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# 深圳高速公路集团股份有限公司 SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

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

**(Stock Code: 00548)**

## **2024 Annual Results Preliminary Announcement**

### **I. Important Notice**

**1.1** 2024 Annual Results Preliminary Announcement of the Company is extracted from the full Annual Report 2024 of the Company. For detailed information, investor shall read the full Annual Report to be published on the website of SSE at <http://www.sse.com.cn> and HKEX at <http://www.hkexnews.com.hk>.

All the information to accompany preliminary announcement of results for the financial year required under Appendix D2 to the Listing Rules was included in the 2024 Annual Results Preliminary Announcement published on the website of HKEX.

The 2024 annual financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with CASBE, and also were complied with the disclosure requirements under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules.

Unless otherwise stated, the amounts stated in this announcement are in RMB.

### **1.2 Basic Information of the Company**

Type of shares	A Share	H Share
Abbreviation	Shenzhen Expressway	Shenzhen Expressway
Stock code	600548	00548
Listing exchanges	SSE	HKEX
Contacts and details	Secretary of the Board	Securities Officer
Name	ZHAO Gui Ping	GONG Xin, XIAO Wei
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E-mail	ir@sz-expressway.com	

## II. Proposed Profit Distribution

The Board recommends using the total share capital of 2,537,856,127 shares after the implementation of the A-share issuance in March 2025 as the basis to distribute a final cash dividend of RMB 0.244 (proposal) (tax included) per share to all shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: RMB HKD 0.55 per share), with a total amount of RMB 619,236,894.99. The aforesaid proposal shall be subject to approval by shareholders at the 2024 Annual General Meeting of the Company. The date of the annual general meeting, the record date for dividend payment, dividend payment procedures and payment date, and the book closure period for H Shares will be notified separately. It is expected that the dividend will be distributed on or before 25 August 2025.

## III. Principal Financial Data and Information of the Shareholders

### 3.1 Principal Financial Data

During the Reporting Period, the Group recorded revenue of RMB9,245,691,000 (2023: RMB9,295,304,000), representing a YOY decrease of 0.53%, mainly due to the derecognition of Yichang Company from the financial statements of the Group since 21 March 2024, wind resource fluctuations and increased wind curtailment rates of some wind farm projects, the lower revenue from the Guilong Development Project that delivered fewer houses, the completion of entrusted construction and management projects in the current year with an YOY decrease in revenue, etc. In 2024, the Group recorded a net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company (“net profit”) of RMB1,145,049,000 (2023: RMB2,327,197,000), representing a YOY decrease of 50.80%, mainly due to the significant decrease in real estate income of United Land, an associated enterprise of the Company, in the current year, the provision for asset impairment by the Group, etc.

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	As at 31 Dec 2024	As at 31 Dec 2023	Change as compared to the end of last year (%)	As at 31 Dec 2022	
				After adjustment	Before adjustment
Total assets	67,558,030,948.58	67,507,469,090.77	0.07	69,204,698,015.50	69,201,468,263.76
Owners' equity attributable to owners of the Company	21,903,521,723.27	22,357,997,457.11	-2.03	21,348,467,566.83	21,346,287,718.08
	2024	2023	Change as compared to the end of last year (%)	2022	
				After adjustment	Before adjustment
Revenue	9,245,691,487.27	9,295,304,371.69	-0.53	9,372,582,546.59	9,372,582,546.59
Net profit attributable to owners of the Company	1,145,048,951.69	2,327,197,196.81	-50.80	2,016,496,533.08	2,014,112,457.01
Net profit attributable to owners of the Company - excluding non-recurring items	1,074,021,625.75	2,240,100,027.08	-52.05	1,228,230,901.37	1,225,846,825.30
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,717,306,471.14	4,094,812,227.87	-9.22	3,369,490,111.19	3,369,490,111.19
Return on equity - weighted average (%)	5.31	11.99	Decrease by 6.68 pct. pt	9.93	9.93
Earnings per share - basic (RMB/share)	0.441	0.982	-55.09	0.839	0.838
Earnings per share - diluted (RMB/share)	0.441	0.982	-55.09	0.839	0.838

Description of Principal Accounting Data and Financial Indicators of the Company for the first three years at the end of the Reporting Period:

- On 30 November 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued and implemented the "Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (No. 16)", which stipulates "the accounting treatment for deferred tax assets and liabilities related to single transactions that are not subject to the initial recognition exemption", effective from 1 January 2023. For the lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized at the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements upon initial application of the regulation, as well as the recognized provisions for decommissioning obligations and corresponding related assets, which result in taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences, the Group adjusts the retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements and other related financial statement items according to the regulation and the provisions of 'Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 18 - Income Taxes.'
- In 2020, the Company issued 4 billion of perpetual bonds and recognized them in other equity instruments. The Company deducted the impact of perpetual bonds when calculating the earnings per share and weighted average return on net assets for each year according to relevant regulations.

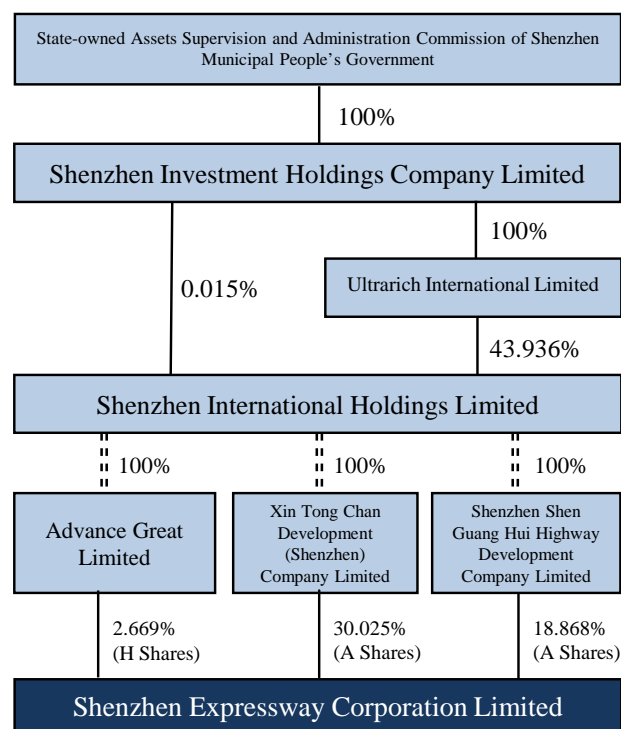
### 3.2 Information of the Total Number of Shareholders and the Top Ten Shareholders

As at the end of the Reporting Period, based on the shareholders' registers provided by the share registrars and the transfer offices of the Company in the PRC and Hong Kong, the information of the total number of shareholders and the top ten shareholders of the Company were as follows:

Unit: share

Total number of shareholders as at the end of 2024		The Company had 16,781 shareholders in total, including 16,540 holders of A Shares and 241 holders of H Shares.			
Total number of shareholders as at the end of the last month prior to the Reporting Date		The Company had 16,708 shareholders in total, including 16,468 holders of A Shares and 240 holders of H Shares.			
Top ten shareholders as at the end of 2024					
Name of shareholder	Nature of shareholders	Percentage	Number of shares held	Number of restricted circulating shares held	Number of shares pledged or frozen
HKSCC NOMINEES LIMITED <sup>(1)</sup>	Overseas legal person	33.47%	729,979,242	—	Unknown
Xin Tong Chan Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited	State-owned legal person	30.03%	654,780,000	—	None
Shenzhen Shen Guang Hui Highway Development Company Limited	State-owned legal person	18.87%	411,459,887	—	None
China Merchants Expressway Network & Technology Holdings Company Limited	State-owned legal person	4.18%	91,092,743	—	None
Guangdong Roads and Bridges Construction Development Company Limited	State-owned legal person	2.84%	61,948,790	—	None
China Merchants Bank-SSE Dividend Trading Open Index Securities Investment Fund	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	1.43%	31,270,958	—	Unknown
AU SIU KWOK	Overseas natural person	0.50%	11,000,000	—	Unknown
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	Other	0.38%	8,373,127	—	Unknown
Zhang Ping Ying	Domestic natural person	0.35%	7,738,565	—	Unknown
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. - Invesco Great Wall CSI Dividend Low Volatility 100 Exchange Traded Open-ended Index Securities Investment Fund	Domestic non-state-owned legal person	0.32%	6,972,643	—	Unknown
<b>Connected relationship or concerted action relationship among the abovementioned shareholders</b>	<p>XTC Company and SGH Company are connected persons under the same control of Shenzhen International. In addition to the above associations, there is no connected relationship among the state-owned shareholders in the above table.</p> <p>The Company did not notice any connected relationship among the other abovementioned shareholders or any connected relationship among the abovementioned state-owned shareholders and other shareholders.</p>				
Note: (1) The H Shares held by HKSCC NOMINEES LIMITED were held on behalf of various clients.					

### 3.3 The Ownership and the Relation of Control between the Company and the De-facto Controller



## IV. Management Discussion and Analysis

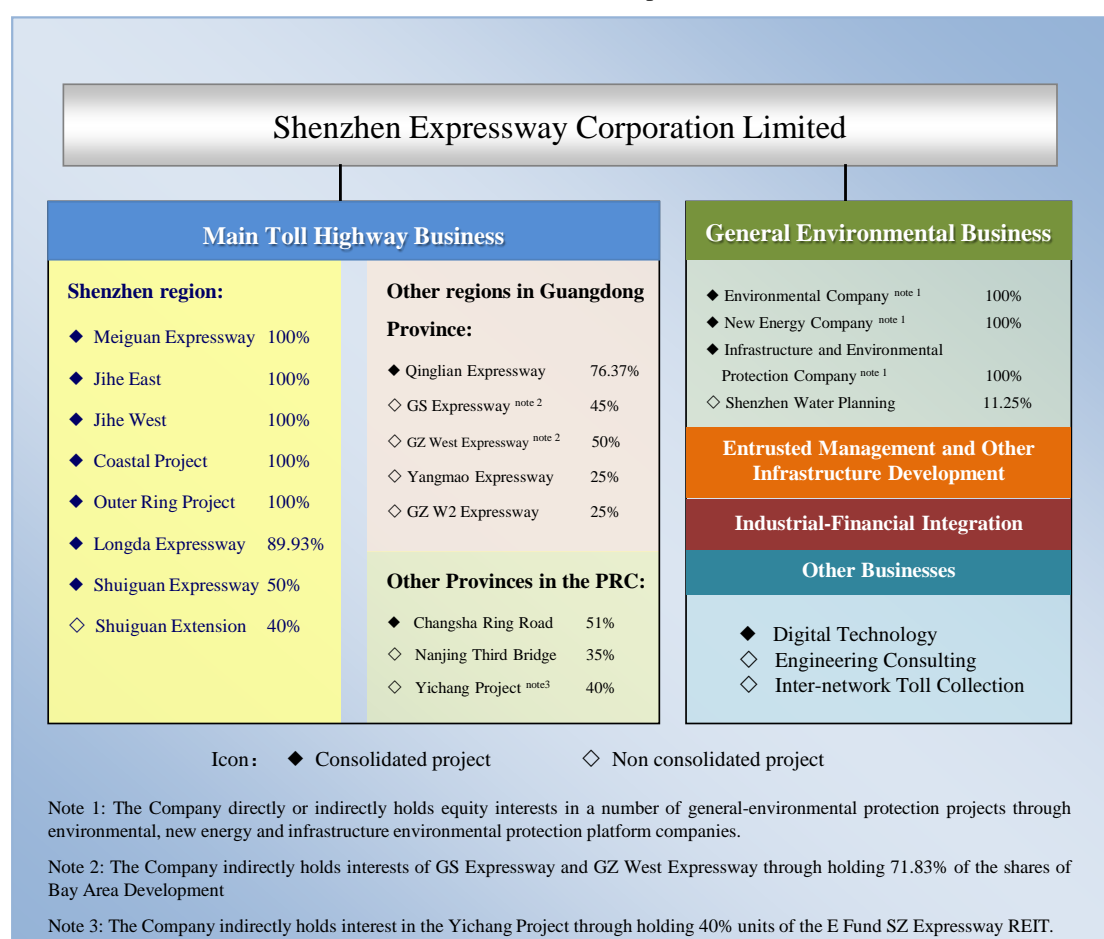
### 4.1 Business Review

#### (I). Discussion and Analysis of the Operations

The Group principally engages in the investment, construction, operation and management of toll highways, as well as the general environmental protection business. Currently, the Group's general environmental protection business mainly includes solid waste recycling treatment and clean energy power generation. In recent years, by adhering to a market-oriented, specialised and industrialised approach, the Group has gradually established various business platforms for urban infrastructure, environmental protection, operation, construction and new energy which include the Operation Development Company, a company that principally engages in highway operation and maintenance management services; the New Energy Company, a company that principally engages in the expansion of the new energy power generation business relating to wind power, photovoltaics, etc.; the Environmental Company, a company that principally engages in the environmental protection business such as solid waste recycling treatment; the Infrastructure and Environmental Protection Company, a company located in the Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone that engages in the provision of large-scale infrastructure construction management services for the cooperation zone and the environmental project investment within the cooperation zone; the Construction Company, a company that principally engages in the provision of project construction management services; and the Investment Company, a company that principally engages in the business of infrastructure construction along with comprehensive development of land. Through the aforesaid business platforms, the Group will give full play to its own competitive advantages in infrastructure investment and financing, construction, operation and integrated management, extend its business scope appropriately upstream and downstream of the industry chain, develop service-oriented businesses such as operation and maintenance, engineering management, industry finance, and digital technology, and strive to expand its business development space with focus on the dual core businesses of "toll highways + general environmental protection".

The Company’s 14th Five-Year (2021-2025) Development Strategy (“the 14th Five-Year Strategy”) defines the Group’s development blueprint and action plan during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, which is “the Company will further develop in Shenzhen, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area with nationwide coverage. Featuring ‘innovation, wisdom, green and efficiency’, the Company will provide sustainable development solutions for cities, and strive to become a first-class and important service provider for infrastructure construction and operation in terms of highway transportation and environmental protection, so as to realise scale growth, structural optimisation, capacity enhancement and mechanism improvement.” With toll highways and general environmental protection as its core business segments, the Group will build a “Smart Shenzhen Expressway” through digital intelligence empowerment.

Currently, the largest revenue and profit source for the Group is the toll highway business. As of the date of this announcement, the main businesses of the Group are set out as follows:



## (II). Particulars of the Industry in which the Company Operates During the Reporting Period

In 2024, with the continuous release of the effects of national macroeconomic regulation policies, China’s overall economic operation achieved stable growth with steady progress. China’s gross domestic product (GDP) reached RMB134.91 trillion, exceeding RMB130 trillion for the first time, a YOY increase of 5.0%; the gross value of imports and exports reached RMB43.85 trillion, a YOY increase of 5%. The trend of steady economic development is conducive to the stable growth in overall demand for highway transportation and logistics, and increases the demand for environmental protection businesses such as solid waste recycling treatment and clean energy to some extent. <sup>Source of data: Government statistics information website</sup>

## 1. Toll Highway Business

As a fundamental, leading and strategic industry in the national economy, transportation is an important pillar for serving the establishment of a new development pattern. In particular, as an important component of the national comprehensive transportation system, highways play an important role in promoting regional economic development, improving transportation efficiency, and establishing fast and convenient urban and rural passenger and cargo transportation service systems.

In 2024, governments and management departments at all levels of the state issued relevant policies to improve the quality of the expressway network, and realise the intelligent, green and efficient upgrading and transformation of expressways. In April 2024, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Transport jointly issued the Notice on Supporting the Digital Transformation and Upgrading of Highway and Water Transportation Infrastructure, which requires that the deep integration of transportation infrastructure and digital technology be promoted, and proposes that from 2024, a number of demonstration channels and networks for line-network integration should be created in about three years, and that the digital transformation and upgrading of approximately 85% of busy national expressways be realised where possible, thereby further improving the traffic efficiency, safety level, carrying capacity and service quality of transportation infrastructure. In August 2024, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Opinions on Accelerating the All-round Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development, which proposes to promote the green transformation of transportation, build a green and efficient transportation system, and construct green transportation infrastructure. In particular, for highways, it proposes to improve the eco-friendliness and intelligence level of expressways, promote the energy-saving and carbon reduction transformation and upgrading of existing transportation infrastructure, and develop photovoltaics along expressways according to local conditions. In order to implement the work arrangements of the Ministry of Transport for promoting the digital transformation of highways and accelerating smart highway construction, the Guangdong Provincial Department of Transport issued the Smart Highway Standard System of Guangdong Province (2024 Edition) in August 2024, which aims to establish a standard system suited to the characteristics of Guangdong Province's highway network and the development demand of smart highways systematically, and promote the digital transformation of the whole process of highway construction, management, maintenance, operation and service in Guangdong Province.

In addition, in November 2024, the Ministry of Transport, and the NDRC issued the Notice on the Action Plan for Cost Reduction, and Quality and Efficiency Improvement in Transportation and Logistics, and the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Action Plan for Reducing Social Logistics Costs Effectively, proposing specific actions and goals for reducing transportation and logistics costs, improving quality and efficiency, etc. Building a unified national transportation and logistics market, and deepening the reform of the comprehensive transportation system is an important way to reduce costs and improve efficiency. In particular, for expressways, it proposes to optimise toll highway policies, deepen the implementation of differentiated tolls for expressways, improve the utilisation rate of toll highways, etc.

According to publicly available information from the Ministry of Transport, the total operating freight volume completed in China was approximately 56.5 billion tonnes in 2024, a YOY increase of 3.5%. From January to November 2024, the highway freight volume completed was approximately 38.1 billion tons, a YOY increase of 3.3%. The transportation industry operated stably in general. After more than 20 years of construction and development, the interwoven expressways have become the most widely used fast transportation network with broad coverage and serving a large population. Compared to other means of transportation such as railway transportation and aviation, it has the characteristics of large capacity, fast travel, low travel costs

and high flexibility, especially for short-distance or small-scale passenger and freight transportation. The expressway industry has the characteristics of less overall impacts by macroeconomic fluctuations, relatively rigid transportation demand, and relatively stable cash flows.

As China's transportation system enters a new stage, the expressway industry is also facing new requirements and new industry development trends. In the future, the highway industry should drive intelligent transformation, improve road management level and service capabilities through technologies such as big data and cloud computing, promote facility digitisation, maintenance specialisation, management modernisation, efficient operation, and high service quality to improve operational quality and efficiency, and reduce operating costs continually with focus on high-quality development; it should also strengthen interconnection with other modes of transportation to establish a comprehensive transportation system, and improve overall transportation efficiency and comprehensive transportation service level continually; in the process of expressway construction, reconstruction and expansion, more attention should be paid to ecological protection and resource conservation to realise green and sustainable development.

Currently, the Group has invested in or operated 16 toll highway projects in total, with the controlling interest mileage of approximately 613 kilometres, mainly located in Shenzhen, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and economically developed regions with favourable geographical advantages and excellent asset conditions. The Company is leading in terms of the scale of road assets and profitability among the listed domestic expressway companies. Currently, the Company is actively promoting the investment and construction of major construction, reconstruction and expansion projects such as Outer Ring Phase III, Jihe Expressway, and the Guangzhou-Shenzhen section of Beijing-Hong Kong & Macao Expressway in order to keep enriching the Group's high-quality highway assets. In addition, the Group actively promotes the research and application of intelligent transportation in response to the requirements of high-quality development. In recent years, the successfully developed road network monitoring and command scheduling system platform has been put into operation, providing an information application platform for realising road network operation monitoring and management, business collaboration, joint emergency response, and other businesses; the pavement information integrated control platform for the Outer Ring Project developed independently by the Group has obtained four software copyrights and two national practical innovation patents, and been selected by the China Highway and Transportation Society as an excellent case of digital transformation in the transportation industry; the development of the main functions of the BIM-based expressway construction management platform has been completed, and the management platform for highway reconstruction and expansion projects, and waste treatment plants based on BIM technology has been completed and is being optimised constantly. To promote digitalisation, the Group has also established the Digital Technology Company together with Yunji Intelligent as the Group's digital transformation platform. The Group has expanded upstream and downstream industry chains moderately to deeply empower the development of its core businesses. For details of the industry position of the Group, please refer to "Analysis of Core Competitiveness" below.

## **2. General Environmental Protection Business**

During the previous strategic period, having set the goal of entering the general environmental protection industry for strategic transformation, the Group entered the environmental protection and clean energy business sector through cooperation with environmental protection enterprises while consolidating and improving the core business of toll highways. Moreover, it gradually shifted focus to the solid waste recycling treatment and clean energy power generation industries through investment and M&A over the past few years, thereby gaining a preliminary presence in the general environmental protection industry. The solid waste recycling treatment and clean energy industries are supported by national policies, and their heavy assets and stable business characteristics relatively more aligned with the resource advantages, and management and operation models of the Group.

◆ **Solid waste recycling treatment industry:**

In 2024, relevant state ministries and commissions continued to issue a series of policies on ecological environment construction, the recycling of renewable resources and solid waste, energy conservation and carbon reduction, and the disposal of domestic waste. In February 2024, the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of a Waste Recycling System, which puts forward a series of requirements and supporting policies for promoting the separation, recovery and recycling of social waste; in August 2024, the State Council issued the Five-Year Action Plan for Deepening the Implementation of the People-centred New Urbanisation Strategy, which calls for accelerating the establishment of a domestic solid waste separation and treatment system at and above the prefecture city level. In the same month, the NDRC, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development issued the Action Plan for Improving the Construction Level of Environmental Infrastructure (2023-2025), which defines key tasks in six aspects, including actions to improve the construction level of domestic waste separation and treatment facilities, and actions to improve the construction level of solid waste treatment, disposal and utilisation facilities, stipulates that by 2025, the national classified collection and transfer capacity of domestic waste should exceed 700,000 tons/day, the national incineration capacity for urban domestic waste should exceed 800,000 tons/day, the capacity and scale of solid waste disposal and comprehensive utilisation should improve significantly, etc., and stresses that we should actively promote the construction of solid waste disposal and comprehensive utilisation facilities, and the separation and recycling of construction waste, accelerate the construction of regional renewable resource recycling systems, etc. During the year, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment also issued documents such as the Guidelines for the Release of Information on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste, and the Pollution Control Standard for Landfills, providing industry standards for local governments to do well in releasing information on the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid waste, and promoting the separation and treatment of domestic waste. A series of industry policies implemented by the state guide solid waste treatment to a refined and professional path.

