Closing Balance				Opening Balance			
	Book value		Proportion (%)	Allowance	Book value		Proportion (%)	Allowance
	Amount	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)			Amount	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)		
Other Receivables with Individually Provided Allowance for Bad Debts	17,791,700.23	0.69		9,441,858.01	97,958,307.45	3.11		185.97
Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristics	2,547,469,563.22	99.31		114,471.09	3,054,937,992.22	96.89		112,713.65
Including: Deposit group	100,339,042.03	3.91		8,720.09	82,698,030.71	2.62		
Petty cash group	2,441,256.14	0.10		180.00	16,512,226.14	0.52		103,639.86
								0.63
								16,408,586.28

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Category	Closing Balance				Opening Balance			
	Book value		Allowance		Book value		Allowance	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)
Other groups	2,360,101,319.13	92.00	173.70		2,887,331,332.23	91.58	9,073.79	
Others	84,587,945.92	3.30	105,397.30	0.12	68,396,403.14	2.17		
Total	2,565,261,263.45	100.00	9,556,329.10		3,152,896,299.67	100.00	112,899.62	
								2,887,322,258.44
								68,396,403.14
								3,152,783,400.05

(1) Significant allowance on an individual basis for other receivables

Debtor Name	Closing Balance			Reasons for Allowance
	Book value	Allowance	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)	
CPPA WPPF receivable	8,078,085.60			Based on expected loss ratio
Goldwind	110,037.15			Based on expected loss ratio
Mazhar Kaleem	43,652.12			Based on expected loss ratio
Maimoona Suleman Dadbhoy	24,849.00			Based on expected loss ratio
China three Gorges Operation Co. Li	23,807.35			Based on expected loss ratio
China Export & Credit Insurance Cor	17,828.61			Based on expected loss ratio
Total Parco Pakistan Limited	8,283.00			Based on expected loss ratio
Metro Cash and Carry	7,612.75			Based on expected loss ratio
Super Net E-solution	6,663.70			Based on expected loss ratio
Muhammad Saleem	6,275.00			Based on expected loss ratio
Electric Inspector General Sindh Go	4,480.87			Based on expected loss ratio
Pak Datacom Limited	3,585.50			Based on expected loss ratio
Sale Tax receivable	3,553.26			Based on expected loss ratio
Prime Power Solution	3,433.58			Based on expected loss ratio

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Debtor Name	Closing Balance			
	Book value	Allowance	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)	Reasons for Allowance
other	7,694.73			Based on expected loss ratio
Luxembourg Energy	9,441,858.01	9,441,858.01	100.00	Expected not to collect
total	17,791,700.23	9,441,858.01		

(2) Other receivables for which provision for bad debts is accrued using the parameter percentage method or other portfolio methods.

Name	Closing Balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance rate (%)	Allowance	Book value	Allowance rate (%)	Allowance
Including: Deposit group	100,339,042.03	0.01	8,720.09	82,698,030.71		
Petty cash group	2,441,256.14	0.01	180.00	16,512,226.14	0.63	103,639.86
Other groups	2,360,101,319.13		173.70	2,887,331,332.23		9,073.79
Others	84,587,945.92	0.12	105,397.30	68,396,403.14		
Total	2,547,469,563.22		114,471.09	3,054,937,992.22		112,713.65

(3) Allowance of other receivables

Allowance	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment has occurred)	
Opening Balance	112,713.65		185.97	112,899.62

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Allowance	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment has occurred)	
Opening Balance in the current period				
--Transfer to the second stage				
--Transfer to the third stage				
--Transfer out to the second stage				
--Transfer out to the first stage				
Additions during the year			9,441,871.15	9,441,871.15
Reversals during the year			199.11	199.11
Charge off during the year				
Write off during the year				
Other changes	1,757.44			1,757.44
Closing Balance	114,471.09		9,441,858.01	9,556,329.10

(4) Details of Recovery or Reversal of Allowance for Bad Debts

Debtor Name	Reversal or Recovery Amount	Cumulative Allowance for Bad Debts Previously Provided Before Reversal or Recovery	Reason and Method for Reversal or Recovery
JMB EQUIPAMENTOS LTDA	199.11	199.11	Recovery of receivables
Total	199.11	199.11	

(5) Summary of 5 largest other receivables by entities at year end

Debtor Name	Nature	Book value	Ageing	Percentage on ending balance (%)	Allowance
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	Cash pooling	2,268,513,338.52	Within 1 year 2,167,944,564.57; 1-2 years 100,568,773.95;	88.43	
Deposits - Cash Collateral	Deposits	49,335,789.86	Within 1 year 32,145,098.05; 1-2 years 17,190,691.81	1.92	
China Export & Credit Insurance Cor	Others	40,626,325.41	Within 1 year	1.58	
TW SOLAR S.A.S.	Others	14,145,046.86	Within 1 year	0.55	
China Three Gorges Power Operation International	Others	13,916,997.47	Within 1 year	0.54	

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Debtor Name	Nature	Book value	Ageing	Percentage on ending balance (%)	Allowance
Co., Ltd.					
Pakistan Branch					
Total		2,386,537,498.12		93.02	

7 Inventory

i. Inventory by category

Categories	Closing Balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Provisions for inventories / costs to fulfil a contract	Carrying amount	Book value	Provisions for inventories / costs to fulfil a contract	Carrying amount
raw materials	24,397,292.91		24,397,292.91	16,597,590.88		16,597,590.88
Self-manufactured Semi-finished Products and Work-in-Progress (WIP)	482,122.94		482,122.94	589,688.22		589,688.22
turnover materials (packaging materials, low value consumables, etc.)	26,322,254.91	3,507.32	26,318,747.59	17,358,427.78	3,165.62	17,355,262.16
other	836,348.71		836,348.71	789,919.19		789,919.19
Total	52,038,019.47	3,507.32	52,034,512.15	35,335,626.07	3,165.62	35,332,460.45

8 Assets held for sales

Categories	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Assets classified as held for sales	484,424,562.10	
Assets in disposal group classified as held for sales		
Total	484,424,562.10	

i. Assets classified as held for sales

Categories	Closing Balance			Fair value	Expected disposal expenses	Expected disposal timing
	Book value	Allowance for assets held for sales	Carrying amount			
Moray East Holdings Limited	484,424,562.10		484,424,562.10	484,424,562.10		Projected 2024
Total	484,424,562.10		484,424,562.10	484,424,562.10		

9 Non-current assets due within one year

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Long-term receivables due within one year		
Debt investments due within one year		51,113,488.44
Other debt investments due within one year		
Total		51,113,488.44

10 Other current assets

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Taxes to deduct	44,011,729.37	252,266,047.08
Prepaid other taxes	280,388,550.95	164,062,694.17
Refundable deposits		1,578,725.16

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Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Others	4,712,163.59	679,048.29
Total	329,112,443.91	418,586,514.70

11 Debt investments

i. List of debt investments

Items	Closing Balance			Opening Balance		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Bond investments in Spain				119,158,928.10		119,158,928.10
Hydro Global Investment Limited	507,166,767.13		507,166,767.13			
Moray East Holdings Limited Shareholder loans	92,002,638.62		92,002,638.62	411,172,653.03		411,172,653.03
Total	599,169,405.75		599,169,405.75	530,331,581.13		530,331,581.13

ii. Details of Debt Investments at Period-End

Bond Project	Carrying Amount	Coupon Rate (%)	Effective interest rate (per cent)	Maturity Date
Hydro Global Investment Limited	499,330,350.00	4.00	4.00	2025/6/30
Total	499,330,350.00			

12 Long-term receivables

i. List of long-term receivables

Items	Closing Balance			Opening Balance			Interval of discount rates
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	
Installment Sales	90,776,699.99	70,508,794.26	20,267,905.73	11,805,328.80		11,805,328.80	KIBOR+4.5%
Return of investment project receivable	11,767,243,345.17	35,301,730.04	11,731,941,615.13	10,790,888,646.95	32,372,665.94	10,758,515,981.01	9.04%
Total	11,858,020,045.16	105,810,524.30	11,752,209,520.86	10,802,693,975.75	32,372,665.94	10,770,321,309.81	

Note 1: The Company's subsidiaries, Three Gorges Pakistan First Wind Power Co., Ltd., Three Gorges Pakistan Second Wind Power Co., Ltd. and Three Gorges Pakistan Third Wind Power Co., Ltd., have signed agreements of sales of power with the Government of Pakistan. According to the agreements, an income of deferred payments will be recognized on the overdue sales proceeds of power at an annual interest rate of KIBOR+4.5%. As the difference between the date of obtaining controls over power and the payment of sales proceeds is over one year, according to ASBE No. 14 - Revenue (CAIKUAI [2017] No. 22), it has been regarded as a significant financing component and thus recognized as a long-term receivable based on the discounted amount.;

Note 2: On 5 January 2016, the Company's subsidiary Rio Parana Energia S.A. (hereinafter referred to as Parana) signed a franchise agreement with the Government of Brazil to complete an asset acquisition of Ilha Solteira and Jupia Hydropower Stations. The consideration totaled BRL 13.80375 billion. According to the concession agreement, Parana Company can unconditionally receive a certain amount of investment cost return annually during the period from the date of signing the agreement to the end of the 30-year operating period. Parana Company has recognized the portion of the unconditional collection rights of the consideration as a long-term receivable, with an amount of approximately BRL

9.00726 billion to be collected annually. The remaining portion of BRL 4.79649 billion is recognized as an intangible asset to amortize annually.

13 Long-term Equity Investments

i. Classification of Long-term Equity Investments

Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
Investments in Subsidiaries				
Investments in Joint Venture	1,308,281,464.84	743,449,703.63	243,535,199.75	1,808,195,968.72
Investments in Associates	24,829,277,331.08	10,515,101,451.18	2,301,153,926.96	33,043,224,855.30
Sub-total	26,137,558,795.92	11,258,551,154.81	2,544,689,126.71	34,851,420,824.02
Less: Provision for Impairment of Long-term Equity Investments		21,586,459.78		21,586,459.78
Total	26,137,558,795.92	11,236,964,695.03	2,544,689,126.71	34,829,834,364.24

ii. List of Long-term equity investments

Investees	Investment Cost	Opening Balance	Movements during the year								Closing Balance	Period-End Balance of Provision for Impairment
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance	Others		
Total	25,695,640,962.16	26,137,558,795.92	2,053,354,637.65	960,758,993.08	1,919,747,876.07	2,653,458,947.82	2,486,103,560.12	1,589,377,488.49	20,860,305.24	2,151,333,488.01	34,851,420,824.02	21,586,459.78
I. Joint ventures	1,333,940,998.13	1,308,281,464.84		145,960,000.00	165,366,568.12			97,575,199.75	20,860,305.24	578,083,135.51	1,808,195,968.72	21,586,459.78
Companhia Energica do Jari-CEJA	521,105,850.53	937,631,208.88		145,960,000.00	133,493,579.45			97,575,199.75		102,458,133.02	930,047,721.60	
Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.	416,775,741.42	370,650,255.96			-2,834,746.66				20,860,305.24	39,909,266.24	407,724,775.54	21,586,459.78
Hydro Global Investment Limited	396,059,406.18				34,707,735.33					435,715,736.25	470,423,471.58	
II. Associates	24,361,699,964.03	24,829,277,331.08	2,053,354,637.65	814,798,993.08	1,754,381,307.95	2,653,458,947.82	2,486,103,560.12	1,491,802,288.74		1,573,250,352.50	33,043,224,855.30	

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			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance	Others	
ACE INVESTMENT FUND LP	667,271,722.21	745,382,647.65			-20,673,837.73			36,751,352.26		12,363,413.67	700,320,871.33
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	45,569,070.58	85,495,444.62			13,455,797.03					1,514,475.30	100,465,716.95
EDP S.A.	19,733,557,876.85	20,101,904,574.48	1,843,538,873.42	237,089,879.21	1,530,675,608.22	2,306,917,823.39	2,486,103,560.12	1,268,642,217.37		1,251,792,618.22	28,015,200,961.27
EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A.	2,260,372,971.95	2,437,740,017.78			194,752,991.38			142,443,000.00		144,714,916.75	2,634,764,925.91
Moray East Holdings Limited	208,733,130.53	35,558,247.01	185,583,929.29	577,709,113.87		346,541,124.43				10,025,813.14	
Empresade Energia Sao Manoel S.A.	9,18,672,942.03	775,784,060.52			-13,541,140.17					83,266,667.79	845,509,588.14
Eldbras Projetos S.A.	1,90,768,737.27	227,543,411.23			45,694,035.88			40,178,261.59		24,753,014.90	257,812,200.42

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			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance	Others	
Cemacel Central Nacionalde Energia Eolica S.A.	25,859,654.55	31,758,478.46			3,867,230.87			3,787,457.52		3,430,783.36	35,269,035.17
Central Eolica Baixado Feijao I S.A.	14,530,090.58	25,485,259.15			1,187,656.50					2,792,218.59	29,465,134.24
Central Eolica Baixado Feijao II S.A.	19,234,171.88	32,095,180.55			576,439.52					3,484,416.06	36,156,036.13
Central Eolica Baixado Feijao III S.A.	35,054,633.04	38,294,898.56			-1,742,984.84					4,072,872.91	40,624,786.63
Central Eolica Baixado Feijao IV S.A.	20,919,985.87	30,606,447.02			-634,310.70					3,281,575.69	33,253,712.01
Central Eolica Jau S.A.	136,043,099.87	192,773,209.61			1,555,481.47					20,862,064.26	215,190,755.34

