GOLDWIND

XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.*

新疆金風科技股份有限公司

(a joint stock limited liability company incorporated in the People's Republic of China)

Stock Code : 02208

ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Annual Results for the year ended 31 December 2015

Compared to 2014 financial results:

Revenue	an increase of 69.84% to approximately RMB29,846.00 million
Gross profit	an increase of 70.31% to approximately RMB7,776.96 million
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	an increase of 55.74% to approximately RMB2,849.50 million
Earnings per share	an increase of 54.41% to approximately RMB1.05
Proposed final dividend per share	an increase of 20% to approximately RMB0.48

The Board of the Company hereby announces the audited financial results of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 (the "**2015 Annual Results**"). The 2015 Annual Results have been audited by Ernst & Young.

** For identification purpose only*

XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
REVENUE	4	29,845,998	17,572,601
Cost of sales		(22,069,041)	(13,006,194)
Gross profit		7,776,957	4,566,407
Other income and gains	4	772,827	793,821
Selling and distribution expenses		(2,867,868)	(1,464,529)
Administrative expenses		(1,635,756)	(1,191,189)
Other expenses		(405,186)	(98,571)
Finance costs	6	(555,681)	(584,292)
Share of profits and losses of:			
Joint ventures		98,713	51,019
Associates		62,824	36,320
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	5	3,246,830	2,108,986
Income tax expense	7	(371,439)	(255,473)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		2,875,391	1,853,513
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		2,849,497	1,829,682
Non-controlling interests		25,894	23,831
		2,875,391	1,853,513
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):			
Net loss on available-for-sale financial assets		(69,829)	(77,672)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(1,821)	(87,912)
Net other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		(71,650)	(165,584)
Other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):			
Net loss on cash flow hedges		-	(18,081)
Net other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		-	(18,081)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(71,650)	(183,665)

XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(71,650)	(183,665)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		2,803,741	1,669,848
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		2,777,847	1,646,017
Non-controlling interests		25,894	23,831
		2,803,741	1,669,848
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT:			
Basic and diluted (expressed in RMB per share)	9	1.05	0.68

XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2015

	Notes	As at 31 December 2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment		17,015,112	10,481,778
Investment properties		73,697	76,593
Prepaid land lease payments		201,881	177,677
Goodwill		316,259	242,794
Other intangible assets		534,673	265,267
Investments in joint ventures		487,921	461,219
Investments in associates		559,279	456,076
Available-for-sale investments		901,121	827,777
Deferred tax assets		1,338,436	850,833
Trade receivables	10	1,762,112	1,514,030
Financial receivables		1,867,047	1,023,581
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables		1,938,558	992,137
Derivative financial instruments		4,121	4,797
Pledged deposits	11	285,542	307,878
Total non-current assets		27,285,759	17,682,437
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories		3,037,200	3,649,585
Trade and bills receivables	10	14,526,382	11,294,246
Financial receivables		145,126	60,976
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables		1,271,563	2,109,299
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss		-	90,067
Pledged deposits	11	158,993	579,150
Cash and cash equivalents	11	6,147,378	9,528,460
		25,286,642	27,311,783
Assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale		-	783,106
Total current assets		25,286,642	28,094,889
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and bills payables	12	14,274,618	10,838,968
Other payables, advance from customers and accruals		3,220,532	3,854,209
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings		1,734,103	5,857,702
Tax payable		439,427	230,025
Provision		1,290,212	832,534
		20,958,892	21,613,438
Liabilities directly associated with the assets classified as held for sale		-	706,323
Total current liabilities		20,958,892	22,319,761
NET CURRENT ASSETS		4,327,750	5,775,128
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		31,613,509	23,457,565

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XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
31 December 2015

	Notes	As at 31 December 2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		31,613,509	23,457,565
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	12	815,887	607,060
Other payables		97,493	57,957
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings		10,760,624	6,022,749
Deferred tax liabilities		58,089	26,897
Provision		2,202,699	1,265,577
Government grants		270,101	244,218
Deferred revenue		18,012	6,098
Total non-current liabilities		14,222,905	8,230,556
Net assets		17,390,604	15,227,009
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital		2,735,541	2,694,588
Reserves		14,025,905	12,073,201
		16,761,446	14,767,789
Non-controlling interests		629,158	459,220
Total equity		17,390,604	15,227,009

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Wu Gang
Director

Wang Haibo
Director

XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2015

	Attributable to owners of the parent									
	Share Capital RMB'000	Capital Reserve RMB'000	Special reserve RMB'000	Statutory surplus reserve RMB'000	Available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve RMB'000	Exchange fluctuation reserve RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
As at 1 January 2015	2,694,588	*7,962,425	-	*652,350	*189,143	*(340,211)	*3,609,494	14,767,789	459,220	15,227,009
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,849,497	2,849,497	25,894	2,875,391
Other comprehensive loss for the year:										
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(69,829)	-	-	(69,829)	-	(69,829)
Cash flow hedges, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	(1,821)	-	(1,821)	-	(1,821)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(69,829)	(1,821)	2,849,497	2,777,847	25,894	2,803,741
Final 2014 dividend declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,077,835)	(1,077,835)	-	(1,077,835)
Profit appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	163,827	-	-	(163,827)	-	-	-
Dividend declared to non-controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,039)	(25,039)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,578	43,578
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,291)	(15,291)
Issue of shares	40,953	305,919	-	-	-	-	-	346,872	-	346,872
Share issue expenses	-	(10,561)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,561)	-	(10,561)
Capital contribution from non-controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,998	129,998
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	(1,230)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,230)	(43,869)	(45,099)
Disposal to non-controlling shareholders	-	(41,436)	-	-	-	-	-	(41,436)	54,667	13,231
Transfer to special reserve	-	-	25,252	-	-	-	(25,252)	-	-	-
Utilisation of special reserve	-	-	(25,252)	-	-	-	25,252	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2015	2,735,541	*8,215,117	-	*816,177	*119,314	*(342,032)	*5,217,329	16,761,446	629,158	17,390,604

* As at 31 December 2015, these reserve accounts comprised the consolidated reserves of RMB14,025,905,000 (31 December 2014: RMB12,073,201,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		3,246,830	2,108,986
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	6	555,681	584,292
Bank interest income	4	(128,257)	(63,163)
Share of profits and losses of joint ventures		(98,713)	(51,019)
Share of profits and losses of associates		(62,824)	(36,320)
Depreciation	5	483,588	375,159
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	5	4,683	3,736
Amortisation of other intangible assets	5	56,399	55,315
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, net	5	1,688	2,482
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	5	(33,958)	(20,000)
Gain on disposal of a business	5	-	(333,149)
Gain on disposal of interest in a joint venture	5	-	(604)
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale investments	4	(60,851)	(98,268)
Gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	4	(76,802)	-
Dividend income from available-for-sale investments	4	(21,294)	(11,412)
Interests from other investments		(7,885)	(9,025)
Fair value losses/(gains), net:			
Derivative financial instruments	5	930	(1,469)
Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	5	21,535	-
Impairment of trade and other receivables	5	180,748	13,348
(Reversal of write-down)/write-down of inventories to net realisable value	5	(5,748)	109,797
Impairment of investments in joint ventures	5	6,362	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	5	26,585	-
Government grants		(11,283)	(7,451)
		4,077,414	2,621,235
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		626,347	(732,885)
Increase in trade and bills receivables		(4,048,218)	(2,095,295)
Decrease in financial receivables		145,548	50,731
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		246,461	(1,297,090)
Increase in trade and bills payables		2,617,957	1,722,803
Increase in other payables, advance from customers and accruals		218,635	2,397,622
Increase in provision		1,394,799	500,181
Increase in government grants		24,700	10,859
Cash generated from operations		5,303,643	3,178,161
Income tax paid		(648,723)	(396,797)
Interest received		121,208	48,020
Net cash flows from operating activities		4,776,128	2,829,384

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XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment		(6,766,884)	(2,312,596)
Additions of prepaid land lease payments		(28,887)	(57,552)
Additions of other intangible assets		(668,341)	(376,237)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		(152,194)	(38,012)
Purchases of interests in joint ventures		(101,974)	(74,520)
Purchases of interests in associates		(48,622)	(19,850)
Purchases of available-for-sale investments		(157,690)	(79,444)
Purchase of other long-term assets		-	(87,819)
Disposal of interests in joint ventures		11,250	6,000
Disposal of interests in available-for-sale investment		164,098	58,634
Receipt of government grants		6,030	-
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		14,158	1,919
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of		241,805	246,917
Disposal of a business, net of cash disposed of		-	605,047
Disposal of assets held for sale		-	57,020
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale		-	18,108
Decrease/(increase) in pledged deposits		(20,747)	9,858
Decrease in non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired		-	39,815
Interest received		-	101
Dividend received from available-for-sale investments		20,693	11,412
Dividend received from joint ventures and associates		150,044	190,349
Gain on disposal of equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	4	76,802	-
Cash from other investments		15,288	126,109
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(7,245,171)	(1,674,741)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
New bank and other borrowings		7,576,252	6,367,449
Repayment of bank and other borrowings		(7,169,561)	(1,344,981)
Increase/(decrease) in payables to the non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries		7,864	(3,940)
Interest paid		(731,265)	(646,105)
Acquisitions of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		(40,990)	(63,870)
Proceeds from issue of shares, net of underwriting commission		336,311	-
Capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders		129,998	3,380
Disposal of interests to non-controlling shareholders		-	57,520
Dividend paid		(1,053,382)	(215,567)
Dividend paid to non-controlling shareholders		(25,039)	(18,966)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		(969,812)	4,134,920
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(3,438,855)	5,289,563
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		9,523,826	4,276,301
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		56,459	(42,038)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	11	6,141,430	9,523,826

1. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") is a joint stock company with limited liability registered in Beijing in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), which was established on 26 March 2001. The Company's shares have been listed on The Shenzhen Stock Exchange from 26 December 2007 and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Hong Kong Stock Exchange") from 8 October 2010. The registered office of the Company is located at 107 Shanghai Road, Economic & Technology Development District, Urumqi, Xinjiang, the PRC.

During the year, the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") were involved in the following principal activities:

- Manufacture and sale of wind turbine generators and wind power components;
- Provision of wind power related consultancy, wind farm construction and maintenance services;
- Development and operation of wind farms, consisting of wind power generation service provided by the Group's wind farms as well as the sale of wind farms, if appropriate; and
- Development and operation of water treatment plants and finance lease services.

In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the Company has no controlling shareholder.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs")(which include all International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and interpretations) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for available-for-sale investments, equity investments at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments. Disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair values less costs to sell. These financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

<u>Basis of consolidation</u>
The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2015. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:
(a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
(b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
(c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)
Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described for subsidiaries above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and (iii) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognises (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment retained and (iii) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has adopted the following revised standards for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 19	*Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions*
Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle	Amendments to a number of IFRSs
Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle	Amendments to a number of IFRSs

The nature and the impact of each amendment is described below:

a) Amendments to IAS 19 apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The amendments simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. If the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction of service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered. The amendments have had no impact on the Group as the Group does not have defined benefit plans.

b) The *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle* issued in December 2013 sets out amendments to a number of IFRSs. Details of the amendments that are effective for the current year are as follows:

- IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*: Clarifies that an entity must disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in IFRS 8, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics used to assess whether the segments are similar. The amendments also clarify that a reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker. The amendments have had no impact on the Group.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

- IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*: Clarifies the treatment of gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation or amortisation of revalued items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The amendments have had no impact on the Group as the Group does not apply the revaluation model for the measurement of these assets.

- IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*: Clarifies that a management entity (i.e., an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to related party disclosure requirements. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. The amendment has had no impact on the Group as the Group does not receive any management services from other entities.

c) The *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle* issued in December 2013 sets out amendments to a number of IFRSs. Details of the amendments that are effective for the current year are as follows:

- IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*: Clarifies that joint arrangements but not joint ventures are outside the scope of IFRS 3 and the scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. The amendment is applied prospectively. The amendment has had no impact on the Group as the Company is not a joint arrangement and the Group did not form any joint arrangement during the year.

- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement:* Clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of IFRS 9 or IAS 39 as applicable. The amendment is applied prospectively from the beginning of the annual period in which IFRS 13 was initially applied. The amendment has had no impact on the Group as the Group does not apply the portfolio exception in IFRS 13.

- IAS 40 *Investment Property*: Clarifies that IFRS 3, instead of the description of ancillary services in IAS 40 which differentiates between investment property and owner-occupied property, is used to determine if the transaction is a purchase of an asset or a business combination. The amendment is applied prospectively for acquisitions of investment properties. The amendment has had no impact on the Group as there is no acquisition of investment properties during the year and so this amendment is not applicable.

In addition, the Company has adopted the amendments to the Listing Rules issued by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange relating to the disclosure of financial information with reference to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) during the current financial year. The main impact to the financial statements is on the presentation and disclosure of certain information in the financial statements.

3. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has four reportable operating segments as follows:

(a) the wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale segment engages in the research and development, manufacture and sale of wind turbine generators and wind power components;

(b) the wind power services segment provides wind power related consultancy, wind farm construction and maintenance services;

(c) the wind farm development segment engages in the development of wind farms, which consists of wind power generation service provided by the Group's wind farms as well as the sale of wind farms, if appropriate; and

(d) the others segment mainly engages in the operation of water treatment plants under the service concession arrangement and finance leasing services, which comprises direct finance leasing and sale-lease back.

Management monitors the operating results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit or loss, which is a measure of adjusted profit or loss before tax. The adjusted profit or loss before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax.

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

3. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Eliminations RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue:						
Sales to external customers	26,858,326	1,281,972	1,552,876	152,824	-	29,845,998
Intersegment sales	5,051,656	400,344	-	5,379	(5,457,379)	-
Total revenue	31,909,982	1,682,316	1,552,876	158,203	(5,457,379)	29,845,998
Segment results	3,337,918	2,860	731,137	245,907	(643,568)	3,674,254
Interest income	209,707	184	17,794	9,031	(108,459)	128,257
Finance costs	(105,493)	-	(459,869)	(5,946)	15,627	(555,681)
Profit before tax	3,442,132	3,044	289,062	248,992	(736,400)	3,246,830
Segment assets	43,801,389	1,982,112	27,031,906	4,733,798	(24,976,804)	52,572,401
Segment liabilities	26,417,915	755,775	19,276,557	2,159,882	(13,428,332)	35,181,797
Other segment information:						
Share of profits and losses of:						
Joint ventures	-	-	95,713	3,000	-	98,713
Associates	4,384	1,485	6,326	50,629	-	62,824
Depreciation and amortisation	141,220	6,532	441,298	7,005	(51,385)	544,670
Reversal of write-down of inventories	(5,748)	-	-	-	-	(5,748)
Impairment of trade and other receivables	277,825	12,728	25,226	169	(13,809)	302,139
Reversal of impairment of trade and other receivables	(93,902)	(23,034)	(4,455)	-	-	(121,391)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	26,585	-	-	26,585
Impairment of investment in a joint venture	6,362	-	-	-	-	6,362
Product warranty provision	2,109,552	-	-	-	(130,928)	1,978,624
Investments in joint ventures	827	-	513,706	36,750	(63,362)	487,921
Investments in associates	76,507	14,584	211,318	258,697	(1,827)	559,279
Capital expenditure[(1)]	338,108	17,612	7,614,728	279,801	(989,439)	7,260,810

3. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Eliminations RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue:						
Sales to external customers	15,703,571	649,403	1,169,021	50,606	-	17,572,601
Intersegment sales	869,193	216,809	2,903	1,100	(1,090,005)	-
Total revenue	16,572,764	866,212	1,171,924	51,706	(1,090,005)	17,572,601
Segment results	1,740,437	23,932	784,193	146,919	(65,366)	2,630,115
Interest income	53,785	176	8,073	1,167	(38)	63,163
Finance costs	(251,653)	-	(320,017)	(12,622)	-	(584,292)
Profit before tax	1,542,569	24,108	472,249	135,464	(65,404)	2,108,986
Segment assets	36,270,463	1,216,952	18,090,589	2,506,372	(12,307,050)	45,777,326
Segment liabilities	20,944,461	562,672	11,113,418	1,119,991	(3,190,225)	30,550,317
Other segment information:						
Share of profits and losses of:						
Joint ventures	-	-	51,019	-	-	51,019
Associates	2,108	1,297	9,927	22,988	-	36,320
Depreciation and amortisation	139,816	2,324	322,557	125	(30,612)	434,210
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	109,797	-	-	-	-	109,797
Impairment of trade and other receivables	86,018	8,933	30,220	-	-	125,171
Reversal of impairment of trade and other receivables	(111,788)	(35)	-	-	-	(111,823)
Product warranty provision	885,566	-	-	-	(36,432)	849,134
Investments in joint ventures	8,089	-	463,416	48,000	(58,286)	461,219
Investments in associates	65,724	6,059	210,181	175,563	(1,451)	456,076
Capital expenditure[1]	182,810	10,926	2,326,539	230,757	(203,829)	2,547,203

[1] Capital expenditure mainly consists of additions to property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and prepaid land lease payments, including assets from the acquisition of subsidiaries.

3. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Mainland China	27,387,985	15,723,426
Overseas	2,458,013	1,849,175
	29,845,998	17,572,601

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

(b) Non-current assets

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Mainland China	19,404,192	11,432,697
United States of America	311,777	305,366
Germany	443,182	482,912
Panama	731,629	756,662
Australia and Others	104,980	124,904
	20,995,760	13,102,541

The non-current asset information above is based on the locations of the assets and excludes financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

Information about major customers

For the year ended 31 December 2015, revenue RMB3,697,341,000 (for the year ended 31 December 2014: Nil) was derived from sales by Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale segment to a single customer, which individually accounting for over 10% of the Group's total revenue, including sales to a group of entities which are known to be under common control with that customer.

4. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

Revenue represents the net invoiced value of goods sold, after allowances for returns and trade discounts; an appropriate proportion of contract revenue of construction contracts; and the value of services rendered; and gross rental income received and receivable form investment properties during the year.

An analysis of the Group's revenue, other income and gains is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue		
Sale of wind turbine generators and wind power components	26,858,326	15,703,571
Wind power services	1,281,972	649,403
Wind power generation	1,552,876	1,169,021
Others	152,824	50,606
	29,845,998	17,572,601
Other income and gains		
Bank interest income	128,257	63,163
Dividend income from available-for-sale investments	21,294	11,412
Gross rental income	19,235	3,702
Government grants	110,681	86,970
Value-added tax refund	109,349	15,777
Insurance compensation on product warranty expenditures	110,802	93,157
Provision of technical service	4,387	15,178
Gain on bargain purchase	683	333
Cash discounts	44,429	24,976
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries, including wind farm project companies	33,958	20,000
Gain on disposal of a business	-	333,149
Gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	76,802	-
Gain on disposal of investment in a joint venture	-	604
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale investments	60,851	98,268
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	1,763	2,121
Fair value gains, net:		
Derivative instruments – transactions not qualifying as hedges	-	1,469
Gain on foreign exchange differences	-	7,947
Others	50,336	15,595
Total other income and gains	772,827	793,821

5. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging/ (crediting):

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
Cost of inventories sold		20,332,006	12,022,635
Cost of services provided		1,136,552	574,399
Cost of wind power generation		583,089	408,168
Cost of others		17,394	992
		22,069,041	13,006,194
Depreciation (note (a)) provided for:			
Property, plant and equipment		480,692	372,263
Investment properties		2,896	2,896
		483,588	375,159
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments		4,683	3,736
Amortisation of other intangible assets		56,399	55,315
		61,082	59,051
Impairment of trade receivables	10	271,208	95,653
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	10	(121,391)	(111,823)
		149,817	(16,170)
Impairment of deposits and other receivables		30,931	29,518
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		26,585	-
Impairment of investment in a joint venture		6,362	-
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value		-	109,797
Reversal of write-down of inventories		(5,748)	-
		(5,748)	109,797
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, net		1,688	2,482
Minimum lease payments under operating leases of land and buildings		20,700	13,214
Auditors' remuneration		7,399	7,284
Employee benefit expenses (including directors' and supervisors' remuneration):			
Wages and salaries		1,177,880	819,544
Pension scheme contributions (defined contribution scheme)(note (b))		69,723	53,863
Welfare and other expenses		197,051	120,900
		1,444,654	994,307

5. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
Research and development costs:		
Staff costs	309,596	164,896
Amortisation and depreciation	25,374	28,419
Materials expenditure and others	283,315	224,083
	618,285	417,398
Government grants (note (c))	(110,681)	(86,970)
Value-added tax refund	(109,349)	(15,777)
Product warranty provision:		
Additional provision	2,109,550	949,631
Reversal of unutilised provision	(130,926)	(100,497)
	1,978,624	849,134
Insurance compensation on product warranty expenditures	(110,802)	(93,157)
Foreign exchange differences, net	90,271	(7,947)
Cash discounts	(44,429)	(24,976)
Fair value (gains)/losses, net:		
Derivative instruments – transactions not qualifying as hedges	930	(1,469)
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	21,535	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from rental-earning investment properties	146	3,360
Dividend income from available-for-sale investments	(21,294)	(11,412)
Bank interest income	(128,257)	(63,163)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries, including wind farm project companies	(33,958)	(20,000)
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale investments	(60,851)	(98,268)
Gain on disposal of investment in a joint venture	-	(604)
Gain on disposal of equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	(76,802)	-
Gain on bargain purchase	(683)	(333)

Notes:

(a) Depreciation of approximately RMB420,111,000 is included in the cost of sales on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: RMB307,225,000).

(b) As at 31 December 2015, the Group had no forfeited contributions available to reduce its contributions to the pension scheme in future years (31 December 2014: Nil).

(c) Most government grants have been received for setting up research activities. The government grants received have been deducted from the research and development costs to which they relate. Government grants received for which related expenditure has not yet been undertaken are included in government grants as deferred income in the statement of financial position. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these grants.