In addition, the state has also issued systematic normative documents on the cooperation mechanism between the government and social capital. The Guiding Opinions on Regulating the Implementation of the New Mechanism for Government and Social Capital Cooperation (“Guiding Opinions”) issued by the NDRC, and the Ministry of Finance encourage private enterprises to participate in construction (including reconstruction and expansion) projects based on government and social capital cooperation, and propose that “projects with a high level of marketisation and weak public attributes should be wholly owned or controlled by private enterprises; for projects concerning the national economy and people’s livelihoods, and having strong public attributes, the equity share of private enterprises should not be less than 35% in principle”. The attached List of Concession Construction (including Reconstruction and Expansion) Projects for Which Private Enterprise Participation is Supported (2023 Edition) further defines that “waste solid waste treatment and waste incineration power generation projects” are within the scope of projects that should be wholly owned or controlled by private enterprises; in April 2024, six ministries and commissions including the NDRC issued the Measures for the Administration of Concession for Infrastructure and Public Utilities (Order No.17 of 2024), which provides institutional design for concession operations in accordance with the Guiding Opinions.

With the growth of the national economy and the deepening of urbanisation, driven by environmental protection policies, China’s solid waste treatment industry is taking on a development trend of continuous expansion of market scale, constant upgrading of facilities and treatment technologies, and continual improvement of recycling rate. In recent years, the amount of urban domestic waste treated in China has kept rising. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, the annual amount of urban domestic waste collected and transferred in



China rose from 163.95 million tons in 2011 to 254.08 million tons in 2023, with a compound annual growth rate of approximately 3.72%. According to the 2023 Bulletin on China Urban Construction Status released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development in October 2024, by the end of 2023, the harmless treatment rate of urban domestic waste in China had risen from 79.7% in 2011 to 99.98%, a YOY increase of 0.08 percentage point; the harmless treatment capacity of domestic waste had reached 1.1444 million tons/day, a YOY increase of 3.15%. Market patterns of domestic waste treatment are diversified, specialised and large-scale. Enterprises have often to compete in multiple aspects such as collection, separation, transfer and treatment. With the constant progress of industry technologies and the improvement of environmental protection requirements, enterprises with higher qualification levels and greater capital strength are more competitive.

In the field of solid waste recycling, Bioland, a subsidiary of the Environmental Company under the Group, is a major enterprise in integrated organic waste treatment in China. As of the date of this announcement, Bioland had a total of 19 organic waste treatment projects under BOT and other concession models; the Environmental Company also invested in and managed two organic waste treatment projects in Shenzhen, namely Lisai Environmental and Guangming Environmental Park, and one in Shaoyang, Hunan, in which the Shaoyang Project was put into commercial operation in September 2024, and the Shenzhen Guangming Environmental Park Project was put into trial operation in May 2024 and transitioned to commercial operation in February 2025. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the designed organic waste treatment capacity of the Group is approximately 6,700 tons/day, ranking top in the domestic industry. As a newcomer in the solid waste recycling treatment industry, the Group will further integrate management and build a professional talent team, and strive to improve the quality and efficiency of the existing projects, and enhance core competitiveness and profitability.

◆ **Clean energy industry:**

In 2024, relevant state ministries and commissions issued policies on the development, consumption support and high-quality development of clean energy. In March 2024, the NDRC issued Order No.15, which proposes to implement the Measures for Regulating the Guaranteed Full Purchase of Renewable Electricity from 1 April 2024, stipulates clearly that the on-grid power supply of renewable energy power generation projects includes power supply subject to guaranteed purchase and market trading, and refines the responsibilities of relevant players in the electricity market, thereby regulating the guaranteed purchase behaviour of renewable energy electricity effectively and providing a supporting mechanism for promoting the large-scale and healthy development of renewable energy. In March 2024, the National Energy Administration issued the Guiding Opinions on Energy Work in 2024, which insist on promoting the green and low-carbon transformation of energy actively and effectively, and clearly propose to “increase the proportion of power generation installed capacity from non-fossil energy sources to approximately 55%, and the proportion of wind and solar power generation to over 17% of the national power generation by 2024”. In May 2024, the State Council issued the 2024-2025 Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Plan, which proposes specific actions and quantitative indicators to increase the development of non-fossil energy sources, enhance the consumption capacity of renewable energy sources, and promote the consumption of non-fossil energy sources. In particular, it explicitly requires that the proportion of non-fossil energy sources consumed should reach approximately 18.9% in 2024 and approximately 20% in 2025. In July 2024, the NDRC, the National Energy Administration, and the National Data Administration jointly issued the Action Plan for Accelerating the Establishment of a New Power System (2024-2027), which clearly requires that a large-scale and high-proportion outward new energy supply action be launched, with focus on breaking through bottlenecks, increasing the proportion of consumption and outward supply of new energy sources, and promoting their rapid development in response to the large-scale development and export of new energy sources. In August 2024, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Opinions on Accelerating the All-round Green

Transformation of Economic and Social Development, which further propose to vigorously develop non-fossil energy sources, accelerate the construction of clean energy bases such as wind power and photovoltaics in northwest China, hydropower in southwest China, offshore wind power, and coastal nuclear power, actively develop new energy sources such as distributed photovoltaics and decentralised wind power, and increase the proportion of non-fossil energy sources consumed to approximately 25% by 2030. In October 2024, six ministries and commissions including the NDRC jointly issued the Guiding Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission, and Other Ministries and Commissions on Vigorously Taking the Renewable Energy Substitution Action, requiring that renewable energy substitution be promoted vigorously, and proposing the targets of renewable energy substitution for the first time: that is, the national renewable energy consumption will be over 1.1 billion tons of standard coal by 2025, and over 1.5 billion tons of standard coal by 2030. In addition, authorities such as the National Energy Administration and the NDRC have also issued relevant policies and documents on wind power development and green electricity trading management. The relevant state policies for the in-depth implementation of green and low-carbon energy transformation will bring sustainable and stable room for development to the clean energy industry.

With the support of industry policies, China's clean energy industry has developed rapidly. In the past decade, China has made significant achievements in promoting the formation of green new energy consumption models and promoting the development of clean energy, and become the world's largest country in energy conservation, and the utilisation of new and renewable energy sources. The Report on China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change (2024) released by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in November 2024 shows that in 2023, the proportion of non-fossil energy sources in China's total energy consumption rose to 17.9%, the proportion of coal consumption dropped from 67.4% in 2013 to 55.3%, and the proportion of installed renewable energy capacity was over 50%. According to the data published by the National Energy Administration, China's newly installed grid-connected wind power capacity in 2024 amounted to 79.82 million kW. By the end of 2024, the accumulated installed capacity of wind power in China amounted to 521 million kW, representing a YOY increase of 18% and accounting for 15.5% of the installed capacity of grid power generation. With the rapid development of the industry, the clean energy industry chain has numerous participants and is highly competitive, imposing high requirements for R&D investment, technological innovation and cost control capabilities on enterprises; in particular, wind power development and operation projects are characterised by high investment, long construction periods and long payback periods, while new wind farm development and construction projects have to go through strict approval procedures by government authorities, and have high financial, technological and policy barriers. Therefore, although there are many newcomers in the industry, major energy groups with strong strength and a state-owned background are dominant. With the increase of the industry's concentration, it is more difficult to obtain high-quality projects, and collaborating with major energy enterprises is an important way for newcomers to enter this business sector.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group had wind power projects with a total installation capacity of 668MW through investment and M&A, and held 51% equity interests in Nanjing AVIS, which principally engages in the business of aftersales operation and maintenance services in wind power, through a joint venture with the SPIC Fujian Company; in addition, the Group also holds a financing leasing license. Through early-stage layout planning, the Group has developed integrated business capabilities in the investment, operation, aftersales operation and maintenance, and financing of wind farm and photovoltaic projects. As a newcomer in the industry, the Group will strengthen the management and integration of merged and acquired enterprises, and continue to promote the stable development of the clean energy business.

### **(III). Business of the Company During the Reporting Period**

During the Reporting Period, the Group took active measures to promote the production and operation of toll highways, general environmental protection and other related businesses. In 2024, the Group recorded revenue of approximately RMB 9.246 billion, representing a YOY decrease of 0.53%. Among them, toll revenue was approximately RMB 5.053 billion, revenue from environmental protection businesses such as clean energy and solid waste recycling treatment was approximately RMB 1.409 billion, and other revenue was approximately RMB 2.783 billion, which accounted for 54.66%, 15.24% and 30.10% of the total revenue of the Group, respectively.

#### **1. Business Management and Upgrade**

##### **◆ Strengthening the building of the internal management system continually to improve management efficiency**

The Group has released and implemented basic policies on compliance management, such as the Compliance Manual and the Compliance Management Measures, prepared a compliance risk list for 14 key areas in corporate governance, project construction, capital operation, etc., and strengthened compliance management in key areas such as investment, bidding and procurement, project construction, and major contracts. During the Reporting Period, the Group required all responsible units to strictly implement compliance management policies, ran compliance review throughout the production and operation process, and implemented the Group's three lines of defence for compliance management practically with focus on key businesses, key areas and key aspects. During the Reporting Period, the Group carried out an interim self-evaluation on the Three-Year Action Plan for Compliance Management, addressed management loopholes for weaknesses in the compliance management system, and established a long-term mechanism by improving regulations and optimising business processes. By strengthening the compliance management system constantly, the Group empowered and boosted efficiency in the prevention and mitigation of operational risks.

As the business scale of the Group keeps expanding, the Group's property rights hierarchy and management chain keep extending. In order to improve the Group's management efficiency and level, during the Reporting Period, based on the review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the existing authorisation mechanism and classified management system, the Group further improved the classified control system for subsidiaries, formulated and improved management policies such as the Management Procedure for Subsidiaries, and the Guidelines for Major Management Matters of Subsidiaries, and established a sound assessment mechanism with matching rights and responsibilities. The Group prevented major operational risks by granting management autonomy to subsidiaries to stimulate their business vitality, and tracking key business matters. The Group keeps enhancing the alignment between its internal management system and actual businesses, making its internal management more systematic, normative and scientific, and promoting high-quality business development.

##### **◆ Empowering business operation with technology through innovative technology applications**

In recent years, the Group has followed the development trend of the digital era, and kept promoting the building of a "Smart Shenzhen Expressway", and the application of innovative technologies to conventional expressway construction and operation, and the environmental protection business, so as to reduce costs, and improve efficiency and management.

During the Reporting Period, the Group formulated an annual implementation plan for digital transformation based on the top-level plan for digital transformation during the 14th Five-Year Plan, the development needs of its business segments and the industry characteristics. It carried out BIM modelling and digital management R&D for the existing expressways, promoted the deep integration of digital technology with production and operation, accelerated the coverage of business digital information applications, and continued to promote the intelligent construction and innovative application of highway construction and operation, and kitchen environmental protection and services through major construction projects. **In terms of highway operation**, the road network monitoring information system platform has been applied to multiple highways in the Shenzhen region, improving

the overall intelligence level of operation and management; a drone road inspection system has been applied, improving the capability of road operation control and intelligent maintenance; the comprehensive upgrading of the video monitoring platform for Outer Ring Expressway and the event detection system for directly managed road sections in Shenzhen has been completed, improving the efficiency of road video inspection and the emergency response capability; in addition, a new toll collection software system was developed and tested at key toll stations in 2024 to improve traffic efficiency continually. **In terms of project construction**, the Group continued to promote the application, and system optimisation and upgrading of the BIM construction management platform in the Jihe Project taking the Jihe Expressway R&E project as a carrier, and carried out BIM modelling and digital management R&D in some sections such as Coastal and Outer Ring Expressways. **In terms of intelligent maintenance**, a comprehensive management system based on BIM asset data management has been applied to Outer Ring Expressway. The online operation and closed-loop management of maintenance business have been achieved through a comprehensive analysis of business data to assist in decision-making, improving the digitalisation, specialisation and intelligence level of maintenance management effectively, and enabling the output of technical services. In addition, taking the Guangming Environmental Park Project as a trial, the Group has established a smart operation management platform that integrates functions such as collection and transfer, equipment, safety and sanitation management, and production data visualisation. By collecting data indicators from all aspects, and analysing and mining data, the Group has realised refined production and operation management. In addition, **in terms of comprehensive management**, the Group has established an intelligent and secure office information network, which enables the efficient flow and sharing of office network data between the Group and its subsidiaries, and can meet the quality, security and control requirements for network transmission in the Company's road network system and other application systems; in addition, the Group continued to promote the building and application of information systems in various functional areas such as finance, human resources, auditing and administration in order to improve management efficiency. The Group continued to promote intelligence building in all business segments, and carry out the application and practice of innovative technologies to empower business development and improve efficiency.

## 2. Toll Highway Business

### (1) Business Performance and Analysis

The average daily traffic volume and toll revenue of all toll highways operated and invested by the Group during 2024 are as follows:

Toll highway	Average daily mixed traffic volume (number of vehicles in thousand) <sup>(1)</sup>	YOY	Average daily toll revenue (RMB'000)	YOY
<b>Guangdong Province – Shenzhen Region:</b>				
Meiguan Expressway	165	0.4%	431	0.9%
Jihe East	309	-2.7%	1,830	-1.7%
Jihe West	223	2.5%	1,495	-0.2%
Coastal Project <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	205	8.6%	2,012	16.7%
Outer Ring Project	310	1.1%	3,196	-2.3%
Longda Expressway	168	1.5%	434	1.8%
Shuiguan Expressway	263	-2.5%	1,729	-0.8%
Shuiguan Extension	59	-7.8%	191	-11.0%
<b>Guangdong Province – Other Regions:</b>				
Qinglian Expressway	48	-5.8%	1,729	-7.2%
GS Expressway <sup>(4)</sup>	632	-0.1%	7,883	-0.5%
GZ West Expressway <sup>(4)</sup>	268	-1.0%	3,466	-3.0%
Yangmao Expressway	56	1.1%	2,089	1.2%
GZ W2 Expressway	96	4.8%	1,395	2.1%
<b>Other Provinces in the PRC:</b>				
Changsha Ring Road	96	-0.8%	717	-1.9%
Nanjing Third Bridge	36	-9.5%	1,435	-5.0%
Yichang Project <sup>(5)</sup>	55	-9.8%	1,063	-10.2%

Notes:

- (1) Traffic volume which is toll free during holidays is not included in the data of average daily mixed traffic volume. The toll revenue listed in the above table is tax exclusive.
- (2) According to the freight compensation agreement entered into by the Shenzhen Transport Bureau, the Company and Coastal Company, during the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024, the freight vehicles passing through Coastal Expressway were charged at 50% of the standard toll rate, and such toll waived by Coastal Company should be compensated for by the government in a one-off manner in March of the following year. This agreement was completed at 24:00 on 31 December 2024 without further extension. Since 0:00 on 1 January 2025, freight vehicles transportation on the Coastal Project will be charged at the normal toll rate. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement dated 30 December 2024.
- (3) Coastal Phase II commenced operations on 30 June 2024. Currently, it is not possible to separate the traffic volume data of Coastal Phase II for consolidated statistics. Therefore, the traffic volume data of the Coastal Project in the above table only reflects the traffic volume data of Coastal Phase I, excluding that of Coastal Phase II. The toll revenue data of the Coastal Project includes both Coastal Phase I and Phase II.
- (4) The Company indirectly holds approximately 71.83% shares in Bay Area Development, which is indirectly entitled to 50% and 45% of profit-sharing interests in GZ West and GS Expressway, respectively.
- (5) From 21 March 2024, the Group's equity interests in the Yichang Project decreased from 100% to 40%.

In mid 2024, the connecting line on the Shenzhen side from Coastal Phase II to Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link was opened together with Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link, contributing to the Group's toll revenue. However, due to unfavourable weather conditions in areas where the Group's highway projects are located during the Reporting Period, an YOY increase in the number of days of toll-free traffic for small passenger cars during holidays, and the fact that Yichang Expressway is no longer included in the Group's consolidated financial statement 21 March 2024, the Group's toll revenue dropped slightly year on year in 2024. Moreover, the operating performance of the Company's toll highway projects is also subject to positive or negative impacts due to factors such as industry policies, changes in surrounding competitive or coordinated road networks, construction or maintenance of these projects, repair of connected or parallel highways, and implementation of urban traffic organisation plans. During the Reporting Period, the performance of the toll highway projects of the Group in different regions is summarised as follows:

◆ **Guangdong Province - Shenzhen region:**

The unusually heavy rainy weather in the first half of 2024 in Shenzhen had a negative impact on project construction, freight transportation, and public traffic, affecting the annual operating performance of the Group's toll highway projects in Shenzhen greatly.

The connecting line on the Shenzhen side from Coastal Phase II to Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link was opened together with Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link on 30 June 2024. Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link is the core transportation hub project in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, connecting the three major areas of the Guangdong Free Trade Zone, and has shortened the driving distance between both sides of the Pearl River estuary greatly as the only direct highway connecting the Shenzhen-Dongguan-Huizhou and Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen urban agglomerations. The successful opening of the connecting line and Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link has realised direct interconnection between Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link, Coastal Expressway, GS Expressway, Shenzhen Bao'an Airport, and Jihe Expressway, further promoted the deep integration between Shenzhen and both sides of the Pearl River estuary, made it more convenient to travel from Shenzhen to Zhongshan, Zhuhai and other places, and played a positive role in promoting the operating performance of Coastal and Jihe Expressways. However, it has a certain diversion impact on the Outer Ring Project and Longda Expressway. Overall, it has a positive impact on the growth of the Group's toll revenue.

◆ **Guangdong Province - Other regions:**

During the Reporting Period, the rainfall during the flood season in Guangdong Province was significantly higher than in previous years, which had a negative impact on the operating performance of the Group's toll highway projects in Guangdong Province.

At the beginning of the year, Qingyuan and the adjacent area in Hunan Province experienced multiple rounds of rainy, snowy and freezing weather. During this period, traffic management authorities implemented traffic control on expressways, which had a certain negative impact on the toll revenue of Qinglian Expressway; Guanglian (Guangzhou-Lianzhou) Expressway continued to divert traffic, while Foqingcong (Foshan-Qingyuan-Conghua) Expressway that was fully opened in August 2024 also diverted traffic from Qinglian Expressway; in addition, a road improvement project was implemented on Qinglian Expressway during November-December 2024, with half of the expressway closed for construction, which had a certain impact on traffic volume. With the combined effect of the above factors, the average daily traffic volume and toll revenue of Qinglian Expressway both dropped during the Reporting Period.

GS Expressway serves as an important fast channel between Guangzhou and Shenzhen, and GZ West Expressway is a component of the Pearl River Delta Ring Expressway. During the Reporting Period, the operating performance of both sections was basically the same year on year. After its opening, Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link has shortened the driving distance of GZ Expressway, which has had a certain negative impact on the operating performance of GS Expressway, and a certain diversion impact on GZ West Expressway.

Yangmao Expressway benefited from the interconnection of neighbouring highways that commenced operation, and the promotion of traffic volume by the favourable traffic environment after the completion of construction and expansion, and its operating performance remained stable during the Reporting Period. The opening of Foqingcong Expressway had a certain diversion impact on GZ W2 Expressway. During the Reporting Period, GZ W2 Expressway Company actively responded to changes in the highway network, conducted an in-depth analysis, and opened the “Leping-Longshan” marketing traffic attraction line for GZ W2 Expressway timely. In addition, it implemented a precise marketing strategy, which proved effective to some extent. The average daily traffic volume and toll revenue of GZ W2 Expressway grew year on year to some extent during the Reporting Period.

#### ◆ Other Provinces:

During the Reporting Period, Hunan and Jiangsu Provinces suffered snow, rain and freezing disasters, and sustained rainstorm weather successively. During this period, traffic management authorities implemented traffic control on expressways, which had a negative impact on the operating performance of Yichang Expressway, Changsha Ring Road and Nanjing Third Bridge; the opening of Xiangluzhou Bridge in Changsha in July 2024 had a certain diversion impact on Changsha Ring Road, and the closed construction of the connecting roads had a certain negative impact on the traffic volume of Nanjing Third Bridge. In addition, the issuance of E Fund Shenzhen Expressway REIT was completed on 7 March 2024. The Group signed an agreement regarding the transfer of equity interests in Yichang Project Company, with 21 March 2024 being the closing date, where from 21 March 2024, the Group’s equity interests in Yichang Project Company was reduced from 100% to 40%, and Yichang Project Company’s financial statements will no longer be consolidated.

## (2) Business Development

Shenzhen Outer Ring Expressway runs from east to west, and is mostly located in the northern part of Shenzhen City, with some sections located in Dongguan City, with a total length of approximately 93 kilometres. Among them, the Shenzhen section of Outer Ring Expressway (the Outer Ring Project) funded and constructed by the Company has a total length of approximately 77 kilometres. The Outer Ring Project is implemented in three phases, in which the Shajing-Guanlan and Longcheng-Pingdi subsections of Outer Ring Phase I totalling approximately 51 kilometres were completed and opened to traffic on 29 December 2020; the Pingdi-Kengzi subsection of Outer Ring Phase II with a total length of approximately 9.35 kilometres was completed and opened to traffic on 1 January 2022. On 14 July 2023, the Board approved a further investment of the Company of approximately RMB8.447 billion in Outer Ring Phase III. During the Reporting Period, Outer Ring Phase III broke ground on a full scale, and as of the end of the Reporting Period, approximately 14.3% progress in physical shape had been completed. The Outer Ring Project is important transportation infrastructure in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. After full-line opening, it will be connected to 10 expressways and 8 Class 1 highways in the Shenzhen region. It is an important backbone line for west-to-east traffic connection in northern Shenzhen. After the completion of Outer Ring Phase III, it will enrich the Company’s core highway assets, and achieve the best overall economic and social benefits of the Outer Ring Project, on the other hand, it will also bring traffic to other toll highways of the Group by improving the road network layout. For details of the Outer Ring Project, please refer to the relevant contents in the Company’s announcements dated 14 July and 17 November 2023, and 25 January 2024.