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Investees	Investment Cost	Opening Balance	Movements during the year							Closing Balance	Period-End Balance of Provision for Impairment
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Adjustments in OCI	Other changes in equity	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance	Others	
Central Eolica Aventura S.A.	48,228,951.67	58,558,490.47			-1,189,195.17					6,279,400.21	63,648,695.51
Lucas Sostenible, S.L.	12,651,090.21	10,296,963.97			-1,212,493.41					572,073.15	9,656,543.71
NUDO MANZANARES 220 KV, A.I.E.	24,231,834.94		24,231,834.94		1,610,029.10					44,028.50	25,885,892.54

iii. Principal Financial Information of Material Joint Ventures

Items	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Companhia Jari-CEJA	Energica do Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.	Companhia Energica do Jari-CEJA	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.
Current Assets	219,782,189.20	204,158,630.80	422,474,064.31	218,542,675.68
Non-Current Assets	2,158,383,500.00	1,809,340,594.40	1,983,713,519.78	1,622,040,445.62
Total Assets	2,378,165,689.20	2,013,499,225.20	2,406,187,584.09	1,840,583,121.30
Current Liabilities	359,845,405.20	140,648,515.60	1,466,512,458.53	867,614,437.12
Non-Current Liabilities	720,401,635.60	1,061,774,343.20	715,761,389.11	983,153,806.86
Total Liabilities	1,080,247,040.80	1,202,422,858.80	2,182,273,847.64	1,850,768,243.98
Net Assets	1,297,918,648.40	811,076,366.40	223,913,736.45	-10,185,122.68
Share of Net Assets (based on ownership percentage)	648,959,324.20	405,538,183.20	111,956,868.23	-5,092,561.35
Adjustments	281,088,397.40	2,186,592.34	825,674,340.65	375,742,817.31
Carrying Amount of Investment in Joint Venture	930,047,721.60	386,138,315.76	937,631,208.88	370,650,255.96
Fair Value of Equity Investments with Quoted Prices				

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Items	Current Period			Prior Period	
	Companhia Jari-CEJA	Energica do Jari-CEJA	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.	Companhia Energica do Jari-CEJA	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.
Operating Revenue	477,648,899.00		246,511,674.50	569,117,758.00	253,344,024.82
Finance Costs	50,639,771.00		115,409,931.00	29,653,738.18	87,136,515.81
Income Tax Expense	8,766,257.50		-2,938,071.50	5,813,464.64	-2,966,872.09
Net Profit	266,986,492.50		-5,668,799.50	221,075,297.56	10,056,011.13
Other Comprehensive Income					
Total Comprehensive Income	266,986,492.50		-5,668,799.50	221,075,297.56	10,056,011.13
Dividends Received from Joint Venture during the Period	97,575,199.75			58,209,278.78	

iv. Principal Financial Information of Material Associates

Items	Current Period			
	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A.	EDP S.A.	Elebras Projetos S.A.
Current Assets	468,089,341.20	401,976,302.16	95,357,174,707.20	210,842,608.36
Non-Current Assets	4,991,207,291.20	3,595,500,786.79	350,233,325,593.60	171,407,338.81
Total Assets	5,459,296,632.40	3,997,477,088.95	445,590,500,300.80	382,249,947.17

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Items	Current Period			
	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A	EDP S.A.	Elebras Projetos S.A.
Current Liabilities	221,343,961.20	428,095,732.48	105,184,294,809.60	240,732,697.67
Non-Current Liabilities	2,700,378,227.60	1,377,946,391.99	209,497,059,353.60	36,263,568.41
Total Liabilities	2,921,722,188.80	1,806,042,124.47	314,681,354,163.20	276,996,266.08
Net Assets	2,537,574,443.60	2,191,434,964.48	130,909,146,137.60	105,253,681.09
Share of Net Assets (based on ownership percentage)	845,849,689.29	1,073,803,132.60	27,504,011,603.51	51,574,303.73
Adjustments	-340,101.15	1,560,961,793.31	511,189,357.76	206,237,896.69
Carrying Amount of Investment in Associates	845,509,588.14	2,634,764,925.91	28,015,200,961.27	257,812,200.42
Fair Value of Equity Investments with Quoted Prices			31,500,495,456.66	
Operating Revenue	630,417,333.00	1,146,057,156.45	123,947,656,200.00	196,835,995.24
Net Profit	-40,623,810.50	397,455,084.45	7,285,462,200.00	93,253,134.45
Other Comprehensive Income		162,780,685.65	10,011,937,500.00	
Total Comprehensive Income	-40,623,810.50	560,235,770.10	17,297,399,700.00	93,253,134.45
Dividends Received from Associates during the Period		142,443,000.00	1,268,642,217.37	40,178,261.59

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Continued:

Items	Prior Period			
	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A	EDPS.A.	Elebras Projetos S.A.
Current Assets	248,681,703.43	426,481,346.26	114,030,990,636.60	138,710,493.45
Non-Current Assets	4,118,260,711.54	3,463,335,432.94	322,557,346,575.30	208,510,218.17
Total Assets	4,366,942,414.97	3,889,816,779.21	436,588,337,211.90	347,220,711.62
Current Liabilities	167,562,193.61	462,701,728.27	129,343,186,289.40	84,848,163.43
Non-Current Liabilities	2,128,262,011.11	1,515,668,589.78	204,552,239,199.30	37,669,171.02
Total Liabilities	2,295,824,204.72	1,978,370,318.05	333,895,425,488.70	122,517,334.45
Net Assets	2,071,118,210.25	1,911,446,461.16	102,692,911,723.20	224,703,377.17
Share of Net Assets (based on ownership percentage)	690,303,699.47	936,608,765.97	21,647,665,791.25	110,104,654.81
Adjustments	85,480,361.05	1,501,131,251.81	-1,545,761,216.77	117,438,756.42
Carrying Amount of Investment in Associates	775,784,060.52	2,437,740,017.78	20,101,904,574.48	227,543,411.23
Fair Value of Equity Investments with Quoted Prices			28,892,334,427.24	
Operating Revenue	528,232,267.64	1,140,334,847.31	153,288,556,095.60	184,588,565.04
Net Profit	95,853,294.12	470,979,976.46	8,682,929,852.10	92,183,540.19

Items	Prior Period			
	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	EDP Renovaveis Portugal, S.A	EDP S.A.	Elebras Projetos S.A.
Other Comprehensive Income		-26,204,202.81	-2,333,989,869.90	
Total Comprehensive Income	95,853,294.12	444,775,773.64	6,348,939,982.20	92,183,540.19
Dividends Received from Associates during the Period				

14 Other equity investments

i. List of other equity investments

Name	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Endesa	614,389,468.00	806,545,609.37
Total	614,389,468.00	806,545,609.37

ii. Closing List of other equity investments

Name	Dividend income recorded during the year	Accumulated Gains	Accumulated Losses	Amount of Other Comprehensive Income Recycled to Retained Earnings	Reason for Election to Measure at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Reasons for reclassification from OCI to retained earnings
Endesa SA	63,500,326.08	133,880,797.04		5,939,125.08	Not held for long time	Sale

15 Other non-current financial assets

Items	Closing fair value	Opening fair value
Karot concession rights	7,406,790,369.91	11,833,954,132.92
Karot concession rights - fair value through P&L	3,318,382,581.21	
Karot concession rights—Outstanding	864,641,335.50	
Total	11,589,814,286.62	11,833,954,132.92

16 Investment properties

Investment properties measured at cost

Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
I. Carrying Amount total	7,568,127.58	128,334.13		7,696,461.71
Including: 1、Buildings and Structures	7,568,127.58	128,334.13		7,696,461.71
2、Land Use Rights				
II. Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization total	4,036,231.20	222,376.89		4,258,608.09
Including: 1、Buildings and Structures	4,036,231.20	222,376.89		4,258,608.09
2、Land Use Rights				
III. Net Carrying Amount of Investment Property Total	3,531,896.38			3,437,853.62
Including: 1、Buildings and Structures	3,531,896.38			3,437,853.62
2、Land Use Rights				
IV. Cumulative Provision for Impairment of Investment Property Total				
Including: 1、Buildings and Structures				
2、Land Use Rights				
V. Carrying Amount of Investment Property Total	3,531,896.38			3,437,853.62

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Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
Including: 1、Buildings and Structures	3,531,896.38			3,437,853.62
2、Land Use Rights				

17 Fixed assets

Items	Closing Carrying Amount	Opening Carrying Amount
Fixed assets	16,650,889,404.72	15,336,578,910.35
Fixed assets to be disposed of	1,689,464.15	918,690.31
Total	16,652,578,868.87	15,337,497,600.66

i. Details of Fixed Assets

Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
I. Gross Carrying Amount Total:	25,193,954,830.13	3,502,020,363.51	313,858,078.53	28,382,117,115.11
Including: land assets	29,809,390.45			29,809,390.45
Buildings and Structures	11,499,887,898.27	2,846,052,407.36	79,709,345.58	14,266,230,960.05

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Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
Machinery and Equipment	13,257,016,069.99	602,253,035.94	202,133,838.70	13,657,135,267.23
Motors and vehicles	115,159,364.56	8,124,381.63	4,646,533.22	118,637,212.97
Electronic Equipment	16,404,893.78	9,283,283.05	6,267,762.24	19,420,414.59
Office Equipment	12,096,440.88	2,757,837.28	2,881,798.34	11,972,479.82
Others	263,580,772.20	33,549,418.25	18,218,800.45	278,911,390.00
II. Accumulated Depreciation Total:	9,857,375,919.78	1,906,195,777.91	32,343,987.30	11,731,227,710.39
Including: Land assets				
Buildings and Structures	4,982,583,690.54	1,123,284,892.90	19,852,473.88	6,086,016,109.56
Machinery and Equipment	4,786,234,923.06	741,917,432.49	1,011,054.63	5,527,141,300.92
Motors and vehicles	58,623,406.23	11,174,059.01	4,020,125.35	65,777,339.89
Electronic Equipment	8,638,896.93	3,782,051.72	4,533,377.25	7,887,571.40
Office Equipment	7,378,020.69	1,578,137.24	2,346,421.94	6,609,735.99
Others	13,916,982.33	24,459,204.55	580,534.25	37,795,652.63
III. Total net book value of fixed assets	15,336,578,910.35			16,650,889,404.72

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Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
Including: Land assets	29,809,390.45			29,809,390.45
Buildings and Structures	6,517,304,207.73			8,180,214,850.49
Machinery and Equipment	8,470,781,146.93			8,129,993,966.31
Motors and vehicles	56,535,958.33			52,859,873.08
Electronic Equipment	7,765,996.85			11,532,843.19
Office Equipment	4,718,420.19			5,362,743.83
Others	249,663,789.87			241,115,737.37
IV. Total provision for impairment				
Including: Land assets				
Buildings and Structures				
Machinery and Equipment				
Motors and vehicles				
Electronic Equipment				
Office Equipment				

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Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
Hospitality Furniture				
Others				
V. Total book value of fixed assets	15,336,578,910.35			16,650,889,404.72
Including: Land assets	29,809,390.45			29,809,390.45
Buildings and Structures	6,517,304,207.73			8,180,214,850.49
Machinery and Equipment	8,470,781,146.93			8,129,993,966.31
Motors and vehicles	56,535,958.33			52,859,873.08
Electronic Equipment	7,765,996.85			11,532,843.19
Office Equipment	4,718,420.19			5,362,743.83
Others	249,663,789.87			241,115,737.37

ii. fixed assets to be disposed of

Items	Closing Carrying Amount	Opening Carrying Amount
Buildings and Structures	666,033.72	
Machinery and Equipment	1,017,852.16	674,335.42
Electronic Equipment		244,354.89
Others	5,578.27	
Total	1,689,464.15	918,690.31

18 Construction in progress

Items	Closing Carrying Amount			Opening Carrying Amount		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Construction in progress	1,035,604,442.20		1,035,604,442.20	2,848,563,071.07		2,848,563,071.07
Project materials						
Total	1,035,604,442.20		1,035,604,442.20	2,848,563,071.07		2,848,563,071.07

i. List of construction in progress

Items	Closing Carrying Amount			Opening Carrying Amount		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Saint Gavin 3 hydro power station project				2,847,598,478.44		2,847,598,478.44
Warehouse	43,930.04		43,930.04	43,221.54		43,221.54
Office renovation				535,660.06		535,660.06
Others				385,711.03		385,711.03
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 16,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	16,792,500.28		16,792,500.28			
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 23,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	55,370,981.34		55,370,981.34			
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 24,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	31,007,801.87		31,007,801.87			
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 34,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	35,615,205.77		35,615,205.77			
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 38,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	22,957,342.03		22,957,342.03			
Aldener Extremadura,S.A photovoltaic power plant under construction	467,578,322.00		467,578,322.00			

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Items	Closing Carrying Amount			Opening Carrying Amount		
	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount	Book value	Allowance	Carrying amount
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 21,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	117,684,682.97		117,684,682.97			
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 22,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	32,979,051.45		32,979,051.45			
Baraona I fotovoltaic power plant construction project	115,909,138.48		115,909,138.48			
Palmeira Greenfield Project	74,671.25		74,671.25			
Aminos Greenfield Project	139,590,814.72		139,590,814.72			
Total	1,035,604,442.20		1,035,604,442.20	2,848,563,071.07		2,848,563,071.07

ii. Changes of material construction in progress

Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Carrying Amount	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing Carrying Amount	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Saint Gavin 3 hydro power station project		2,847,598,478.44			2,847,598,478.44							
Aldener Extremadura, S.A												
photovoltaic power plant under construction	64,104.67		467,578,322.00			467,578,322.00	60.00	60.00				own funds
Arinos Greenfield Project	186,233.92		139,590,814.72			139,590,814.72	7.50	7.00				own funds

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Carrying Amount	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing Carrying Amount	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 21,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	12,387.86		117,684,682.97			117,684,682.97	95.00	95.00	459,464.08	459,464.08	2.50	bank loan
Baraona I photovoltaic power plant construction project	13,359.29		115,909,138.48			115,909,138.48	86.76	87.00				own funds

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Carrying Amount	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing Carrying Amount	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 23,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	5,828.52		55,370,981.34			55,370,981.34	95.00	95.00	289,433.90	289,433.90	2.50	bank loan
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 34,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	3,748.97		35,615,205.77			35,615,205.77	95.00	95.00	277,277.61	277,277.61	2.50	bank loan

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Carrying Amount	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing Carrying Amount	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 22,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	3,471.48		32,979,051.45			32,979,051.45	95.00	95.00	658,197.39	658,197.39	2.50	bank loan
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 24,S.L.U. fotovoltaic power plant under construction	3,263.98		31,007,801.87			31,007,801.87	95.00	95.00	289,433.90	289,433.90	2.50	bank loan

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Carrying Amount	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing Carrying Amount	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 38,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	2,416.56		22,957,342.03			22,957,342.03	95.00	95.00	216,915.10	216,915.10	2.50	bank loan
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Ibéricos 16,S.L.U. photovoltaic power plant under construction	1,767.63		16,792,500.28			16,792,500.28	95.00	95.00	118,573.32	118,573.32	2.50	bank loan
Warehouse		43,221.54	708.50			43,930.04						