6. FINANCE COSTS

An analysis of finance costs is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
Interest on bank loans and other borrowings	645,581	685,189
Less: Interest capitalised	(89,900)	(100,897)
	555,681	584,292

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company has been identified as a "high and new technology enterprise" and was entitled to a preferential income tax at a rate of 15% for the three years ended 31 December 2017 in accordance with the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law.

The Company's certain subsidiaries in Mainland China were exempted from income tax or taxed at a preferential rate of 15% primarily due to their status as entities engaging in technology development or their involvement in important public infrastructure investment projects that were supported by the government and development projects in the western region of the PRC.

Except for certain preferential treatment available to certain subsidiaries of the Company and the Company as mentioned above, the entities within the Group in Mainland China were subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 25%.

Profits tax for Hong Kong has been provided at the rate of 16.5% on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year.

Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates, based on existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof.

	Year ended 31 December 2015 RMB'000	2014 RMB'000
Current		
- Hong Kong	34,484	46,064
- Mainland China	792,268	329,707
- Elsewhere	22,762	17,415
	849,514	393,186
Deferred	(478,075)	(137,713)
Tax charge for the year	371,439	255,473

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

A reconciliation of the income tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company to the income tax expense at the Group's effective income tax rate is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit before tax	3,246,830	2,108,986
Income tax charge at the statutory income tax rate of 25%	811,708	527,247
Effect of different income tax rates for overseas entities	(13,044)	(15,088)
Effect of the preferential income tax rates for domestic entities	(370,323)	(215,090)
Tax losses not recognised	40,871	6,007
Income not subject to tax	(5,792)	(1,492)
Expenses not deductible for tax	7,915	3,842
Additional tax deduction for research and development expenditure	(70,768)	(42,866)
Tax effect of share of profits and losses of joint ventures	(24,678)	(12,755)
Tax effect of share of profits and losses of associates	(15,706)	(9,080)
Others	11,256	14,748
Tax charge for the year at the effective rate	371,439	255,473

8. DIVIDENDS

	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Proposed final dividend of RMB0.48(2014: RMB0.40) per ordinary share	1,313,060	1,077,835

The proposed final dividend for the year is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

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

The calculation of the basic earnings per share amount is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 2,708,239,000 (2014: 2,694,588,000) in issue during the year, as adjusted to reflect the rights issue during the year.

The Group did not have any potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue during the year ended 31 December 2015 and 2014.

The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share are based on:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Earnings		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations	2,849,497	1,829,682

	Number of shares	
	Year ended 31December	
	2015	2014
	'000	'000
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations	2,708,239	2,694,588

10. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade receivables	12,616,284	10,193,845
Bills receivable	992,349	533,220
Retention money receivables	3,285,247	2,545,195
Provision for impairment	(605,386)	(463,984)
	16,288,494	12,808,276
Portion classified as non-current assets (i)	(1,762,112)	(1,514,030)
Current portion	14,526,382	11,294,246

The Group normally allows a credit period of not more than three months to its customers. For retention money receivables, the due dates usually range from two to five years after the completion of commissioning for wind turbines. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade and bills receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade and bills receivables are non-interest-bearing.

(i) The non-current portion of trade receivable mainly represents the amount of receivables for retentions held by customers at 31 December 2015 and 2014.

An aged analysis of trade and bills receivables, based on the invoice date and net of provisions, is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 3 months	6,533,005	5,051,238
3 to 6 months	2,484,547	2,183,369
6 months to 1 year	2,044,802	1,628,581
1 to 2 years	3,211,365	2,160,463
2 to 3 years	932,819	755,948
Over 3 years	1,081,956	1,028,677
	16,288,494	12,808,276

Movements in the provision for impairment of trade and bills receivables are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
At beginning of year	463,984	506,616
Impairment losses recognised (note 5)	271,208	95,653
Impairment losses reversed (note 5)	(121,391)	(111,823)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(6,325)	(28,442)
Exchange realignment	(2,090)	1,980
At end of year	605,386	463,984

10. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

Included in the above provision for impairment of trade receivables is a provision for individually impaired trade receivables of RMB154,147,000 (31 December 2014: RMB119,993,000) with a carrying amount before provision of RMB320,957,000 (31 December 2014: RMB223,253,000).

The individually impaired trade receivables relate to customers that were default in principal payments and only a portion of the receivables is expected to be recovered.

An aged analysis of the trade receivables that are not considered to be impaired is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Neither past due nor impaired	9,326,167	7,509,531
Less than 6 months past due	3,867,003	3,018,199
	13,193,170	10,527,730

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired relate to a large number of diversified customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of independent customers that have a good track record with the Group. Based on past experience, the Directors are of the opinion that no provision for impairment is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable.

The amount due from Xinjiang Wind Power Company Limited ("Xinjiang Wind Power") (新疆風能有限責任公司), who holds a 13.74% interest in the Company, and the amounts due from the Group's joint ventures and associates included in the trade and bills receivables are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
	RMB'000	RMB'000
A shareholder holding a 13.74% interest in the Company	1,712	17,008
Joint ventures	23,280	252,583
Associates	49,168	260,334
	74,160	529,925

The above amounts are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and repayable on credit terms similar to those offered to the independent customers of the Group.

10. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

The weighted average effective interest rate on non-current trade receivables is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Effective interest rate	5.80%	6.05%

The weighted average effective interest rate is determined by reference to the prevailing commercial bank borrowing interest rates for unsecured bank loans with similar maturity.

The carrying balances of the current trade and bills receivables approximates to their fair value. In addition, as the non-current trade receivables have been discounted based on the effective interest rate, the carrying amount of the non-current trade receivables approximates to their fair value.

As at 31 December 2015, the Group’s trade receivables, amounting to RMB1,125,464,000 (31 December 2014: RMB1,552,183,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group’s bank loans (note 32).

As at 31 December 2015, bills receivable amounting to RMB333,210,000 were pledged to bank loans and those amounting to RMB90,000,000 (2014:RMB5,000,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank acceptance bills.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND PLEDGED DEPOSITS

	As at 31 December 2015 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2014 RMB'000
Cash and bank balances	3,923,586	5,758,314
Time deposits	2,668,327	4,657,174
	6,591,913	10,415,488
Less: Pledged time deposits for		
- Bank loans	(118,496)	(82,565)
- Uncompleted transaction	-	(5,208)
- Letters of credit	(820)	(2,807)
- Guarantee issued	(39,677)	(488,570)
- Provision for risk	(285,542)	(307,878)
	(444,535)	(887,028)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	6,147,378	9,528,460
Less: Non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of more than three months when acquired	(5,948)	(4,634)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	6,141,430	9,523,826
Pledged deposits	444,535	887,028
Portion classified as non-current assets	(285,542)	(307,878)
Current portion	158,993	579,150
Cash and cash equivalents and pledged deposits denominated in:		
- RMB	5,437,604	9,374,690
- United States dollar	597,601	618,820
- Euro	316,343	327,495
- Hong Kong dollar	65,836	63,248
- Australian dollar	172,802	30,186
- Other currencies	1,727	1,049
	6,591,913	10,415,488

The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies. However, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term time deposits are made for varying periods of between seven days and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term time deposit rates. The bank balances and pledged deposits are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

12. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

	As at 31 December 2015 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2014 RMB'000
Trade payables	10,263,687	6,335,137
Bills payable	4,826,818	5,110,891
	15,090,505	11,446,028
Portion classified as non-current liabilities (i)	(815,887)	(607,060)
Current portion	14,274,618	10,838,968

(i) The non-current portion of trade payables mainly represents warranty amounts held by the Group as at 31 December 2015 and 2014.

Trade and bills payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled in 180 days. For the retention money payables in respect of warranties granted by the suppliers, the due dates usually range from one to three years after the completion of the preliminary acceptance of goods.

An aged analysis of the Group's trade and bills payables, based on the invoice date, as at the reporting date is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2015 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2014 RMB'000
Within 3 months	10,371,358	5,884,047
3 to 6 months	2,983,146	4,018,510
6 months to 1 year	471,717	571,026
1 to 2 years	709,267	491,142
2 to 3 years	206,391	183,998
Over 3 years	348,626	297,305
	15,090,505	11,446,028

The amounts due to the Group's associates included in the trade and bills payables are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2015 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2014 RMB'000
Associates	1,991,200	1,465,160

The above amounts are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and have no fixed terms of settlement.

The weighted average effective interest rate on non-current trade payables is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014
Effective interest rate	5.36%	6.50%

The weighted average effective interest rate is determined by reference to prevailing commercial bank borrowing interest rates for unsecured bank loans with similar maturity.

Management Discussion and Analysis

The global economy experienced a more pronounced divergence of economic growth rates during 2015. Developed nations continued a modest, but uneven economic recovery. Economic conditions in the United States, the Eurozone and Japan improved, while the other developed economies deteriorated. Emerging market countries experienced pressure from a general economic slowdown. According to the World Economic Outlook released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in early 2016, the global economic growth rate in 2015 was estimated at 3.1%, which is 0.3% lower than in 2014. China's economic growth rate was among the world's highest and contributed 25% to global economic growth in 2015.

The Chinese economy grew at a reasonable pace in 2015, making progress toward China's goals for economic transformation, promotion and structural adjustment. In addition, China accelerated the process of opening its economy, creating more space for future growth and development. The *National Economy Operational Status of 2015*, published by the State Statistical Bureau, reported that China's GDP grew 6.9% in 2015, which was in-line with that year's economic growth target of approximately 7%.

According to the NEA, the wind power industry experienced another year of strong growth in 2015. As of the end of 2015, wind power generating capacity reached 129 GW, accounting for 8.6% of total electricity generating capacity in China, and 1.6% higher than at the end of 2014.China generated 186.3 billion kWh of electricity from wind energy in 2015, accounting for 3.3% of total electricity, 0.5% more than in 2014.

The Global Wind Energy Council reported that 63,013MW of new wind power capacity was installed globally in 2015, up 22% compared to 2014. China achieved a historic high for newly installed wind power capacity with 30,500MW, comprising 48.4% of global newly installed capacity, making China the largest wind power market in the world. The United States and Germany, ranked second and third, accounting for 13.6% and 9.5% of the global newly installed capacity in 2015.

I. INDUSTRY REVIEW

During China's 12th Five-Year Plan (2010-2015), China achieved remarkable progress on the transformation of its energy structure. Clean energy experienced rapid growth, and wind power, in particular, grew significantly with installed capacity four times higher at the end of the period. Support for wind power also improved during the period. Although China achieved strong progress with regard to renewable energy, it has been a challenge to fully utilize newly installed renewable energy, and that issue must be resolved. In 2015, China introduced a number of policies to promote optimization of its power system, to improve coordination of development for multiple energy sources, and to continue to lay a solid foundation for future large-scale development of renewable energy, such as wind power.

i . Policy Review

1. Encourage Renewable Energy Consumption

On 5 February 2016, the NEA issued the "Notice Related to Works for Renewable Energy Consumption in Three-North Region", which seeks to promote consumption of wind, solar and other renewable power generated in the "Three-North", which includes the Northwest, the Northeast, and Huabei regions. The notice seeks to encourage the utilization of renewable energy and ancillary services in areas that are rich in renewable power resources. Through the introduction of a policy that supports wind power heating and related pilot projects, the NEA has made efforts to reduce the curtailment of wind power and to balance development of multiple power sources that can also meet heating demand.