Coastal Phase II mainly includes the interchange of the International Convention and Exhibition Centre and the connecting line on the Shenzhen side of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link, in which the interchange of the International Convention and Exhibition Centre was completed and put into operation in 2019. The total length of the Shenzhen side of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link is approximately 5.7 kilometres with two interchanges, namely the airport and Hezhou interchanges. Running from east to west, it starts from the Huanghe toll station of Jihe Expressway (connecting with Jihe Expressway) and ends at the eastern artificial island of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link (connecting with Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link). The connecting line on the Shenzhen side of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link spans and connects multiple urban trunk roads, and involves complex pipelines and great construction difficulty. During the Reporting Period, the Group overcame adverse impacts of continuous thunderstorms on construction, and took multiple measures to strengthen construction management. On 30 June 2024, the connecting line was opened together with Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link. After full-line opening, Coastal Phase II will further strengthen the interconnection of the east-west trunk roads in Shenzhen, and improve the overall traffic capacity of Shenzhen's network of "8 horizontal and 13 vertical" highways, which is of great significance for promoting the economic development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

During the Reporting Period, with the approval of the Board and the general meeting, the Company planned to invest approximately RMB19.23 billion in the Jihe Expressway R&E project. The Jihe Expressway R&E project adopts a three-dimensional composite channel model, and consists of a ground layer and a three-dimensional layer, both of which are constructed as per the standard for two-way eight-lane expressways. After completion, it will enhance the traffic capacity of the existing traffic lines of Jihe Expressway effectively, meet the integrated transportation demand of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Pearl River Delta, expand the scale of the Group's highway assets, and further consolidate the Group's core advantages in the investment, construction and operation of toll highways. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the main part of the Jihe Expressway R&E project had broken ground comprehensively, and approximately 11.4% progress in physical shape had been completed. For details, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 22 May 2024 and 11 June 2024, as well as the Company's circular dated 27 May 2024.

The Company holds 71.83% shares in Bay Area Development, which is indirectly entitled to 45% of profit-sharing interests in GS Expressway. Since the traffic volume of GS Expressway is close to saturation, the Guangdong Provincial Development and Reform Commission approved the reconstruction and expansion projects of the Huocun, Guangzhou to Chang'an, Dongguan section of Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Expressway and the Huangcun-Huocun section in Guangzhou of Guangfo Expressway ("approved sections") in August 2023. As of the end of the Reporting Period, this project had broken ground comprehensively, and approximately 3.39% progress in physical shape had been completed. In order to meet the funding demand of the reconstruction and expansion project of the approved sections, the shareholders of Guangshenzhu Company, Hopewell Development and Guangdong Construction further entered into a capital increase agreement, where they would jointly increase the capital of Guangshenzhu Company by RMB7.3 billion at the original equity ratio of 45%:55%, and Hopewell Development would subscribe for and pay in registered capital of RMB3.285 billion (or an equivalent foreign currency amount) at an equity ratio of 45%. For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company and Bay Area Development dated 30 October 2023 and 24 January 2025. For the details of operation of Bay Area Development during the Reporting Period, please refer to its Annual report 2024.

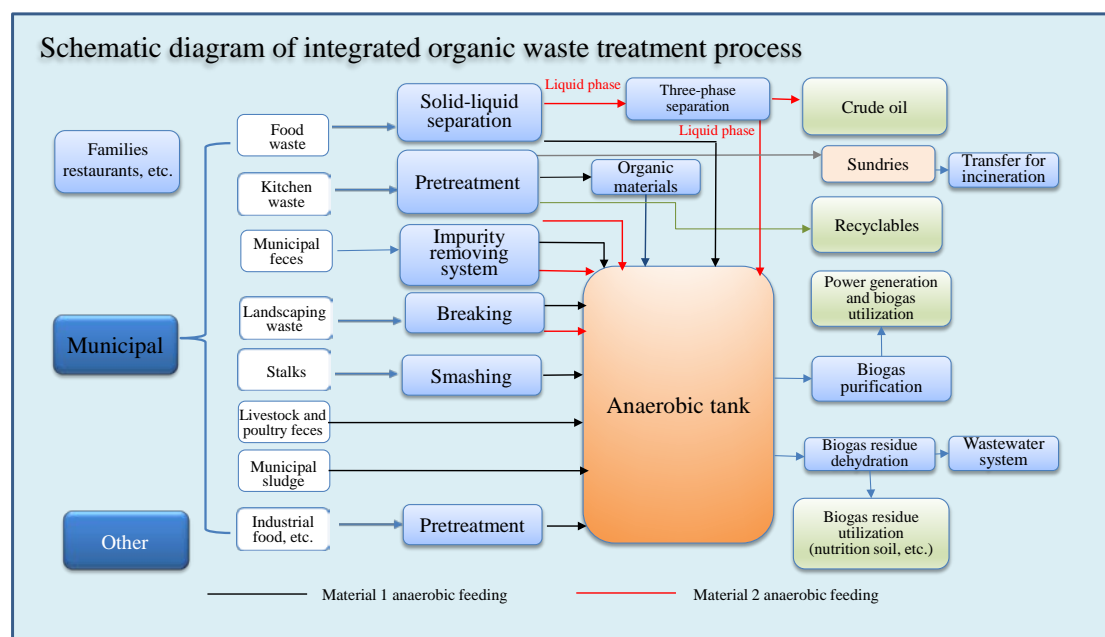


### 3. General-Environmental Protection Business

While consolidating and enhancing the core business of toll highways, the Group also regards the general environmental protection industry that includes solid waste recycling treatment, clean energy power generation, etc. as the second core business in order to open up broader room for the Group's long-term development. The Group has established Environmental Company and New Energy Company as the main investment management platforms for expanding businesses in relation to the general environmental protection industry.

#### (1) Solid Waste Recycling Treatment

The national environmental protection policy supports the organic waste treatment industry. The Group defines organic waste treatment as a key segment prioritised for development in the general environmental protection industry in its 14th Five-Year Strategy, and strives to become a segment leader with industry-leading technology and scale advantages. As of the date of this announcement, the Group's designed organic waste treatment capacity is approximately 6,700 tons per day, of which 17 organic waste treatment projects (with a total designed capacity of 5,206.5 tons per day) have commenced commercial operation. These projects mainly operate in BOT and other models, providing harmless treatment of organic solid and domestic waste (including food, kitchen and landscaping waste, etc.) to government customers, and selling recycled products to downstream customers. The schematic diagram of the integrated organic waste treatment process of the Group is as follows:



The Company indirectly holds 92.29% equity interests in Bioland, which mainly relies on technologies such as efficient anaerobic reaction treatment, MBR membrane bioreactors and their derivative technologies to provide customers with systematic and comprehensive solutions for organic waste treatment. In 2024, the Chuzhou Project under Bioland was approved for conversion into a trial operation project from 27 June 2024, and the Beihai Project was approved for official conversion into a commercial operation project from 30 September 2024. As of the date of this announcement, Bioland has 19 organic waste treatment projects in total, with a total design kitchen waste treatment capacity of over 4,600 tons/day, among which 14 projects (with a total designed capacity of 3,126.5 tons/day) have entered commercial operation, while 5 projects are in the trial operation stage. Since 2023, the Group has adjusted the business structure of Bioland, and defined the business strategy of focusing on operations, and gradually diminishing and closing down EPC engineering and equipment manufacturing operations with heavy losses. During the Reporting Period, the operating revenue of Bioland grew to some extent. However, due to the combined effect of factors such as low oil/grease sales prices, the lower-than-expected oil extraction rate, the low rate of reaching design capacity of

some projects due to insufficient waste collection and transfer, high early-stage project costs, and provision for asset impairment, Bioland did not make profits in 2024. During the Reporting Period, the Environmental Company organised various project companies to carry out ISCC certification. As of the end of the Reporting Period, 13 project companies under Bioland had passed ISCC certification, and were able to meet the demand of worldwide customers for low-carbon and circular economy resource products, improving the market competitiveness of Bioland's recycled products. For the next step, Bioland will focus on the quality and efficiency improvement of the existing projects, identify production and operation problems comprehensively, promote technological transformation, increase the output of recycled products, expand collection and transfer coverage, and oil grease sales markets, strengthen cost control and standardized management, and strive to improve profitability.

The Company holds 100% equity interests in Guangming Environmental Park Project, which is located in Guangming District, Shenzhen, and is the project with the largest kitchen waste treatment capacity in Shenzhen. The project can treat 1,000 tons/day of organic waste, 100 tons/day of bulk waste (used furniture) and 100 tons/day of landscaping waste, and can realise the harmless treatment and recycling of food and kitchen waste concurrently. The initial concession period of the project is 10 years, and may be extended for 5 years after passing evaluation and being approved by the district government. The Guangming Environmental Park Project applies the treatment process of "pre-treatment + anaerobic fermentation + biogas power generation", which can solve the problem of secondary pollution to the environment by by-products arising from kitchen waste treatment, and realise the recycling and harmless treatment of organic waste. The Guangming Environmental Park Project entered the trial operation stage in May 2024, during which it began to collect and treat some kitchen waste in Bao'an and Guangming Districts, Shenzhen in May 2024. It obtained the right to collect, transfer and treat kitchen waste in Guangming District, Shenzhen in late August 2024, and began to collect and transfer all kitchen waste in Guangming District in September 2024. Guangming Environmental Park Project has been approved to officially commence commercial operations on 6 February 2025.

The Company indirectly holds 70% equity interests in Lisai Environmental, which has the concession of the Urban Biogenic Waste Treatment Construction BOT Project in Shenzhen ("Biogenic Project") and the concession service area covers Longhua District, Shenzhen. The Biogenic Project is located in Yunan Environmental Park, Longgang District, Shenzhen, and is a key project of the 863 Program during the 11th Five-Year Plan period, with an original design processing capacity of 500 tons/day of biomass waste. The concession period for kitchen waste treatment is "10+5" years, and that for municipal sludge treatment is 25 years. Lisai Environmental officially commenced commercial operation of the project in December 2017. In addition, as entrusted by the competent authority, Lisai Environmental also assisted in the treatment of certain kitchen waste in Futian District. After the Group acquired Lisai Environmental, the Company's production lines have undergone technological transformation. After the transformation, its kitchen waste treatment capacity has increased to 650 tons/day, and its oil/grease treatment capacity has increased by 30 tons/day.

The Company indirectly holds 100% equity interests in Shaoyang Project, which is located in Daxiang District, Shaoyang, Hunan, with a design treatment capacity of 200 tons/day of kitchen waste, and operates in the "TOT" (Transfer-Operate-Transfer) model. The Shaoyang Project started trial operation on 28 February 2023, and was approved for commercial operation from September 2024, with a concession period of 30 years from 1 September 2024.

In 2024, the key operating data of the Group's organic waste treatment projects put into commercial operation is as follows:

Organic waste			Organic waste disposal volume (thousand tons)	Operating income (RMB'000) <sup>(1)</sup>
Project	Shareholding ratio of the Group	Revenue consolidation ratio	2024	2024
<b>I. Bioland</b>				
Guiyang Project (including Phase I and the reconstruction and expansion project)	100%	100%	176.38	97,223.70
Nanning Project (including Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III reconstruction and expansion project)	100%	100%	179.18	96,624.59
Dezhou Project	100%	100%	117.50	33,706.37
Taizhou Project	100%	100%	86.25	32,079.22
Zigong Project	84.57%	100%	53.24	41,317.11
Zhuji Project	90%	100%	75.86	24,416.39
Longyou Project	100%	100%	61.39	3,887.94
Handan Project	90%	100%	45.99	17,167.34
Huangshi Project	70%	100%	32.35	12,150.22
Shangrao Project	100%	100%	27.17	13,386.72
Xinyu Project	100%	100%	32.71	16,403.55
Fuzhou Project	100%	100%	31.01	16,022.82
Guilin Project	100%	100%	24.86	19,748.34
Beihai Project <sup>(2)</sup>	90%	100%	14.35	5,404.11
Inner Mongolia Project <sup>(3)</sup>	51%	100%	92.70	45,415.16
Chuzhou Project <sup>(3)</sup>	89.1%	100%	23.38	8,360.38
<b>Subtotal of Bioland projects</b>			<b>1,074.31</b>	<b>483,313.96</b>
<b>II. Lisai Environmental</b>	70%	100%	204.66	135,557.96
<b>III. Shaoyang Project<sup>(4)</sup></b>	100%	100%	42.89	37,596.82
<b>IV. Guangming Environmental Park<sup>(5)</sup></b>	100%	100%	79.09	43,800.92
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,400.96</b>	<b>700,269.66</b>

Notes:

- (1) The operating income in the above table includes estimated subsidy income calculated based on the amount of waste treatment.
- (2) In December 2024, the Beihai Project was approved for conversion into commercial operation from 30 September 2024.
- (3) The Inner Mongolia Project entered the trial operation stage in August 2022, and the Chuzhou Project entered the trial operation stage on 27 June 2024.
- (4) The Shaoyang Project was converted into commercial operation in September 2024.
- (5) The Guangming Environmental Park Project entered the trial operation stage in May 2024 and has been approved to officially transition to commercial operation on 6 February 2025.

The Company indirectly holds 63.33% equity interests in Shenshan Qiantai, which has the qualification for dismantling scrapped motor vehicles, and can provide scrapping, recycling and disposal services for gasoline-powered vehicles, and integrated recycling services for new energy vehicles and retired power batteries. During the Reporting Period, Shenshan Qiantai focused on promoting the development and application of standard products for small power and construction machinery batteries, obtained nine new patent licenses, and successfully obtained a conformity certificate for new energy vehicle power battery ladder products; it has attempted to implement a pilot project for two-wheeler battery swapping in Shenzhen, and the operational effect of the pilot project met the expectations. In terms of power battery recovery and sales, this business did not perform as well as expected due to the sustained decline of lithium battery materials and the slowdown of demand growth of the power battery market; in the scrapped vehicle business, costs of scrapped vehicle recovery kept rising in the year, but market prices of scrap metals and power batteries declined, resulting in a decline in vehicle dismantling profits. Due to the above factors, the performance of Shenshan Qiantai was lower than expected during the Reporting Period.

## (2) Clean Energy

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the cumulative installed capacity of the wind power projects funded and operated by the Group, and connected to the power grid amounted to approximately 668MW. During the Reporting Period, due to factors such as the decline in wind resources and the increase in wind curtailment rate, the on-grid power supply and wind power generation revenue of Baotou Nanfeng decreased year on year; despite better YOY overall wind resources, the on-grid power supply and wind power revenue of Mulei, Xinjiang remained basically unchanged year on year due to the YOY increase in wind curtailment rate. Currently, the Group focuses on improving the quality and efficiency of existing projects, and developing high-quality projects through careful research and screening. During the Reporting Period, the Group's first independently developed distributed photovoltaic pilot project, Shengneng Qiantai, successfully entered the trial operation stage of grid connected power generation in July 2024, with a total installed capacity of 3.40MW. The main operating data of clean energy projects of the Group in 2024 are as follows:

Clean Energy Power Generation			On-grid power supply (MWh) <sup>(1)</sup>	Wind Power Project Revenue (Unit: RMB'000) <sup>(1)</sup>
Project	Proportion of the Group's interest	Proportion of revenue consolidation	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2024
Baotou Nanfeng Project	100%	100%	587,587.34	183,209.15
Xinjiang Mulei Project	100%	100%	648,160.33	296,632.95
Yongcheng Zhuneng Project	100%	100%	71,264.55	23,717.57
Zhongwei Gantang Project	100%	100%	108,343.74	27,184.62
Zhangshu Gaochuan Project	100%	100%	51,810.81	18,809.22
Huaian Zhongheng Project	20%	—	194,666.90	90,259.91
Shengneng Qiantai	100%	100%	1,650.53	788.75

Notes:

- (1) On-grid power supply is calculated based on the settlement cycle of the power grid, and the operating revenue includes the electricity price subsidy income calculated based on on-grid power supply.

During the Reporting Period, all original shareholders of Nanjing Wind Power fulfilled the obligation to compensate for performance commitments with their shareholdings, and the Environmental Company acquired 100% equity interests in Nanjing Wind Power. Currently, Nanjing Wind Power mainly provides post operation and maintenance services for wind farms invested by the Group, while cooperating with the New Energy Company to carry out market development for wind and photovoltaic power projects. Due to factors such as the cessation of the original wind turbine manufacturing and sales business, provision for asset impairment, and expected liabilities, the operating performance of Nanjing Wind Power was poor. Currently, Nanjing Wind Power mainly focuses on asset revitalisation and capital recovery, while adjusting its business structure to focus on wind farm operation and maintenance services in order to enhance its operating capabilities.

### **(3) Water Environmental Remediation and Others**

The Environmental Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, holds 20% equity interests in Derun Environment. Derun Environment is a comprehensive environmental investment enterprise, with holding subsidiaries such as Chongqing Water (stock code: 601158) and Sanfeng Environment (stock code: 601827) which are listed on the domestic main board. The major business segments include water supply and sewage treatment, waste incineration power generation, environmental restoration, etc. For the main business and operations of Chongqing Water and Sanfeng Environment, please refer to their 2024 annual reports.

The Group holds 11.25% equity interests in Water Planning Company. Water Planning Company was listed and traded on the ChiNext Market of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in August 2021, with the stock code of 301038. For information of the business development of Water Planning Company, please refer to its 2024 annual report.

For details of the profits of the general environmental protection projects during the Reporting Period, please refer to the relevant contents in “Financial Analysis” below and notes V\48 and V\55 to the Financial Statements in this announcement.

## **4. Entrusted Management and the Development of Other Infrastructure**

The Group has continually launched or participated in the entrusted construction, operation and maintenance management business (also known as the entrusted construction and management business) with the expertise and experience gained in the field of highway construction and operation over these years; in addition, the Group has also participated in the construction and development of local infrastructure and land along highways prudently, so as to obtain reasonable return.

### **(1) Entrusted Construction Business**

During the Reporting Period, the Group’s main entrusted construction project was the Shenshan Environmental Park Project in Shenzhen. Tonggang Avenue was completed and opened to traffic on 1 June 2024. The pilot works of public facilities and the waste transfer station in the park were approved for construction, and all preliminary work was in progress actively. The Longli River Bridge (formerly known as Duohua Bridge) Project in Longli County, Guizhou Province, which was constructed by the Group as entrusted, was completed and handed over to the local government on 27 April 2024; the Bimeng Resettlement Residential Area Project has been completed, and some bids were finally accepted during the Reporting Period.

## **(2) Entrusted Management Business**

The Operation Development Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, mainly engages in such operations as highway operation, maintenance and management. The Engineering Development Company under the Operation Development Company mainly engages in businesses related to upstream and downstream industry chains, such as highway and municipal road maintenance and construction. It has the Class I general contracting qualification for highway project construction, and is the implementing entity that provides professional and market-oriented maintenance technologies and services for the Group.

During the Reporting Period, the Operation Development Company won the bid for the 2024 property operation and maintenance management agreement for the Baguang toll station of Yanba Expressway, with a contract amount of RMB17.93 million, and won the bid for the maintenance project for the south section of Qingping Expressway Phase II under the “annual renewal in three years” model, with a contract amount of RMB17.24 million. The Operation Development Company also won the bid for the comprehensive management and operation property service project of the Xiwan-Qianhai Bay slow traffic connection area in Bao’an District, Shenzhen (contract amount: RMB9.1076 million/year), the expansion project of the Xiaotang interchange ramp of GZ W2 Expressway (contract amount: RMB2.8776 million), the major and medium repair engineering construction project (Package C) for road maintenance in the Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone in 2024 (contract amount: 21.6446 million), and the micro-circulation engineering project from Xiyong to the seaside bathing area under the Nanao Office (contract amount: 6.1332 million), realising the expansion of external maintenance projects, and extending from road maintenance to urban infrastructure operation and maintenance services. The Operation Development Company was rated as excellent by the transportation management authority of Shenzhen City in the 2023-2024 contract year performance evaluation.

In addition, the Engineering Development Company won the bid for two sections of the Longgang District Road Facilities Daily Maintenance Project at the end of 2023 for a period of three years, from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026.

By actively expanding upstream and downstream of project management and maintenance and service markets, the Group has not only increased its sources of income, but also developed the ability to provide professional highway management and maintenance services to society, laying a solid foundation for the Group’s future market expansion. For details of the profits as well as incomes and expenses of various entrusted management businesses during the Reporting Period, please refer to the contents in “Financial Analysis” below and the relevant contents in note V\48 to the Financial Statements in this announcement.

## **(3) Development and Management of Land Projects**

Since 2012, the Group has explored business types such as comprehensive land development related to the core business of highways and the urban renewal business arising from land use planning adjustment along expressways to revitalise land assets, and improve the comprehensive utilisation value of assets as a beneficial supplement to highway project investment.

### **◆ Guilong Regional Development Project**

The project being developed independently by Guishen Company through two stages is named as “Youshan Villa”. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the sell-through rate of the supporting commercial properties in Block B of Youshan Villa Phase II was approximately 85%, and that of Block A of Phase III was approximately 99%; Block C of Phase III was completed, with all supporting

commercial properties sold; the villas were being sold, with a sell-through rate of approximately 27%; the supporting commercial properties of Block B of Phase III were under construction. During the Reporting Period, Guishen Company cooperated with a wellness institution under the Group in the Youshan Villa Project to create a summer vacation and wellness project, enhance the added value of the project, and promote the sale of the villas. In addition, the approximately 350 mu of land still held by Guishen Company in the Longli Project is under planning.

#### ◆ Meilin Checkpoint Renewal Project

United Land in which the Company holds 34.3% equity interests principally engages in the investment, development and operation of the Meilin Checkpoint Renewal Project. The Meilin Checkpoint Renewal Project is developed in three phases. The residential units in Phase I Hefengxuan, Phase II Heyaxuan and Phase III Hesongxuan have been sold out. The project also includes a complex building of office and commercial properties, and business apartments with an area of approximately 190,000 square meters, all completed as at the end of the Reporting Period, in which except for those handed over to the resettled property owners, the other office properties were being offered for sale; the commercial properties were mostly held for self-operation, with a small part offered for sale; the sell-through rate of the business apartments was approximately 41%.

#### ◆ Xintang Project

Before its acquisition by the Group, Bay Area Development had actively explored the land development business along toll highways. In October 2019, Bay Area Development signed an agreement with its partner shareholder Guangdong Highway Construction Co., Ltd. for the development of land along GS Expressway, specifying that Bay Area Development accounted for 37.5% of land development rights along the expressway in Guangzhou and 57.5% in Shenzhen, and land development rights along the expressway in Dongguan would be determined by the dominating party.

The Xintang Project is the first land development project in which Bay Area Development participated. After a partner shareholder for development is introduced, Bay Area Development holds 15% equity interests in the project indirectly. The project involves the comprehensive development of approximately 196,000 square metres of traffic land in Xintang Town, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou. Its residential and supporting facility construction is planned to be implemented in three phases. As at the end of the Reporting Period, Xintang Project Phase I had been completed, and was undergoing inspection and delivery; Phase II was under construction. For details of the Xintang Project, please refer to the Company's announcement dated 10 August 2021 and Bay Area Development's 2024 Annual Report.