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Name	Budget (10 thousand yuan)	Opening Carrying Amount	Addition during the year	Transfer to fixed assets during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing Carrying Amount	Percentage of accumulated capital expenditures over budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Accumulated capitalized interest	Including: capitalization of interest during the year	Capitalization rate of interest during the year (%)	Source of funds
Office renovation		535,660.06			535,660.06							
Others		385,711.03			385,711.03							
Palmeira Greenfield Project	389,773.29		74,671.25			74,671.25						own funds
Total	686,356.18	2,848,563,071.07	1,035,561,220.66		2,848,519,849.53	1,035,604,442.20			2,309,295.30	2,309,295.30		

19 Right-of-use assets

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance
I. Gross Carrying Amount Total:	1,102,073,877.37	289,270,414.21	577,038,835.69	814,305,455.89
Including: Land	476,403,065.69	196,083,133.40	188,408,367.12	484,077,831.97
Buildings and Structures	620,652,324.54	90,279,007.71	383,801,852.54	327,129,479.71
Machinery and Equipment and Office Equipment	258,610.12	429,839.77		688,449.89
Others	4,759,877.02	2,478,433.33	4,828,616.03	2,409,694.32
II. Accumulated Depreciation Total	115,097,880.40	94,660,112.78	10,413,750.61	199,344,242.57
Including: Land	50,890,087.53	42,628,465.52	3,879,843.03	89,638,710.02
Buildings and Structures	59,968,819.56	50,665,455.42	2,242,878.39	108,391,396.59
Machinery and Equipment and Office Equipment	43,101.66	301,123.29		344,224.95
Others	4,195,871.65	1,065,068.55	4,291,029.19	969,911.01
III. Net Book Value of Right-of-use assets	986,975,996.97			614,961,213.32
Including: Land	425,512,978.16			394,439,121.95
Buildings and Structures	560,683,504.98			218,738,083.12
Machinery and Equipment and Office Equipment	215,508.46			344,224.94
Others	564,005.37			1,439,783.31
IV. Impairment Allowance Total				
Including: Land				
Buildings and Structures				
Machinery and				

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Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance
Equipment and Office Equipment				
Others				
V. Carrying Amount of Right-of-use assets	986,975,996.97			614,961,213.32
Including: Land	425,512,978.16			394,439,121.95
Buildings and Structures	560,683,504.98			218,738,083.12
Machinery and Equipment and Office Equipment	215,508.46			344,224.94
Others	564,005.37			1,439,783.31

20 Intangible Assets

Movement of intangible assets

Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
I. Gross Carrying Amount Totall	30,632,911,388.26	4,268,370,282.51	466,277,962.51	34,435,003,708.26
Including: Software	230,093,290.25	134,883,622.36	9,997,237.36	354,979,675.25
Land Use Rights	956,905,179.22	206,655,293.40	1,600,184.64	1,161,960,287.98
Patent right	168,226.85		30,686.33	137,540.52
Concession	29,326,700,292.62	3,926,713,872.00	335,500,927.79	32,917,913,236.83
Others	119,044,399.32	117,494.75	119,148,926.39	12,967.68
II. Accumulated Amortization Total	9,377,107,023.19	2,262,806,997.13	154,087,021.43	11,485,826,998.89
Including: Software	100,187,706.60	36,845,779.71	1,810,062.57	135,223,423.74

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Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
Land Use Rights	246,752,427.65	46,699,645.57	11,021,173.90	282,430,899.32
Patent right				
Concession	9,023,333,017.88	2,179,260,491.29	134,421,913.90	11,068,171,595.27
Others	6,833,871.06	1,080.56	6,833,871.06	1,080.56
III. Impairment Allowance for Intangible Assets Total	28,126,705.75	3,521,308.26		31,648,014.01
Including: Software				
Land Use Rights				
Patent right				
Concession	28,126,705.75	3,521,308.26		31,648,014.01
Others				
IV. Carrying Amount Total	21,227,677,659.32			22,917,528,695.36
Including: Software	129,905,583.65			219,756,251.51
Land Use Rights	710,152,751.57			879,529,388.66
Patent right	168,226.85			137,540.52
Concession	20,275,240,568.99			21,818,093,627.55
Others	112,210,528.26			11,887.12

21 Goodwill

i. Movement of goodwill

Investee or matters generating goodwill	Goodwill Cost			Closing Balance
	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	
Rio Parapanema Participacoes S.A.	604,152,851.82	65,212,187.29		669,365,039.11
CTG Brasil Negócios de Energia S.A.	19,273,694.10	2,080,400.26		21,354,094.36
Rio Verde Energia S.A. (Note 5)	80,697,425.28	8,710,470.53		89,407,895.81
Rio Canoas Energia S.A. (Note 5)	165,228,976.34	17,834,796.14		183,063,772.48
CTGOFFSHORE LUXEMBOURG (Note 5)	901,775,390.15	53,004,163.18		954,779,553.33
China Three Gorges Pakistan Second Wind Power Limited (Note 5)	15,494,298.12	1,324,575.02		16,818,873.14
Pakistan Karot Power Limited (Note 5)	49,058,595.55	4,193,916.29		53,252,511.84
Alexsun2 S.A. (Note 5)	56,489,262.45	5,003,654.36		61,492,916.81
Alcazar Energy Partners (Note 5)	2,223,096,058.82	246,518,643.23		2,469,614,702.05
Kinich Project -MEXSOLAR I USD (Note 1)	98,399,483.52		66,389,220.87	32,010,262.65
Kinich Project -MEXSOLAR II USD (Note 1)	69,552,750.96		37,542,488.31	32,010,262.65
Kinich Project -X-ELIO FV XOXOCOTLA, S.A.P.I. DE C.V. (Note 1)	42,253,420.33	42,115,702.07		84,369,122.40
Kinich Project -KENERGREEN, S.A.P.I. DE C.V. (Note 1)	455,319,263.51		210,477,407.21	244,841,856.30

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Investee or matters generating goodwill	Goodwill Cost			Closing Balance
	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	
Kimich Project -FV Mexsolar XI S. A. P. I. de C. V. (Note 1)		6,431,091.60		6,431,091.60
Goodwill from Acquisition of Daylight Project (Former name:Daylight Project -Marpani Solar 10,S.L.&CTG Zener,S.L.) (Note 5)	250,424,273.93	14,719,329.47		265,143,603.40
Goodwill generated from merge of La Boga (Note 5)	121,187,816.79	7,123,124.98		128,310,941.77
Goodwill generated from merge of Marmellar (Note 5)	20,694,614.67	1,216,379.10		21,910,993.77
RR Project - GOODWILL FORMED ON CONSOLIDATION LEVEL OF ISI (Note 2)	34,786,964.43		34,786,964.43	
GOODWILL FORMED ON CONSOLIDATION LEVEL OF NPPH (Note 2)	43,287,630.85		43,287,630.85	
RR Project -Roadrunner Spain Holding, S.L.U. consolidation (Former name: RR Project -Nexwell Power Espana Holding (CONSOLIDATION) (Note 2)	273,284,987.47	310,905,066.93		584,190,054.40
RR Project - GOODWILL GENERATED FROM MERGE OF NPEH (Note 2)	188,769,261.90		188,769,261.90	
RR Project-GOODWILL GENERATED FROM MERGE OF NPEH (Note 2)	62,480,165.58		62,480,165.58	
Horus Goodwill formed from consolidation of Wind Rose&Cefiro (Note 5)	346,859,161.37	20,387,537.50		367,246,698.87
Flores Project -CTG Flores 1&CTG Flores2 (Note 5)	186,827,268.80	58,937,774.40		245,765,043.20
Blevis Project—Aldener Extremadura, S. A. (Note 3)	80,127,502.85		80,127,502.85	
Catalyst MENA Clean Energy Cooperatie U.A (Note 4)		186,851,031.49	1,187,479.20	185,663,552.29
Total	6,389,521,119.59	1,052,569,843.84	725,048,121.20	6,717,042,842.23

Note 1: On 23 May 2022, the Company's subsidiary Kinich Energia Holding, S.A., completed the equity acquisition of FV MEXSOLAR I, S.A.P.I. DE C.V, FV MEXSOLAR II, S.A.P.I. DE C.V, X-ELJO FV XOXOCOTLA, S.A.P.I. DE C.V and KENERGREEN, S.A.P.I. DE C.V.. As the purchase price allocation (PPA) report has not been completed by the acquisition date, the Company temporarily estimated the goodwill based on the book value of the identifiable net assets, resulting in a goodwill respectively of RMB 98,399,483.52, RMB 69,552,750.96, RMB 42,253,420.33 and RMB 455,319,263.51. On 29 June 2023, Deloitte issued a project purchase price allocation (PPA) report, which confirmed the goodwill respectively at RMB 32,010,262.65, RMB 32,010,262.65, RMB 84,369,122.40, RMB 244,841,856.30 and RMB 6,431,091.60, respectively.

Note 2: On 23 December 2022, the Company's subsidiary completed the equity acquisition of Roadrunner Spain Holding, S.L.U. and its subsidiaries (referred to as RoadRunner Project). As the purchase price allocation (PPA) report has not been completed by the acquisition date, the Company temporarily estimated the goodwill based on the book value of the identifiable net assets of 2022, resulting in a goodwill of RMB 273,284,987.47 on the consolidation level of Roadrunner Spain Holding and S.L.U., and a goodwill of RMB 32,932,422.76 brought in by NPEH on its own account (including a goodwill of RMB 43,287,630.85 on the consolidation level of NPEH, a goodwill of RMB 188,769,261.9 on the consolidation level of MPH, a goodwill of RMB 62,480,165.58 on the consolidation level of NPPH, a goodwill of RMB 34,786,964.43 on the consolidation level of IS1. On 22 December 2023, Ernst & Young issued a purchase price allocation (PPA) report for RoadRunner Project, which confirmed an overall goodwill of RMB 584,190,054.40.

Note 3: On 23 December 2022, the Company's China Three Gorges (Spain), S.L., completed the equity acquisition of Aldener Extremadura, S.A. (hereinafter referred to a AE, i.e. Belvis Project). As the purchase price allocation (PPA) report has not been completed on the acquisition date, the Company temporarily estimated the goodwill based on the book value of the identifiable net assets, resulting in a goodwill of RMB 80,127,502.85. Subsequent, no goodwill has been recognized in accordance with the appraisal of the external consultants.

Note 4: On 8 June 2023, the Company's subsidiary completed the equity acquisition of Catalyst MENA Clean Energy Cooperative U. A. Ernst & Young (China) Enterprise Consulting Co., Ltd. issued a purchase price allocation (PPA) report. A goodwill of RMB 186,851,031.49 has been

recognized.

Note 5: The changes in the cost and allowance of other goodwill are caused by the fluctuations exchange rates.

ii. goodwill Allowance

Investee or matters generating goodwill	goodwill Allowance		
	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases
Rio Paranapanema Participacoes S.A. (Note 5)	353,211,361.56	38,125,592.54	391,336,954.10
Rio Canoas Energia S.A. (Note 5)	164,906,198.42	17,799,955.53	182,706,153.95
CTG OFFSHORE LUXEMBOURG (Note 1)	129,225,284.26	461,390,787.51	590,616,071.77
Parkistan Karot Power Limited (Note 2)		53,252,511.84	53,252,511.84
Alexsun2 S.A. (Note 5)	56,489,262.45	5,003,654.36	61,492,916.81
Alcazar Energy Partners (Note 3)		171,882,836.67	171,882,836.67
RR Project -Roadrunner Spain Holding, S.L.U. (Note 4)		323,445,847.55	323,445,847.55
Total	703,832,106.69	1,070,901,186.00	1,774,733,292.69

Note 1: The Company's subsidiary entrusted Beijing Zhuoxin Dahua Asset Appraisal Co., Ltd. to evaluate the recoverable value of the goodwill-related asset group of China Three Gorges Offshore Luxembourg S.a.r.l as of 31 December 2023. The recoverable value on the basic date of appraisal was lower than the carrying amount of the goodwill asset portfolio and thus an impairment loss of goodwill of RMB 453,795,239.71 has been recognized. The change of the allowance of goodwill caused by the fluctuation of exchange rate amounts to RMB 7,595,547.80 at the year end.;

Note 2: The Company's subsidiary has entrusted Ernst & Young (China) Enterprise Consulting Co., Ltd. Beijing Branch to evaluate the recoverable

value of the goodwill-related asset group of Pakistan Karot Power Co., Ltd. as of 31 December 2023. The recoverable value on the basic date of appraisal is lower than the carrying amount of the goodwill-related asset group and thus an impairment loss of goodwill of RMB 53,252,511.84 has been recognized.

Note 3: The Company's subsidiary entrusted Ernst & Young (China) Enterprise Consulting Co., Ltd. Beijing Branch to evaluate the recoverable value of the goodwill-related asset group of Alcazar Energy Partners' as of 31 December 2023. The recoverable value on the basic date of appraisal was lower than the carrying amount of the goodwill-related asset group and thus an impairment loss of goodwill of RMB 171,060,152.07 has been recognized. The change of the allowance of goodwill caused by the fluctuation of exchange rate amounts to RMB 822,684.60 at the year end;

Note 4: The Company's subsidiary entrusted Zhongshen Zhonghuan Certified Public Accountants LLP to evaluate the recoverable value of the goodwill-related asset group of RR Project - Rodrunner Spain Holding, S.L.U. as of 31 December 2023. The recoverable value on the basic date of appraisal is lower than the carrying amount of the goodwill-related asset group and thus an impairment loss of goodwill of RMB 314,836,209.00 has been recognized. The change of the allowance of goodwill caused by the fluctuation of exchange rate amounts to RMB 8,609,638.55 at the year end.

Note 5: The changes in the cost and allowance of other goodwill are caused by the fluctuations exchange rates.