On 28 December 2015, the NEA issued a draft policy, "Management Measures for the Full Purchase of Renewable Energy", outlining another means of addressing the curtailment problem. The draft policy proposed minimum wind utilization levels. For any wind power output above that minimum level, wind farm operators would be encouraged to trade that power in the competitive market, where wind power may have an advantage due to its low marginal cost.

2. Wind Power Is Confirmed as Alternative Energy

On 22 December 2015, the NDRC issued the "Notice for the Improvement of Onshore Wind Power and Solar Benchmark Feed-in Tariffs". The feed-in tariff for the first three energy categories and the fourth energy category will be reduced by RMB 2 cents and RMB 1 cent respectively for new projects approved starting in 2016; and will be further reduced by RMB 3 cents and RMB 2 cents. The move aims to promote rational investment in wind power in order to encourage healthy and orderly development of the wind power industry, and also to strike a balance between new energy growth and the cost of related subsidies.

On 29 January 2016, the NEA issued a draft of its 13th Five-Year Plan for wind power. In that the draft plan, China sets a target of 250 GW of accumulated connected wind capacity by 2020 as a means to reach China's commitment to source at least 15% of its primary energy from non-fossil fuels by 2020 and 20% by 2030. As a result of continued large-scale development, wind power will no longer be considered an alternative energy source, but instead it will become a mainstream energy source, providing essential additional power source for the next five years.

On 15 January 2016, the Ministry of Finance introduced the "Notice for the Increase of the Supplementary Tariff on Electricity for Renewable Energy". Starting on 1 January 1 2016, the levy for provinces and autonomous regions other than Xinjiang and Tibet will be increased from RMB 1.5 cents to RMB 1.9 cents per kWh, strengthening collections for the renewable energy development fund.

3. Promote the Energy Internet

On 13 July 2015, the NEA issued "Guidance on Promoting New Energy Micro-grid Demonstration Project Construction", which urged to accelerate the construction of new energy micro-grid demonstration projects, in order to create a favorable environment and encourage new energy micro-grid development by helping the industry to gain experience.

On 24 February 2016, the NDRC, the NEA and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology jointly issued "Guidance on Promoting Internet Plus Smart Energy Development" to encourage the construction of new energy micro-grids, and determine its place within the infrastructure of the energy internet. Smart micro-grids may serve as a basis for the development of distributed renewable energy that combine multiple power systems, such as wind, solar and energy storage.

ii . Industry Developments

In 2015, China's wind power industry maintained strong growth momentum. Newly installed wind power capacity reached a new high. Installations in low wind speed areas and offshore areas accelerated, causing wind farm developers to seek out more advanced wind turbine models. The NEA and State Grid also accelerated the planning and construction of transmission lines for clean energy. Nonetheless, wind curtailment worsened and may remain serious in the short-term.

1. Newly Installed Capacity

China achieved a record high for newly installed wind power capacity in 2015. The Global Wind Energy Council reported newly installed wind capacity of 30.5 GW, an increase of 31.5% compared to 2014, which exceeded the former high of 23.20 GW in 2014. China's accumulated installed wind power capacity was 145.1GW at the end of 2015, surpassing a milestone of 140GW. In late 2014, China announced a reduction of the wind feed-in tariff scheduled to begin in 2016. This adjustment stimulated demand for wind turbines in 2015. According to the NEA, newly connected capacity increased 66.4% YoY to 32.97GW. Newly approved wind capacity increased by 7GW to 43GW, bringing cumulative approved capacity to 216 GW.

2. Low Wind Speed and Offshore Market

Wind farm development in low wind speed area, such as new approvals and construction, accelerated in 2015. According to the NEA, newly approved capacity in China's eastern, central and southern areas was 23.07GW, and newly installed capacity in eastern, central and southern area was 2.43GW, representing an increase of 39% YoY. Due to the faster pace of installations in low wind speed areas, customers sought out more advanced, more efficient products. China announced an offshore wind power benchmark feed-in tariff and 44 offshore projects were approved in 2014. China's offshore wind power construction picked up as a result in 2015. According to CWEA, China's offshore wind power construction has improved a lot.

3. Wind Curtailment

During 2013 and 2014, China's average wind curtailment rate improved. However, due to a lag in power consumption and slow development of the energy system, wind curtailment worsened in 2015. The NEA reported that 33.9 billion kWh of wind power was curtailed in 2015, an increase of 21.3 billion kWh compared to 2014. China's average curtailment rate was 15%, representing an increase of 7 percentage points YoY. Although the curtailment of wind power was severe in 2015, it was only a serious problem in the "Three-North" regions – the Northwest, the Northeast, and Huabei – where wind resources are rich.

In order to promote local consumption of wind power, several demonstration projects for alternative uses of wind power were completed in 2015, including a wind power heating project in Inner Mongolia and Hebei, a hydrogen production project in Jilin, a new energy micro-grid in Ningxia and a sea water desalination project in Jiangsu. Those projects will support innovation of related technologies and applications to improve energy utilization.

4. Grid Connection

As at the end of 2015, 11 of the 12 dedicated trans-regional transmission lines for clean power that are planned by the NEA had started construction, among which, the 500kV transmission line from Liaoning Suizhong to North China Grid 500kV was completed and the 800 kV direct current transmission line from northwest of Yunnan to Guangdong, which will be constructed by China Southern Grid, is expected to be approved to begin construction in 2016. In 2015, China approved four AC transmission lines and three DC transmission lines, and pace of construction accelerated significantly. For ultra-high-voltage transmission lines, as at the end of 2015 China had built up three AC lines and four DC lines. There are another four AC lines and seven DC lines under construction. The length of approved transmission lines exceeds 28,800 kilometers and approved substation capacity exceeds 294 million kVA (kW).

II. BUSINESS REVIEW

Goldwind has taken advantage of strong recovery momentum in the wind power industry. The Group views high-quality manufacturing as its foundation, excellent customer service as its guiding principal, and technological innovation as its path forward and opportunity to add value along the industry value chain. Due to these principles, the Group achieved a breakthrough in operating performance and business development in 2015, further consolidating our leading position.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the Group's operating revenue was RMB29,846.00 million, an increase of 69.84% YoY. Our gross profit was RMB 7,776.96 million, an increase of 70.31% YoY. Net profit attributable to the parent company was RMB2.849.50 million, an increase of 55.74% YoY. The Group achieved different degrees of growth in its three main business segments: WTG Manufacturing, Wind Power Services and Wind Farm Investment and Development.

i. WTG Sales and R&D

The WTG Manufacturing business segment achieved a clear breakthrough in 2015. The Chinese Wind Energy Association reported that Goldwind installed more than 7 GW of new wind power capacity in China, making the Company the largest WTG manufacturer in China for the fifth consecutive year. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Goldwind also ranked number one in the world with newly installed capacity of 7.8GW in 2015.

1. Product Manufacturing and Sales

During the reporting period, the Group's revenue from sales of WTGs and components was RMB26,858.33 million, an increase of 71.03% YoY. The Group realized external sales of 7,051.00MW, an increase of 68.29% YoY, among which, sales of 2.0MW and 2.5MW WTGs markedly increased to 40.4% of the total sales from 15.1% of 2014. In addition, benefitting from the cost reduction by varieties of measures, the gross profit rate of 1.5MW and 2.5 MW WTG increased by 1.82 percentage points and 1.02 percentage points respectively.

The following table provides the details of our WTG sales volumes in 2015 and 2014:

Model	**2015**	2014	Change in

	Unit Sold	Capacity Sold (MW)	Unit Sold	Capacity Sold (MW)	Capacity Sold
3.0MW	**11**	**33.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2.5MW	**645**	**1,612.50**	**253**	**632.50**	**154.94%**
2.0MW	**617**	**1,234.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**
1.5MW	**2774**	**4,161.00**	**2,366**	**3,549.00**	**17.24%**
750kW	**14**	**10.50**	**11**	**8.25**	**27.27%**
Total	**4,061**	**7,051.00**	**2,630**	**4,189.75**	**68.29%**

During the reporting period, Golwind continued to focus on improving the customer experience and delivering value through high-quality products and services. At the end of the reporting period, Goldwind's backlog of orders under contract totaled 5,680MW, including 6MW of 750kW units, 3,288MW of 1.5MW units, 1,318MW of 2.0MW units, 975MW of 2.5MW units and 93MW of 3.0MW units. There were 6,228MW of additional orders awaiting contract, including 2,185.5MW of 1.5MW units, 2,330MW of 2.0MW units and 1,712.5MW of 2.5MW units. In total, Goldwind had 11,908MW of combined backlog orders, including 661MW of overseas orders.

At the end of 2015, the Group's accumulated installed capacity exceeded 32GW worldwide, comprised of over 31GW and 21,800 units in China and over 850MW and 463 units overseas. Goldwind represents more than 50% of China's accumulated WTG exports.

2. R&D and Certification

During 2015, Goldwind diversified its product & service offerings and strengthened its technological advantages in response to changes in the wind energy market. Goldwind enriched its product lines, implemented technology improvements and strengthened its R&D team. Goldwind provides customized products and solutions for diverse operating environments to meet all of its customers' needs. In 2015, the Group gained market share by improving its product coverage.

(1) Product R&D

In 2015, the Group combined a number of upgrades to the WTG software and hardware with a leading-edge wind farm control system to create the 1.5VP (ValuePlus) series. The VP system may enhance wind farm power output without significantly increasing project costs. It expands the scope of the Group's product from individual wind turbine units to integrated wind farm systems. We can design the most cost-efficient, customized, and high quality wind farm with a higher utilization rate and overall competitiveness.

In 2015, the Group continued development of its 2.0MW WTG product platform, which has now achieved commercial-scale production. Goldwind launched its 108/2000 IIIA WTG (for areas with low wind speed and high turbulence), its 2.0VP WTG (with higher generation capacity without a significant increase in cost) and its 2.0MW high altitude WTG. Going forward, the Group will continue to expand the coverage and competitiveness of its 2.0MW product platform.

Based on historical operating data from nearly 1,000 units of 2.5MW WTGs and technological improvements implemented within the product platform, the Group commenced design of 2.5MW high temperature and high altitude units.

The Group connected its first offshore prototype to the power grid in 2015. We received offshore WTG orders from the Three Gorges Xiangshui Project (三峽響水項目) (54 MW) and the Huadian Leting Offshore Project (華電樂亭海上項目) (200 MW). In addition, Goldwind's onshore 3MW turbines commenced small-scale production.

Our customers wish to minimize their project costs without sacrificing quality or efficiency. To that end, the Group has also made significant progress in tower design. It developed a hybrid tower technology and flexible tower technology to target wind power development in China's central, eastern and southern regions.