#### (4) Development and Management of Other Infrastructure

The Guangming Wellness Project under the Investment Company comprises the Guangming Xincun Community Integrated Service Centre PPP Pilot Project and the Fenghuang Jiulongtai Community Integrated Service Centre PPP Pilot Project (collectively referred to as the "Two Guangming Community Projects"), as well as the Guangming District Social Welfare Home PPP Project, all with a concession cooperation period of 20.5 years (including a construction period of 0.5 year). The Two Guangming Community Projects are positioned as community embedded elderly care service complexes, and were put into formal operation in July 2022 to offer a range of convenience services, including community canteen, day care, elder activities and public welfare services; the Guangming District Social Welfare Home PPP Project is positioned to provide high-quality elderly care services, and was put into operation in April 2023. During the Reporting Period, all business activities of the Two Guangming Community Projects were carried out in an orderly manner.

## **5. Industrial-Financial Integration**

The Company holds approximately 3.44% equity interests in Bank of Guizhou, (stock code 06199.HK). For the business development of Bank of Guizhou, please refer to its 2024 annual report.

Providing financial leasing services to the main businesses, and upstream and downstream businesses of the Group through the Financial Leasing Company is an important way for the Group to realise “industry and finance integration”, and the business collaboration strategy. During the Reporting Period, the Financial Leasing Company signed new contracts for financial leasing projects amounting to RMB0.343 billion. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the total amount of the signed contracts still being performed by the Financial Leasing Company was RMB2.468 billion, in which approximately RMB2.41 billion had been disbursed.

The Company holds 45% equity interest of Foshan Shunde Shengchuang Shenzhen Expressway Environmental Technology Industry M&A Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (“Shengchuang Fund”). As at the end of the Reporting Period, the total paid-in size of the fund was RMB300 million, of which the Company’s paid-in capital was RMB135 million. The fund is managed by Guangdong Shengchuang Investment Management Co., Ltd., and mainly invests in four types of operational projects, namely industrial hazardous waste treatment, solid waste disposal, wastewater treatment, wind power and other new energy sources. The fund has completed investment in two projects. During the Reporting Period, since both projects triggered the withdrawal conditions, after completing relevant decision-making and approval procedures, Shengchuang Fund decided to withdraw from both projects. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the fund manager was implementing the withdrawal plan.

The Company holds approximately 7.48% equity interests in Shenzhen State-owned Assets Collaborative Development Private Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (“State-owned Assets Collaborative Development Fund”). The overall size of the fund is RMB4.01 billion, in which the Company’s contribution is RMB0.3 billion. The fund is managed by Shenzhen Kunpeng Zhanyi Equity Investment Management Co., Ltd., and invested mainly in utilities including environmental protection, new energy and infrastructure, as well as financial and strategic emerging industries.

## **6. Other Businesses**

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Company holds 22% equity interests in Yunji Intelligent (formerly known as “Consulting Company”), which has the qualification and capability of providing consulting services to the whole process of investment and construction of the engineering project, and mainly engages in engineering consulting services, and intelligent transportation infrastructure product development and services. Yunji Intelligent is a national high-tech enterprise, and an R&D centre for the BIM technology application industry of the Ministry of Transport. After more than ten years of technological R&D, the company has developed the Xuanjing homemade BIM graphic platform successfully, making a breakthrough in domestic key second-generation BIM core technologies. It has established a smart transportation infrastructure platform based on domestic BIM, providing the Xuantong smart platform, digital engineering products, and innovative service products to participants in the whole industry chain. The smart application platform developed by it is operating on roads and projects in multiple provinces and cities across the country.

The Company holds 51% equity interests in the Digital Technology Company, which mainly engages in digital businesses related to the core businesses of the Group. During the Reporting Period, the Digital Technology Company obtained one invention patent, six software copyrights and six utility model



patents through project cooperation with the Group. It is implementing 11 information system construction projects within the Group and two external market projects.

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Group held 10.2% equity interests in Guangdong UETC. Guangdong UETC is principally engaged in the electronic clearing business for toll highways in Guangdong Province, including the investment and management of electronic toll collection and clearing systems, services, and the marketing of relevant products.

During the Reporting Period, the above businesses progressed steadily in general. Due to limitations in scale or investment model, the revenue and profit contribution of these businesses currently account for a small proportion in the Group. For details of other businesses during the Reporting Period, please refer to the relevant contents of notes V\13, V\14, V\48, V\55 and V\56 to the Financial Statements in this announcement.

#### **(IV). Analysis of Core Competitiveness during the Reporting Period**

The major toll highway projects operated and funded by the Group possess outstanding location advantages and maintain a good condition of assets. Over the years, the Group has been dedicated to the sector of transportation infrastructure, built a good reputation in the industry, and gained extensive experience in the investment, construction, operation and management of large-scale infrastructure. By giving full play to its professional management experience and innovation capability, and leveraging its good financing capability, the Group will gradually realise industry upgrading and transformation, thus keeping improving its competitive advantages.

*State-owned platform advantage of infrastructures in the Greater Bay Area.* Located in Shenzhen, the Company is a platform for the investment, construction, management and maintenance of highway and environmental infrastructure under the Shenzhen SASAC. The majority of the highway projects and certain environmental infrastructure projects funded and operated by the Company are located in Shenzhen and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, providing the Company with a geographic advantage. The Company actively seized the major strategic opportunities arising from the development of the “two regions”, namely the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Pioneering Demonstration Zone of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics. By focusing on the new planning of innovative urban construction and integrated infrastructure services in the region, leveraging the advantages as a state-owned platform to accommodate government needs and thus actively acquiring the opportunities for participating in quality highway and environmental infrastructure projects in the region, the Company has greater room for operation development. The development of the “two regions” not only creates new project opportunities, but also continues to boost the demand for transportation and solid waste treatment, which invigorates the operating performance of the Group’s dual core businesses. In addition, the Company will actively explore the land development business along the highway projects in the Greater Bay Area, and give play to its synergistic role to unleash the development value of land along these projects and increase the overall profitability based on the development plan of the urban agglomeration in the region.

*Comprehensive integrated management capability.* Since its establishment, the Company has been dedicated to the transportation infrastructure industry. Through the investment, construction, operation and management of large-scale infrastructure projects over these years, the Company has gained extensive experience in the investment, construction, operation and management of the heavy assets and franchise businesses, established a sophisticated investment decision-making system, and a construction and operation management system, and developed comprehensive integrated management capabilities from investment and construction to operation and maintenance. During the Reporting Period, based on this core competency, the Company, on one hand, carried out the construction, operation, maintenance and management of a number of public projects actively through participation

in government bidding. On the other hand, upon entering the solid waste recycling treatment and clean energy business sectors with business models similar to those of toll highways, the Company continued to leverage its comprehensive integrated management capabilities in the heavy assets business, and preliminarily established its presence in related industries. In the future, the Company will further ramp up its professional and comprehensive integrated management capabilities in the business sector of general environmental protection to enhance its market competitiveness.

***Innovation capability.*** The Company has always focused on innovative development, including business models, cooperation models, professional fields, professional technologies, and other aspects. In recent years, the Company has studied and applied new technologies, new materials, new processes and new models, overcome numerous technical difficulties, and achieved multiple scientific research achievements in the industry through innovative design and management concepts together with partner suppliers in key construction projects. Currently, in response to the current trend of rapid development in digital information technology, the Group actively promotes the research and application of intelligent transportation / environmental protection technologies. Actively utilising its innovation capability in various sectors, the Company strives for innovation and transformation to continually improve its operation and development performance.

***Good financing platform.*** Listed in both Shanghai and Hong Kong, the Company has a good financing platform for the capital markets in both places. In the meanwhile, the Company has been maintaining high domestic and overseas credit ratings, and good long-term cooperative relationships with banks and other financial institutions, and establishing smooth financing channels, enabling it to raise funds for corporate development and control financial costs effectively. For details of the results of the Company’s financial strategies as well as capital management and financing arrangements, please refer to “Financial Analysis” below.

## 4.2 Financial Analysis

In 2024, the Group recorded a net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company (“net profit”) of RMB1,145,049,000 (2023: RMB2,327,197,000), representing a YOY decrease of 50.80%, mainly due to the significant decrease in real estate income of United Land, an associated enterprise of the Company, in the current year, the provision for asset impairment by the Group, etc.

### (I). Analysis of Main Business

#### Analysis of Changes in Related Items in the Income Statement and Cash Flow Statement

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Item	Amount for the current period	Amount for the corresponding period of last year	Change (%)
Revenue	9,245,691	9,295,304	-0.53
Cost of services	6,324,399	5,949,384	6.30
Selling expenses	12,696	19,786	-35.83
General and administrative expenses	460,064	483,183	-4.78
Financial expenses	1,038,239	1,240,207	-16.28
Research and development expenses	32,931	33,477	-1.63
Investment income	1,025,126	1,504,853	-31.88
Income tax expenses	540,213	529,803	1.97
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,717,306	4,094,812	-9.22
Net cash flows from investing activities	-36,146	-923,610	-96.09
Net cash flows from financing activities	-2,807,276	-4,409,044	-36.33

- (1) Reasons for change in revenue: mainly due to the decrease in the Group's relevant income tax expenses arising from the derecognition of Yichang Company from the financial statements of the Group since March 2024, and the decrease in the revenue from the Group's environmental protection business.
- (2) Reasons for change in cost of services: mainly due to the increase of cost of construction services under concession arrangements with the progress of construction.
- (3) Reasons for change in selling expenses: mainly due to the redundancy of selling staff, and reduced expenditure of the Guilong Development Project on sales planning.
- (4) Reasons for change in general administrative expenses: mainly due to a decrease in related intermediary fees and the reversal of part of the bonuses accrued in previous years.
- (5) Reasons for change in financial expenses: mainly due to factors such as reduced funding costs, resulting in a YOY decrease in interest expenses.
- (6) Reasons for change in R&D expenses: mainly due to the decrease in R&D investment by some subsidiaries.
- (7) Reasons for change in investment income: mainly due to the YOY decrease in investment income in United Land and Derun Environment.
- (8) Reasons for change in income tax expenses: mainly due to the reversal of part of the previously recognised deferred income tax assets.
- (9) Reasons for change in net cash flows from operating activities: mainly due to the increase in cash flows from relevant operating activities arising from the derecognition of Yichang Company from the financial statements of the Group since March 2024, the YOY decrease in electricity subsidies received for wind farm projects, etc.
- (10) Reasons for change in net cash flows from investing activities: mainly due to the increase in investment income from the disposal of the equity interest in Yichang Company this year.
- (11) Reasons for change in net cash flows from financing activities: mainly due to a net loan inflow in the current year as compared to a net loan outflow in the same period of last year.

For detailed reasons for the change in the items above, please refer to the analysis below.

## 1. Analysis of Revenue and Cost

During the Reporting Period, the Group recorded revenue of RMB9,245,691,000 (2023: RMB9,295,304,000), representing a YOY decrease of 0.53%, mainly due to the derecognition of Yichang Company from the financial statements of the Group since 21 March 2024, wind resource fluctuations and increased wind curtailment rates of some wind farm projects, the lower revenue from the Guilong Development Project that delivered fewer houses, the completion of entrusted construction and management projects in the current year with an YOY decrease in revenue, etc. The detailed analysis is as follows:

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Revenue item	Amount for the current period	Proportion (%)	Amount for the corresponding period of last year	Proportion (%)	YOY change (%)	Description
Revenue from main business – toll roads	5,053,338	54.66	5,374,901	57.82	-5.98	①
Revenue from main business – clean energy power generation	549,085	5.94	652,330	7.02	-15.83	②
Revenue from main business – solid waste recycling treatment – kitchen waste treatment	683,562	7.39	715,684	7.70	-4.49	③
Revenue from main business – solid waste recycling treatment – end-of-life vehicle and battery recycling	167,074	1.81	221,897	2.39	-24.71	④
Cost of main business – other environmental protection businesses	9,317	0.10	28,343	0.30	-67.13	⑤
Cost of other business – entrusted construction and management	444,044	4.80	509,116	5.48	-12.78	⑥
Cost of other business – real estate development	29,262	0.32	89,710	0.97	-67.38	⑦
Revenue from other businesses - revenue from construction services under concession arrangements	1,963,891	21.24	1,346,855	14.49	45.81	⑧
Revenue from other businesses – other businesses	346,118	3.74	356,468	3.83	-2.90	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>9,245,691</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,295,304</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-0.53</b>	

**Description:**

- ① The Group recorded a YOY decrease of 5.98% in toll revenue, mainly due to the derecognition of Yichang Company from the financial statements of the Group since March 2024. Excluding the impact of this factor, on a like-for-like basis, the toll revenue of the Group's subsidiary toll roads remained flat YOY.  
Detailed analysis of the operational performance of various projects during the Reporting Period is set out in the "Business of the Company during the Reporting Period" above. A breakdown of revenue by specific items is set out in "Breakdown of Main Businesses by Industry, Product and Region" below.
- ② The revenue from clean energy recorded a YOY decrease of 15.83%, mainly due to the YOY decrease in wind power generation revenue arising from wind resource fluctuations and increased wind curtailment rates of some wind farm projects in the current year.
- ③ The revenue from kitchen waste treatment, which includes the revenue from project construction, operation and equipment sales, decreased by 4.49% YOY, mainly due to the business restructuring of Bioland and the adjustment of its construction service revenue based on settlement conditions this year.
- ④ The revenue from end-of-life vehicle and battery recycling decreased by 24.71% YOY, mainly due to the impact of the decline in lithium battery prices this year.
- ⑤ The revenue from other environmental protection businesses decreased by 67.13% YOY, mainly due to the decrease in recognised consulting revenue of Lisai Environmental.
- ⑥ The revenue from entrusted construction and management decreased by 12.78% YOY, mainly due to the completion of the Longli River Bridge and Bimeng Projects during the year, resulting in a YOY decrease in recognised revenue under this category.
- ⑦ Real estate development revenue decreased by 67.38% YOY, mainly due to the reduction in the number of unit handover in the Guilong Development Project in the current period.
- ⑧ According to "Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (No.14)", the Group recognised the construction service revenue under concession arrangements of projects such as kitchen waste treatment, Coastal Expressway Phase II, Jihe Expressway R&E Project, and Guangming Environmental Park Project. Construction service revenue recognised based on progress during the current period increased compared to the same period last year.

**(1) Breakdown of Main Business by Industry, Product and Region**

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Main business by industry						
Industry	Revenue	Cost of services	Gross profit rate (%)	Increase or decrease in revenue over the previous year (%)	Increase or decrease in cost of services over the previous year (%)	Increase or decrease in gross profit rate over the previous year (%)
Toll roads	5,053,338	2,613,870	48.27	-5.98	-1.99	Decrease of 2.11 pp
Solid waste recycling treatment	850,636	902,831	-6.14	-9.27	-6.10	Decrease of 3.59 pp
Breakdown of main business by product						
Product	Revenue	Cost of services	Gross profit rate (%)	Increase or decrease in revenue over the previous year (%)	Increase or decrease in cost of services over the previous year (%)	Increase or decrease in gross profit rate over the previous year (%)
Outer Ring Expressway	1,169,724	413,262	64.67	-2.01	6.87	Decrease of 2.93 pp
Qinglian Expressway	632,731	499,209	21.10	-6.90	-5.79	Decrease of 0.93 pp
Jihe East	669,681	274,938	58.94	-1.41	-2.35	Increase of 0.40 pp
Jihe West	547,342	122,272	77.66	0.10	-4.00	Increase of 0.95 pp
Shuiguan Expressway	632,703	599,156	5.30	-0.49	8.08	Decrease of 7.51 pp
Coastal Expressway	736,287	387,916	47.31	17.00	19.24	Decrease of 0.99 pp
Breakdown of main business by region						
Region	Revenue	Cost of services	Gross profit rate (%)	Increase or decrease in revenue over the previous year (%)	Increase or decrease in cost of services over the previous year (%)	Increase or decrease in gross profit rate over the previous year (%)
Guangdong Province	5,046,893	2,820,848	44.11	-0.13	1.83	Decrease of 1.07 pp

Note: The breakdown of main businesses by industry, product and region only lists the part of toll road sections that account for 10% and more of the Company's revenue or operating profit.

## Breakdown of main businesses by industry, product and region:

During the Reporting Period, the overall gross profit margin of the Group's subsidiary toll roads was 48.27%, representing a YOY decrease of 2.11 percentage points, mainly due to adverse weather conditions, an increase in the number of toll-free days for small passenger vehicles during holidays, and the implementation of road surface quality improvement on Qinglian Expressway in the fourth quarter, which led to a reduction in toll revenue for most ancillary toll highways. Additionally, the increase in special maintenance expenses for some ancillary toll highways this year contributed to the overall decline in gross profit margin. Both revenue and costs of Coastal Expressway increased significantly in the current year, mainly due to the opening of Coastal Phase II at the end of June 2024, with revenue and depreciation and amortisation increasing accordingly with the traffic volume.

### (2) Analysis of Cost of Services

During the Reporting Period, the cost of services of the Group amounted to RMB6,324,399,000 (2023: RMB5,949,384,000), representing a YOY increase of 6.30%, mainly due to increased construction service costs under concession arrangements arising from project progress.

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Breakdown by industry							
Industry	Cost item	Amount for the current period	Amount for the current period as a percentage of total costs (%)	Amount for the corresponding period of last year	Amount for the corresponding period of last year as a percentage of total costs (%)	YOY change (%)	Description
Costs of main business – toll roads	Employee expenses	472,326	7.47	483,413	8.13	-2.29	
	Road maintenance expenses	297,476	4.70	281,904	4.74	5.52	
	Depreciation and amortisation	1,662,245	26.28	1,745,378	29.34	-4.76	
	Other business costs	181,823	2.87	156,294	2.63	16.33	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,613,870</b>	<b>41.32</b>	<b>2,666,989</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>-1.99</b>	①
Cost of main business – clean energy power generation		305,224	4.83	275,803	4.64	10.67	②
Main business cost – solid waste recycling treatment – kitchen waste treatment		691,808	10.94	709,442	11.92	-2.49	③
Cost of main business – solid waste recycling treatment – end-of-life vehicle and battery recycling		211,023	3.34	252,011	4.24	-16.26	④
Cost of main business – other environmental protection businesses		15,161	0.24	18,193	0.31	-16.67	⑤
Other business costs – entrusted construction and management		405,522	6.41	373,946	6.29	8.44	⑥
Other business costs – real estate development		21,413	0.34	63,826	1.07	-66.45	⑦
Other business – cost of construction services under concession arrangements		1,792,555	28.34	1,346,855	22.64	33.09	⑧
Cost of main business – other businesses		267,823	4.23	242,319	4.07	10.52	⑨
<b>Total cost of services</b>		<b>6,324,399</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,949,384</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6.30</b>	

#### Explanation of cost analysis:

- ① Excluding the impact of Yichang Company no longer being included in the Group's consolidated scope at the end of March 2024, the overall cost of other subsidiary toll roads increased by 3.76% YOY on a like-for-like basis. Among these, employee expenses increased by 3.03% YOY, mainly due to the increase in the number of toll collection series employees following the opening of Coastal Phase II. Road maintenance expenses increased by 11.74% YOY, mainly due to an increase in special maintenance expenses for some toll roads. Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by 3.20% YOY, mainly due to the corresponding increase in depreciation and amortisation following the opening of Coastal Phase II. Other business costs decreased by 1.11% YOY, mainly due to the transition of security personnel at toll stations from

outsourced to in-house employees.

- ② Mainly due to the increase in routine and special maintenance expenses of wind turbines of wind farm projects.
- ③ Kitchen waste treatment costs, including project construction, operation and equipment sales costs, recorded a YOY decrease of 2.49%, mainly due to the decrease in construction service costs of Bioland.
- ④ Mainly due to the decrease in the end-of-life vehicle and battery recycling business.
- ⑤ Mainly due to the decrease in relevant business costs of Nanjing Wind Farm.
- ⑥ Mainly due to newly added entrusted management costs of for the entrusted management of Yichang Expressway.
- ⑦ Mainly due to the YOY reduction in the number of unit handover in the Guilong Development Project this year, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the carried-forward real estate development costs.
- ⑧ According to “Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (No.14)”, the Group recognised the construction service cost under concession arrangements of projects such as kitchen waste treatment, Coastal Expressway Phase II, Jihe Expressway R&E Project, and Guangming Environmental Park Project. The construction volume implemented in the current period is higher than those of last year, the cost of construction service recognised based on progress increased YOY.
- ⑨ Mainly due to the increase in business volume of Asphalt Technology Company in the current period.

### (3) Major customers and major suppliers

#### A. Major Sales Customers of the Company

In view of the business nature of the Group, sales customers of toll roads are non-specific targets. Except toll revenue, the total revenue of the top 5 customers of the Group was RMB955,204,400, accounting for 10.33% of the Group’s total revenue, excluding related party sales.

#### B. Major Suppliers of the Company

The Group’s total amount of purchase from the top 5 suppliers was RMB2,720,143,100, accounting for 40.38% of the Group’s total purchase amount, excluding related party purchase.

## 2. Expenses

The Group’s selling expenses for the Reporting Period amounted to RMB12,696,000 (2023: RMB19,786,000), representing a YOY decrease of 35.83%, mainly due to the reduction of personnel and expenses in the environmental protection sector, and the YOY decrease in sales planning expenses of the Guilong Development Project.

The Group’s general and administrative expenses for the Reporting Period amounted to RMB460,064,000 (2023: RMB483,183,000), representing a YOY decrease of 4.78%, mainly due to the reduction in fees from relevant intermediary agencies and reversal of part of the bonuses accrued in previous years.

The Group’s financial expenses for the Reporting Period amounted to RMB1,038,239,000 (2023: RMB1,240,207,000), representing a YOY decrease of 16.28%, mainly due to the impact of factors such as the decrease in average funding costs, resulting in a YOY decrease in interest expenses. The detailed analysis of financial expenses is as follows:

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Financial expenses item	Amount for the current period	Amount for the corresponding period of last year	Change (%)
Interest expenses	1,069,760	1,241,927	-13.86
Less: Interest capitalised	9,548	12,346	22.67
Interest income	75,210	70,974	5.97
Add: Exchange loss	46,177	72,777	-36.55
Others	7,059	8,822	19.98
<b>Total financial expenses</b>	<b>1,038,239</b>	<b>1,240,207</b>	<b>-16.28</b>

The Group's R&D expenses for the Reporting Period amounted to RMB32,931,000 (2023: RMB33,477,000), representing a YOY decrease of 1.63%, mainly due to the decrease in the R&D investment of some subsidiaries.