22 Long-term deferred expenses

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Amortization during the year	Other decrease during the year	Closing Balance	Reasons for other decreases
Renovations	14,765,546.36	7,648,234.63	10,330,872.22	-92,937.27	12,175,846.04	Exchange rate movements
Loan commitment and arrangement fee of Natixis of France	721,125.90	8,718.20	729,844.10			
Insurance premium of buyers	3,343,007.65	53,588.56	644,461.63		2,752,134.58	
Renewal premium of group life insurance for HK local staffrenewal of life insurance for 2022-2023	4,110.37	69.70			4,180.07	
Payment for ANEEL hydrological risks	9,117,947.84	456,985.45	258,825.56		9,316,107.73	
Total	27,951,738.12	8,167,596.54	11,964,003.51	-92,937.27	24,248,268.42	

23 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets or liabilities presented on a net offset basis.

Items	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
	Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	Deductible /Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	Deductible /Taxable temporary differences
I. Deferred tax assets	1,937,072,204.66	7,781,596,986.10	2,000,091,920.49	7,682,929,612.06
Asset impairment losses			1,262,039.72	3,711,881.53

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Deductible losses	510,725,300.76	1,776,378,832.80	364,374,971.19	1,974,343,666.43
Payroll payable	393,366,862.87	1,092,685,730.19	5,772,616.73	16,978,284.50
Provision	194,984,896.61	588,240,639.52	63,154,342.53	222,451,727.49
Evaluation of financial instruments for trading and derivative financial instruments	231,170,108.66	1,037,135,951.19	352,133,814.19	1,175,790,110.44
Depreciation of fixed assets	11,256,368.12	45,903,452.36	254,576.30	1,018,305.20
Expenditures for maintenance technique innovation	285,194,814.87	838,808,279.03	217,524,441.94	639,777,770.41
Foreign exchange gains or losses	99,684,604.20	293,190,012.37	423,810,280.67	1,246,500,825.50
Others	210,032,068.94	2,106,625,370.23	571,804,837.22	2,402,357,040.56
Lease liabilities	657,179.63	2,628,718.41		
II. deferred tax liabilities	4,556,726,066.08	16,748,525,234.62	3,715,094,700.04	14,728,814,483.12
Evaluation of financial instruments for trading and derivative financial instruments	126,693,841.18	427,006,646.47	67,358,509.08	224,528,363.60
Changes of fair value recorded in OCI	5,784,360.59	34,025,650.58		
Assessed appreciation of assets	1,667,049,055.40	6,528,410,078.58	1,239,142,074.65	5,451,001,162.88

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Actuarial gain on pension	287,824,891.69	799,513,588.03	274,198,742.38	806,466,889.35
Depreciation of fixed assets	70,614,382.35	235,381,274.49	191,506,319.70	638,354,399.00
Taxable temporary differences from amortizations of royalties and GSF	794,633,252.96	2,337,156,626.36	574,571,781.16	1,689,917,003.41
Others	1,604,126,281.91	6,387,031,370.11	1,368,317,273.07	5,918,546,664.88

24 Other non-current assets

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Input value added tax		780,275.28
Judicial deposits	116,146,708.41	91,450,333.58
Prepayment of purchases of long-term assets	1,393,829,059.16	39,566,066.14
Pre-operation project expenses	428,400,018.21	390,941,047.33
Deferred tax assets not recognised in Ruqaiwi and Bueno	37,846,059.87	46,289,802.30
ADJUSTMENT OF CNMC ELECTRICITY FEES	113,940,620.61	41,650,913.79
Guarantee of litigation on utilization of presumed profit regime in 2026	860,319,499.03	707,262,096.76
Others	45,982,504.42	1,453,238.29
Derivative financial instruments (long-term)	89,429,567.11	
Total	3,085,894,036.82	1,319,393,773.47

25 Short-term loans

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Pledged loans		
Mortgages		963,986,195.47

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Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Guarantee loans		
Credit loans	7,493,267,814.02	7,012,666,187.07
Accrued interest	28,912,264.89	95,424,849.91
Total	7,522,180,078.91	8,072,077,232.45

26 Financial liabilities for trading

Items	Fair value at end of period	Opening fair value
Financial liabilities for trading	269,852,867.27	
Including: Issued trading bonds		
Financial Liabilities Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		
Others		
Total	269,852,867.27	

27 Derivative financial liabilities

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
SWAP/Swap on USD bonds - WindMW	60,251,713.74	
SWAP/Swap on interest rate for long-term loans - Mexico	397,140.98	365,804.73
SWAP/ Swap of interest rate for long-term loans - Spain(COTEREJON)		550,763.48
SWAP/ Fixed power - Spain (DAYLIGHTPSM3)	167,548,304.57	500,422,153.60
Swap of interest rates and other derivative financial instruments Spain (Roadrunner)	298,425,465.12	
Total	526,622,624.41	501,338,721.81

28 Accounts payable

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Within 1 year (1 year included)	1,943,038,144.76	2,719,280,995.72
1 to 2 years (2 years included)	2,376,983.30	16,825,202.24
2 to 3 years (3 years included)	445,010.29	4,398,674.09
Over 3 years	445,010.29	31,005,147.82
Total	1,946,305,148.64	2,771,510,019.87

29 Contract liabilities

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Advance of electricity fee	8,285,850.90	
Total	8,285,850.90	

30 Payroll payable

i. Movement of payroll payable

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance
I. Short-term employee benefits	115,241,833.84	867,991,807.51	836,634,570.21	146,599,071.14
II. Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans	15,257,173.83	32,030,223.54	47,069,966.69	217,430.68
III. Termination benefits	120,857.21		62,293.50	58,563.71
IV. Other benefits due within one year				
V. Others		3,062,253.29	2,994,778.08	67,475.21

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Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance
Total	130,619,864.88	903,084,284.34	886,761,608.48	146,942,540.74

ii. Movement of short-term employee benefits

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance
(1) Salaries, bonuses, and allowances	45,668,681.79	628,885,895.80	576,351,374.39	98,203,203.20
(2) Employee welfare	896,487.52	41,556,111.77	41,387,530.62	1,065,068.67
(3) Social securities	16,398,604.63	126,012,483.80	133,928,410.77	8,482,677.66
Including: Medical insurance and Maternity insurance	174,496.24	16,340,010.76	16,395,426.58	119,080.42
Work-related injury insurance		616,052.19	616,052.19	
Others	16,224,108.39	109,056,420.85	116,916,932.00	8,363,597.24
(4) Housing funds		8,612,599.00	8,612,599.00	
(5) Labor union fees, staff and workers' education fees	2,398,732.91	13,648,629.54	12,141,932.28	3,905,430.17
(6) Short-term paid absences				
(7) Short-term profit sharing plans	49,879,326.99	47,695,868.91	62,838,601.13	34,736,594.77
(8) Other short-term employee benefits		1,580,218.69	1,374,122.02	206,096.67
Total	115,241,833.84	867,991,807.51	836,634,570.21	146,599,071.14

iii. Movement of defined contribution plan

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance
1.Basic pension insurance	620,477.79	20,993,900.41	21,402,809.61	211,568.59
2.Unemployment insurance	3,016.84	1,218,300.27	1,215,455.02	5,862.09
3.Contribution of enterprise annuity	14,633,679.20	7,977,869.52	22,611,548.72	
4.Others		1,840,153.34	1,840,153.34	
Total	15,257,173.83	32,030,223.54	47,069,966.69	217,430.68

31 Taxes and surcharges payable

Tax items	Opening Balance	payable for the period	paid during the period	Closing Balance
Value added tax	130,595,845.61	326,806,875.87	409,908,182.88	47,494,538.60
sales tax				
resource tax				
Enterprise income tax	457,998,512.81	1,078,479,187.82	1,057,214,251.53	479,263,449.10
City construction and maintenance tax		357,130.56	357,130.56	
Property tax	1,453,552.80	995,213.13	2,448,765.93	
land use tax				
Individual income tax	20,314,269.93	40,619,816.48	39,659,957.94	21,274,128.47
Education surcharge (including local education surcharge)		316,030.53	316,030.53	
Other taxes	181,999,794.03	1,090,156,507.30	1,009,798,046.05	262,358,255.28
Total	792,361,975.18	2,537,730,761.69	2,519,702,365.42	810,390,371.45

32 Other payables

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Interest payable	82,473,516.50	
Dividend payable	1,674,663,677.74	271,335,683.34
Other payables	868,196,274.55	1,204,904,523.65
Total	2,625,333,468.79	1,476,240,206.99

i. Interest payable

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Others	82,473,516.50	
Total	82,473,516.50	

ii. Dividend payable

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Dividend of ordinary shares	1,674,663,677.74	271,335,683.34
Dividend of preference shares/perpetual debts classified as equity instruments		
Others		
Total	1,674,663,677.74	271,335,683.34

iii. Other payables

(1) Disclosure by nature

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Costs to be paid	400,127,811.75	601,158,187.39
Deposits and Guarantees	295,224.84	393,472.88
Considerations payable for share transfer and business combinations		12,902,183.23

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Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Depot maintenance fees	1,787,494.29	
Warranty	1,131,359.19	
Withholding payments	643,508.29	
Payables for transactions	62,121,593.08	53,822,851.16
Related party payables	157,026,147.16	100,616,884.63
Accrued taxes		4,332,256.67
Payables for purchases of equipment	383,353.15	
Others	244,679,782.80	431,678,687.69
Total	868,196,274.55	1,204,904,523.65

33 Non-current liabilities due within one year

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Long-term loans due within one year	1,641,549,290.28	1,784,466,642.20
Bonds payable due within one year	1,628,156,145.34	1,058,818,773.64
Long-term payables due within one year		
Other long-term liabilities due within one year		
Lease liabilities due within one year	32,438,963.94	26,070,358.24
Total	3,302,144,399.56	2,869,355,774.08

34 Other current liabilities

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Adjustments of electricity fee of CNMC	84,337,952.52	54,542,877.00
Others	8,798,197.48	220,831.28
Total	93,136,150.00	54,763,708.28

35 Long-term loans

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Period-end interest rate range (%)
Pledged loans			
Mortgages	9,989,030,475.08	14,380,471,936.19	9.6977%-10.3977%
Guarantee loans	270,813,763.74	2,087,457,017.94	8.36% - 9.71%
Credit loans	10,841,230,525.43	8,613,681,020.22	1.20%-13.38%
Accrued interest		63,762,847.66	
Total	21,101,074,764.25	25,145,372,822.01	

36 Bonds payable

i. List of bonds payable

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
German offshore wind power Serie A	1,717,018,597.00	1,997,209,506.59
German offshore wind power Serie B	387,395,717.05	535,853,900.74
German offshore wind power German Notes '27	256,764,121.15	355,161,529.77
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 175 million	1,286,991,574.22	1,241,638,895.71
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 90 million	730,674,649.60	683,104,267.40
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 80 million	648,666,156.09	602,355,014.81
Parana S.A-IPCA	236,709,323.48	407,859,050.08
Parana S.A-CDI-Series 2	1,244,136.84	257,390,953.87
Parana S.A-IPCA-Series 2	1,096,985,366.72	941,774,045.49
Parana S.A-CDI-Series 3	1,166,658,398.39	1,054,037,460.29
Brazil Paranapanema - IPCA for Series 8 Batch 2	158,979,346.06	292,553,113.72
Brazil Paranapanema - CDI3 for Series 9 Batch 1		252,947,059.17
Brazil Paranapanema - CDI5 for Series 9 Batch 2	467,072,000.00	448,777,016.35
Total	8,155,159,386.60	9,070,661,813.99

ii. Movement of Bonds Payable: (Excluding other financial instruments such as preference shares and perpetual bonds classified as financial liabilities)

Name of bonds	Par value	Date of issuance	Maturity of bonds	Issued amount	Opening Balance	Issuance during the year	Accrued interest based on par value	Amortization of premium or discount	Repayment during the year	Closing Balance
German offshore wind power Serie A	2,574,458,534.83	2015/12/17	2027/12/16	2,504,856,452.41	1,997,209,506.59		97,079,976.42	117,391,115.01	494,662,001.02	1,717,018,597.00
German offshore wind power Serie B	635,333,600.00	2015/12/17	2027/12/16	618,156,962.28	535,853,900.74		20,292,503.44	31,496,188.45	200,246,875.58	387,395,717.05
German offshore wind power German Notes '27	421,096,222.20	2015/12/17	2027/6/30	409,711,624.79	355,161,529.77		13,452,788.96	20,875,530.48	132,725,728.06	256,764,121.15
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 175 million	1,367,701,450.50	2014/9/12	2034/9/12	1,158,206,164.50	1,241,638,895.71		46,417,005.65	45,352,678.51	46,417,005.65	1,286,991,574.22
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 90 million	703,389,317.40	2015/1/5	2027/1/5	620,392,768.38	683,104,267.40		21,219,202.65	47,570,382.20	21,219,202.65	730,674,649.60
Bonds of Deutsche Bank of EUR 80 million	625,234,948.80	2014/9/12	2034/9/12	526,842,624.00	602,355,014.81		18,861,513.48	46,311,141.28	18,861,513.48	648,666,156.09
Parana S.A.-IPCA	274,464,000.00	2018/6/15	2025/6/15	265,411,076.20	407,859,050.08		57,995,964.39	-32,505,338.49	196,640,352.50	236,709,323.48
Parana S.A.-CDI-Series 2	223,002,000.00	2021/6/22	2024/6/16	221,723,979.95	257,390,953.87		44,033,071.32	13,624,800.22	313,804,688.57	1,244,136.84

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Name of bonds	Par value	Date of issuance	Maturity of bonds	Issued amount	Opening Balance	Issuance during the year	Accrued interest based on par value	Amortization of premium or discount	Repayment during the year	Closing Balance
Parana S.A-IPCA-Series 2	743,340,000.00	2021/6/22	2031/6/16	719,546,935.67	941,774,045.49		96,323,416.21	107,608,643.10	48,720,738.08	1,096,985,366.72
Parana S.A-CDI-Series 3	1,053,920,000.00	2022/6/28	2027/6/28	1,051,083,250.33	1,054,037,460.29		159,557,446.28	111,867,615.55	158,804,123.73	1,166,658,398.39
Brazil Paranapanema - IPCA for Series 8 Batch 2	182,976,000.00	2018/3/15	2025/3/13	181,049,027.52	292,553,113.72		14,605,307.73	7,575,422.09	155,754,497.48	158,979,346.06
Brazil Paranapanema - CDI3 for Series 9 Batch 1	205,848,000.00	2021/1/28	2024/1/26	204,775,076.24	252,947,059.17			942,940.83	253,890,000.00	
Brazil Paranapanema - CDI5 for Series 9 Batch 2	365,952,000.00	2021/1/28	2026/1/26	364,065,164.93	448,777,016.35		69,655,719.01	46,953,010.24	98,313,745.60	467,072,000.00
Total	9,376,716,073.73			8,845,821,107.20	9,070,661,813.99		589,838,196.53	536,406,102.88	2,041,746,726.80	8,155,159,386.60