During the reporting period, the Group received a number of honors for research and development. The "R&D and Usage of Large-Capacity WTG Wind Peak Algorithm" won the second prize for Beijing Scientific Technology, making the Group the only institution to receive such an award within the new energy industry. The "2.5MW DDPM Research, Development and Industrialization Project" won the second prize for the 2014 Jiangsu Scientific Technology. The "New Pre-Stressed Hybrid Wind WTG Tower Project" won the second prize for Capital Staff Independent Innovation. The aforesaid honors demonstrate the Group's strong R&D and innovation capabilities.

(2) Certification Work

As part of its R&D program, the Group pursues certification of its WTGs and related technologies. Goldwind also pursues patents and copyrights in order to protect the intellectual property rights of successful innovations. During the reporting period, the Group achieved certification for various Chinese and international industrial standards. Within the 1.5MW series, twenty models have passed the design assessment of China General Certification Center. The GW 115/2000 and GW 109/2500 units obtained the type certificates from China General Certification Center. The GW121/2500 WTG was certified by DNV-GL, an international certification agency. The GW109/2500 unit obtained both design assessment certificate from DNV-GL and type certification from TÜV NORD, a third-party agency based in Germany.

As at 31 December 2015, the Group held 551 authorized patents in China, including 122 authorized inventions. Fifty-three registered trademarks have been approved in China, and 72 registered trademarks have been approved overseas. In order to contribute to the development of the energy internet, the Group is also developing innovative new computer software and algorithms. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group owned 188 software copyrights.

As a wind power industry leader, the Group is engaged in formulating national and industrial standards for wind power. As at 31 December 2015, the Group had contributed to establish 130 standards (including 2 IEC standards, 54 national standards, 63 industrial standards, 6 local standards and 5 association standards). In 2015, China adopted 13 new national standards.

In 2015, the Company was again selected as "China's Advocate Enterprise for Intellectual Property Rights" making the Group the only wind power company among the 37 selected enterprises. It also earned the "Outstanding Contribution Award for Standardized Work of China's Wind Power" granted by China's National Standardization Technical Committees of Wind Power Mechanics.

(3) Quality Control

During the reporting period, the Group proposed and launched initiatives to improve the industrial supply chain through close cooperation with its suppliers. The goal of these initiatives is to achieve high standards of quality, industry-leading technology, better cost efficiency and leading competitiveness. In order to help suppliers meet our requirements, the Group established quality benchmarks, certifies key positions, conducts credit evaluations and extends its quality improvement platform to include key suppliers. Through these efforts, Goldwind has extended its management standards to its key suppliers, resulting in mutually beneficial cooperation on quality control.

ii. Wind Power Services

Due to sustained development of wind power industry in China, China's connected wind power capacity surpassed 100 GW in 2015. Over the years, an increasing amount of that capacity has exited and will continue to exit the warranty period. As a result, the post-warranty service market is expanding every day.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maintenance and operation team had provided construction, maintenance and operation services and technical support for more than 17,000 WTGs in more than 500 wind farms globally. Over 12,000 WTGs are connected to Goldwind's Technology Global Monitoring Center, including a total of 453 WTGs from the United States, Australia, Thailand, Romania, Ecuador and Pakistan. During the reporting period, revenue from the Wind Power Services business segment increased 97.41% YoY to RMB1,281.97 million.

During the reporting period, the Group explored data-driven, automated operations & maintenance. Using the large quantity of WTG operating data that Goldwind has collected, combined with cloud computing and the Internet-of-Things, the Group developed digital maintenance and operation systems. Goldwind introduced FreeMeso, China's first free and reliable public wind power and meteorological service platform. As China's first 3D platform with high-definition wind resource maps, it provides functions that optimize the location and position of wind and solar power plants, weather forecasting and weather alerts. It also identifies the best WTG models for each project and provides an economic model for each option. Another new software product, WindUnified, is a wind resource database and simulation program that reduces the need to collect and analyze data from meteorological masts. It is able to precisely evaluate environmental conditions, build models, assess wind resources and establish a uniform wind resource assessment standard. These new products represent our first steps toward the transformation of our wind power service business.

iii. Wind Farm Investment and Development

Despite the unexpectedly severe wind power curtailment in China during 2015, the Group's wind farm investment and development business improved. The Group's newly approved capacity reached a new high of 1,353.5MW, representing an increase of 44.8% YoY.

During the reporting period, the Group's revenue from power generation was RMB1,552.88 million, an increase of 32.84% YoY. The gain on investment from sale of wind farms was RMB33.96 million, a decrease of 89.81% YoY.

Goldwind reported that during 2015 its total domestic installed generating capacity increased by 1,044.4MW and its attributable installed generating capacity increased by 1,003.02MW. The newly added capacity resulted in domestic accumulated installed generating capacity of 3,044.4MW and accumulated installed attributable capacity of 2,525.43MW. Goldwind reported 1,747.3MW of capacity under construction in domestic at the end of the reporting period, of which 1,641.74MW was attributable capacity. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's international wind power projects installed capacity was 246 MW, and accumulated attributable capacity was 121.74 MW.

Because power curtailment is still severe, the Group has evaluated alternative uses of wind power. Goldwind was the first to introduce wind power hydrogen production in China. Commercialization of this system may help to increase the consumption of wind power. Goldwind has received approval to build a 200 MW wind farm with a hydrogen production system. This is one of the only two wind power innovation projects approved in China, and the only newly approved wind power project in Jilin within the past 4 years. Due to this initiative, Goldwind is recognized as a leader in innovation within the wind power industry, and also the only wind power company to receive an R&D grant in support of a national strategic emerging industry.

Building on ten years of hard work and experience, Beijing Tianrun has become one of China's strongest wind power developers. It endeavors to become a premier investor and operator of clean energy projects. A recent project, the Xia County Phase I 49.5MW wind farm in Shanxi, has earned the 2015 China Power Quality Engineering Award, which is the highest honor for project quality within China's power construction industry.

iv. International Business

China's leadership has embraced a "new normal" model of economic development, under which economic restructuring and diversification may be achieved at a slower and more sustainable rate of growth. Against this backdrop, China will also pursue success overseas. Goldwind supports these national strategic initiatives through its own international strategy. Since first setting out in the international market, the Group has strengthened its international business operations by applying the experience of other successful enterprises to fit Goldwind's requirements. In addition, the Group has supported the international business team in areas such as technical service, human resource development, project management and system construction. For each international project team, we seek to hire staff in that locality, with our most successful project achieving a personnel localization rates of over 90%. During 2015, the Group has improved the pace of international projects, business development and operating performance, contributing to Goldwind's long-term sustainable development. During the reporting period, the Group's revenue from international business was RMB2,458.01 million, an increase of 32.92%YoY.

During the reporting period, the Group won its first South African wind turbine order for 120 MW. We will supply 48 units of our 2.5MW DDPM WTGs, and the Group was also selected as the project's EPC supplier. Goldwind will be the first DDPM wind turbine provider in the South Africa market.

The Group continued to build on its success in Pakistan, serving as an experienced practitioner of China's the "One Belt, One Road" strategy. Goldwind signed several additional contracts that will bring its accumulated installed capacity in Pakistan to over 400MW during the next two years. Goldwind WTGs will then represent over one-third of total installed wind power capacity in Pakistan.

Goldwind's global installed capacity is distributed across six continents, in countries such as the United States, Panama, Australia, Romania, Pakistan, Thailand and 16 other countries. Newly installed overseas capacity was 189.25MW during 2015 and reached an accumulated installed capacity of 864.25MW as of year-end 2015. Each of the Group's overseas projects reported stable operations and high customer satisfaction.

v. Major Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2015, the Company had 148 subsidiaries, which included 20directly owned subsidiaries and 128 indirectly owned subsidiaries. In addition, we had 8 joint ventures, 15 associated companies and held 14 unlisted equity investments categorised as available-for-sale investments. The Group's subsidiaries included R&D and manufacturing companies for WTG components, wind farm investment and development companies, and wind power service companies. The following table sets out the key financial information of principal subsidiaries of the Company (reported in accordance with CASBE). Other information is available in Note 18 to the Financial Statements:

As at 31 December 2015
Unit: RMB

No.	Company Name	Registered Capital (RMB ten thousand, unless otherwise stated	Total Assets	Net Assets	Revenue of Principal Businesses	Net Profits Attributable to the Company
1	Beijing Goldwind Science & Creation Wind Power Equipment Co., Ltd.	99,000.00	5,537,855,964.23	1,126,918,512.46	5,428,122,004.41	(198,121,670.78)
2	Vensys Energy AG	€5 million	701,657,238.64	438,113,898.54	595,562,136.04	43,079,369.62
3	Gansu Goldwind Wind Power Equipment Manufacture Co., Ltd.	8,860.00	609,056,528.06	200,860,897.52	960,900,090.26	31,224,872.05
4	Jiangsu Goldwind Technology Co., Ltd.	75,961.00	2,202,317,673.88	1,176,578,214.13	2,509,090,945.62	225,202,190.65
5	Beijing Techwin Electric Co., Ltd.	10,000.00	1,859,216,209.62	919,779,289.87	4,468,197,310.80	778,450,093.94
6	Beijing Tianrun New Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	420,000.00	21,278,647,773.33	5,240,778,326.54	1,312,874,646.24	354,969,000.26
7	Goldwind Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	100,000.00	1,307,685,038.59	1,243,696,058.49	13,251,538.26	108,723,602.49
8	Beijing Tianyuan Science & Creation Wind Power Technology Co., Ltd.	20,000.00	2,543,035,972.04	219,328,204.47	2,400,799,392.72	(66,343,493.78)
9	Tianxin International Finance Lease Co., Ltd.	USD30 million	2,077,613,010.30	322,858,432.25	136,686,868.84	75,065,461.39

vi. Use of Proceeds

1. Use of H Shares Proceeds

The Company conducted the initial public offering of its H Shares and had its H Shares listed on the main board of the Stock Exchange in October 2010. According to the *Capital Verification Report* issued by Ernst & Young Hua Ming, the net proceeds of the H Shares offering were the equivalent of RMB6.754 billion in HKD. According to the proposed use of the H Shares offering proceeds, approximately 64.8% of the proceeds shall be used in the domestic market, and approximately 35.20%

shall be used in the international market. As at 31 December 2015, the accumulated used proceeds were the equivalent of RMB6.114 billion in HKD and the unused proceeds were the equivalent of RMB0.64 billion in HKD. The use of the Company's H Share proceeds is as follows:

As at 31 December 2015
Unit: RMB million

Proceed Projects	Planned Investment	Actual Investment	Unused Amount
Construction of production base and optimisation of business operations	2,715	2,577	138
R&D of WTGs and components	986	491	495
International business	1,972	1,965	7
Bank loan repayment	411	411	–
General working capital	670	670	–
Total	**6,754**	**6,114**	**640**

2. **Use of New A Shares Proceeds**

The company has issued 40,953,000 of New A Shares as part of a non-public subscription offering, which were listed on the SZSE on 18 August 2015. According to the *Capital Verification Report* issued by Ernst & Young Hua Ming,LLP, the total proceeds of the New A Shares offering were the RMB346,871,910. As at 31 December 2015, all proceeds have been used.

III. OPERATIONS PERFORMANCE AND ANALYSIS

The contents of this section should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements, including the relevant notes, set out in this announcement.