### 3. Research and development expenses

#### (1) Breakdown of research and development investment

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Expensed R&D investment for the current period	32,931
Capitalised R&D investment for the current period	-
Total R&D investment	32,931
Total R&D investment as a percentage of revenue	0.36%
Proportion of capitalised R&D investment (%)	-

#### (2) Description

The research and development investment mainly represented the expenses incurred for Lisai Environmental's development of a domestic waste treatment system and Shenshan Qiantai's research and development of green recycling technology for used batteries etc.

### 4. Explanation of the changes in income tax expense:

During the Reporting Period, the Group's income tax expenses amounted to RMB540,213,000 (2023: RMB529,803,000), representing a YOY increase of 1.97%, mainly due to the reversal of part of the previously recognised deferred income tax assets, resulting in a corresponding increase in the Group's income tax expense.

### 5. Investment Income

During the Reporting Period, the Group's investment income amounted to RMB1,025,126,000 (2023: RMB1,504,853,000), representing a YOY decrease of 31.88%, mainly due to the combined impacts of factors such as the reduction in commercial housing development revenue of United Land, the decrease in net profit of Derun Environment caused by the discontinuation of government subsidies for tax-related expenses associated with sewage treatment service revenue, and the recognition of investment income from the Group's completion of the disposal of Yichang Company's equity. The detailed analysis is as follows:

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Project	Amount for the current period	Amount for the corresponding period of last year	Change in amount
1. Investment income attributable to associates/joint ventures:			
Associated/joint toll highway enterprises in total	530,172	494,660	35,512
United Land	84,682	624,674	-539,992
Derun Environment	136,825	178,758	-41,932
Others <sup>Note</sup>	99,458	179,676	-80,219
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>851,137</b>	<b>1,477,768</b>	<b>-626,631</b>
2. Investment income from disposal of equity interests in subsidiaries/associates	149,336	1,281	148,055
3. Investment income from other non-current financial assets	19,344	10,964	8,380

Project	Amount for the current period	Amount for the corresponding period of last year	Change in amount
4. Investment income from wealth management products	5,309	14,632	-9,323
5. Others		209	-209
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025,126</b>	<b>1,504,853</b>	<b>-479,727</b>

Note: Others are attributable to the investment income in Yunji Intelligent, Bank of Guizhou, Shengchuang Fund, Guizhou Hengtongli, Huaian Zhongheng, Fengrunjiu, Fenghe Energy, etc.

## 6. Cash Flow

**Descriptions on the reasons for changes in net cash flows from operating activities:** During the Reporting Period, the Group's net cash inflow from operating activities amounted to RMB3,717,306,000 (2023: RMB4,094,812,000), representing a YOY decrease of RMB377,506,000, mainly due to adverse weather, three additional days of toll-free periods for passenger vehicles on expressways compared to the previous year, the deconsolidation of Yichang Company's operating cash flows following the disposal of its equity in March 2024, and the YOY decrease in electricity subsidies for wind farm projects this year. In addition, the recurring cash return<sup>Note</sup> on investments from associates/joint toll road companies invested by the Company during the Reporting Period amounted to RMB441,133,000 (2023: RMB532,248,000), representing a YOY decrease of RMB91,115,000, mainly due to the impact of the reconstruction and expansion of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen section of Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Expressway, the dividends received during the Reporting Period decreased compared to the same period of the previous year.

*Note: The recurring cash return on investments refers to the cash flow distribution (including profit distribution) from the associates/joint toll road companies invested by the Company. According to the articles of association of certain associates/joint toll road companies, those companies will distribute cash to their shareholders if the conditions for cash distribution are satisfied. According to the characteristics of the toll road industry, such cash return on investments will provide continuous and stable cash flow. The Company provided the aggregated figures of net cash inflows from operating activities and recurring cash return on investments to help the users of the financial statements understand the performance of recurring cash flows from the Group's operating and investing activities.*

**Descriptions on the reasons for changes in net cash flows from investing activities:** During the Reporting Period, the Group's net cash outflow from investing activities decreased by approximately RMB887 million YOY, mainly due to the receipt of disposal proceeds from the equity interests in Yichang Company during the current period.

**Descriptions on the reasons for changes in net cash flows from financing activities:** During the Reporting Period, the Group's net cash outflow from financing activities decreased by approximately RMB1,602 million YOY, mainly due to net cash inflow from borrowing this year, compared to net cash outflow from borrowing in the corresponding period of last year.

## 7. Amortisation Policy for Toll Road Concession Intangible Assets for and Differences under Different Amortisation Methods

The Group amortised the concession intangible assets of toll road using the traffic volume method. The approach calculates amortisation based on a unit-of-usage basis, determined by the proportion of actual traffic volume during each period relative to the estimated total traffic volume over the concession period. The Group conducts periodic reviews and adjustments of these traffic volume estimates to ensure the reasonableness of the amortisation amounts.

Generally, during the early operational stage of toll roads, the amortisation amount calculated using the traffic volume method is lower than that determined by the straight-line method. During the Reporting Period, the amortisation difference between these two methods calculated based on the Company's equity ratio was -RMB212 million (2023: -RMB186 million). The adoption of different amortisation methods does not affect the cash flows of toll road projects, and consequently has no impact on the valuation levels of individual project.



## (II) Description of Major Profit Changes Arising from Non-main Businesses

### 1. Decrease in real estate development income of United Land in the current period

United Land is an associate in which the Group holds 34.3% equity interest. At the end of 2023, United Land delivered the Phase III commercial housing of the Meilin Checkpoint Renewal Project, and recognised real estate development income, and the Group recognised investment income of RMB625 million accordingly, having a significant positive impact on the Group's performance in 2023. The office building of the Meilin Checkpoint Renewal Project was accepted in the current year, and United Land recognised the related real estate development income based on the delivery of a small portion of office properties, resulting in a YOY decrease of approximately RMB540 million in the Group's share of investment income from United Land compared to the previous year.

### 2. Increase in gains from the disposal of equity interest in Yichang Company during this period

For details on the disposal of equity interest in Yichang Company, please refer to relevant contents in (V) "Disposal of Material Assets and Equity Interests" below.

## (III). Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

### 1. Assets and Liabilities

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's total assets amounted to RMB67,558,031,000 (31 December 2023: RMB67,507,469,000), representing an increase of 0.07% compared to the end of 2023. As at 31 December 2024, the Group's total outstanding interest-bearing liabilities amounted to RMB32,057,208 (31 December 2023: RMB31,684,662,000), representing a YOY increase of approximately 1.18%, remaining flat. In 2024, the Group's average borrowing scale was RMB31,976,532,000 (2023: RMB32,847,158,000), representing a YOY decrease of 2.65%.

The detailed analysis of assets and liabilities is as follows:

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Name of item	Amount as at the end of the current period	Amount as at the end of the current period as a percentage of total assets (%)	Amount as at the end of last year	Amount as at the end of last year as a percentage of total assets (%)	Change in amount as at the end of the current period as compared to the end of last year (%)	Description
Cash and cash equivalents	2,908,582	4.31	2,152,368	3.19	35.13	(1)
Trading financial assets	129,823	0.19	468,792	0.69	-72.31	(2)
Other receivables	834,686	1.24	602,215	0.89	38.60	(3)
Non-current assets due within one year	435,993	0.65	264,775	0.39	64.67	(4)
Other Current Assets	664,412	0.98	497,079	0.74	33.66	(5)
Long-term prepayments	1,312,579	1.94	356,733	0.53	267.94	(6)
Long-term receivables	3,200,026	4.74	2,334,936	3.46	37.05	(4)
Construction in progress	84,895	0.13	289,690	0.43	-70.69	(7)
Right-of-use assets	32,060	0.05	66,201	0.10	-51.57	(8)
Long-term deferred expenses	16,592	0.02	39,045	0.06	-57.51	(9)
Deferred tax assets	130,377	0.19	271,445	0.40	-51.97	(10)

Name of item	Amount as at the end of the current period	Amount as at the end of the current period as a percentage of total assets (%)	Amount as at the end of last year	Amount as at the end of last year as a percentage of total assets (%)	Change in amount as at the end of the current period as compared to the end of last year (%)	Description
Other non-current assets	1,936,717	2.87	3,216,612	4.76	-39.79	(4)
Short-term borrowings	2,573,849	3.81	11,105,626	16.45	-76.82	(11)
Trading financial liabilities	197,665	0.29	148,117	0.22	33.45	(12)
Notes payable	870,678	1.29	89,736	0.13	870.27	(13)
Other current liabilities	3,053,377	4.52	1,534,479	2.27	98.98	(14)
Long-term borrowings	13,912,273	20.59	9,567,708	14.17	45.41	(11)
Bonds payable	10,194,223	15.09	7,159,103	10.60	42.40	(11)
Lease liabilities	15,896	0.02	45,614	0.07	-65.15	(15)
Long-term payables	387,587	0.57	907,278	1.34	-57.28	(16)

**Descriptions of assets and liabilities:**

- (1) Increase in interest-bearing liabilities at the end of the period.
- (2) Redemption of structured deposits at maturity.
- (3) Increase in dividends receivable from associates and progress advances for the Outer Ring Project.
- (4) The Longli River Bridge Project constructed by Guishen Company as entrusted was completed, accepted and opened to traffic in the current period; according to the investment cooperation agreement, the relevant receivables of this project are transferred from “Other non-current assets” to “Non-current assets due within one year” and “Long-term receivables” in the current period.
- (5) Increase in the balance of large denomination certificates of deposit at the end of the period.
- (6) Increase in prepayments for the Jihe Expressway R&E Project and Outer Ring Projects.
- (7) The construction of the factory building was completed and converted into fixed assets.
- (8) The balance of “Right-of-use assets” is carried forward due to the termination of the house lease contract by One Apartment.
- (9) The balance of “Long-term deferred expenses” is carried forward due to the termination of the house lease contract by One Apartment.
- (10) Reversal of part of the previously recognised deferred income tax assets.
- (11) Raising medium- and long-term RMB funds to replace short-term foreign currency debt offshore.
- (12) Increase in the amount of differential compensation payable.
- (13) Issuance of notes to pay for construction funds of the Jihe Expressway R&E Project and Outer Ring Projects.
- (14) Increase in issued ultra-short-term financing bonds.
- (15) The balance of “Lease liabilities” is carried forward due to the termination of the house lease contract by One Apartment.
- (16) Return of redundant funds to United Land.

**2. Overseas Assets**

**(1) Size of assets**

The Group’s overseas assets were RMB484,537,000, accounting for 0.72% of the total assets. Overseas assets mainly consist of part of the H shares of Bank of Guizhou held by Mei Wah Company, a wholly-owned overseas subsidiary of the Company, and the overseas bank deposits of Mei Wah Company and its subsidiaries, which account for a small proportion of the Company’s total assets.

### 3. Restriction on Main Assets as at the End of the Reporting Period

(1) As at the end of the Reporting Period, details of the mortgaged or pledged assets of the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Restriction on the assets involved with the balance of secured loans as at the end of the Reporting Period					
Assets	Category	Beneficiary of security	Scope of security	Balance of secured loans as at the end of the Reporting Period (RMB100 million)	Term
Toll collection rights of Qinglian Expressway	Pledge	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited Qingyuan Branch	Principal and interests of fixed asset loans in an aggregate amount of RMB2.839 billion	21.68	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement
Toll collection rights of Coastal Expressway	Pledge	China Development Bank Shenzhen Branch	Principal and interests of fixed asset loans in an aggregate amount of RMB1 billion	0.3	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement
Toll collection rights of Shuiguan Expressway	Pledge	Guangdong Huaxing Bank Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch	Principal and interests of fixed asset loans in an aggregate amount of RMB0.6 billion	1.65	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement
Equity interests, franchise rights, accounts receivable and production equipment, among other assets, of various subsidiaries of Bioland	Pledges and mortgages	Various banks	The scope of security covers principal and interests of bank loans for various projects in an aggregate amount of RMB1.08 billion	8.2	Certain periods after the repayment of liabilities
100% equity interests in Qianzhi, Qianhui and Qianxin Companies	Pledge	ICBC Shenzhen Futian Sub-branch	Principal and interests of loans for acquisition in an aggregate amount of not more than RMB0.609 billion	2.00	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement
Accounts receivable accruing under franchise rights of Guangming Environment, Lisai Environmental and Shaoyang Company	Pledge	Bank of China Limited Shenzhen Central District and Shaoyang Branches	Principal and interests of fixed asset loans in an aggregate amount of RMB1.051 billion	5.72	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement
Rentals receivable under 9 projects (Shanxi Nuohui, etc.) of Financial Leasing Company	Pledge	Bank of China Limited Shenzhen Central District, CMB Wing Lung Bank	Principal and interests of working capital loans in an aggregate amount of RMB0.239 billion	2.13	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement
Tariff collection rights of the Yongcheng Zhuneng Project	Pledge	Agricultural Bank of China Shenzhen Branch	Principal and interests of fixed asset loans in an aggregate amount of RMB0.185 billion	1.50	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement
Pledge on tariff collection rights of the Mulei Project	Pledge	China Construction Bank Urumqi Sub-branch	Principal and interests of project loan in an amount of RMB1.843 billion	12.89	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement
Pledge on tariff collection rights of the Baotou Lingxiang, Ningyuan, Ningxiang, Ningfeng, and Nanchuan Projects	Pledge	Agricultural Bank of China Shenzhen Branch, China Merchants Bank Baotou Branch	Principal and interests of project loan in an amount of RMB1.181 billion	8.94	Until repayment of all liabilities under the loan agreement

(2) As of the end of the Reporting Period, details of the restrictions on the capital of the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Type of restricted capital	Amount subject to restrictions (RMB100 million)
Funds in special deposit accounts for entrusted construction and management projects	RMB65 million
Security deposit	RMB41 million
Fund frozen due to litigations	RMB132 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>RMB238 million</b>

#### Details of restriction of assets:

(1) Details of the restrictions on the Group's major assets at the end of the Reporting Period are set out in note V\23 to the Financial Statements in this announcement.

#### 4. Capital Structure and Debt Repayment Capability

The Company is always committed to maintaining a rational capital structure and enhancing its profitability to maintain its good credit ratings and solid financial position. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group's debt-to-asset ratio, and net borrowings-to-equity ratio remained almost the same as at the end of the previous year. Given the Group's stable and robust operating cash flows, and strong capabilities in financing and capital management, the Board is of the view that the financial leverage ratios remained at a safe level at the end of the Reporting Period.

Key indicators	Amount as at the end of the current period	Amount as at the end of last year
<b>Debt-to-asset ratio</b> (total liabilities/total assets)	59.74%	58.53%
<b>Net borrowings-to-equity ratio</b> ((Total borrowings - cash and cash equivalents)/Total equity)	108.03%	106.18%
	Amount for the current period	Amount for the corresponding period of last year
<b>Net borrowing/EBITDA</b> ((Total borrowings – cash and cash equivalents)/Earnings before interests, tax, depreciation and amortisation)	5.84	4.65
<b>Interest covered multiple</b> ((Profit before tax + interest expenses)/Interest expenses)	2.69	3.42
<b>EBITDA interest multiple</b> (Earnings before interests, tax, depreciation and amortisation/Interest expenses)	4.87	5.32

#### 5. Liquidity and Cash Management

During the Reporting Period, the Group's net current assets increased as compared to the end of the previous year due to the repayment of the short-term bridging loans increased due to the acquisition of SIICHIC in the previous year by the Group using its own funds and medium- to long-term loans. The Group will further enhance project profitability, strengthen the overall fund arrangements for subsidiaries and key projects, continue to optimise the capital structure, and maintain appropriate cash on hand and sufficient bank credit and debt financing lines to prevent liquidity risks.

Unit: Million Currency: RMB

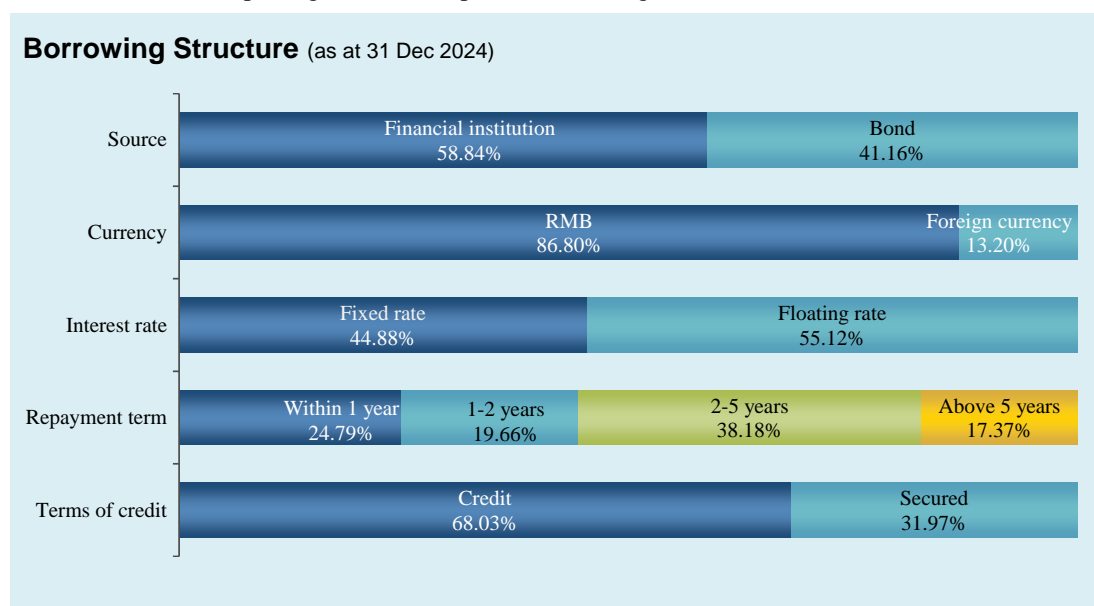
	Amount as at the end of the current period	Amount as at the end of last year	Change in amount
Net current assets	-6,531	-12,875	6,343
Cash and cash equivalents	2,670	1,955	715
Banking facilities available	65,822	43,740	22,082
Unused bond registration amount	8,000	9,550	-1,550

#### 6. Financial Strategies and Financing Arrangements

The Group used its self-owned funds, bank loans, bond funds, etc. to meet the capital needs such as operating and investment expenditures and debt repayment during the Reporting Period. Leveraging the favourable market opportunities, the Group issued ultra-short-term financing bonds, medium-term notes, corporate bonds for debt replacement and replenishment of working capital. Leveraging the opportunity of interest rate decline, the Group also strived for bank loans with better terms through communication, and raised medium- to long-term RMB funds to exchange for overseas short-term foreign currency debt in order to further lower financial costs. In view of internal and external liquidity conditions, the Company's operation, financial position and capital expenditure plan, the Company will adjust its financial strategies in a timely manner to optimise debt structure.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group did not have any overdue principal and interests for bank loans and bonds.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the specific borrowing structure was as follows:



During the Reporting Period, the Company continued to maintain the highest credit rating and bond rating of AAA for domestic entities, and the existing investment grade ratings granted by international entities such as Moody's and S&P.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group had obtained banking facilities totalling approximately RMB85.811 billion. As at the end of the Reporting Period, unused banking facilities amounted to approximately RMB65.822 billion, and the Group's bond limit was RMB16 billion, in which RMB8 billion was unused as at the end of the Reporting Period.

#### **Utilisation of Funds Raised**

During the Reporting Period, the Company issued public corporate bonds for 2024 (Phase 1) amounting to RMB1.5 billion, and public corporate bonds for 2024 (Phase 2) amounting to RMB1 billion, where the fund raised would be mainly used to replace and repurchase principals of mature bonds with interests, repay mature interest-bearing debt, and replenish working capital.

#### **7. Contingencies**

Details of the Group's contingencies during the Reporting Period are set out in note XII\2 of the Financial Statements in this announcement.

#### **8. Foreign Exchange Risks**

Currently, the Group's main business operations are within the territory of China; except the payment of H share dividends, the Group's operating revenue and main capital expenditures are settled in RMB. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group only held USD 300 million bonds and HKD 2.22 billion in foreign currency loans. The Group has not made any foreign currency hedging arrangements for the aforementioned foreign currency loans that are inconsistent with its functional currency. The impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the Group is minimal. For details, please refer to note IX\1.1.1 to the Financial Statements in this announcement.

### (III). Analysis of the Investment

#### (1). Material Equity Investments

During the Reporting Period, the Group had no significant equity investment.

#### (2) Material Non-equity Investments

During the Reporting Period, the Group's expenditures on material non-equity investments mainly comprised the expenditures for Jihe Expressway R&E Project, Outer Ring Expressway, multiple kitchen waste projects of Bioland, Coastal Phase II, totalling approximately RMB2.027 billion. The Company meets the relevant investment expenditures with a combination of self-owned funds and debt financing. The investments in major projects are as follows:

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Name of item	Project progress	Amount invested during the Reporting Period	Accumulated amount invested	Project gain
Outer Ring Project (Phases I, II and III)	69.0%	739,842	7,088,570	For the operation of Outer Ring Project (Phases I and II), please refer to the analysis of main business for the Outer Ring Project above. Coastal Phase II was opened to traffic on 30 June 2024, and the Guangming Environmental Park is at the trial operation stage. The other construction projects are still under construction.
Coastal Phase II	99.9%	280,443	985,603	
Jihe Expressway R&E Project	11.4%	445,312	2,024,766	
Multiple kitchen waste projects of Bioland	/	340,100	1,638,013	
Guangming Environmental Park Project	99.9%	60,561	677,504	
<b>Total</b>	/	<b>1,866,258</b>	<b>12,414,456</b>	/

Note: Project progress refers to progress in physical shape.