37 Lease liabilities

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Lease payments	834,077,819.01	800,208,472.67
Less: Un-recognized financing expenses	236,722,666.91	93,621,404.52
Reclassified to non-current liabilities due within one year	32,438,963.94	26,070,358.24
Total	564,916,188.16	680,516,709.91

38 Long-term payables

Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
Long-term payables	9,307,842.77	120,079,100.06	6,354,341.55	123,032,601.28
Specific payables				
Total	9,307,842.77	120,079,100.06	6,354,341.55	123,032,601.28

Long-term payables

The top five items with the largest closing balances:

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Others	123,032,601.28	9,307,842.77
Total	123,032,601.28	9,307,842.77

39 Long-term Employee Benefits Payable

Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
I. Post-employment Benefits – Net Liability for Defined Benefit Plans	13.72		13.72	

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Items	Opening Balance	Current Period Increases	Current Period Decreases	Closing Balance
II. Termination Benefits				
III. Other Long-term Benefits				
Total	13.72		13.72	

40 Provision

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Recovery cost	401,274,896.09	346,142,074.82
Ongoing litigations	175,614,961.54	2,506,214.36
Technology renovation	2,095,783,592.14	1,870,996,836.45
Provision for Brazilian Government	52,618,217.23	60,296,054.16
Others	18,233,652.88	9,184,691.27
Total	2,743,525,319.88	2,289,125,871.06

41 Deferred income

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance
Sales of electricity	14,225,083.59	359,352.56	9,140,153.68	5,444,282.47
Total	14,225,083.59	359,352.56	9,140,153.68	5,444,282.47

42 Other non-current liabilities

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Environmental tax and labor risk expenditure		55,290,668.29
Labor risk expenditures		7,154.02
Provision for civil litigations	39,296,000.00	3,051,302.69
Adjustments of electricity fee of CNMC	510,992,122.30	619,916,621.66

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Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Environmental tax and labor risk expenditure	1,052,884,876.35	1,005,486,163.86
Labor risk expenditures		2,124,563.81
Difference offset on level of CTGOL		10,422,433.77
Shareholder loan of China Three Gorges (Spain), S.L.		144,882,513.02
Original shareholder loan of EDP Renovables España, S.L (CTG Flores 1)		17,122,314.36
Original shareholder loan of EDP Renovables España, S.L (CTG Flores 1)		173,300,069.27
GESTIÓN Y MANTENIMIENTO EÓLICO DEL NORTE, S.L.		15,184,906.58
Related party loans between Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l and M9	66,798,479.29	
Loans between China Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l & PM3	43,330,997.37	
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	827,006,809.57	
Others	12,145,351.70	
Total	2,552,454,636.58	2,046,788,711.33

43 Paid-in capital

Investor's name	Opening Balance		Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance	
	Invested amount	Percentage (%)			Invested amount	Percentage (%)
Total	36,296,570,743.18	100.00			36,296,570,743.18	100.00
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	28,307,871,775.59	77.99			28,307,871,775.59	77.99

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Investor's name	Opening Balance		Addition during the year	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance	
	Invested amount	Percentage (%)			Invested amount	Percentage (%)
Ceningan Investment Pte. Ltd	3,578,793,838.88	9.87			3,578,793,838.88	9.87
Tully Holdings Limited	1,787,605,735.32	4.92			1,787,605,735.32	4.92
Butterfly Pea Green Energy Limited	1,110,536,629.81	3.06			1,110,536,629.81	3.06
Green Cayman Holdings limited	1,074,712,864.68	2.96			1,074,712,864.68	2.96
CPD Capital Co., Limited	437,049,898.90	1.20			437,049,898.90	1.20

44 Capital reserve

Items	Opening Balance	Addition during the years	Decrease during the year	Closing Balance
I. Capital premium (share premium)	3,101,669,436.37		58,586,748.23	3,043,082,688.14
II. Other capital reserve	990,104,386.68	2,486,103,560.12		3,476,207,946.80
Total	4,091,773,823.05	2,486,103,560.12	58,586,748.23	6,519,290,634.94
including: Exclusive State-owned capital reserve				

45 Retained earnings

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Ending balance of prior year	20,047,859,059.22	17,622,117,762.02
Adjustment at opening balance		
Opening balance of this year	20,047,859,059.22	17,622,117,762.02
Addition during the year	4,178,087,864.68	2,425,741,297.20
Including: Net profit carried forward during the year	4,172,148,739.60	2,425,741,297.20
Other adjustments	5,939,125.08	
Decrease during the year	1,697,722,555.51	
Including: Amount of Surplus Reserves Appropriated in the Current Period		
General risk provision withdrawn in the current period		
Distribution of cash dividend during the year	1,398,340,944.00	
capital increase by capitalization		
Other decreases	299,381,611.51	
Ending balance of retained earnings	22,528,224,368.39	20,047,859,059.22

46 Operating income and operating cost

Items	Current Period Amount		Previous Period Amount	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
1、Principal activities	14,036,175,924.87	7,142,934,977.45	16,156,482,767.73	8,084,324,157.67
Sub-total				
Sales of electricity	14,036,175,924.87	7,142,934,977.45	13,739,191,905.99	5,920,468,418.28
Engineering services			2,256,512,384.09	2,045,849,161.30
Others			160,778,477.65	118,006,578.09

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Items	Current Period Amount		Previous Period Amount	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
2、 Other activities	87,820,587.87	2,645,962.10	15,103,628.77	146,218.33
Sub-total				
Sales of raw materials	5,189,323.49			
Technology transfer	3,748,937.58			
Lease	262,548.00		306,985.60	
Others	78,619,778.80	2,645,962.10	14,796,643.17	146,218.33
Total	14,123,996,512.74	7,145,580,939.55	16,171,586,396.50	8,084,470,376.00

47 Administrative expenses、 Financial expenses

i. Administrative expenses

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Employee benefits	524,374,029.80	430,205,624.24
Property insurance	12,674,493.55	9,813,217.82
Depreciation expense	43,163,782.77	28,537,914.66
Repair expenditures	598,456.00	252,596.60
Amortization of intangible assets	19,709,240.35	22,330,988.80
Business entertainment expenses	109,010.20	333,124.90
Travelling expenses	31,622,349.70	13,506,321.69
Office expenses	11,789,498.73	9,895,899.00
Conference expenses	278,109.89	114,102.90
Expenses to recruit professional agency	13,745,890.31	32,308,544.30
Including: annual accounts audit costs		
Consulting expenses	194,374,140.08	267,581,138.46
Others	168,076,449.09	300,524,973.75
Property management fee	1,190,225.27	871,708.43
Specific expenses for information	1,601,623.17	5,161.43

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Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
construction		
Amortization of low value consumables	1,138,597.85	25,465.80
Promotion expenses	848,673.82	621,263.11
Traffic expenses	160,714.01	28,730.94
Total	1,025,455,284.59	1,116,956,776.83

ii. Financial expenses

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Interest expenses	2,886,670,314.22	2,302,704,936.60
Less: Interest income	603,175,783.80	918,331,796.04
Foreign exchange gains or losses ((Net income is represented by a "-" sign)	-10,813,046.56	1,031,908,277.82
Bank charges	27,730,905.99	16,834,558.11
Others	363,286,223.56	492,186,743.98
Total	2,663,698,613.41	2,925,302,720.47

48 Other Income

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Refund of VAT	5,333.12	
Refund of commission for withholding individual income tax	848,918.53	
One-time Job Expansion Subsidy for the Current Year		4,711.94
Total	854,251.65	4,711.94

49 Investment income

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Investment income of long-term equity investments accounted for using equity method	1,919,747,876.07	1,598,406,026.36
Income from Long-term Equity Investments Accounted for Using the Cost Method		
Investment income of disposal of long-term equity investments	97,007,655.27	-25,357,988.41
Investment income from trading financial assets during the holding period		
Investment income of disposal of financial assets for trading		1,250,796.62
Investment income from other equity instrument investments during the holding period	63,500,326.08	35,752,955.80
Interest income during holding period of debt investments	31,324,364.15	9,598,046.02
Investment income of disposal of debt investments		1,260,118.12
Interest income during holding period of other debt investments		
Investment income from the disposal of other debt investments		
Investment income from other non-current financial assets during the holding period		
Investment income from the disposal of other non-current financial assets		
Gain from the remeasurement of equity at fair value upon obtaining control		
The gain arising from the remeasurement of the remaining equity interest at fair value after the loss of control		
Realized gains (losses) from the ineffective portion of a cash flow hedge		
Investment income from restructuring of debts		

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Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Income from entrusted loans		51,822,463.08
Others	12,034,116.53	7,432,354.56
Total	2,123,614,338.10	1,680,164,772.15

50 Gains from changes of fair value

Original of gains from changes of fair value	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Financial assets for trading	-295,187,847.22	1,426,154.41
Derivative financial assets	2,003,165.20	
Other non-current financial assets	3,371,265,172.14	1,019,384,341.53
Financial liabilities for trading	148,160,450.80	440,825.12
Derivative financial liabilities	12,721,260.46	35,623,367.18
Total	3,238,962,201.38	1,056,874,688.24

51 Credit impairment losses

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Bad debt losses	76,571,724.17	10,415,882.62
Total	76,571,724.17	10,415,882.62

52 Asset impairment losses

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Impairment losses for assets held for sales	93,284,551.77	
Impairment losses for long-term equity investments	20,860,305.24	
Impairment losses for goodwill	992,944,112.62	641,857,267.57
Total	1,107,088,969.63	641,857,267.57

53 Gains from disposal of assets

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount	Amount recorded in non-operating P&L during the year
Gain on disposal of disposal group held for sale			
Gains from disposal of fixed assets	-3,135,196.12	-1,835,295.29	-3,135,196.12
Gain from disposal of right-to-use assets		-5,830.73	
Others	5,859.30		5,859.30
Total	-3,129,336.82	-1,841,126.02	-3,129,336.82

54 Non-operating income

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount	Amount recorded in non-operating P&L during the year
Gains from impairment or disposal of non-current assets (due to damage or obsolescence)		648.44	
Government grants not related with daily operations	1,396,492.12	814,072.44	1,396,492.12

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Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount	Amount recorded in non-operating P&L during the year
The gain arising from the investment cost of obtaining a subsidiary, associate, or joint venture being less than the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets to which the investor is entitled at the time of acquiring the investment		88,266,919.42	
Income from default in performing contracts	17,837,664.26	1,695,430.80	17,837,664.26
Payables that cannot be paid	15.30		15.30
Others	1,091,214.75	17,019,274.71	1,091,214.75
Total	20,325,386.43	107,796,345.81	20,325,386.43

Government grants not related with daily operations:

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
R&D subsidy	1,396,492.12	814,072.44
Total	1,396,492.12	814,072.44

55 Non-operating expenses

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount	Amount recorded in non-operating P&L during the year
Scrap losses of disposal of non-current assets	2,338,053.66	401,454.73	2,338,053.66
Donations for public welfare	28,019,724.78	26,866,507.39	28,019,724.78

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Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount	Amount recorded in non-operating P&L during the year
Administrative fines and late fees		74,063.28	
Non-administrative fines	11,820.63		11,820.63
Compensation expenses or liquidated damages		59,950.02	
Extraordinary losses	133,650.78	236,059.99	133,650.78
Expected losses incurred from ongoing litigations	29,112,019.90	35,539,000.00	29,112,019.90
Others	1,254,799.94	12,714,086.07	1,254,799.94
Total	60,870,069.69	75,891,121.48	60,870,069.69

56 Income tax expenses

Items	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
Current income tax expenses	1,024,757,247.90	1,316,737,921.49
Deferred income tax expenses	227,842,493.85	295,319,334.77
Total	1,252,599,741.75	1,612,057,256.26

57 Other comprehensive income attributed to parent company

Items	Current Period Amount			Previous Period Amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
I. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	110,164,735.86		110,164,735.86	28,347,656.54		28,347,656.54
1、Remeasurement of defined benefit plan liability or asset	60,689,558.31		60,689,558.31	20,653,527.60		20,653,527.60
2、Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments	-12,935,332.90		-12,935,332.90	7,694,128.94		7,694,128.94
3、Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments	62,410,510.45		62,410,510.45			
4、Changes in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk						
5、Financial changes of insurance contracts that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss (applicable to financial enterprises)						
6、Others						

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Items	Current Period Amount			Previous Period Amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
II. Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss						
1、Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments	5,479,385,717.18		5,479,385,717.18	2,382,913,493.73		2,382,913,493.73
Less : Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period	2,666,394,280.72		2,666,394,280.72	-1,474,797,921.73		-1,474,797,921.73
Subtotal	2,666,394,280.72		2,666,394,280.72	-1,474,797,921.73		-1,474,797,921.73
2、Changes in fair value of other debt instruments						
Less : Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period						
Subtotal						
3、Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments				-1,250,796.62		-1,250,796.62

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Items	Current Period Amount			Previous Period Amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
Less : Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period						
Subtotal				-1,250,796.62		-1,250,796.62
4、Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments						
Less : Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period						
Subtotal						
5、Cash flow hedging reserves (The effective portion of cash flow hedges)	-342,116,890.72		-342,116,890.72	513,543,889.15		513,543,889.15
Less: Adjustment for amount initially recognized upon designation as a hedged item						

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Items	Current Period Amount			Previous Period Amount		
	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period						
Subtotal	-342,116,890.72		-342,116,890.72	513,543,889.15		513,543,889.15
6、Differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements	3,155,108,327.18		3,155,108,327.18	3,355,729,676.37		3,355,729,676.37
Less : Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period						
Subtotal	3,155,108,327.18		3,155,108,327.18	3,355,729,676.37		3,355,729,676.37
7、Insurance finance (income)/expenses from contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Less : Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period						