Summary

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015, revenue from operations for the Group was RMB29,846. 00 million, representing an increase of 69.84% compared with RMB17,572.60 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. Net profit attributable to owners of the Company was RMB2,849.50 million, representing an increase of 55.74% compared with RMB1,829.68 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. The Group reported basic earnings per share of RMB1.05.

The following table provides Group's major financial indicators:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2015	2014	Change (percentage points)
Profitability Index			
Sales margin	9.55%	10.41%	-0.86
Return on investment index			
Weighted average return on net assets◆	18.13%	13.00%	+5.13

◆ Calculated according to Announcement No. [2010]2, which is *Information Disclosure Compiling Rule No. 9 of Public Offering Company about the Calculation and Disclosure of Net Asset Income Rate and Earnings Per Share*.

Revenue

The Group's revenue was generated primarily from the WTG Manufacturing, Wind Power Services, and Wind Farm Investment and Development business segments. Revenue from WTG Manufacturing was mainly generated through sales of WTGs and components. Revenue from Wind Power Services was mainly generated through services such as wind farm EPC, transportation and maintenance. Revenue from Wind Farm Investment and Development was mainly generated from the sale of power produced by our operating wind farms. Revenue from other business segment of Goldwind included revenue from lease financing and water treatment.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015, revenue from operations for the Group was RMB29,846.00 million, representing an increase of 69.84% compared with RMB17,572.60 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. Details are set out below:

Unit: RMB thousand

	Year ended 31 December		Amount	Percentage
	2015	2014	Change	Change
WTG Manufacturing	**26,858,326**	15,703,571	11,154,755	71.03%
Wind Power Services	**1,281,972**	649,403	632,569	97.41%
Wind Farm Investment and Development	**1,552,876**	1,169,021	383,855	32.84%
Other	**152,824**	50,606	102,218	201.99%
Total	**29,845,998**	17,572,601	12,273,397	69.84%

Revenue increased due to: (i) strong growth of China's wind power industry in 2015, driven by planned investment by wind developers that was accelerated by the government's adjustment of the wind power feed-in tariff, starting from 2014 and continuing into 2015. Due to the faster pace of wind farm development during 2015, the Group's sales volume and EPC business increased significantly; and (ii) a significant increase in the number of wind farms that Goldwind owns and operates, resulting in higher sales of wind power.

Cost of Sales

The Group's cost of sales consisted primarily of raw materials and components, labour, depreciation and amortisation, other production costs, and changes in inventories and transferred fixed assets. The cost of raw materials and components mainly included blades, generators, structural parts, and electric control systems. Labour costs primarily consisted of salaries and wages for employees directly involved in production and wind power services. Depreciation and amortisation expenses were calculated for the usage of fixed assets and intangible assets, respectively, during the Group's operations. Changes in inventories and transferred assets represented the changes in unfinished and finished goods and the use of our WTGs as fixed assets in wind farms developed by the Group, respectively.

The following table provides a breakdown of the Group's cost of sales:

Unit: RMB thousand

	Year ended 31 December		Amount	Percentage
	2015	2014	Change	Change
Raw materials and components	**24,718,942**	13,258,502	11,460,440	86.44%
Labour	**186,812**	160,403	26,409	16.46%
Depreciation and amortisation	**465,273**	349,906	115,376	32.97%
Other production costs	**1,169,534**	716,583	452,951	63.21%
Changes in inventories and transferred assets	**(4,471,520)**	(1,479,200)	(2,992,320)	202.29%
Total	**22,069,041**	13,006,194	9,062,847	69.68%

The following table provides a breakdown of the Group's cost of sales by business segments:

Unit: RMB thousand

	Year ended 31 December		Amount	Percentage
	2015	2014	Change	Change
WTG Manufacturing	**20,332,006**	12,022,635	8,309,371	69.11%
Wind Power Services	**1,136,552**	574,399	562,153	97.87%
Wind Farm Investment and Development	**583,089**	408,168	174,921	42.86%

Other	**17,394**	992	16,402	1,653.43%
Total	**22,069,041**	13,006,194	9,062,847	69.68%

The Group's cost of sales increased mainly due to increased revenue for 2015.

Gross Profit

Unit: RMB thousand

	Year ended 31 December		Amount	Percentage
	2015	2014	Change	Change
WTG Manufacturing	**6,526,320**	3,680,936	2,845,384	77.30%
Wind Power Services	**145,420**	75,004	70,416	93.88%
Wind Farm Investment and Development	**969,787**	760,853	208,934	27.46%
Other	**135,430**	49,614	85,816	172.97%
Total	**7,776,957**	4,566,407	3,210,550	70.31%

Gross Profit increased mainly due to an increase in gross profit from the WTG Manufacturing and Wind Farm Investment and Development business segments, but also to a lesser extent due to the Wind Power Services and Other business segments.

For the financial years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015, the Group's comprehensive gross profit margins were 25.99% and 26.06%, respectively, and the gross profit margins for the WTG Manufacturing segment were 23.44% and 24.30%, respectively. The following table sets out the gross profit margins for our WTGs (prepared in accordance with CASBE):

	Year ended 31 December		Change
Gross Profit Margin	**2015**	2014	(percentage points)
3.0MW	**25.54%**	-	-
2.5MW	**23.28%**	22.26%	1.02
2.0MW	**20.33%**	-	-
1.5MW	**26.94%**	25.12%	1.82
750kW	**29.65%**	25.06%	4.59

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the gross profit margin for the Group's 1.5MW WTGs increased by 1.82 percentage points YoY, because that product platform has achieved economies of scale resulting from mass production and high volume deliveries, combined with cost controls that reduced production costs.

The 2.0MW product platform was newly introduced in 2015, but still contributed significantly to results. We expect results for the 2.0MW WTGs to improve further in the future due to the increased sales volumes.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the gross profit margin for the Group's 2.5MW units increased by 1.02 percentage points YoY, mainly due to larger-scale production of that product series, combined with cost controls that reduced production costs.

Other Income and Gains

The Group's other income and gains primarily consisted of gains from the sale of wind farms (including previously unrealised gross margin from the intersegment sale of WTGs installed at our wind farms), interest income, insurance compensation for product warranty expenditures, gross rental income, and government grants received for R&D projects and upgrades of our production facilities.

Other income and gains of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 was RMB772.83 million, representing a 2.64% decrease from RMB793.82 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. This was mainly attributed to the decreased sale of wind farms, which was partly offset by an increase in interest income.

Selling and Distribution Costs

The Group's selling and distribution costs primarily consisted of product warranty provisions, transportation costs, insurance expenses, bidding service fees, labour costs, loading and unloading fees, and travel expenses.

The Group incurred selling and distribution costs of RMB2,867.87 million during the financial year ended 31 December 2015, representing a 95.82% increase from RMB1,464.53 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. This was mainly attributed to an increase in the sales of WTGs which led to increased product warranty provisions.

Administrative Expenses

The Group's administrative expenses primarily consisted of R&D expenses, labour costs, taxes, depreciation, consultation fees, and travel expenses.

The Group incurred RMB1,635.76 million of administrative expenses during the financial year ended 31 December 2015, representing a 37.32% increase from RMB1,191.19 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. This was mainly attributed to higher employee costs associated with our expanded business scope and R&D initiatives to enhance the Group's core competitiveness and consolidate its lead in the market.

Other Expenses

The Group's other expenses primarily consisted of banking administration fees, foreign exchange losses, and impairment provisions accrued in connection with our trade and bills receivables.

The Group incurred RMB405.19 million of other expenses during the financial year ended 31 December 2015, representing a 311.07% increase from RMB98.57 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. This was mainly attributed to an increase in the impairment of past-due receivables and higher foreign exchange losses.

Finance Costs

The Group incurred RMB555.68 million of financial costs during the financial year ended 31 December 2015, representing a 4.90 % decrease from RMB584.29 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. This was mainly attributed to a decrease in the Group's blended average interest rate resulting from a reduction in the benchmark lending rate set by the People's Bank of China, better access to low-interest bank loans, the issue of USD bonds, and the repayment of RMB corporate bonds and bank loans.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 was RMB371.44 million, representing a 45.39% increase from RMB255.47 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. This was mainly attributed to increased pre-tax profit due to increased sales.

Capital Expenditures

The Group reported capital expenditures of RMB7,260.81 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2015, representing a 185.05% increase from RMB2,547.20 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. Our primary source of funds to finance capital expenditures included bank loans and cash flows from operations of the Group.

Financial Resources and Liquidity

Unit: RMB thousand

	Year ended 31 December	
Cash Flow Statement	**2015**	2014
Net cash flows from operating activities	4,766,128	2,829,384
Net cash flows used in investing activities	（7,245,171）	(1,674,741)

Net cash flows (used in) /from financing activities	（969,812）	4,134,920
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	（3,438,855）	5,289,563
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,523,826	4,276,301
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net	56,459	(42,038)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6,141,430	9,523,826

1. Cash flows from operating activities

The Group's net cash flows from operating activities primarily consisted of profit before tax, adjusted for non-cash items, movements in working capital, and other income and gains.

Net cash flows from operating activities of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 was RMB4,766.13 million. Cash inflows were principally comprised of profit before tax of RMB3,246.83 million, adjusted for a RMB555.68 million increase in finance costs, a RMB2,836.59 million increase in trade and bills payables and other payables and accruals (due to the Group paying expenses through bills payable more at the end of the year in order to increase cash flow), and a RMB1,394.80 million increase in the provision. These cash inflows were offset by a RMB4,048.22 million increase in trade and bills receivables.

Net cash flows from operating activities of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 was RMB2,829.38 million. Cash inflows were principally comprised of profit before tax of RMB2,108.99 million, adjusted for a RMB584.29 million increase in finance costs, a RMB4,120.43 million increase in trade and bills payables and other payables and accruals (due to the Group paying expenses through bills payable more at the end of the year in order to increase cash flow), and a RMB500.18 million increase in provision. These cash inflows were offset by a RMB2,095.30 million increase in trade and bills receivables and a RMB1,297.09 million increase in prepayments, deposits and other receivables.

2. Cash flows used in investing activities

The Group's net cash flows used in investing activities primarily consisted of purchases of items of property, plant and equipment, acquisition of subsidiaries, pledged deposits, non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired, and purchases of available-for-sale investments.

Net cash flows used in investing activities of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 was RMB7,245.17 million. Cash outflows were principally comprised of purchases of items of property, plant and equipment of RMB6,766.88 million, and purchases of other intangible assets of RMB668.34 million. These cash outflows were offset by RMB241.81 million of cash received from the disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of, and RMB150.04 million of dividends received from the Group's joint ventures and associates.

Net cash flows used in investing activities of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 was RMB1,674.74 million. Cash outflows were principally comprised of purchases of items of property, plant and equipment of RMB2,312.60 million, and purchases of other intangible assets of RMB376.24 million and purchase of other long term assets of RMB87.82 million. These cash outflows were offset by RMB851.96 million of cash received from the disposal of a business and subsidiaries, and RMB190.35 million of dividends received from the Group's joint ventures and associates.

3. Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities

The Group's net cash flows used in financing activities primarily consisted of repayment of bank loans and dividend paid to owners of the Company. Our net cash flows from financing activities primarily consisted of new bank loans.