#### (3) Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Asset class	Opening balance	Gains and losses from changes in fair value in the current period	Changes in cumulative fair value included in equity	Provision for impairment in the current period	Purchase amount in the current period	Sales/redemption amount in the current period	Other changes	Closing balance	Note
Others	895,069	75,842	-	-	-	-	-	970,911	(1)
Others	320,372	-	-	-	0	-320,372	-	0	(2)
Others	148,420	-14,493	-	-	-	-	-4,103	129,823	(3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,363,861</b>	<b>61,349</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-320,372</b>	<b>-4,103</b>	<b>1,100,734</b>	

##### Explanation on financial assets/liability at fair value:

- (1) Mainly due to the holding of equity interests such as Shenzhen Water Planning, Unitoll Services, and State-owned Assets Collaborative Development Fund;
- (2) Mainly being structured deposits.
- (3) Mainly being the VAM compensation for performance commitment;
- (4) For details of financial assets/liabilities at fair value, please refer to note X\1 to the Financial Statements in this announcement.

#### (IV). Disposal of Material Assets and Equity Interests

On 7 March 2024, public REITs with Yichang Expressway in which Yichang Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, holds 100% toll road rights and its ancillary facilities being the underlying infrastructure were issued. On 13 March 2024, the Company entered into an equity transfer agreement and a debt transfer agreement with Yichang Enterprise Operation Management Company.in Changde and Yichang Company, where the Company transferred 100% of the equity interests in Yichang Company at a consideration of RMB1,397,449,000 and transferred the creditor's rights receivable from Yichang Company at a fair consideration of approximately RMB648,471,000. On 21 March 2024, the equity transfer procedure of Yichang Company was completed, and the Company confirmed the equity transfer income of RMB149,336,000 (pre-tax) accordingly.

#### (V). Analysis of Major Controlling Companies and Participating Companies

##### 1. Analysis of Major Controlling Companies and Participating Companies

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Company name	Percentage of interests held by the Group	Registered capital	31 December 2024		2024		Main business
			Total assets	Net assets	Revenue	Net profit	
Outer Ring Company	100%	6,500,000	9,655,794	6,817,364	2,041,813	727,876	Investment in the construction and operation of the Shenzhen section of Outer Ring Expressway.
Qinglian Company	76.37%	3,361,000	5,532,958	2,944,131	638,110	51,958	Construction, operation and management of Qinglian Expressway and related auxiliary facilities.
Qinglong Company	50%	324,000	1,048,620	596,252	637,005	25,678	Development, construction, toll collection and management of Shuiguan Expressway.
Shenchang Company	51%	200,000	485,967	314,238	271,286	132,525	Development, construction, toll collection and management of the northwest section of Changsha Ring Road.
Investment Company	100%	1,000,000	3,076,258	1,604,350	100,036	-91,581	Investment in industry and engineering construction.
Environmental Company	100%	6,550,000	10,645,558	5,900,741	705,440	-633,128	Investment and operation of the kitchen waste project.
New Energy Company	100%	2,619,441	5,791,409	3,078,122	531,368	102,564	Investment and operation of wind power projects.
SIICHIC	100%	USD641,076	16,925,974	3,987,974	884,318	-18,588	SIICHIC directly holds 71.83% equity interests in Bay Area Development, and Bay Area Development mainly holds equity interests in GZ West Expressway, GS Expressway and Xintang JV.
Derun Environment	20%	1,000,000	64,219,053	18,266,646	13,220,828	684,127	Derun Environment is a comprehensive environmental enterprise with two subsidiaries listed on the main board of A shares including Chongqing Water (50.04% equity interests) and Sanfeng Environment (43.86% equity interests). The main businesses of these companies include water supply and sewage treatment, and investment, construction, integrated equipment and operation management of waste incineration power generation projects, as well as environmental remediation.

Note 1: The companies listed in the above table are the main controlling and participating companies of the company.

Note 2: Relevant data is consolidated, and has been adjusted with factors such as premium amortisation.

Note 3: The net profit listed in the above table is the net profit of such companies which is attributable to owners of the Company, and the net assets listed in the above table are the net assets of such companies which is attributable to owners of the Company.

Note 4: For details of the operational and financial performance of the above major controlling companies and participating companies and their businesses during the Reporting Period, please refer to related contents in this section.

**2. Analysis of major controlling companies and participating companies whose net profit or investment income has an impact of 10% or more on the net profit attributable to the shareholders of the listed company during the Reporting Period**

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Company name	Shareholding (controlling / participating) by the Group	Net profit / investment income during the Reporting Period	Proportion of net profit/investment income to the net profit attributable to the owners of the Company during the Reporting Period (negative values presented as absolute values)	Amount of revenue from main businesses during the Reporting Period	Cost of principal business during the Reporting Period	Profit from main business during the Reporting Period
Outer Ring Company	Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company	727,876	63.57%	1,169,724	413,262	756,461
Shenchang Company	Non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company	132,525	11.57%	262,362	99,564	162,798
Bay Area Development	Non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company	199,562	17.43%	736,287	388,989	347,298
Environmental Company	Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company	-633,128	55.29%	659,014	681,461	-22,447
Derun Environment	Associate owned as to 20% by the Company	136,825	11.95%	13,220,828	9,206,328	4,014,500

**3. Acquisition and Disposal of Subsidiaries during the Reporting Period**

Details of the scope of consolidation are set out in note VI to the financial statement of this announcement.

**(VI). Proposed Profit Distribution**

The Company's 2024 net profits attributable to ordinary shareholders of listed companies in its consolidated statements and the net profit of the parent company in its statements audited based on CASBE were RMB1,145,048,951.69 and RMB1,485,629,540.45 respectively. The Board recommended that after the Company transfers the statutory surplus reserve of RMB130,291,842.93 and the discretionary surplus reserve of 260,583,685.86 for the year 2024, a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 be distributed to all shareholders based on the total share capital of 2,537,856,127 shares after the implementation of the A-share issuance in March 2025 with a dividend of RMB0.244 per share (tax included), amounting to a total of RMB619,236,894.99, which accounts for 64.35% of the net profits attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statements for the year 2024 after excluding the investment income payable to the holders of the perpetual bonds. The residual balance upon distribution shall be carried forward to the next year. No capital reserve was converted into share capital during the year. The aforesaid proposal will be submitted for approval at the 2024 Annual General Meeting of the Company.

**1. Formulation, Implementation or Adjustment of Cash Dividend Policy**

The Company has always been pursuing to reward its shareholders and has been distributing cash dividends for 27 consecutive years since its listing.

According to the Articles of Association, the Company should implement a positive cash dividend policy on the principle of paying attention to reasonable returns for shareholders, and also to meet sustainable operation and development needs. The Articles of Association clearly specify the dividend distribution standard and the lowest percentage of annual dividends, and formulate a sound decision-making procedure and mechanism. If the Company is to adjust its profit distribution policy or is unable to develop / implement a profit distribution proposal according to the policy, this shall be submitted to the general meeting for approval with a special resolution.



In 2024, the general meeting of the Company approved the Shareholders' Return Proposal for 2024-2026, specifying that "provided that the conditions for cash dividend distribution are met, and the capital demand for the Company's normal operation and development is met, the profit intended for cash dividend distribution will not be less than 55% of the net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company in the consolidated financial statements for the same year less the distribution payable to the holders (if any) of other equity instruments such as perpetual bonds every year from 2024 to 2026".

The 2024 profit distribution proposal (including the cash dividend proposal) formulated by the Company was in compliance with the relevant requirements of the Articles of Association and the Shareholders' Return Proposal. While formulating and determining the proposal, the independent directors have issued an independent opinion after careful study and analysis of the relevant factors. The company is also able to listen to the opinions of the independent directors and the shareholders through various channels, and give regard to the demands and legitimate interests of the minority investors.

## 2. Plans of Profit Distribution and Conversion of Capital Reserve into Share Capital of the Company in the Past Three Years

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Year of dividend distribution	Number of bonus shares for every 10 shares	Dividend (RMB) for every 10 shares (tax inclusive)	Number of share (share) for conversion of capital reserve into share capital for every 10 shares	Cash dividend (tax inclusive)	Net profit in consolidated statements for the year of distribution <sup>Note</sup>	Percentage of dividend over the net profit in consolidated statements(%)
2024 proposal	0	2.44	0	619,236,894.99	1,145,048,951.69	64.35
2023	0	5.50	0	1,199,423,679.30	2,140,641,641.26	56.03
2022	0	4.62	0	1,007,515,890.61	1,827,556,901.46	55.13

Note 1: The net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statements for the year of dividend distribution of 2022 in the above table was data before restatement.

Note 2: The net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statements from 2022 to 2024 has been excluded the investment income payable to the holders of the perpetual bonds.

## 4.3 Outlook and Plans

### (I). Development Strategies of the Company

According to the 14th Five-Year (2021-2025) Development Strategy approved by the general meeting, the overall development strategy of the Company is to seize the opportunities of the times arising from the process of building the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Shenzhen into pilot socialist demonstration areas with Chinese characteristics in a market-oriented and innovation-driven manner, enhance our advantages in the toll highway industry, and actively expand into the featured environmental protection and integrated clean energy industries, thereby building a smart Shenzhen Expressway and facilitating the high-quality sustainable development of the Company.

2025 is the final year of the Company's 14th Five-Year Strategy and the year of planning of the 15th Five-Year Development Strategy. The Company will evaluate and review the implementation performance of the 14th Five-Year Strategy comprehensively, summarise the experience and lessons of transformation and development during the 14th Five-Year Strategy period profoundly, analyse national industry policy directions, technological innovation trends, industry development trends, and our own resource endowment and capabilities deeply, plan development ideas scientifically and pragmatically, and formulate the Group's 15th Five-Year Development Strategy to chart the Group's development goals, directions and strategies for the next stage, and promote high-quality and sustainable business development of the Group.

### (II). Operation Plans

In 2025, the Group will adhere to the working principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, highlight strategic focuses, optimise implementation strategies, promote high-quality development solidly, implement the new development philosophy comprehensively, and accelerate the establishment of a new development pattern, laying a solid foundation for achieving a good beginning during the 15th Five-Year period. Based on the analysis of and expectations for our operating environment and conditions, the Group's revenue from the core businesses and operating costs are expected to remain stable in 2025. The priorities of the Group in 2025 are as follows:

- ☞ **Toll Highway Business:** Continue to strengthen the asset base, and keep consolidating and improving the core business of toll highways by adhering to the strategic orientation. Fully promote the construction of major projects, and coordinate the construction of the Jihe Expressway R&E Project, and Outer Ring Phase III; strengthen the standardisation level of road management and maintenance, and keep expanding the service advantages and brand influence of integrated management and maintenance projects; promote intelligent innovation and development, strengthen the application of digital technology to specific operations such as major project construction, toll management, road operation and maintenance, and keep improving the quality and efficiency of construction and operation management. Pay attention to investment and M&A opportunities for high-quality projects, explore upstream and downstream operations in the industry chain, and consolidate and enhance the core business of toll highways; take opportunities such as highway expansion and reconstruction to promote the development and utilisation of land resources along highways, and increase the overall return on investment of toll highways.
- ☞ **General-Environmental Protection and Other Businesses:** Prioritise the quality and efficiency improvement, and business integration of the existing projects. Pay attention to the acquisition of high-quality wind farm and photovoltaic farm resources, and explore the development of clean energy projects in combination with resources such as expressway toll stations and industry parks. In the solid waste recycling segment, implement restructuring deeply, and explore and develop business opportunities for oil and grease, and waste recycling. Strengthen technological R&D capabilities and product development efforts for used battery treatment and cascade utilisation, develop new business opportunities, and improve profitability.

☞ **Financial Management and Corporate Governance:** Promote financial digitalisation, and further improve the efficiency of financial management. Pay close attention to fiscal and tax policy directions, and changes in the market environment, and adjust funding strategies in a timely manner. Optimise the financial structure, and reduce financial costs by fully leveraging the advantages of the listing platforms of A+H shares in both places, and making flexible use of various means such as equity and debt financing. Manage and raise funds effectively to provide financial support for major construction projects and business operations of the Group. Further strengthen the Group's classified management and financial control on our subsidiaries, and keep improving the management policies and authorisation management system. Keep optimising the corporate governance structure and improving the supporting mechanism for the performance of duties by the Board. Stick to high-quality information disclosure, strengthen investor relations management, perform social responsibility practically, and ensure the high-quality and sustainable development of the Company.

### (III). Capital Expenditure Plan

As of the date of approval of this announcement, the capital expenditures approved by the Board of the Group mainly included the construction expenditures for Outer Ring Expressway, Jihe Expressway R&E Project, kitchen waste projects of Bioland, Guangming Environmental Park and other projects. It is estimated that by the end of 2027, the total capital expenditure of the Group approved by the Board will be approximately RMB 20.6 billion. The Group plans to use its own funds and bank loans to meet its capital demand. The Group's financial resources and financing capacity are currently adequate to meet the various capital expenditure needs.

The Group's capital expenditure plans approved by the Board from 2025 to 2027 are as follows:

Unit: '000 Currency: RMB

Name of item	2025	2026	2027	Total
<b>I. Investment in Intangible Assets and Fixed Assets</b>				
Outer Ring Project (Phases I, II and III)	910,664	1,759,524	2,003,233	4,673,421
Coastal Phase II	14,397	-	-	14,397
Jihe Expressway R&E Project	3,853,135	4,500,000	5,000,000	13,353,135
Kitchen waste projects of Bioland	214,900	86,763	32,810	334,473
Guangming Environmental Park Project	143,989	112,733	10,927	267,649
Lisai Environmental Technology Renovation Project	5,048	-	-	5,048
Qinglian Highway Upgrading Project	130,934	-	614	131,548
<b>II. Equity Investment</b>				
Capital increase of Guangshenzhu Company	295,000	696,000	832,000	1,823,000
Balances of investments and M&As	6,475	-	-	6,475
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,574,542</b>	<b>7,155,020</b>	<b>7,879,584</b>	<b>20,609,146</b>

Note 1: Final payment amounts and times of balances of investments and M&As depend on the fulfilment of prerequisites specified in agreements.

## **(IV). Risk Management**

Through the active identification and assessment of, and response to risk issues arising from our operation, the Company has applied risk management to all aspects, including corporate strategies, financial management, decision-making, operations and finance. For details of the establishment and operation of the Company's risk management system, please refer to the "Internal Control" section in the 2024 Annual Report of the Company. Currently, the Company focuses on internal and external risk issues in respect of operation management, business expansion, financing and construction management.

### **1. Industry and Policy Risks**

#### ***Risk position / analysis:***

The traffic volume of toll highways invested and operated by the Group is closely related to the regional economic development, and is easily affected by changes in the economic environment, thereby impacting the Group's profitability performance. The Group's clean energy business is primarily located in the northwest region with abundant wind resources. However, with the accelerated advancement of the "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" strategy, a large number of competitive projects are being connected to the grid. At the same time, constrained by regional consumption demand, the curtailment rate of wind power in the relevant areas may increase, thereby affecting the company's grid-connected electricity volume. The toll highway and general environmental protection businesses engaged by the Group are highly associated with changes in national industry policies: The revision of the "Regulations on the Administration of Toll Highways" has not yet been issued, and changes in the principles for determining toll periods and standards remain unclear, with no market-oriented determination and adjustment mechanism formed. The "Measures for the Administration of Concession Management of Infrastructure and Public Utilities" jointly issued by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance have increased support for private enterprises participating in concession projects in industries such as general environmental protection, intensifying market competition in the environmental protection industry. The "Notice on Deepening the Market-oriented Reform of New Energy On-grid Tariffs to Promote High-quality Development of New Energy" jointly issued by the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration signifies that the new energy industry is bidding farewell to the "guaranteed price and quantity" era and fully entering a new stage of market-oriented competition, which may trigger market price fluctuations and increase the uncertainty of returns on new energy projects. In addition, the market space in advantageous regions for the toll highway industry and the general environmental protection industry is becoming saturated, making it increasingly difficult to acquire high-quality projects.

#### ***Management / response measures:***

The Group's main toll highway assets are located in economically developed regions such as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, laying a solid foundation for stable operational performance. The opening of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Tunnel accelerates the flow of resources across both sides of the Pearl River, which is conducive to promoting the growth of road traffic volume around the tunnel. In the future, with the progress and completion of major new construction, reconstruction and expansion projects such as Outer Ring Phase III and Jihe Expressway, the core advantages of the Group in the toll highway business are expected to be further consolidated. The Group's clean energy power generation projects are located in regions with abundant wind and solar resources. In recent years, as multiple ultra-high-voltage power transmission lines are put into operation, the uneven distribution of and demand for clean energy resources have been mitigated to some extent. In addition, most of the Group's clean energy power generation projects have been included in the subsidy catalogue, and have a certain price advantage.

The Group will focus on strategically important business sectors, and make timely business adjustments based on policy and environmental changes, and the Company's resources and capabilities, and give full to business synergy and economies of scale to promote the steady development of our core businesses. The Group will further strengthen communication with competent government

authorities to strive for favourable policy conditions, and enhance risk prediction and analysis in project investment to improve the risk resistance of projects.

## **2. Operational Management Risks**

### ***Risk position / analysis:***

Given more stringent requirements and standards raised by the government and the public for expressway traffic efficiency, maintenance level, driving safety, emergency rescue, etc., as well as the requirements to promote the digital transformation of highways and accelerate the construction of smart highways put forward by the strategic plan of building China's strength in transportation, the toll highway business is facing greater operation and management challenges.

In recent years, the operational development of some environmental protection projects of the Group has not met expectations. Among them, the profitability of kitchen waste treatment projects has been affected by factors such as the decline in grease sales prices, insufficient collection and transportation volume, and the progress or level of adjustment in collection and treatment service fees not meeting expectations, which may lead to project investment returns falling short of expectations. The number of hours of power generation for new energy power generation projects are influenced by various factors such as natural weather, grid policies, wind farm operations, maintenance, and grid absorption capacity. Additionally, the reduction or cancelation of guaranteed purchase hours, fluctuations in transaction electricity prices, and the transmission capacity of outbound lines will all impact the overall returns of the projects, thereby leading to project investment returns not meeting expectations.

In addition, standards and penalty levels in the general environmental protection industry have been increasing, imposing higher requirements for the operation management and risk prevention of general environmental protection projects.

### ***Management / response measures:***

In recent years, the Group has accelerated our digital transformation, and strengthened the application of innovative technologies to highway construction, operation and maintenance. The Group has kept improving traffic efficiency and user experience under the ETC model, accelerated the detection and response of road abnormalities using technologies such as drone patrol, and strengthened the intelligent management capability of projects through major construction projects such as the Jihe Expressway R&E Project. The above work has gained a lot of digitalisation experience for the Group, and paved the way for maintaining our leadership in the toll highway business.

In terms of the kitchen waste disposal project, the Group plans to expand its oil resource recovery business, fully leveraging the advantages of project scale and national layout to gradually establish a waste oil recovery network and expand the end customer base for oil sales. Meanwhile, the company aims to enhance product revenue by upgrading and transforming the oil processing lines to improve oil quality. The Company actively promoted the price adjustment work through proactive communication with relevant government departments. The company will also enhance the collection and transportation production management processes and control details, and promote the increase in collection and transportation volume through a scientific collection and transportation management model and multiple measures.

In terms of new energy power generation projects, the Group maintains close contact with local power grids to control the wind curtailment rate and ensure reasonable power generation hours; closely monitors the trading situation of power grids in various regions and the changes and influencing factors of guaranteed power supply, conducts in-depth research on the price difference settlement mechanisms and power market trading rules in different regions, and promptly evaluates response measures to policy changes; summarizes the operational experience and methods of wind farm projects, learns advanced operational experience, strengthens daily inspection and maintenance of equipment, promptly

identifies and addresses issues, ensures the stability of equipment operation, and prepares various emergency plans in advance. Optimize new project investment strategies, with a focus on projects in areas with favorable consumption conditions and the ability to create scale effects with existing wind farms.

In addition, the Group continues to implement the concept of refined operational management, and deepen cost reduction and efficiency improvement measures by optimising the organisational structure, strengthening internal management, and promoting personnel and business integration actively and steadily. The Group will further improve the project management model, strengthen the technological transformation and upgrading of the existing projects, enhance innovation and construction in informatisation and intelligence, and improve project operation efficiency, and product and service quality, thereby improving the profitability of our operating projects. The Group will further strengthen communication and coordination with local competent authorities, comply with national environmental protection policies and regulations strictly, and do well in safety management.

### **3. Financing Risks**

#### ***Risk position / analysis:***

The Group's existing toll highway and general environmental protection businesses are both capital-intensive industries, have undergone intensive efforts and an increasing overall scale of investment in recent years, and are expecting a surge in capital expenditures in years ahead. While ensuring the repayment of mature debts and dividend distribution, the Group should also make proper arrangements for investment expenditure for new projects and fund payment for the existing projects. Currently, the Group has a high debt-to-asset ratio and limited room for debt financing. In case of capital shortage or financing cost increase in the market in the future, the Group may be exposed to financing risks.

#### ***Management / response measures:***

The Central Economic Work Conference has made it clear that in 2025, China will implement a more proactive fiscal policy and a moderately loose monetary policy, maintain sufficient liquidity, and keep interest rates basically stable at a reasonable and balanced level. The Group will pay constant attention to interest rate trends, reserve financial resources in advance, and reduce financial costs.

In addition, the Group will manage financing risks in the following ways: (1) develop a rolling capital plan, and control overall payment arrangements by planning in advance; (2) coordinate bank resources, maintain sufficient credit lines, closely monitor changes in credit policies, safeguard domestic and overseas credit ratings, maintain close communication and mutual trust with financial institutions, and plan financing plans in advance according to business needs; (3) make effective use of the multi-level capital market to expand financing channels, and make flexible use of equity and debt financing tools to reduce capital costs and improve the capital structure while meeting funding needs; (4) seize market opportunities to exchange for higher-interest loans, keep optimising the Company's debt structure, reduce financial cost risks, and improve resource allocation efficiency.

#### **4. Construction and Management Risks**

***Risk position/analysis:***

The Group's current major projects under construction include the Jihe Expressway reconstruction and expansion project, the Outer Ring Phase III project, and the Beijing-Hong Kong-Macau Expressway Guangzhou to Shenzhen section reconstruction and expansion project, among others. The Jihe Expressway reconstruction and expansion is conducted using an integrated 3D channel model, with a total length of approximately 42 kilometers. The project is large in scale and involves complex construction techniques, with construction maintenance carried out on the existing expressway, posing high challenges in construction organization and assurance. The Phase III of the Outer Ring project has a total length of approximately 16.8 kilometers, with a bridge-tunnel ratio of 95%, and five interchanges along the route. The construction conditions are complex, with potential risks of investment exceeding estimates and delays in the construction schedule. The Guangzhou to Shenzhen section of the Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Expressway reconstruction and expansion project covers a total distance of approximately 122.8 kilometers, expanding from the current two-way 6-lane traffic to 8 to 12 lanes on different sections. The aforementioned projects have long construction cycles, require significant capital investment, and involve high technical difficulty. Ensuring the smooth progress of each project, effectively managing project costs, ensuring construction quality, completing construction progress as planned, and ensuring construction safety are major challenges currently faced by the Group.