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	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company	Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount net of tax attributed to parent company
Subtotal						
8、Financial changes of outward reinsurance contracts that are reclassifiable to profit or loss (applicable to financial enterprises)						
Less : Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period						
Subtotal						
9、Others				-10,311,353.44		-10,311,353.44
Less : Items initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the current period						
Subtotal				-10,311,353.44		-10,311,353.44
III. Other comprehensive income total	5,589,550,453.04		5,589,550,453.04	2,411,261,150.27		2,411,261,150.27

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58 Segment Information

Items	Hydropower Business		New Energy Business		Others	
	Current Period	Previous Period	Current Period	Previous Period	Current Period	Previous Period
I. Revenue	9,254,571,110.34	11,137,842,475.58	4,230,888,750.85	5,031,705,611.71	638,536,651.55	2,038,309.21
Including: External Transaction Revenue	9,254,571,110.34	11,137,842,475.58	4,230,888,750.85	5,031,705,611.71	638,536,651.55	2,038,309.21
Inter-segment Transaction Revenue						
II. Investment Income from Associates and Joint Ventures	166,432,046.15	129,537,997.40	1,725,826,135.29	1,482,220,502.48	27,489,694.63	-13,352,473.52
III. Asset Impairment Loss	96,947,334.99	-518,117,559.98	-1,204,036,304.62	-123,786,352.53		46,644.94
IV. Credit Impairment Loss	-4,708,022.66	-640,248.23	-71,863,701.51	-9,666,443.06		-109,191.33
V. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	809,344,483.75	1,466,511,182.94	1,705,748,782.89	1,549,747,162.99	28,882,492.40	12,252,193.44
VI. Total Profit	5,449,557,985.30	3,404,858,144.99	250,179,291.31	2,549,172,262.43	780,983,437.47	-642,765,199.09
VII. Income Tax Expense	1,192,324,940.88	1,147,937,269.94	49,636,310.35	464,119,986.32	10,638,490.52	
VIII. Net Profit	4,257,233,044.42	2,252,960,024.01	200,542,980.96	2,090,698,529.88	770,344,946.95	-644,450,601.82
IX. Total Assets	48,885,034,591.16	47,028,617,236.22	63,145,150,061.56	57,240,846,338.77	11,563,214,102.58	11,300,999,037.25
X. Total Liabilities	22,137,072,178.09	23,575,144,978.73	23,420,055,501.73	43,707,748,159.46	11,496,399,066.15	-7,643,532,066.23
XI. Cost of Sales	4,463,382,100.71	6,010,027,814.95	2,682,149,652.16	2,074,442,561.05	49,186.68	

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Items	Hydropower Business		New Energy Business		Others	
	Current Period	Previous Period	Current Period	Previous Period	Current Period	Previous Period
Including: Other Non-cash Expenses						
Excluding Depreciation and Amortization						
Increase in Long-term Equity Investment						
under the Equity Method for Associates and						
Joint Ventures	166,432,046.15	360,674,814.49	6,865,388,643.23		27,489,694.63	

59 Consolidated statement of cash flows

i. Information on Reconciliation of Net Profit to Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Supplementary Information	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
1. Reconciliation of Net Profit to Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Profit	5,228,120,972.33	3,699,207,952.07
Add: Asset Impairment Losses	1,107,088,969.63	641,857,267.57
Credit Impairment Losses	76,571,724.17	10,415,882.62
Depreciation of Fixed Assets, Depletion of Oil and Gas Assets, Depreciation of Productive Biological Assets	1,046,187,436.64	1,623,169,331.28
Depreciation of Right-of-Use Assets	81,090,760.91	52,520,138.57
Amortization of Intangible Assets	1,404,733,557.98	1,349,401,086.96
Amortization of Long-term Prepaid Expenses	11,964,003.51	3,419,982.56
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets, Intangible Assets and Other Long-term Assets (Gains Shown as "-")	3,129,336.82	1,841,126.02
Losses on Scrap of Fixed Assets (Gains Shown as "-")	2,338,053.66	401,454.73
Losses on Fair Value Changes (Gains Shown as "-")	-3,238,962,201.38	-1,056,874,688.24
Financial Expenses (Income Shown as "-")	2,875,857,267.66	1,863,669,255.04
Investment Losses (Gains Shown as "-")	-2,123,614,338.10	-1,680,164,772.15
Decrease in Deferred Tax Assets (Increase Shown as "-")	-118,559,768.01	-309,706,525.45
Increase in Deferred Tax Liabilities (Decrease Shown as "-")	346,402,261.86	-816,064,297.70
Decrease in Inventories (Increase Shown as "-")	-16,924,338.67	-26,391,112.99
Decrease in Operating Receivables (Increase Shown as "-")	-685,454,863.85	2,149,120,091.88
Increase in Operating Payables (Decrease Shown as "-")	2,924,830,228.73	4,324,755,621.29
Others		
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	8,924,799,063.89	11,830,577,794.06

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Supplementary Information	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
2. Significant Investing and Financing Activities Not Involving Cash Receipts and Payments		
Conversion of Debt into Capital		
Convertible Bonds Maturing within One Year		
Fixed Assets Acquired under Finance Leases		
3. Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Closing Balance of Cash	6,592,450,036.96	8,600,306,747.06
Less: Opening Balance of Cash	8,600,306,747.06	3,682,636,139.99
Add: Closing Balance of Cash Equivalents		
Less: Opening Balance of Cash Equivalents		
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-2,007,856,710.10	4,917,670,607.07

ii. Net Cash Amounts from Obtaining and Disposing of Subsidiaries in the Current Period

Items	Amount
I. Cash and cash equivalents paid in the current period for business combinations occurring in the current period	659,161,222.39
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by subsidiaries at the acquisition date	109,750,653.49
Add: Cash and cash equivalents paid in the current period for business combinations that occurred in prior periods	
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	549,410,568.90
II. Cash and cash equivalents received in the current period for the disposal of subsidiaries occurring in the current period	
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by subsidiaries at the date control was lost	

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Items	Amount
Add: Cash and cash equivalents received in the current period for the disposal of subsidiaries that occurred in prior periods	
Net cash inflow from disposal of subsidiaries	

iii. Details of cash and cash equivalents

Supplementary Information	Current Period Amount	Previous Period Amount
1. Cash	6,592,450,036.96	8,600,306,747.06
Including: Cash on hand	85,129.08	47,375.29
Digital currency available on demand	6,344,694,250.62	8,513,059,271.36
Bank deposits available on demand	247,670,657.26	87,200,100.41
Other monetary funds available on demand		
Deposits in central bank available for payments		
Deposits in other banks or financial institutions		
Lending to other banks or financial institutions		
2. Cash equivalents		
Including: Bond investments with a maturity within 3 months		
3. Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	6,592,450,036.96	8,600,306,747.06
Including: Restricted cash and cash equivalents held by the Company or subsidiaries of the Group		

60 Monetary items in foreign currencies

Items	Balance in foreign currency	Translation rate	Balance equivalent to RMB
Monetary funds			
Including: US dollar (USD)	147,928,645.40	7.0827	1,047,734,216.47
Euro (EUR)	239,018,628.35	7.8592	1,878,495,203.96
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	25,344,813,667.47	0.0251	636,154,823.05
Pound sterling (GBP)	188,511.86	9.0411	1,704,354.58
Brazilian Real (BRL)	1,722,608,490.92	1.4596	2,514,319,353.35
Egyptian pound (EGP)	115,548,642.97	0.2290	26,460,639.24
Colombian peso (COP)	4,821,402,548.70	0.0018	8,678,524.59
Mexican peso (MXN)	695,683,294.62	0.4181	290,865,185.48
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	1,305,682.21	9.9841	13,036,061.76
Accounts receivable			
Including: US dollar (USD)	2,118,558.97	7.0827	15,005,117.61
Euro (EUR)	39,869,866.30	7.8592	313,345,253.26
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	12,359,441,692.40	0.0251	310,221,986.48
Brazilian Real (BRL)	603,886,687.69	1.4596	881,433,009.36
Mexican peso (MXN)	53,367,612.54	0.4181	22,312,998.80
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	6,212,797.30	9.9841	62,029,189.53
Other receivables			
Including: US dollar (USD)	207,086,078.02	7.0827	1,466,728,564.77
Euro (EUR)	115,052,713.79	7.8592	904,222,288.17
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	1,405,826,176.39	0.0251	35,286,237.03
Colombian peso (COP)	22,467,875,513.08	0.0018	40,442,175.93
Mexican peso (MXN)	45,443,789.31	0.4181	19,000,048.32
Brazilian Real (BRL)	35,836,633.03	1.4596	52,307,149.57
Pound sterling (GBP)	122,152.10	9.0411	1,104,389.35

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Items	Balance in foreign currency	Translation rate	Balance equivalent to RMB
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	817,581.08	9.9841	8,162,809.57
Long-term receivables (including expiry within one year)			
Brazilian Real (BRL)	8,037,778,579.84	1.4596	11,731,941,615.13
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	807,486,284.06	0.0251	20,267,905.73
debenture investment			
Including: US dollar (USD)	71,606,416.64	7.0827	507,166,767.13
Pound sterling (GBP)	10,176,044.80	9.0411	92,002,638.64
Short-term loans			
Including: US dollar (USD)	792,002,627.36	7.0827	5,609,517,008.80
Euro (EUR)	243,366,127.61	7.8592	1,912,663,070.11
Accounts payable			
Including: US dollar (USD)	4,522,057.96	7.0827	32,028,379.92
Euro (EUR)	21,589,913.11	7.8592	169,679,445.13
Brazilian Reel (BRL)	807,639,993.36	1.4596	1,178,831,334.31
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	20,552,197,376.90	0.0251	515,860,154.16
Mexican peso (MXN)	83,437,650.45	0.4181	34,885,281.65
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	219,618.07	9.9841	2,192,688.77
Other payables			
Including: US dollar (USD)	20,260,107.21	7.0827	143,496,261.36
Euro (EUR)	30,602,117.21	7.8592	240,508,159.61
Brazilian Real (BRL)	2,445,175,171.94	1.4596	3,568,977,680.96
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	14,361,523,190.83	0.0251	360,474,232.09
Colombian peso (COP)	2,144,377,027.28	0.0018	3,859,878.65
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	32,397.28	9.9841	323,457.68
Bonds payable			

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Items	Balance in foreign currency	Translation rate	Balance equivalent to RMB
(including maturities within one year)			
Including: US dollar (USD)	376,457,054.50	7.0827	2,666,332,379.91
Euro (EUR)	300,434,959.69	7.8592	2,361,178,435.20
Brazilian Real (BRL)	2,823,079,921.85	1.4596	4,120,567,453.93
Long-term loans (including expiry within one year)			
Including: US dollar (USD)	1,808,124,304.84	7.0827	12,806,402,013.89
Euro (EUR)	254,555,899.48	7.8592	2,000,605,725.20
Brazilian Real (BRL)	274,074,874.39	1.4596	400,039,686.66
Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	14,482,550,372.91	0.0251	363,512,014.36
Mexican peso (MXN)	2,935,203,577.08	0.4181	1,227,208,615.57
Jordanian dinar (JOD)	11,292,371.38	9.9841	112,744,165.10

61 Assets whose ownership or usage rights are restricted

Items	Ending carrying amount	Reasons for restriction
Monetary funds	478,383,789.54	Reasons for restriction
Accounts receivable	361,496,319.09	Deposit for settlement of liabilities at issuance of bonds by WindMW, provision for maintenance, collateral of bank deposits and accounts receivable for Pakistan wind power Phase I, collateral of current and non-current assets to obtain financing for Pakistan wind power Phase II and Phase III, mortgage for Karot,

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Items	Ending carrying amount	Reasons for restriction
Inventory	22,951,151.23	Collateral for settlement of liabilities at issuance of bonds by WindMW, collateral of bank deposits and accounts receivable for Pakistan wind power Phase I, collateral of current and non-current assets to obtain financing for Pakistan wind power Phase II and Phase III, mortgage for Karot
Fixed assets	3,132,354,173.85	Collateral for settlement of liabilities at issuance of bonds by WindMW, collateral of current and non-current assets to obtain financing for Pakistan wind power Phase II and Phase III, mortgage for Karot
Intangible assets	5,600,971,825.61	Collateral for settlement of liabilities at issuance of bonds by WindMW, collateral of current and non-current assets to obtain financing for Pakistan wind power Phase II and Phase III, mortgage for Karot
Construction-in-progress	43,930.04	Collateral of current and non-current assets to obtain financing for Pakistan wind power Phase II and Phase III, mortgage for Karot
Others	11,767,451,460.93	Collateral for financing for Pakistan wind power Phase II, mortgage for Karot
Total	21,363,652,650.29	

IX. Contingencies

1 Contingent liabilities arising from pending litigation or pending arbitration

No.	Case No.	Involved entity	Involved counterparty	Amount in litigation (RMB 10 thousand Yuan)	Reason for litigation	General introduction of case (litigation time, main facts, Key disputes and current status)	Amount of possible loss recovery or amount of expected loss (RMB: million)
1	Ordinary lawsuit 0021948-37.2008.4.01.3400	Rio Parapananema Energia S.A.	ANEEL of Brazil, Elektro Eleticidade e Serviços S.A. ("ELEKTRO") and Empresa de Distribuição de Energia Vale Parapananema S.A. ("EDEV")	50,382.69	Litigation on supervision (The plaintiff claims it illegal the imposition of transmission fees TUSDG on power generation companies in ANEEL Resolution 497/2007)	Initial case time: 15 July 2008. Plaintiff: Rio Parapananema Energia S.A. ("the Plaintiff") The Plaintiff launched an Ordinary lawsuit against ANEEL, ELEKTRO and EDEV. The Plaintiff claimed that it was illegal to impose transmission fees TUSDG to power generation companies	46,959.56

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						instance judgment. The judgment has not yet made. By the end of 2023, the case is still in the second instance.	
2	Ordinary lawsuit 0000342-84.2003.8.16.0066	Rio Parapananema Energia S.A.	Adélcio P. Sarti and 20 fishmen	8,125.37	Litigation on environment (The two parties have disputes on whether the construction and operation of Capivara, Taquaruçu, Rosana and Canoas reservoirs, belonging to Rio Parapananema Energia S.A. have an impact on the fishery in the Parapananema.)	The fishermen claimed that the construction and operation of Capivara, Taquaruçu, Rosana and Canoas reservoirs had impacted the fishery on the Parapananema, which had caused losses of income and mental stress to the fishermen. The Court has concluded the case without harm to the interest of Parapananema Energia. Parapananema Energia has launched an appeal and is waiting for the results of the second instance.	8,125.37

3	Ordinary lawsuit 0026448-59.2002.4.01.3400 (Initial No. 2002.34.00.026509-0)	Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A. and other related agents	ANEEL of Brazil	42,763.99	Litigation on supervision (AES SUL believes that Decree No. 288 issued by ANEEL, which specifically prohibits electricity salers from making profits by selling electricity to markets outside their own region, is not applicable to it. Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A. and the other electricity traders are also involved as stakeholders)	Case time: 23 August 2002. The plaintiff AES SUL has filed an ordinary lawsuit to Federal Court No. 15 of the Federal District against ANEEL. The dispute is a decree (Decree No. 288) issued in May 2002 by ANEEL (due to the shortage of power), which stipulated that electricity retailers would be forbidden from making profits by selling electricity to markets outside their region. AES SUL was engaged in the above-mentioned transaction (i.e. reselling Itaipu's electricity to free users) and it believes that the decree is not applicable to it. Rio Paranapanema	7,942.64

Energia S.A. and other electricity traders are also involved in the case as stakeholders. Paranapanema Energia S.A. The first instance judgment rejected the plaintiff's request. The plaintiff filed an appeal, and the appellate court overturned the ruling of the first instance court. Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A. and other defendants filed a new appeal to the expanded panel of the same appellate court on 15 February 2016, which has not yet ruled. As of the end of 2021, the case is in the second instance stage.					