Net cash flows used in financing activities of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 was RMB969.81 million. Cash outflows were principally comprised of repayment of bank loans of RMB7,169.56 million, interest payments of RMB731.27 million, and a dividend payment of RMB1,053.38 million. These cash outflows were offset by RMB7,576.25 million of new bank loans.

Net cash flows from financing activities of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 was RMB4,134.92 million. Cash inflows were principally comprised of new bank loans of RMB6,367.45 million. These cash inflows were offset by RMB1,344.98 million in repayment of bank loans, RMB 646.11 million in interest paid, and RMB 215.57 million in dividend paid to owners of the Company .

Financial Position

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group's total assets were RMB52,572.40 million and RMB45,777.33 million, respectively, current assets were RMB25,286.64 million and RMB28,094.89 million, respectively, and the percentage of current assets to total assets was 48.10% and 61.37%, respectively. Current assets decreased mainly due to lower inventories resulting from inventory management and increased WTG sales, decreased cash and cash equivalents resulting from increased wind farm investment and decreased assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale resulting from wind farm held for sale. These items were partially offset by increased trade and bill receivables resulting from higher sales volume.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group's non-current assets were RMB27,285.76 million and RMB17,682.44 million, respectively. The non-current assets increased mainly due to increased property, plant and equipment resulting from additional operating and under-construction wind farms, increased financial receivables resulting from finance lease receivables and increased prepayments, deposits and other receivables resulting from deductible value-added tax.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group's total liabilities were RMB35,181.80 million and RMB30,550.32 million, respectively, and current liabilities were RMB20,958.89 million and RMB22,319.76 million, respectively. Current liabilities decreased mainly due to a reduction of current interest-bearing corporate bonds and bank loans resulting from repayment of obligations repayable within one year. These items were partially offset by increased trade payables and provisions resulting from increased sales volumes.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group's non-current liabilities were RMB14,222.91 million and RMB8,230.56 million. Non-current liabilities increased mainly due to additional non-current interest-bearing borrowings to finance operating and under-construction wind farms, increased provisions resulting from the increased sales volumes and the issue of USD bonds used to supplement working capital and for the repayment of bank loans.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group's net current assets were RMB4,327.75 million and RMB5,775.13 million, and the net assets were RMB17,390.60 million and RMB15,227.01 million, respectively.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group's cash and cash equivalents were RMB6,147.38million and RMB9,528.46million, respectively, and interest-bearing bank loans and other borrowing were RMB12,494.73 million and RMB11,880.45 million, respectively.

Interest-bearing Bank Loans and Other Borrowing

As at 31 December 2015, the amount of the Group's interest-bearing bank loans was RMB10,122.67 million, including bank loans repayable within one year of RMB1,734.10 million, in the second year of RMB896.88 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB2,285.51 million, and above five years of RMB5,206.18 million. In addition, as at 31 December 2015, the Group's outstanding amount of corporate bonds was RMB2,372.05million.

Capitalisation of Interest

During 2015, the Group's capitalised RMB89.90 million of interest expense to property, plant and equipment in accordance with IFRS.

Reserves

As at 31 December 2015, the Company's reserves distributable to shareholders was RMB1,680.26 million.

This was the lower of two figures calculated in accordance with CASBE and IFRS.

Restricted Assets

As at 31 December 2015, certain assets of the Group with a total carrying value of RMB11,237.38 million were pledged as security for certain bank loans and other banking facilities. Such assets included bank deposits of RMB444.54 million, trade and bills receivables of RMB1,548.67 million, property, plant and equipment of RMB9,161.55million, and prepaid land lease payments of RMB82.62 million.

As at 31 December 2014, certain assets of the Group with a total carrying value of RMB9,116.05 million were pledged as security for certain bank loans and other banking facilities. Such assets included bank deposits of RMB887.03 million, trade and bills receivables of RMB1,557.18 million, property, plant and equipment of RMB6,600.37 million, and prepaid land lease payments of RMB71.47 million.

Gearing Ratio

As at 31 December 2015, the Group's gearing ratio was 56.57%, representing an increase of 8.11% compared with 48.46% as at 31 December 2014.

Exposure to Fluctuations in Exchange Rates and Any Related Hedges

The Group primarily operated its businesses in China. Over 90% of the Group's revenue, expenditure, and financial assets and liabilities were denominated in RMB. The exchange rate of the RMB against foreign currencies did not have a significant impact on the Group's businesses. During the reporting period ended 31 December 2015, the Group signed a few forward foreign exchange agreements with China Construction Bank to avoid foreign currency exchange risks. The Group's foreign exchange exposure associated with such transactions (except for the functional currency of the relevant operating entities) maintained at a relatively low level. The currency translation difference incurred by the Group in respect of the long-term equity investment by our subsidiaries incorporated outside China was recorded under the translation reserve.

Contingent Liabilities

The Group's contingent liabilities primarily consisted of letters of credit issued, letters of guarantee issued, guarantees given to a bank in connection with a bank loan granted to a jointly-controlled entity or third party, and compensation arrangements.

As at 31 December 2015, the Group's contingent liabilities were RMB10,325.55million, representing an increase of RMB3.53 million compared with RMB10,322.02 million as at 31 December 2014.

IV. OUTLOOK FOR 2016

Climate change is an enormous challenge faced by society today. In response, many nations seek to transition to low-carbon, clean and sustainable renewable energy. China has placed a higher priority on conservation and protection of the environment, making these goals a part of basic state policy. Going forward, China will pursue a greener and lower-carbon development, moving toward a circular economy to reduce or eliminate waste. As one of the most promising renewable energy that possesses the most mature technology and the lowest development cost, wind power has greatly boosted the energy system reform in China.

i. Industry Outlook

1. Industry Development Trends

China's 13th Five Year Plan represents a critical time for the transformation and development of China's energy mix. As part of that process, China will pursue the sustainable and healthy development of wind power and other renewable energy resources. According to *The Strategic Action Plan on the Energy Development* issued by the State Council, the proportion of renewable energy in the energy production and consumption should be increased substantially. Non-fossil fuel energy should account for at least 15% of primary energy consumption by the end of the 13th Five-Year Plan in 2020. Wind power and other renewable energy resources are expected to undergo a transition from a supplemental source of energy to a replacement for conventional energy.

According to the "*China Energy Outlook for 2030*" published by the China Energy Research Society, China's accumulated installed wind power is expected to reach 250 GW by 2020, accounting for 12.5% of the total installed power generating capacity. By 2030, accumulated installed wind power capacity may reach 450 GW, adequate to provide about 900 billion kWh of electricity.

The World Wind Energy Association (WWEA) noted that wind energy has gradually become a mainstream source of energy in its report entitled "*Wind Energy 2050*". The WWEA expects that all of the world's power demand may be met with renewable energy by 2050 and wind power will account for 40% of total power generated.

2. Market Trends

As China's wind power market matures, the competitive environment has become more rational. Moreover, faced with pressure resulting from the reduction of the wind feed-in tariff, developers will become more attentive to each wind farm project's full life-cycle costs per kWh. As a result, customers have begun to place a higher value on product quality and valued-added services. As a result, wind power manufacturers that can offer comprehensive solutions to their customers may have a greater competitive advantage.

According to China's NEA, more than half of wind farm capacity newly approved during 2015 was located in eastern China and south-central China. In response, wind power developers will shift their focus toward these lower-wind speed regions. As a result, wind power manufacturers are launching larger capacity units and designed for low-wind speed conditions in order to seek a competitive advantage in the changing market.

The wind power industry has begun to incorporate the Internet-of-Things and seek data-driven solutions to speed the improvement of its technology, products and services, and related software. To that end, China has introduced some policies for wind and solar photovoltaic power. For example, a flexible internet-based green energy trading platform will enable direct transactions between the wind, solar photovoltaic, hydropower and other green and low-carbon energy sources and power users, to establish a new model for green energy production, consumption and trading. The application of automated and adaptive services and software within the new energy industry will be a defining trend for the renewable energy development.

ii. Corporate Strategy

The Group will seek to become a leading international provider of integrated clean energy and energy conservation solutions. In response to competitive challenges and the evolution of the renewable energy industry, the Group will pivot the direction of its development, its business structure, its coordination and management. In addition to strengthening its core wind power business in R&D, manufacturing and sales, Goldwind will enter other segments of the wind power industry that have room for improvement. Doing so will enable Goldwind to provide its customers with integrated wind power solutions, including wind power equipment, smart resources management, and other types of clean power. Goldwind will also continue to pursue international expansion and demonstrate leadership in the global wind industry, by ensuring that our technology, marketing strategy, personnel and capital resources are well-suited to overseas markets. In addition to our core expertise in wind power, the Group will pursue the joint development of other types of renewable energy and environmental protection businesses. Goldwind will encourage the development of smart micro-grid and energy saving technologies. By leveraging our existing resources and advantages, Goldwind will seek opportunities in electronics and other technology related to energy, helping to lead the way toward long-term sustainable development of renewable energy.

iii. Operations Plan and Major Targets

1. Strategy and Business Transformation

Goldwind will shift the focus of its WTG business from wind power equipment to comprehensive system solutions; begin to implement digital solutions and optimize the industrial supply chain; encourage synergy between the supply chain and our customers and extend the Internet-of-Things to optimize customers' value; and actively participate in electric power reform and seek new opportunities that may arise from the power reform process.

2. Improve Product Quality Technology and Mechanism Innovation

Goldwind will apply industrial chain lean management to the technology and system innovation process for our WTGs and wind farms; seek technical solutions to improve wind power consumption from distributed smart grid demonstration projects; strengthen offshore wind power technological capabilities; and create an innovation platform with an incentive mechanism for successful new concepts.

3. Higher Value Product and Services

Goldwind will establish a product management platform that seeks to increase the value created by our products and services; improve customer experience by responding to market demand; extend product marketing from wind farms to system solutions, from WTGs to integrated services; and increase R&D efficiency to improve our products' market value and competitiveness. Expanding the scale of after-sales service is equally important in order to improve the marketability of value-added services.

4. Further Improve Lean Management and Value Management

Goldwind will continue to implement lean management, to achieve better performance and operating efficiency in terms of EVA (Economic Value Added).

v. Capital Needs

According to the Company's 2016 operations plan and major targets, Goldwind's working capital requirements should be met with a combination of existing funds, operating cash flow, and bank loans in 2016. The Group has a strong capacity to service its debts, a sound reputation in the financial community, ample capital resources and ease of access to additional capital.

vi. Potential Risk Factors

1. Consumption of Wind Power

In 2015, the curtailment of wind power in China worsened, growing nearly two-fold YoY and reaching the highest percentage level in three years. NDRC announced two planned reductions of the wind power feed-in tariff during 2015. Developers accelerated project construction leading up to the first deadline to secure a higher feed-in tariff. Faster growth of connected wind capacity resulted in higher available wind power and placed downward pressure on wind power capacity utilization. Although China has issued a number of policies to improve wind power utilization and reduce wind curtailment, this issue may continue to restrict near-term wind power development.