***Management/response measure:***

After nearly thirty years of development, engineering construction management capability has become one of the important core capabilities of the Group. The Group possesses an experienced construction management team. By enhancing the depth of survey and design work, conducting detailed analysis and evaluation of construction arrangements, and strengthening the management and assessment of engineering contractors, it mitigates and resolves construction management risks.

In terms of investment control, firstly, the company has established an integrated cost management system covering the entire chain of estimation, budgeting, and final accounting, achieving dynamic cost control throughout the process to ensure that project costs are kept within the total investment scope. Secondly, the construction contract includes a mechanism for sharing risks through contract terms to effectively reduce the risk of building material price fluctuations. Thirdly, the company strengthens change management in engineering, enhances internal control, and allocates responsibilities based on the principle of equality in duties, rights, and interests. In terms of construction site management, the Company has established mechanisms to address issues such as land acquisition, demolition, and pipeline relocation that affect the full commencement of the main project, ensuring that projects quickly achieve unobstructed construction conditions. The Company employs the critical path method to formulate phased milestone plans and has set up a production safety intelligence center and a BIM construction management platform to achieve digital scheduling of personnel, machinery, and materials, comprehensively enhancing project management efficiency. Additionally, prefabricated assembly construction is being adopted on a large scale in projects where conditions permit to further improve construction efficiency.

In addition, the Group places great emphasis on safety production management by conducting comprehensive safety risk assessments for each project, formulating targeted safety management and emergency assurance measures, utilizing grid management tools to refine on-site safety management, and strictly supervising participating units to implement safety management work in accordance with contractual provisions. The Group also strengthens safety education and training for workers and enhances emergency response capabilities, strictly adhering to operational standards and reinforcing the investigation and rectification of potential hazards at construction sites.

## **V. Matters Related to Financial Statements**

### **5.1 Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates During the Reporting Period**

#### **1. Impacts of changes in accounting policies**

The Ministry of Finance issued “Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (No.17)” (Interpretation No.17) on 25 October 2023, regulating the division of current and non-current liabilities, and the accounting treatment of sale and leaseback transactions, which came into effect on 1 January 2024. The Group has implemented the relevant provisions of Interpretation No.17 from 1 January 2024. Based on evaluation, the Group believes that implementing these provisions will not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

The Ministry of Finance issued “Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (No.18)” (Interpretation No.18) on 6 December 2024, regulating the subsequent measurement of investment properties held as underlying projects under the floating fee method, and the accounting treatment of quality guarantees other than single performance obligations, which came into effect on 6 December 2024. Enterprises are allowed to implement them in advance from the year of issuance. The Group has implemented the relevant provisions of Interpretation No.18 from 6 December 2024. Based on evaluation, the Group believes that implementing these provisions will not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

#### **2. Impacts of changes in accounting estimates**

According to the Company’s relevant accounting policies and systems, and the actual situation of the main toll roads, the Group has changed the accounting estimates for the unit amortised amount of concession intangible assets of Jihe Expressway, Qinglian Expressway and Changsha Ring Road from 1 July 2024. Such change increased the equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company as of 31 December 2024 by approximately RMB9,575,000, and the net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company of the Group during the Reporting Period by approximately RMB9,575,000. During the Reporting Period, the above change had no significant impact on the financial condition and operating performance of the Group.

This change to accounting estimates was considered and approved by the 48th meeting of the 9th session of the Board of the Company. For details, please refer to note III\35 to the Financial Statements in this announcement, and the relevant announcement of the Company dated 30 October 2024.

### **5.2 Fulfillment of performance commitment and impact on goodwill impairment test**

#### **1. Nanjing Wind Power**

At the end of October 2024, an individual shareholder of the committing party of Nanjing Wind Power transferred 1.96% equity interests in Nanjing Wind Power held by it to the Environmental Company without compensation. By then, the committing party of Nanjing Wind Power had transferred all its equity interests in Nanjing Wind Power to the Environmental Company without compensation, and the relevant performance commitment had been fulfilled.

#### **2. Bioland**

On 15 October 2023, the Environmental Company received an arbitration notice from the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration, requesting that it should assume 1% of its performance compensation liability in 2021, and the Environmental Company should return the equity interests already compensated for to the committing party. Regarding this arbitration, the Environmental Company has engaged a law firm to handle this case as an agent, which is being tried.



In November 2024, the Environmental Company filed an arbitration with the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration, requesting that the committing party should pay the performance commitment compensation in 2023 to the Environmental Company. The court has accepted this case, and merged it with the performance compensation arbitration request filed by the Environmental Company in 2023 for trial, but the court trial time has not been determined. In May 2024, the Environmental Company received a notice from the Nanshan District People's Court, Shenzhen, stating that the known properties in the name of the committing party had been preserved.

Later, the Group will continue to take legal and other measures actively to cause the committing party to fulfil its VAM liability, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the Group effectively.

### **3. Shenshan Qiantai**

The audit report 2024 of Shenshan Qiantai has not been issued. According to preliminary financial accounting results, the net profit for the year is RMB-112.67 million, failing to achieve the performance commitment target of "no less than RMB28.34 million". According to the relevant agreement, the committing party has pledged 15.67% equity interests in Shenshan Qiantai to the Infrastructure and Environmental Protection Company as a compensation guarantee for the performance shortfall. It is expected that the fair value of such equity interests can cover the performance compensation income receivable in 2023 and partly cover the performance compensation income receivable in 2024. The Infrastructure and Environmental Protection Company recognised performance compensation income of RMB36.1 million in 2023 and RMB12.93 million in 2024 on the prudence principle.

In September 2024, the Infrastructure and Environmental Protection Company submitted the first instance litigation materials to the Longhua District Court, Shenzhen, requesting Shenzhen Qiantai to perform the promised compensation obligation, which is currently going through the pre-trial mediation procedure.

For the performance commitments of Nanjing Wind Power, Bioland and Shenshan Qiantai, and the fulfilment of the past performance commitments, please refer to the relevant contents in Section 8 "Significant Events" in the Annual Report 2023 of the Company.

### **5.3 Accounting Errors Occurred during the Reporting Period**

There is no correction of accounting errors by the Company occurred during the Reporting Period.

### **5.4 Changes in the Scope of Consolidated Financial Statements during the Reporting Period**

In 2024 the main changes in the scope of the consolidated financial statements of the Group are as follows:

E Fund SZ Expressway REIT is a real estate investment trust established with Yichang Expressway and its subsidiary facilities as the underlying assets, and it completed its offering on 7 March 2024. The Group has signed an agreement regarding the transfer of equity in Yichang Company, with 21 March 2024 as the closing date. From 21 March 2024, the Group will no longer consolidate Yichang Company's financial statements.

Details of the scope of consolidation are set out in Note VI to the financial statement of this announcement.

**5.5 The Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes for the Year 2024 of the Company are set out in the Appendix to this Results Preliminary Announcement.**

**5.6 Results Review**

The audit committee of the Company has reviewed and confirmed the financial statements and the annual report of the Company for the year 2024.

**5.7 Scope of Work of Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP**

The figures in respect of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the related notes thereto for the year ended 31 December 2024 as set out in the preliminary announcement have been agreed by the Group's auditor, Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP("Deloitte"), to the amounts set out in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year as approved by the Board of Directors on 21 March 2025. The work performed by Deloitte in this respect did not constitute an assurance engagement and consequently no opinion or assurance conclusion has been expressed by Deloitte on the preliminary announcement.

**VI. Other Matters**

**6.1 Purchase, Sale or Redemption of Securities**

During the Reporting Period, no listed securities of the Company were purchased, sold or redeemed by the Company, any of its subsidiaries or any of its joint ventures.

**6.2 Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code**

During the Reporting Period, the Company has fully adopted all the code provisions of the "Corporate Governance Code" as set out in Appendix C1 of the Listing Rules and there is no material deviation or breach of the code provisions occurred, except for the board of directors not being re-elected on time resulting in some directors serving for more than three consecutive years due to the delay in nomination.

**6.3 Compliance with the Model Code**

The "Securities Transaction Code" of the Company has been adopted by the Board in accordance with Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules, as written guidelines to regulate dealings in the Company's securities by the Directors, Supervisors and relevant staff. The "Securities Transaction Code" of the Company has incorporated the standards as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules, and gone beyond such standards to certain extents. After making specific enquiry to all the Directors, Supervisors and senior management, the Company confirms that all the Directors, Supervisors and senior management had complied with the standards for securities transactions as stipulated under the aforesaid code during the Reporting Period.

**6.4 Post-Reporting Period Matters**

After the Reporting Period and up to the date of this announcement, the Group has no material post-period events.

## VII. Definitions

<b>Reporting Period</b>	For the twelve months from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.
<b>Reporting date</b>	The date on which the Annual Report 2024 of the Company is approved by the Board, being 21 March 2025.
<b>YOY</b>	Year-on-year change rate as compared to the same period of 2023.
<b>The Company, Shenzhen Expressway</b>	Shenzhen Expressway Corporation Limited.
<b>The Group</b>	The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.
<b>RMB/yuan</b>	Renminbi yuan, the lawful currency of PRC.
<b>CSRC</b>	China Securities Regulatory Commission.
<b>SFC</b>	Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong.
<b>SSE</b>	The Shanghai Stock Exchange.
<b>SZEX</b>	The Shenzhen Stock Exchange.
<b>HKEX</b>	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.
<b>Listing Rules</b>	The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on HKEx and/or the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on SSE (as the case may be).
<b>CASBE</b>	The Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (2006) of the PRC and the specific accounting standards as well as relevant provisions issued later.
<b>State Council</b>	State Council of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國國務院).
<b>SASAC</b>	State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (國務院國有資產監督管理委員會)
<b>NDRC</b>	National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國國家發展和改革委員會).
<b>MOT</b>	Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國交通運輸部).
<b>National Energy Administration</b>	National Energy Administration of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國國家能源局).
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國財政部).
<b>Ministry of Industry and Information Technology</b>	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國工業和信息化部).
<b>Ministry of Ecology and Environment</b>	Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國生態環境部).
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development</b>	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國住房和城鄉建設部).
<b>Guangdong PDRC</b>	Guangdong Provincial Development and Reform Commission (廣東省發展和改革委員會).
<b>Shenzhen SASAC</b>	State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of Shenzhen Municipal People's Government (深圳市人民政府國有資產監督管理委員會).

<b><i>Shenzhen Transport Bureau</i></b>	Transport Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality (深圳市交通運輸局).
<b><i>SIHC</i></b>	Shenzhen Investment Holdings Company Limited (深圳市投資控股有限公司).
<b><i>Shenzhen International</i></b>	Shenzhen International Holdings Limited (深圳國際控股有限公司).
<b><i>XTC Company</i></b>	Xin Tong Chan Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited (新通產實業開發(深圳)有限公司).
<b><i>SGH Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Shen Guang Hui Highway Development Company Limited (深圳市深廣惠公路開發有限公司).
<b><i>Advance Great Company</i></b>	Advance Great Limited (晉泰實業公司).
<b><i>CMET</i></b>	China Merchants Expressway Network & Technology Holdings Company Limited (招商局公路網絡科技控股股份有限公司).
<b><i>GDRB Company</i></b>	Guangdong Roads and Bridges Construction Development Company Limited (廣東省路橋建設發展有限公司).
<b><i>Shenzhen International (Shenzhen)</i></b>	Shenzhen International Holdings (SZ) Limited (深國際控股(深圳)有限公司).
<b><i>SIICH</i></b>	Shenzhen Investment International Capital Holdings Company Limited (深圳投控國際資本控股有限公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SIHC.
<b><i>SIICHIC</i></b>	Shenzhen Investment International Capital Holdings Infrastructure Company Limited (深圳投控國際資本控股基建有限公司).
<b><i>Vanke Group</i></b>	China Vanke Company Limited (萬科企業股份有限公司) and its consolidated subsidiaries.
<b><i>Guangming Environment</i></b>	Shenzhen Guangming Environment Technology Company Limited (深圳光明深高速環境科技有限公司).
<b><i>Guishen Company</i></b>	Guizhou Guishen Investment Development Company Limited (貴州貴深投資發展有限公司).
<b><i>Bank of Guizhou</i></b>	Bank of Guizhou Company Limited (貴州銀行股份有限公司).
<b><i>Huayu Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Huayu Expressway Investment Company Limited (深圳市華昱高速公路投資有限公司).
<b><i>Environmental Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Environmental Company Limited (深圳高速環境有限公司).
<b><i>Infrastructure and Environmental Protection Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Infrastructure and Environmental Protection Development Company Limited (深圳深高速基建環保開發有限公司).
<b><i>Fund Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Private Equity Industrial Investment Fund Management Company Limited (深圳高速私募產業投資基金管理有限公司).
<b><i>Construction Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Construction Development Company Limited (深圳高速建設發展有限公司).
<b><i>Architecture Technology Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Architecture Technology Development Company Limited (深圳高速建築科技發展有限公司).
<b><i>Asphalt Technology Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Asphalt Technology Development Company Limited (深圳高速瀝青科技發展有限公司).
<b><i>Longda Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Longda Expressway Company Limited (深圳龍大高速公路有限公司).

<i>Meiguan Company</i>	Shenzhen Meiguan Expressway Company Limited (深圳市梅觀高速公路有限公司).
<i>Nanjing Third Bridge Company</i>	Nanjing Yangtze River Third Bridge Company Limited (南京長江第三大橋有限責任公司).
<i>Qinglian Company</i>	Guangdong Qinglian Highway Development Company Limited (廣東清連公路發展有限公司).
<i>Qinglong Company</i>	Shenzhen Qinglong Expressway Company Limited (深圳清龍高速公路有限公司).
<i>Financial Leasing Company</i>	Shenzhen Expressway Financial Leasing Company Limited (深圳市深高速融資租賃有限公司).
<i>Business Company</i>	Shenzhen Expressway Business Company Limited (深圳深高速商務有限公司).
<i>Shenchang Company</i>	Changsha Shenchang High Speed Trunk Road Company Limited (長沙市深長快速幹道有限公司).
<i>Digital Technology Company</i>	Shenzhen Expressway Digital Technology Company Limited (深圳高速公路集團數字科技有限公司).
<i>Shenshan Qiantai</i>	Shenzhen Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone Qiantai Technology Company Limited (深圳深汕特別合作區乾泰技術有限公司).
<i>Investment Company</i>	Shenzhen Expressway Investment Company Limited (深圳高速投資有限公司).
<i>Outer Ring Company</i>	Shenzhen Outer Ring Expressway Investment Company Limited (深圳市外環高速公路投資有限公司).
<i>Property Company</i>	Shenzhen Expressway Property Management Company Limited (深圳高速物業管理有限公司).
<i>GZ W2 Company</i>	Guangzhou Western Second Ring Expressway Company Limited (廣州西二環高速公路有限公司).
<i>Coastal Company</i>	Shenzhen Guangshen Coastal Expressway Investment Company Limited (深圳市廣深沿江高速公路投資有限公司).
<i>Yangmao Company</i>	Guangdong Yangmao Expressway Company Limited (廣東陽茂高速公路有限公司).
<i>Yichang Company</i>	Hunan Yichang Expressway Development Company Limited (湖南益常高速公路開發有限公司).
<i>Yunji Intelligent (Former Consulting Company)</i>	Yunji Intelligent Engineering Holding Company Limited (雲基智慧工程股份有限公司).
<i>Operation Development Company</i>	Shenzhen Expressway Operation Development Company Limited (深圳高速運營發展有限公司).
<i>Engineering Development Company</i>	Shenzhen Expressway Engineering Development Company Limited (深圳高速工程發展有限公司).
<i>JEL</i>	Jade Emperor Limited (捷德安派有限公司).
<i>Fameluxe Investment</i>	Fameluxe Investment Limited (豐立投資有限公司).
<i>Maxprofit</i>	Maxprofit Gain Limited.
<i>Mei Wah Company</i>	Mei Wah Industrial (Hong Kong) Limited (美華實業(香港)有限公司).

<b><i>Logistics Financial Company</i></b>	China Logistics Financial Services Limited (中國物流金融服務有限公司).
<b><i>Yichang Operation Management Company</i></b>	Hunan Yichang Expressway Operation Management Company Limited (湖南益常高速公路運營管理有限公司).
<b><i>E Fund SZ Expressway REIT</i></b>	E Fund Shenzhen Expressway Closed-End Infrastructure Securities Investment Fund, which is listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, stock code: 508033, whereas the on-site abbreviation is “SGS REIT” and the extended abbreviation has been determined as “E Fund SZ Expressway REIT”.
<b><i>Meiguan Expressway</i></b>	The expressway from Meilin to Guanlan in Shenzhen City. The Toll-Free Section of Meiguan Expressway refers to the section from Meilin to Guanlan with a mileage of approximately 13.8 km, which has become toll-free from 24:00 on 31 March 2014. The Toll Section of Meiguan Expressway refers to the section from Shenzhen-Dongguan border to Guanlan with a mileage of approximately 5.4 km which remains toll collection.
<b><i>Jihe Expressway</i></b>	The expressway from Shenzhen International Airport to He’ao in Shenzhen City, comprising Jihe East (Qinghu to He’ao) and Jihe West (Airport to Qinghu).
<b><i>Jihe Expressway R&amp;E Project</i></b>	The reconstruction and expansion project of the section from He’ao to Shenzhen Airport of Shenyang-Haikou National Expressway
<b><i>Shuiguan Expressway</i></b>	The expressway from Shuijingcun to Guanlintou in Shenzhen City.
<b><i>Shuiguan Extension</i></b>	An extension to Shuiguan Expressway, Phase I of Qingping Expressway (the expressway from Yulongkeng to Pinghu in Shenzhen City).
<b><i>Outer Ring Project</i></b>	The project of Shenzhen section of Outer Ring Expressway in Shenzhen City (referred to as Outer Ring Expressway), among which, the section with the length of 35.67 km from Shajing to Guanlan and the section with the length of 15.06 km from Longcheng to Pingdi, totalling approximately 51 km (referred to as Outer Ring Phase I) has opened to traffic on 29 December 2020. The section with the length of 9.35 km from the end of Longgang Section of Outer Ring Phase I to Kengzi via Pingdi etc. (referred to as Outer Ring Phase II) has opened to traffic on 1 January 2022. The section with the length of 16.8 km from Kengzi to Dapeng (referred to as Outer Ring Phase III) has started construction in late 2023.
<b><i>Coastal Project</i></b>	The section from Nanshan, Shenzhen to Dongbao River (the boundary between Dongguan and Shenzhen) (referred to as Coastal Expressway (Shenzhen Section)) of the coastal expressway from Guangzhou to Shenzhen (referred to as Coastal Expressway). Among which, the project of the main line of Coastal Expressway (Shenzhen Section) and related facilities are referred to as Coastal Phase I, and the project of the ramp bridge of airport interchange of Coastal Expressway (Shenzhen Section) and related facilities are referred to as Coastal Phase II.
<b><i>Longda Expressway</i></b>	The expressway from Longhua, Shenzhen to Dalingshan, Dongguan. Starting from 0:00 on 7 February 2016, a total of 23.8 km of the Shenzhen section of Longda Expressway (i.e. the section from Longhua Shenzhen to Nanguang expressway ramp access) has been operated by toll-free with card access method, and had been transferred to Shenzhen Transport Bureau from 0:00 on 1 January 2019. The Toll Section of Longda Expressway refers to the section of about 4.426 km starting from north of Songgang to Guanfo expressway, which still retains toll collection.

<b><i>Qinglian Expressway</i></b>	The expressway from Qingyuan to Lianzhou.
<b><i>Yangmao Expressway</i></b>	The expressway from Yangjiang to Maoming.
<b><i>GZ W2 Expressway</i></b>	The section from Xiaotang to Maoshan of Guangzhou Ring Expressway, also referred to as Guangzhou Western Second Ring Expressway.
<b><i>Changsha Ring Road</i></b>	Changsha Ring Expressway (North-Western Section).
<b><i>Nanjing Third Bridge</i></b>	Nanjing Yangtze River Third Bridge.
<b><i>Yichang Project</i></b>	The expressway from Yiyang to Changde in Hunan (referred to as Yichang Expressway) and Changde connection line.
<b><i>Four Expressways</i></b>	Nanguang Expressway, Yanpai Expressway, Yanba Expressway and the Shenzhen section of Longda Expressway (referred to as the Four Expressways), all of which have been transferred to Shenzhen Transport Bureau from 0:00 on 1 January 2019.
<b><i>Bay Area Development</i></b>	Shenzhen Investment Holdings Bay Area Development Company Limited (深圳投控灣區發展有限公司), a red chip company listed on the HKEx, stock code: 00737.
<b><i>Shenwan Infrastructure</i></b>	Shenwan Bay Area Infrastructure (Shenzhen) Company Limited (深灣基建(深圳)有限公司).
<b><i>Guangshenzhu Company</i></b>	Guangshenzhu Expressway Co., Ltd, which is mainly engaged in the investment, construction, operation and management of Guangzhou-Shenzhen Expressway. Bay Area Development is indirectly entitled a 45% profit-sharing interest in Guangshenzhu Company.
<b><i>Hopewell Development</i></b>	Hopewell China Development (Superhighway) Limited (合和中國發展(高速公路)有限公司), a subsidiary in which Bay Area Development holds a 97.5% interest, holds a 45% profit-sharing interest in Guangshenzhu Company.
<b><i>Guangdong Construction</i></b>	Guangdong Provincial Highway Construction Company Limited (廣東省公路建設有限公司), which holds a 55% profit-sharing interest in Guangshenzhu Company.
<b><i>GS Expressway, the Guangzhou-Shenzhen section of G4</i></b>	The Guangzhou-Shenzhen section of Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Expressway (G4), starting from Huangcun interchange in Tianhe District, Guangzhou in the north, ends at Huanggang Checkpoint in Futian District, Shenzhen in the south, with a total length of approximately 122.8 km.
<b><i>GZ West Expressway</i></b>	Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Expressway, comprising Phase I, Phase II and Phase III, starts from Hainan interchange of Liwan District, Guangzhou in the north and to Yuehuan Interchange of Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan in the south, with a total length of approximately 98 km.
<b><i>Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link</i></b>	A cross-sea passage connecting Shenzhen with Zhongshan and Guangzhou in Guangdong Province.
<b><i>Shenshan Environmental Park Project</i></b>	The entrusted construction and management project for the whole process in relation to the infrastructure and ancillary projects for Shenshan Eco-Environmental Science and Technology Industrial Park which is undertaken by the Group.
<b><i>Guilong Project</i></b>	The construction project of phase I of Guilong Road in Longli, Guizhou under BT model and the primary development project of relevant land which is undertaken by the Group.