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4	Fishermen lawsuit 0000423-15.2003.8.16.0072	Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A.	Adilson Guimarães and 54 fishermen	21,280.74	Environment dispute (The two parties have disputes on whether the construction and operation of Capivara, Taquaruçu, Rosana and Canoas reservoirs, belonging to Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A. have an impact on the fishery in the Paranapanema.)	The fishermen claims that the construction and operation of Capivara, Taquaruçu, Rosana and Canoas reservoirs has an impact on the fishery in the Paranapanema, which has caused fishermen the loss of income and mental stress. The court rejected the request in the first instance. The appeal filed by the plaintiff was regarded as sufficiently reasonable while the appeal filed by Rio Paranapanema Energia is regarded as not sufficiently reasonable. The case has been turned back to the first instance court for additional evidence. By the end of 2023, the case is under the second instance.	21,280.74

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5	Enforcement order 5001646-41.2018.4.03.6100	Rio Parana Energia S.A.	Federal tax bureau and Office of Third District of Ministry of Finance	86,590.32	Fiscal dispute (RioParana Energia S.A. has a dispute with the Federal Tax Bureau and the Office of Third District of Ministry of Finance about whether Rio Parana Energia S.A. could apply for an taxation based on deemed profit tax regime for 2016)	Plaintiff, Rio Parana Energia S.A., has applied for an enforcement order to No. 24 Federal Civil Court of State of Sao Paulo against the Federal Tax Bureau and the Office of Third District of Ministry of Finance. The Plaintiff has required that the Defendants admit its right to adopt the imposition based on approved profit for 2016.system and furthermore prevent the implication of formal reply for consulting No. 657/2017 and thus the evaluation or imposition by the Tax Bureau in any forms. The Plaintiff has provided a deposit of BRL 420 million in the the account	86,590.32

					designated by the Court. The Court has granted to the Plaintiff a preliminary enforcement order in the first instance. The Federal Government has filed an appeal. By the end of 2023, the case is under second instance.	
6	Fishermen lawsuit 0803414-70.2018.8.12.0021	Rio Parana Energia S.A., CESP, IBAMA	Angelica, Paranaíba, Rosana, Três Lagoas, Itaquiraí, Naviraí, Fátima do Sul, Mundo Novo, Bataguassu, Santa Fé do Sul, Panorama, Jorge Fishermen Federation of Tibirica City, International Fisherman Federation, Fisherman Federation of	182,731.56	Environment disputes (Plaintiff requires Defendant provides compensations on the losses encountered by the fishermen caused by the death of fish due to the power outage of Jubia Hydropower Station on 10 November 2009)	On 26 July 2018, Brazilian Fishman Federation and some fisherman associations filed a lawsuit against CESP (the former operator of Jubia and Ilia Hydropower Stations) and Rio Parana Energia S.A. in San Jose City South Mato Grosso State, requiring compensations for the losses encountered by -150,231.48

			South Mato Grosso and Fisherman Federation of Sao Paulo		the fishermen caused by the death of fish due to the electricity outage of Jubia Hydropower Station on 10 November 2009. On 2 August 2018, the Court formally informed CESP and Rio Parana Energia S.A.. On 8 July 2020, the appeal of the plaintiff Fisherman Federation was rejected. On 16 August 2020, the request for clarification filed by the plaintiff was also rejected. On 12 November 2020, the appeal of the plaintiff was rejected. On 8 December 2020, the plaintiff filed a new appeal to the rejection of 12 November 2020. During 2021, Parana Energia and CESP

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						have filed appeals or clarifications but rejected for several times. For the moment, Rio Parana has filed a new lawsuit and is waiting for the reply of the Court.	
7	Enforcement order 0070622-02.2015.4.01.3400	Rio Parapanema Energia S.A., power generators in Brazil	ANEEL, Brazilian Electricity and Energy Trading Chamber	21,894.22			21,894.22
8	Enforcement order 0036237-91.2016.4.01.3400	Rio Parapanema Energia S.A., RIO SAPUCAÍ MIRIM LTDA.	ANEEL, Brazilian Electricity and Energy Trading Chamber	8,487.85	Litigation on supervision (The Plaintiff claims to cancel the illegal decision of ANEEL and CCEE that the Plaintiff burdens the judicial judgment in third party litigation. Any illegal expenses charged to the Plaintiff should be returned.)	On 11 November 2019, the Federal Regional Court maintained the original verdict of the Plaintiff's appeal and admitted that the decision of ANEEL and CCEE was illegal. The Court admitted that the Plaintiff should not have burdened the judgment by San Antonio. The Defendant filed	8,487.85

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					an appeal to the High Court against the judgment. ON 19 April 2022, the Judge Regina Helena of the High Court approved the Defendant's appeal and decided to turn back the case to the Federal Regional Court as she understood that the Regional had neglected some points of view of the Defendants'. On On 26 September 2022, the Court rejected the Plaintiff's appeal and turned back the case to the original court.	
9	Fishermen lawsuit 0000167-56.2004.8.16.0066	Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A., Aderson Spirandio	Aderson Spirandio and 19 fishermen	7,738.45	Environment dispute (The fishermen claim that the construction and operation of Capivara, Taquaruçu, Rosana and Canoas reservoirs will	On 15 October, the Court made partial judgment on the case: with the reasons: (1) partly agreeing the request of the five plaintiffs and requesting 7,729.79

make the Paranapanema not suitable for fishery, which causes loss of income and mental stress to fishermen)	Paranapanema to compensate losses of substance and profit; (2) rejecting the other 15 plaintiffs. The two parties have filed an appeal. The appeal of Rio Paranapanema has been partly ruled for the reason to limit the compensation for the loss of profit and to reduce the compensation for substance. The appeal of the plaintiffs has been judged as reasonable to admit the legitimacy to obtain compensation for losses on substance of the other 14 plaintiffs. Rio Paranapanema will file an appeal to the Supreme Court. By the end of 2023, the case is under second instance.

10	Fishermen lawsuit 0001297-62.2004.8.16.0137	Rio Paranapanema Energia S.A., Adão Ferreira de Souza	Adão Ferreira de Souza and 18 fishermen	7,351.53	Environment dispute (The fishermen claim that the construction and operation of Capivara, Taquaruçu, Rosana and Canoas reservoirs will make the Paranapanema not suitable for fishery, which causes loss of income and mental stress to fishermen)	On 7 December 2009, the case was judged invalid. On 26 February 2010, the plaintiff filed an appeal. The court judged reasonable. On 5 July 2012, Rio Paranapanema filed a special appeal. Adjudicated by the Supreme Court, the case was turned to the second instance for a new judgment on 26 October 2015. On 21 January 2022, the appeal filed by the plaintiffs was judged invalid. The plaintiffs filed a special appeal and waited for the judgment. In June 2022, Paranapanema was waiting for the adjudication of the special appeal to make the petition and oral debate. By the end of	7,351.53

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secured party	Guaranteed party	Type of guarantee	Guarantee amount	Start date of guarantee	Maturity of guarantee	Guarantee completed or not?
I. For group holding companies						
China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Ltd	Kohala Hydro Power Exploration Limited	performance bond	USD 5,620,000.00	December 2022	December 2024	No
China Three Gorges International Corporation	CSAIL Renewable Energy Investment Ltd	loan guarantee	USD 193,050,000.00	February 2023	February 2025	No
II. For participating companies						
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 252,050,000.00	September 2023	September 2024	No
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Empresade Energia Cachoeira Caldeirao S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 78,250,000.00	September 2023	September 2024	No

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secured party	Guaranteed party	Type of guarantee	Guarantee amount	Start date of guarantee	Maturity of guarantee	Guarantee completed or not?
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Empresade Eneria Sao Manoel S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 437,995,620.00	July 2022	July 2024	No
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Central Eolica Jau S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 75,565,692.90	June 2023	July 2025	No
China Three Gorges (Brazil) Limited	Central Eolica Aventura S.A.	loan guarantee	BRL 23,311,593.56	July 2023	July 2025	No

X. Events After the Reporting Period

The Group has no non-adjusting events after the reporting period that require disclosure.

XI. Related parties and related party transactions

1 Information about the Parent Company

Name of the Parent Company	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital (10 thousand yuan)	Amount :RMB million	
				Proportion of shareholding by the Parent Company (%)	Proportion of voting rights by the Parent Company (%)
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	Mainland China	Investment and asset management	2,963,671.17	77.70	77.70

2 Subsidiaries of the Company

For information related to the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to the relevant details disclosed in VII、1 Subsidiaries.

3 Joint ventures and associates of the Company

Information regarding the Group's joint ventures and associates can be found in XII 、II- Long-term Equity Investments.

4 Other related parties

Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Company
Pingdu Shi An Power Investment New Energy Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Yangtze Three Gorges (Chengdu) E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Yangtze Three Gorges Industry Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges Publication & Media Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	Same ultimate controlling party

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Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Company
Yichang Great Three Gorges International Travelling Agency Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	Same ultimate controlling party
China Yichang Power International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Moray East Holdings Limited	Other related parties
Hydro Global Investment Limited	Other related parties
China Three Gorges Corporation	ultimate controlling shareholder
China International Water & Electric Corporation	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
Three Gorges Material Bidding Management Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate controlling party
China Three Gorges Power Operation Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	Same ultimate controlling party

5 Transactions with related parties

i. Details on purchases of goods / services rendered

Related parties	Contents of transactions with related parties	Pricing Methods and Decision-making Procedures for Connected Transactions	Current Period Amount		Previous Period Amount	
			Amount	As a percentage of similar transactions (%)	Amount	As a percentage of similar transactions (%)
Pingdu Shi An Power Investment New Energy Co., Ltd.	Engineering provided	market pricing			396.23	
Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	Service fees	market pricing	6,410,616.03		382,733.66	
Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	asset management	market pricing			1,101,514.95	
Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Engineering provided	market pricing			7,296,926.10	
Yangtze Three Gorges (Chengdu) E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	Procurement of materials	market pricing			653,825.34	
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	Engineering provided	market pricing			562,109,477.78	

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Related parties	Contents of transactions with related parties	Pricing Methods and Decision-making Procedures for Connected Transactions	Current Period Amount		Previous Period Amount	
			Amount	As a percentage of similar transactions (%)	Amount	As a percentage of similar transactions (%)
Yangtze Three Gorges Industry Co., Ltd.	Engineering provided	market pricing	94,462.19		94,462.19	
China Three Gorges Publication & Media Co., Ltd.	Service fees	market pricing			7,258.39	
China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	Service fees	market pricing	12,672,565.74		10,560,924.63	
Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch	Engineering provided	market pricing	341,452,786.65			
China Three Gorges Power Operation Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	Service fees	market pricing	131,992,787.21		65,186,694.57	
Yichang Great Three Gorges International Travelling Agency Co., Ltd.	Service fees	market pricing	107,604.74			

ii. Related Party Leases

The Company as lessee:

Lessor Name	Type of Leased Asset	Current Period Amount				Previous Period Amount					
		Rent expense from short-term leases and low-value asset leases under simplified treatment	Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	Payments made for leases	Interest expense on lease liabilities	Increase in right-of-use assets	Rent expense from short-term leases and low-value asset leases under simplified treatment	Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	Payments made for leases	Interest expense on lease liabilities	Increase in right-of-use assets
Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Operating Lease	3,071,386.51					1,101,514.95				

iii. Guarantee with related parties

For details of related party guarantee arrangements, see IX2- Guarantees Provided to Entities Within and Outside the Group.

iv. Borrowing and lending between related parties

Borrowing Funds from Related Parties

Related parties	Amount Borrowed	Interest expense for the period	Start date	Maturity date
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	3,541,350,000.00	148,294,025.32	2022/8/17	2027/8/17
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	1,416,540,000.00	57,888,270.00	2022/8/17	2025/8/17
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	708,270,000.00	36,686,195.41	2022/11/14	2023/11/14
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	824,761,624.99	29,741,742.68	2016/12/5	2024/12/4
China Three Gorges Power International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1,021,948,933.73	47,478,838.06	2016/7/19	2045/7/18

Lending Funds to Related Parties

Related parties	Amounts Lent	Interest income for the period	Start date	Maturity date
Moray East Holdings Limited	92,002,638.62	30,194,520.81	2018/12/21	2024/3/12
Hydro Global Investment Limited	507,166,767.13	10,616,079.97	2022/11/31	2025/6/30