2. Electricity Price Reduction

According to the renewable energy section of China's 13th Five-Year Plan, new energy should trend toward grid parity. Wind power, which is the most cost-effective source of renewable power in China, should target wholesale grid parity by 2020, narrowing the gap between the on-grid price of wind power and that of conventional power. This trend may affect the profitability of the wind power industry chain to a certain degree.

3. Electricity Demand Decline

According to China's NEA, national electricity consumption was 55,500 billion kWh in 2015, a YoY increase of 0.5%, which compares to power demand growth of 3.8% in 2014. As China undergoes economic restructuring to place a greater emphasis on domestic consumers and services, weaker industrial demand has slowed electricity demand growth and may impact demand for wind power and other renewable energy.

V. CORE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

i. Market Position

Goldwind is the longest-established WTG manufacturer in China. During more than ten years of development, we have matured into a leading domestic manufacturer and global comprehensive wind power solutions provider. Our 1.5MW, 2.5MW, 3.0MW and 6.0MW DDPM WTG models, represent the most promising technology in the global wind power industry. Goldwind has consistently ranked first in China's wind power manufacturing industry for five years. In 2015, Goldwind was also the largest DDPM manufacturer in the world. We have sustained our market leadership for many years.

ii. Products and Technology

Goldwind's DDPM WTGs are known for their superior performance, including high efficiency, low operations and maintenance costs, grid-friendly features and high availability. Our products are widely recognised by our customers and represent a leading global wind power technology. We have four R&D centres in the world and more than a thousand seasoned R&D personnel with extensive industry experience, contributing to the advancement of our products and technology. We have developed a diversified product portfolio, including specialised WTGs for different geological and climate conditions to satisfy the diverse demands of our customers. The development and marketing of diversified products has improved our market position. We currently have a substantial backlog of WTG orders, providing enhanced revenue visibility and demonstrating that our customers value the superior quality of our products and services.

iii. Brand Awareness

Goldwind has successfully established its brand and continues to improve awareness of its products' advanced technology, superior quality, high efficiency, and excellent after-sales services. We have built an excellent brand and gained substantial recognition from government agencies, our customers, our business partners, and investors.

iv. Comprehensive Wind Power Solutions

Goldwind continued to consolidate its position as a leading comprehensive wind power solutions provider, thanks to its advanced technology, products, and extensive experience in wind farm development, operations and maintenance. In addition to sales of WTGs, we continued to expand alternative sources of profit such as wind farm development and sales and wind power services. Over the past few years, these businesses have become highly profitable and an important complement to our core business. We have successfully overcome the challenges posed by the market, strengthened our overall competitiveness, and improved our diversified competitive advantages.

v. Internationalisation

Goldwind was one of China's first wind power manufacturers to expand overseas and we have continued to a strategy of internationalisation. By following a principle of "internationalisation through localisation", we achieved breakthroughs in key target markets in the Americas, Australia and Europe. We continued to make progress in emerging markets in Africa and Asia. Our overseas projects are distributed across six continents. Our superior WTGs have been recognised by our customers at home and abroad and have laid a solid foundation for our future business development.

ESTIMATED OPERATING RESULTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

Range of percentage change in net profits attributable to owners of the Company for the three months ended 31 March 2016	0%	to	50%
Range of net profits attributable to owners of the Company for the three months ended 31 March 2016 (RMB million)	248.77	to	373.16
Net profits attributable to owners of the Company for the three months ended 31 March 2015 (RMB million)	248.77		
Reasons for increase/decrease	Due to the increased WTG sales volume.		

FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board recommends the payment of a final dividend of RMB0.48 per share (including tax) from the Company's retained distributable profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2015. This recommendation is subject to approval by the Shareholders at the forthcoming AGM for the year of 2015 in accordance with the provisions of the Articles, and will be implemented thereafter. Information regarding the date of the AGM for the year of 2015, distribution of final dividend, and the relevant record dates and book close dates will be announced in due course.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Board is responsible for implementing the Corporate Governance Code and managing the Group's corporate governance matters. The Board has reviewed the corporate governance policies and practices of the Company and its policies and practices relating to compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as training and continuous professional development of the Directors and Senior Management. The Board has also reviewed the disclosure of the Company's Corporate Governance Report for the year ended 31 December 2015, which is to be included in its annual report for the same year.

The Company has fully complied with all applicable code provisions under the Corporate Governance Code during the year ended 31 December 2015.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SECURITIES

Pursuant to an approval by the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors, the Company issued the first tranche of the medium-term notes on 17 June 2015, with a total principal amount of RMB500 million at an interest rate of 4.98% per annum. The notes have a term of three years and will mature on 18 June 2018. The issue price of the medium-turn notes is RMB100. For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 15 May 2015 and 18 June 2015.

The Company proposed the non-public issue of up to an aggregate of 40,953,000 New A Shares at an issue price of RMB8.47 per A Share to the Subscribers pursuant to the Subscription Agreements all dated 2 September 2014 (the "**Non-public Issue**"). All the New A Shares under the Non-public Issue have been listed and traded on the SZSE on 18 August 2015. The New A Shares represent approximately 1.50% of the total issued share capital of the Company as enlarged by the Non-public Issue.

As disclosed in the Company's announcements dated 13 July 2015, 17 July 2015 and 24 July 2015, Goldwind New Energy (HK) Investment Limited, a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and the Company have entered into the subscription agreement with Bank of China Limited, Deutsche Bank AG, Singapore Branch and Société Générale on 16 July 2015 in connection with the issue of the USD300,000,000 2.50% credit enhanced bonds due 2018 (the "**Bonds**"). Listing of and permission to deal in the Bonds on the Stock Exchange became effective on 27 July 2015.

Other than disclosed in this announcement, during the financial year ended 31 December 2015, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any securities of the Company.

REVIEW OF 2015 ANNUAL RESULTS

The Audit Committee of the Company has reviewed and approved the 2015 Annual Results of the Company.

Definitions

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

"A Shares"	ordinary shares issued by the Company, with RMB- denominated par value of RMB1.00 each, which are listed on the SZSE and traded in RMB;
"AC"	alternating current, being electricity that changes direction periodically;
"AGM"	annual general meeting of the Company;
"Articles"	the *Articles of Association* of the Company, as amended, modified or otherwise supplemented from time to time;
"attributable capacity"	represents the capacity attributed to the Group calculated by multiplying the Group's percentage ownership in a power project by the total capacity of such power project;
"Beijing Tianrun"	Beijing Tianrun New Energy Investment Co., Ltd.（北京天潤新能投資有限公司）, a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC on 11 April 2007 and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
"Beijing Tianyuan"	Beijing Tianyuan Science & Creation Wind Power Technology Co., Ltd. (北京天源科創風電技術有限責任公司), a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC on 29 September 2005 and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
"Board"	the board of directors of the Company;
"CASBE"	*China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises*;
"China" or "PRC"	the People's Republic of China. References in this announcement to the PRC exclude Hong Kong, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC and Taiwan;
"Company"	Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (新疆金風科技股份有限公司), a joint stock limited liability company incorporated in the PRC on 26 March 2001;
"Corporate Governance Code"	*Corporate Governance Code* and *Corporate Governance Report*, as set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules;
"DC"	direct current, being electricity that flows in one direction through the conductor;
"DDPM"	direct-drive permanent magnet, a technology that combines a) a drive-train concept in which the need for a gearbox is eliminated and the turbine rotor directly drives the generator rotor; and b) a synchronous generator in which permanent magnet is used on the generator;
"Directors"	the directors of the Company;
"EPC"	Engineering, Procurement and Construction, a construction arrangement where a company that is contracted to construct the project will be responsible for the design, procurement and construction of such project, and will deliver such project to the owner after completion of the project construction and passing of the final acceptance inspection;
"Financial Statements"	the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2015, prepared in accordance with IFRSs;

"gearing ratio"	net debt divided by the sum of capital and net debt;
"Group", "Goldwind", "us" or "we"	the Company and its subsidiaries;
"GW"	gigawatt, a unit of power, 1GW equals 1,000MW;
"Haitong Asset Management"	上海海通證券資產管理有限公司 (Shanghai Haitong Securities Asset Management Co., Ltd†)
"H Shares"	ordinary shares issued by the Company, with RMB- denominated par value of RMB1.00 each, which are listed on the Stock Exchange and traded in HKD;
"HKD"	Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong;
"Hong Kong"	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC;
"IFRSs"	*International Financial Reporting Standards*;
"Individual Subscribers"	Mr. Wang Haibo, Mr. Cao Zhigang, Mr. Wu Kai, Mr. Huo Changbao, Ms. Ma Jinru, Mr. Liu Wei, Mr. Zhou Yunzhi and Mr. Yanghua;
"kV"	kilovolt, a unit of potential difference between two terminals, 1kV equals 1,000 volts;
"kW"	kilowatt, a unit of power, 1kW equals 1,000 watts;
"kWh"	kilowatt hour, the unit of measurement for calculating the quantity of power production output. 1kWh is the work completed by a kilowatt generator running continuously for one hour at the rated output capacity;
"Listing Rules"	the *Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited*;
"MW"	megawatt, a unit of power, 1MW equals 1,000kW;
"NEA"	National Energy Administration of the PRC (中國國家能源局);
"New A Shares"	an aggregate of 40,953,000 new A Shares to be subscribed for by the Subscribers and issued by the Company pursuant to the Subscription Agreements;
"NDRC"	National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC (中國國家發展和改革委員會);
"R&D"	research and development;
"RMB"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC;
"Senior Management"	the members of the senior management of the Company;
"Shareholders"	shareholders of the Company;
"State Council"	the State Council of the PRC (中國國務院);
"Stock Exchange"	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;
"Subscribers"	the Individual Subscribers and Haitong Asset Management;
"Subscription Agreement"	the subscription agreement dated 2 September 2014 entered into between the Company and each of the Subscribers, collectively, the Subscription Agreements;
"subsidiary"	has the meaning as ascribed in the Listing Rules;

"SZSE"	Shenzhen Stock Exchange;
"Three-North region"	China's Three-North region, which includes northeast, northwest and northern China;
"USD"	United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States;
"Wind Farm Investment and Development"	the Group's Wind Farm Investment and Development business segment, one of the three primary business segments of the Group;
"Wind Power Services"	the Group's Wind Power Services business segment, one of the three primary business segments of the Group;
"WTG"	wind turbine generator;
"WTG Manufacturing"	the Group's WTG R&D, Manufacturing and Sales business segment, the core business of the Group and one of the three primary business segments of the Group;
"Xinjiang"	the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the PRC;
"YoY"	year-over-year, a method of evaluating two or more measured events to compare the results at one time period with those from another time period on an annualised basis; and
"%"	percent, in this announcement, calculations of percentage shall be based on the financial data contained in the Financial Statements including the relevant notes (where applicable).

By order of the Board
Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd.
Ma Jinru
Company Secretary

Beijing, 29 March 2016

As at the date of this announcement, the Company's executive directors are Mr. Wu Gang, Mr. Wang Haibo and Mr. Cao Zhigang; non-executive directors are Mr. Li Ying, Mr. Yu Shengjun and Mr. Zhao Guoqing; and independent non-executive directors are Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong, Mr. Yang Xiaosheng and Mr. Luo Zhenbang.