6 Related Party Receivables and Payables

i. Receivables from Related Parties of the Company

Items	Related party	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
		Carrying Amount	Allowance for Bad Debts	Carrying Amount	Allowance for Bad Debts
Prepayments					
	China Three Gorges Corporation.			78,971.04	
	Yangtze Three Gorges (Chengdu) E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	7,206,216.22		255,571.24	
	Three Gorges Asset Management Co., Ltd.	1,421,100.00			
Other receivables					
	China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	23,807.35		1,136,101.14	
	Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	340,624.09		491.20	
	China Three Gorges Corporation.	10,545.90		921,278.75	

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Items	Related party	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
		Carrying Amount	Allowance for Bad Debts	Carrying Amount	Allowance for Bad Debts
	Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch	1,377,557.83			
	China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	13,916,997.47			
	Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	2,060,669.07		2,852,985.28	
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	2,268,513,338.52			
Debt investments					
	Hydro Global Investment Limited	507,166,767.13			

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Items	Related party	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
		Carrying Amount	Allowance for Bad Debts	Carrying Amount	Allowance for Bad Debts
	Moray East Holdings Limited	92,002,638.62		411,172,653.03	
Construction in Progress					
	China International Water & Electric Corporation			422,116,807.94	
Other non-current assets					
	Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	25,866,575.96		31,637,604.86	

ii. Payables to Related Parties of the Company

Items	Related party	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Dividends payable			
	China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	1,091,736,302.20	
Other Payables			

China Three Gorges International Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
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Items	Related party	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
	Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.		569,473.34
	Three Gorges Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.		125,035.35
	Three Gorges Material Bidding Management Co., Ltd.		5,628,634.17
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited		111,582.74
	Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.		6,941,457.32
	Yangtze Three Gorges Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd, Pakistan Branch		283,417,124.67
	China Three Gorges Power Operation Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	9,347,136.73	
	China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd.	3,952,344.21	49,740,654.20
	China International Water & Electric Corporation		5,154,231.33
	China Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l	1,043,328.92	
	Yichang Great Three Gorges International Travelling Agency Co., Ltd.	47,221.11	
	China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	142,636,116.19	63,321,738.68
Accounts payable			
	China International Water & Electric Corporation		331,551,054.19

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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Items	Related party	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
	China Three Gorges Power Operation International Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	198,764,878.25	
	Three Gorges Hi-Tech IT Co., Ltd.	169,845.33	
	Yichang Great Three Gorges International Travelling Agency Co., Ltd.	379,282.82	
	China Three Gorges Corporation.	5,272.95	
	China Three Gorges Power Operation Co., Ltd., Pakistan Branch	25,721,861.62	
	China Three Gorges International Energy Investment Corporation	362,036.13	
Other non-current liabilities			
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	827,006,809.57	816,086,625.90
	China Three Gorges Power International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1,052,884,876.35	1,005,482,192.24
	China Three Gorges Renewables (Luxembourg) S.a r.l	110,129,476.66	134,781,809.95
Short-term loans			
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	709,299,088.26	
Long-term loans			
	Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	4,957,890,000.00	7,872,340,761.90

XII. Notes to the Company's financial statements

1 Other receivables

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Interest receivable		1,081,555,911.91
Dividend receivable	566,616,000.00	
Other receivables	1,309,038,872.90	2,087,852,090.18
Total	1,875,654,872.90	3,169,408,002.09

i. Interest receivable

(1) Classification of interest receivable

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
fixed deposit		
Entrusted loans		
Bond investments		
Others		1,081,555,911.91
Total		1,081,555,911.91

ii. Dividend receivable

Project	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Reason for Non-Recovery	Whether Impaired and Basis for Determination
China Three Gorges (Luxembourg) Energy Limited	566,616,000.00		Declared but Not Distributed	No
Total	566,616,000.00			

iii. Other receivables

(1) Disclosure by ageing

Ageing	Closing Balance		Opening Balance	
	Carrying amount	Allowance	Carrying amount	Allowance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	1,304,748,226.50		2,083,864,628.67	103,639.86
1 to 2 years	257,360.81		4,091,101.37	
2 to 3 years	4,138,682.89	105,397.30		
Over 3 years				
Total	1,309,144,270.20	105,397.30	2,087,955,730.04	103,639.86

(2) Disclosure by allowance method

Categories	Closing Balance				Opening Balance			
	Carrying amount		Allowance		Carrying amount		Allowance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Allowance	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)	Allowance	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)
Allowance on an individual basis								book value
Allowance based on group of similar risk characteristics	1,309,144,270.20	100.00	105,397.30	0.01	2,087,955,730.04	100.00	103,639.86	2,087,852,090.18
Including:								
Deposit group								
Petty cash group	45,310.02							
Other groups	1,302,700,255.79	99.51			2,489,249.66	0.12	103,639.86	2,385,609.80

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Categories	Closing Balance				Opening Balance			
	Carrying amount		Allowance		Carrying amount		Allowance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Allowance	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)	Allowance	Expected Credit Loss Rate (%)
Related party within consolidation scope	4,063,329.77	0.31			2,085,466,480.38	99.88		2,085,466,480.38
Others	2,335,374.62	0.18	105,397.30					
Total	1,309,144,270.20	100.00	105,397.30		2,087,955,730.04	100.00	103,639.86	2,087,852,090.18

Other receivables with provision for bad debts assessed using the balance percentage method or other portfolio methods

Portfolio Name	Closing Balance			Opening Balance		
	Carrying Amount	Provision Rate (%)	Allowance	Carrying Amount	Provision Rate (%)	Allowance
Petty Cash	45,310.02					
Portfolio						
Other Receivables	1,302,700,255.79			2,489,249.66	4.16	103,639.86
Related Party Portfolio	4,063,329.77			2,085,466,480.38		
Other	2,335,374.62	4.51	105,397.30			
Total	1,309,144,270.20		105,397.30	2,087,955,730.04		103,639.86

(3) Provision for Bad Debts of Other Receivables

Allowance	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Month Expected Credit Loss	Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (Not Credit-Impaired)	Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (Credit-Impaired)	
Opening Balance	103,639.86			103,639.86
Opening balance in the current period				
– Transferred to Stage 2				
– Transferred to Stage 3				
– Transferred out of Stage 2				

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Allowance	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Month Expected Credit Loss	Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (Not Credit-Impaired)	Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (Credit-Impaired)	
– Transferred out of Stage 1				
Provided in the current period				
Reversed in the current period				
Write-off during the period				
Written off in the current period				
Other movements	1,757.44			1,757.44
Closing Balance	105,397.30			105,397.30

(4) Information on the Top Five Other Receivables by Debtor

Debtor Name	Nature of Payment	Carrying Amount	Aging	Percentage of Total Other Receivables (%)	Allowance for Bad Debts
Three Gorges Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	Funds collected through cash pooling	1,300,639,586.72	Within 1 year	99.35	
China Three Gorges (Europe) S.A	Intercompany balances	3,691,557.71	Within 1 year	0.28	
Yangtze Three Gorges	Contract payments	2,060,669.07	2-3 years	0.16	

China Three Gorges International Limited
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Debtor Name	Nature of Payment	Carrying Amount	Aging	Percentage of Total Other Receivables (%)	Allowance for Bad Debts
Technology & Economy Development Co., Ltd.	advanced				
Total		1,306,391,813.50		99.79	

2 Long-term equity investments

i. Classification of long-term equity investments

Items	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Investments in subsidiaries	30,408,444,180.83	1,331,825,685.02		31,740,269,865.85
Investments in joint ventures	428,286,286.19	42,137,185.39		470,423,471.58
Investments in associate	830,878,092.27		30,091,503.99	800,786,588.28
Subtotal	31,667,608,559.29	1,373,962,870.41	30,091,503.99	33,011,479,925.71
Less: Provision for impairment of long-term equity investments				
Total	31,667,608,559.29	1,373,962,870.41	30,091,503.99	33,011,479,925.71

ii. Details of long-term equity investments

Investees	investment cost	Opening balance	Movements during the year							Closing balance	Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Other adjustments of OCI	Other changes in equity	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance		
Total	32,255,301,412.42	31,667,608,559.29	815,619,573.13		27,489,694.63			36,751,352.26		7,196,319,769.22	
I. subsidiaries	30,996,137,033.96	30,408,444,180.83	815,619,573.13							5,925,109,709.36	
China Three Gorges (Europe) S.A	5,826,311,870.03	5,826,311,870.03							98,797,839.33	5,925,109,709.36	
China Three Gorges (Portugal) Limited	24,155,600.76	24,155,600.76							409,610.96	24,565,211.72	

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Investees	investment cost	Opening balance	Movements during the year							Closing balance	Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Other adjustments of OCI	Other changes in equity	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance		
China Three Gorges (Luxembourg) Energy Limited	19,382,368,499.19	19,382,368,499.19								19,711,038,877.93	
CTG LATAM HOLDING SARL	235,952,707.66	235,952,707.66	168,718,120.00						7,392,583.35	412,063,411.01	
Three Gorges Investment Consulting (Beijing) Limited	109,377,306.66	109,377,306.66							1,854,731.05	111,232,037.71	
Solar Energy Limited	1,528,903,815.00	1,528,903,815.00	59,208,600.00						25,149,577.50	1,613,261,992.50	

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Investees	Investment cost	Opening balance	Movements during the year							Closing balance	Closing balance of allowance
			Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Other adjustments of OCI	Other changes in equity	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance		
China											
Gangyuan Investment Limited	2,395,976,381.53	2,395,976,381.53							40,629,011.09	2,436,605,392.62	
Asia & Africa											
Green Energy Investment Limited	905,398,000.00	905,398,000.00							15,353,000.00	920,751,000.00	
Renewable Energy Ltd.	7.08		7.08							7.08	
Catalyst MENA											
Clean Energy Cooperat	587,692,846.05		587,692,846.05							585,642,225.92	
2. Joint ventures	428,286,286.19	428,286,286.19			34,707,735.33				7,429,450.06	470,423,471.58	

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				Movements during the year										
				Increase in investments	Decrease in investments	Investment income recognized under equity method	Other adjustments of OCI	Other changes in equity	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits	Accrual of allowance			Others	
Investees		investment cost	Opening balance											Closing balance of Allowance
Hydro Global Investment Limited		428,286,286.19	428,286,286.19			34,707,735.33					7,429,450.06	470,423,471.58		
3. Associates		830,878,092.27	830,878,092.27			-7,218,040.70				36,751,352.26	13,877,888.97	800,786,588.28		
ACE INVESTMENT FUND LP		745,382,647.65	745,382,647.65			-20,673,837.73				36,751,352.26	12,363,413.67	700,320,871.33		
China Three Gorges International Power Operation Co., Ltd.		85,495,444.62	85,495,444.62			13,455,797.03					1,514,475.30	100,465,716.95		

3 Investment income

Items	Current Period Amount	Prior Period Amount
Investment income of long-term equity investments accounted for using equity method	27,489,694.63	-13,352,473.52
Investment income from long-term equity investments accounted for using cost method	627,343,200.00	
Investment income of disposal of long-term equity investments		
Investment income during holding period of financial assets for trading		
Investment income of disposal of financial assets for trading		927,572,747.48
Investment income from other equity instruments during the holding period.		1,250,796.62
Investment income from debt investments during the holding period.		
Investment income from the disposal of debt investments.		
Investment income from other debt investments during the holding period.		
Investment income from the disposal of other debt investments.		
Investment income from other non-current financial assets during the holding period.		
Investment income from the disposal of other non-current financial assets.		
Gain from remeasurement of equity at fair value upon obtaining control.		
Gain from remeasurement of remaining equity at fair value after loss of control.		
Realized gain (loss) from the ineffective portion of a cash		

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Items	Current Period Amount	Prior Period Amount
flow hedge.		
Investment income from debt restructuring.		
Income from entrusted loans.		
Others	938,255,455.54	
Total	1,593,088,350.17	915,471,070.58

4 Statement of Cash Flows

i. Information on Reconciliation of Net Profit to Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Additional information	Current Period Amount	Prior Period Amount
1. Reconciliation of Net Profit to Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Profit	1,356,352,328.48	-550,012,594.61
Add: Asset Impairment Losses		
Credit Impairment Losses		100,117.54
Depreciation of Fixed Assets, Depletion of Oil and Gas Assets, Depreciation of Productive Biological Assets	119,555.68	596.17
Depreciation of Right-of-Use Assets	9,044,284.34	
Amortization of Intangible Assets	2,559,858.63	7,540.15
Amortization of Long-term Prepaid Expenses	7,817,963.29	2,470,208.77
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets, Intangible Assets and Other Long-term Assets (Gains Shown as "-")		
Losses on Scrap of Fixed Assets (Gains Shown as "-")		
Losses on Fair Value Changes (Gains Shown as "-")		
Financial Expenses (Income Shown as "-")	-71,208,538.00	491,509,113.22

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Additional information	Current Period Amount	Prior Period Amount
Investment Losses (Gains Shown as "-")	-1,593,088,350.17	-915,471,070.58
Decrease in Deferred Tax Assets (Increase Shown as "-")		
Increase in Deferred Tax Liabilities (Decrease Shown as "-")		
Decrease in Inventories (Increase Shown as "-")		
Decrease in Operating Receivables (Increase Shown as "-")	839,807,260.19	3,195,601,173.67
Increase in Operating Payables (Decrease Shown as "-")	66,845,221.28	1,685,832,821.63
Others		
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	618,249,583.72	3,910,037,905.96
2. Significant Investing and Financing Activities Not Involving Cash Receipts and Payments		
Conversion of Debt into Capital		
Convertible Bonds Maturing within One Year		
Fixed Assets Acquired under Finance Leases		
3. Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Closing Balance of Cash	214,690,761.11	476,334,523.17
Less: Opening Balance of Cash	476,334,523.17	21,312,283.57
Add: Closing Balance of Cash Equivalents		
Less: Opening Balance of Cash Equivalents		
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-261,643,762.06	455,022,239.60

ii. Composition of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
I. Cash	214,690,761.11	476,334,523.17
Including: Cash on Hand		

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Items	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Digital Currency Available for Immediate Payment	214,689,367.94	476,333,398.87
Bank Deposits Available for Immediate Payment	1,393.17	1,124.30
Other Monetary Funds Available for Immediate Payment		
Funds Deposited with Central Bank for Payment		
Deposits with Interbank		
Loans to Interbank		
2. Cash Equivalents		
Including: Bond Investments Maturing within Three Months		
3. Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	214,690,761.11	476,334,523.17

XIII. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Company.

China Three Gorges International Limited

30 April 2024



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