<b><i>Longli River Bridge Project (Former Duohua Bridge Project)</i></b>	A road construction project from Jichang Village to Duohua Village in Longli County undertaken by Guishen Company under BT model. The major part of the project is Longli River Bridge.
<b><i>Bimeng Project</i></b>	The Bimeng Garden community resettlement project in Longli, Guizhou is undertaken by the Group with BT model.
<b><i>Guizhou Property</i></b>	Guizhou Shenzhen Expressway Property Company Limited (貴州深高速置地有限公司).
<b><i>Guizhou Hengtongli</i></b>	Guizhou Hengtongli Property Company Limited (貴州恒通利置業有限公司).
<b><i>Land of Longli Project</i></b>	The peripheral land of Guilong Project and the Longli River Bridge Project which were successfully bid by the Group. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group has cumulatively won the bids for the land of Longli Project with an area of approximately 3,038 mu, including 2,770 mu for Guilong Project and 269 mu for the Longli River Bridge Project.
<b><i>Guilong Development Project</i></b>	The proprietary secondary development project of the land with an area of over 1,000 mu in Guilong Project, which is conducted by the Group with approval from the Board.
<b><i>Meilin Checkpoint Renewal Project</i></b>	The Urban Renewal Project of Meilin Checkpoint of Minzhi Office in Longhua District, the entity which carried out the project is United Land Company and the area of the land is approximately 96,000 square meters.
<b><i>Shenzhen Water Planning</i></b>	Shenzhen Water Planning & Design Institute Company Limited (深圳市水務規劃設計院股份有限公司), a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, stock code: 301038.
<b><i>Derun Environment</i></b>	Chongqing Derun Environment Company Limited (重慶德潤環境有限公司).
<b><i>Chongqing Water</i></b>	Chongqing Water Group Company Limited (重慶水務集團股份有限公司), a company listed on the SSE, stock code: 601158.
<b><i>Sanfeng Environment</i></b>	Chongqing San Feng Environmental Industrial Group Company Limited (重慶三峰環境集團股份有限公司), a company listed on the SSE, stock code: 601827.
<b><i>Nanjing Wind Power</i></b>	Nanjing Wind Power Technology Company Limited (南京風電科技有限公司).
<b><i>Baotou Nanfeng</i></b>	Baotou Nanfeng Wind Power Technology Company Limited (包頭市南風風電科技有限公司).
<b><i>Damao Ningyuan</i></b>	Damao Ningyuan Wind Power Company Limited (達茂旗寧源風力發電有限公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Baotou Nanfeng.
<b><i>Damao Ningxiang</i></b>	Damao Ningxiang Wind Power Company Limited (達茂旗寧翔風力發電有限公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Baotou Nanfeng.
<b><i>Damao Ningfeng</i></b>	Damao Ningfeng Wind Power Company Limited (達茂旗寧風風力發電有限公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Baotou Nanfeng.
<b><i>Damao Nanchuan</i></b>	Damao Nanchuan Wind Power Company Limited (達茂旗南傳風力發電有限公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Baotou Nanfeng.
<b><i>Lingxiang Company</i></b>	Baotou Lingxiang New Energy Company Limited (包頭市陵翔新能源有限公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Baotou Nanfeng.



<b><i>New Energy Company</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway New Energy Holdings Company Limited (深圳高速新能源控股有限公司).
<b><i>Shengneng Technology</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Shengneng Technology Company Limited (深圳深高速晟能科技有限公司).
<b><i>Weining Energy</i></b>	State Power Investment Corporation Guizhou Jinyuan Weining Energy Company Limited (國家電投集團貴州金元威寧能源股份有限公司).
<b><i>Jinshen New Energy</i></b>	Shenzhen Jinshen New Energy Company Limited (深圳金深新能源有限公司).
<b><i>Ziyun Jinshen</i></b>	Guizhou Ziyun Jinshen New Energy Company Limited (貴州紫雲金深新能源有限公司).
<b><i>Yuansheng New Energy</i></b>	Xingren Yuansheng New Energy Company Limited (興仁市元盛新能源有限公司).
<b><i>Jinxin New Energy</i></b>	Duyun Jinxin New Energy Company Limited (都勻市金鑫新能源有限公司).
<b><i>Guangdong New Energy</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway (Guangdong) New Energy Investment Company Limited (深高速(廣東)新能源投資有限公司).
<b><i>Huai'an Zhongheng</i></b>	Huai'an Zhongheng New Energy Company Limited (淮安中恒新能源有限公司).
<b><i>SPIC Fujian Company</i></b>	State Power Investment Corporation Fujian Electric Power Company Limited (國家電投集團福建電力有限公司).
<b><i>Nanjing Avis</i></b>	Nanjing Avis Transmission Technology Company Limited (南京安維士傳動技術股份公司).
<b><i>Fenghe Energy</i></b>	Shenzhen Fenghe Energy Investment Limited (深圳峰和能源投資有限公司).
<b><i>Yongcheng Zhuneng</i></b>	The 32 MW wind power project in Yongcheng City, Shangqiu City, Henan Province.
<b><i>Zhongwei Gantang</i></b>	The 49.5 MW wind power project in Gantang, Zhongwei City, Ningxia Province.
<b><i>Xinjiang Mulei</i></b>	The wind power project of Changji Mulei Laojunmiao Wind Farm in Xinjiang Zhundong New Energy Base, including Qianzhi, Qianhui and QianXin projects.
<b><i>Qianzhi</i></b>	Xinjiang Mulei County Qianzhi New Energy Development Company Limited (新疆木壘縣乾智能源開發有限公司).
<b><i>Qianhui</i></b>	Xinjiang Mulei County Qianhui New Energy Development Company Limited (新疆木壘縣乾慧能源開發有限公司).
<b><i>Qianxin</i></b>	Xinjiang Mulei County Qianxin New Energy Development Company Limited (新疆木壘縣乾新能源開發有限公司).
<b><i>Zhangshu Gaochuan</i></b>	About 20 MW wind power generation project in Zhangshu City, Jiangxi Province
<b><i>Guangming Environmental Park Project</i></b>	The Shenzhen Guangming Environmental Park Project, invested in and constructed by the Company under the BOT model.
<b><i>Bioland</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Bioland Environmental Technologies Corp., Ltd (深高藍德環保科技集團股份有限公司).
<b><i>Lisai Environmental</i></b>	Shenzhen Lisai Environmental Technology Limited (深圳市利賽環保科技有限公司).

<b><i>Shaoyang Project</i></b>	The concession project of kitchen waste collection and disposal in Shaoyang, Hunan Province.
<b><i>Unitoll Services</i></b>	Guangdong Unitoll Services Incorporated (廣東聯合電子服務股份有限公司).
<b><i>United Land</i></b>	Shenzhen International United Land Company Limited (深圳市深國際聯合置地有限公司).
<b><i>Gaoleyi</i></b>	Shenzhen Expressway Gaoleyi Health and Elderly Care Services Limited (深圳高速高樂亦健康養老有限公司).
<b><i>Fengrunjiu</i></b>	Shenzhen Guangming Fengrunjiu Health Services Limited (深圳光明鳳潤玖健康服務有限公司).
<b><i>BOT (model)</i></b>	Build-Operate-Transfer model, refer to the infrastructure model of investment, construction and operation. Premised on an agreement between the government and the private sector, the government issues a franchise to the private sector to allow it to raise funds for a certain period of time to build infrastructure, manage and operate the facility and its corresponding products and services.
<b><i>EPC (model)</i></b>	Engineering Procurement Construction model means the company is entrusted by the owner to carry out the whole process or several stages of contracting for the design, procurement, construction, and trial operation of a construction project in accordance with the contract. Usually, the company is responsible for the quality, safety, cost and schedule of the contracted project under the conditions of the total price contract.
<b><i>BIM</i></b>	Building Information Modelling, which is a model equipped with a complete and realistic construction database by building a virtual three-dimensional construction model and using digitisation technology. It is a digitised tool applied to engineering design, construction and management. Meanwhile, the model plays a key role in enhancing productivity, saving costs and shortening construction periods.
<b><i>ETC</i></b>	Electronic Toll Collection, a system used to electronically collect tolls on highways.
<b><i>Coastal Freight Compensation Scheme</i></b>	Shenzhen Transport Bureau and the Company entered into the freight compensation agreement, wherein it is agreed that during the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024, the vehicles passing the Coastal Project should be charged at 50% of the standard rate of the toll, and such toll waived by the Company and Coastal Company shall be compensated by the government in a one-off manner in March of the following year.
<b><i>ISCC</i></b>	International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (國際可持續發展與碳認證), enterprises that have obtained this certification have production processes and products that meet the requirements of international sustainable development, which helps enhance their international brand image and market competitiveness.

**Note:** For definitions of the relevant highways/projects of the Company, please refer to Company's website at <http://www.sz-expressway.com> under the section of "Company Business".

By Order of the Board

**XU En Li**

Chairman

Shenzhen, PRC, 21 March 2025

*As at the date of this announcement, the board of directors of the Company consists of Mr. XU En Li, Mr. LIAO Xiang Wen, Mr. YAO Hai and Mr. WEN Liang as executive directors, Ms. WU Yan Ling and Ms. ZHANG Jian as non-executive directors and Mr. LI Fei Long, Mr. MIAO Jun, Mr. XU Hua Xiang and Mr. YAN Yan as independent non-executive directors.*

*This announcement is prepared in Chinese and English. In case of any inconsistency between the Chinese version and the English version, the Chinese version shall prevail.*

*This results preliminary announcement, which has been published on the website of HKEX at <http://www.hkexnews.com.hk>, only gives a summary of the information and particulars contained in the full “Annual Report 2024” of the Company. The “Annual Report 2024” of the Company containing all the information to accompany annual report required under Appendix D2 to the Listing Rules will be subsequently published on the website of HKEX in due course.*

Appendix:

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Consolidated Financial Statements (including notes)**

**For the Year ended 31 December 2024**

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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Note: Sections marked with \* in the notes to the financial statements are additional or more detailed disclosures made in accordance with the *Hong Kong Companies Ordinance* and the *Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited*.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

RMB

Item	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash at banks and on hand	V. 1	2,908,582,010.43	2,152,367,633.05
Transactional financial assets	V. 2	129,822,937.64	468,792,208.25
Bills receivable	V. 3	1,390,389.45	500,000.00
Accounts receivable	V. 4	957,468,799.75	967,487,093.08
Prepayments	V. 5	245,482,362.49	248,083,582.06
Other receivables	V. 6	834,685,738.81	602,215,140.81
Including: Interest receivable		-	-
Dividends receivable		135,000,000.00	-
Inventories	V. 7	1,095,373,567.67	1,355,564,013.49
Including: Data resources		-	-
Contract assets	V. 8	370,627,842.43	394,910,901.30
Non-current assets due within one year	V. 9	435,993,394.13	264,774,570.13
Other current assets	V. 10	664,411,813.94	497,079,323.91
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>7,643,838,856.74</b>	<b>6,951,774,466.08</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Long-term prepayments	V. 11	1,312,579,150.71	356,732,998.46
Long-term receivables	V. 12	3,200,026,120.96	2,334,935,756.66
Long-term equity investments	V. 13	19,755,383,217.22	18,715,822,120.74
Other non-current financial assets	V. 14	970,911,383.44	895,069,302.26
Investment properties	V. 15	21,555,137.78	23,033,992.33
Fixed assets	V. 16	7,400,304,937.58	7,328,858,518.97
Construction in progress	V. 17	84,895,316.16	289,690,234.44
Right-of-use assets	V. 18	32,059,636.65	66,201,181.97
Intangible assets	V. 19	24,843,637,234.03	26,809,094,107.69
Including: Data resources		-	-
Development expenditures		6,261,136.18	6,261,136.18
Including: Data resources		-	-
Goodwill	V. 20	202,893,131.20	202,893,131.20
Long-term prepaid expenses		16,591,623.55	39,044,962.13
Deferred tax assets	V. 21	130,376,684.28	271,445,109.37
Other non-current assets	V. 22	1,936,717,382.10	3,216,612,072.29
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>59,914,192,091.84</b>	<b>60,555,694,624.69</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>67,558,030,948.58</b>	<b>67,507,469,090.77</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position - continued

RMB

Item	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Short-term borrowings	V. 24	2,573,849,184.49	11,105,625,836.85
Transactional financial liabilities	V. 25	197,664,719.66	148,117,309.14
Bills payable	V. 26	870,678,402.08	89,735,513.24
Accounts payable	V. 27	2,987,806,080.65	2,588,545,523.67
Advances from customers	V. 28	787,138.81	623,460.97
Contract liabilities	V. 29	61,712,837.98	67,149,275.34
Employee benefits payable	V. 30	358,646,437.71	378,691,400.83
Taxes payable	V. 31	357,520,856.69	462,043,523.14
Other payables	V. 32	1,169,000,291.23	1,059,445,155.50
Including: Interest payable		-	-
Dividends payable		85,013,326.10	5,622,222.18
Non-current liabilities due within one year	V. 33	2,544,252,549.95	2,392,022,913.00
Other current liabilities	V. 34	3,053,377,031.15	1,534,478,767.90
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>14,175,295,530.40</b>	<b>19,826,478,679.58</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Long-term borrowings	V. 35	13,912,273,334.21	9,567,707,809.79
Bonds payable	V. 36	10,194,223,064.28	7,159,103,456.71
Including: Preferred stock		-	-
Perpetual bonds		-	-
Lease liabilities	V. 37	15,896,203.85	45,614,131.00
Long-term payables	V. 38	387,586,715.85	907,277,866.27
Long-term employee benefits payable	V. 39	115,649,911.45	115,649,911.45
Provisions	V. 40	242,043,881.88	203,121,139.63
Deferred revenue	V. 41	297,036,753.87	388,675,627.57
Deferred tax liabilities	V. 21	859,181,851.16	1,148,490,784.95
Other non-current liabilities		157,272,992.24	146,667,698.70
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>26,181,164,708.79</b>	<b>19,682,308,426.07</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>40,356,460,239.19</b>	<b>39,508,787,105.65</b>

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position - continued**

RMB

Item	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>			
Equity	V. 42	2,180,770,326.00	2,180,770,326.00
Other equity instruments	V. 43	4,000,000,000.00	4,000,000,000.00
Including: Preferred stock		-	-
Perpetual bonds		4,000,000,000.00	4,000,000,000.00
Capital reserve	V. 44	4,392,194,420.15	4,389,338,761.93
Other comprehensive income	V. 45	(762,550,544.98)	(542,304,991.67)
Surplus reserve	V. 46	3,506,925,959.18	3,218,191,232.88
Undistributed profits	V. 47	8,586,181,562.92	9,112,002,127.97
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		21,903,521,723.27	22,357,997,457.11
Minority interests		5,298,048,986.12	5,640,684,528.01
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>27,201,570,709.39</b>	<b>27,998,681,985.12</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		<b>67,558,030,948.58</b>	<b>67,507,469,090.77</b>

The attached notes form part of the financial statements

The financial statements are signed by the following persons:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Head of the Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief financial officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Head of accounting department



SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

Company's Statement of Financial Position

RMB

Item	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash at banks and on hand		794,946,519.13	526,318,877.01
Accounts receivable	XV. 1	75,279,449.66	73,932,293.18
Prepayments		5,680,684.69	10,851,866.07
Other receivables	XV. 2	3,793,798,079.56	3,324,788,193.27
Including: Interest receivable		-	-
Dividends receivable		431,020,860.00	703,407,059.90
Inventories		593,459.50	591,398.10
Including: Data resources		-	-
Contract assets		113,565,166.03	111,898,136.37
Other current assets		24,174,784.27	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>4,808,038,142.84</b>	<b>4,048,380,764.00</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Long-term prepayments		779,727,076.20	258,402,486.55
Long-term receivables		304,175,000.00	2,008,175,000.00
Long-term equity investments	XV. 3	35,323,723,539.55	26,127,544,368.66
Other non-current financial assets		914,697,766.50	841,464,700.63
Investment properties		8,919,992.76	9,495,717.00
Fixed assets		2,066,123,244.83	2,086,300,959.83
Construction in progress		9,381,711.70	46,724,482.36
Right-of-use assets		13,210,490.61	18,999,909.06
Intangible assets		2,706,621,666.63	2,015,580,732.15
Including: Data resources		-	-
Development expenditures		6,261,136.18	6,261,136.18
Including: Data resources		-	-
Long-term prepaid expenses		3,037,238.72	3,732,576.83
Deferred tax assets		24,057,356.02	-
Other non-current assets		387,124,463.42	368,811,126.55
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>42,547,060,683.12</b>	<b>33,791,493,195.80</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>47,355,098,825.96</b>	<b>37,839,873,959.80</b>

## SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

## Company's Statement of Financial Position - continued

RMB

Item	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Short-term borrowings		134,640,937.92	-
Bills payable		423,600,694.25	-
Accounts payable		493,126,985.19	116,630,776.46
Contract liabilities		60,739,625.54	60,739,625.54
Employee benefits payable		136,991,167.02	143,245,422.77
Taxes payable		23,242,869.14	21,430,635.58
Other payables		4,404,954,338.28	3,734,241,864.01
Including: Interest payable		-	-
Dividends payable		3,911,111.11	5,622,222.18
Non-current liabilities due within one year		905,242,173.46	1,654,878,086.36
Other current liabilities		3,029,402,207.33	1,512,594,613.40
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>9,611,940,998.13</b>	<b>7,243,761,024.12</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Long-term borrowings		6,023,653,160.00	1,596,400,000.00
Bonds payable		10,194,223,064.28	7,159,103,456.71
Including: Preferred stock		-	-
Perpetual bonds		-	-
Lease liabilities		8,823,827.27	14,486,248.66
Long-term payables		387,586,715.85	824,596,715.85
Long-term employee benefits payable		69,919,951.40	69,919,951.40
Provisions		57,613,555.38	67,707,852.92
Deferred revenue		144,657,812.51	183,957,215.19
Deferred tax liabilities		231,093,972.26	181,660,957.43
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>17,117,572,058.95</b>	<b>10,097,832,398.16</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>26,729,513,057.08</b>	<b>17,341,593,422.28</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>			
Equity		2,180,770,326.00	2,180,770,326.00
Other equity instruments		4,000,000,000.00	4,000,000,000.00
Including: Preferred stock		-	-
Perpetual bonds		4,000,000,000.00	4,000,000,000.00
Capital reserve		1,878,291,070.83	1,873,257,038.28
Other comprehensive income		910,912,836.61	892,136,387.81
Surplus reserve		3,506,925,959.18	3,218,191,232.88
Undistributed profits		8,148,685,576.26	8,333,925,552.55
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>20,625,585,768.88</b>	<b>20,498,280,537.52</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		<b>47,355,098,825.96</b>	<b>37,839,873,959.80</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

RMB

Item	Note	2024	2023
I. Operating income	V. 48	9,245,691,487.27	9,295,304,371.69
Less: Cost of services	V. 48	6,324,398,914.59	5,949,383,743.38
Taxes and surcharges	V. 49	58,255,077.49	41,369,684.77
Selling expenses	V. 50	12,695,619.32	19,785,837.28
General and administrative expenses	V. 51	460,063,900.96	483,182,984.76
Research and development expenses	V. 52	32,930,598.54	33,476,802.52
Financial expenses	V. 53	1,038,239,432.75	1,240,206,520.74
Including: Interest expenses		1,059,816,553.01	1,229,267,889.23
Interest income		74,813,910.38	70,660,968.01
Add: Other income	V. 54	23,458,044.24	45,830,015.97
Investment income	V. 55	1,025,126,072.04	1,504,853,457.48
Including: Income from investment in associates and joint ventures	V. 55	851,136,509.69	1,477,767,743.34
Gains from changes in fair value	V. 56	2,641,777.05	153,607,037.26
Credit impairment gains (losses)	V. 57	(199,772,289.08)	(100,207,670.89)
Impairment gains (losses) of assets	V. 58	(384,274,263.80)	(132,225,841.52)
Gains on disposal of assets		8,829,712.78	13,654,355.39
II. Operating profit		1,795,116,996.85	3,013,410,151.93
Add: Non-operating income	V. 59	11,191,213.62	7,585,183.99
Less: Non-operating expenses	V. 60	47,881,798.18	105,361,709.00
III. Total profit		1,758,426,412.29	2,915,633,626.92
Less: Income tax expenses	V. 61	540,213,476.26	529,802,587.92
IV. Net profit		1,218,212,936.03	2,385,831,039.00
(I) Classified by business continuity			
1. Net profit from continuing operations		1,218,212,936.03	2,385,831,039.00
2. Net profit from discontinued operations		-	-
(II) Classified by ownership			
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company		1,145,048,951.69	2,327,197,196.81
2. Profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders		73,163,984.34	58,633,842.19
V. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(239,342,233.16)	(145,778,080.16)
(I) Other comprehensive income after tax attributable to shareholders of the Company		(220,245,553.31)	(134,292,785.62)
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
2. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(220,245,553.31)	(134,292,785.62)
(1) Other comprehensive income that will be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method	V. 45	36,679,872.53	28,746,332.31
(2) Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	V. 45	(256,925,425.84)	(163,039,117.93)
(II) Other comprehensive income after tax attributable to minority shareholders		(19,096,679.85)	(11,485,294.54)
VI. Total comprehensive income		978,870,702.87	2,240,052,958.84
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Company		924,803,398.38	2,192,904,411.19
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		54,067,304.49	47,148,547.65
VII. Earnings per share			
(I) Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)		0.441	0.982
(II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)		0.441	0.982

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

**Company's Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

RMB

Item	Note	2024	2023
I. Operating income	XV. 4	2,172,210,374.80	1,771,671,550.26
Less: Cost of services	XV. 4	1,258,468,957.49	892,714,673.15
Taxes and surcharges		18,233,426.65	6,887,271.19
General and administrative expenses		252,290,939.79	262,166,568.02
Financial expenses		485,604,568.31	386,903,180.07
Including: Interest expenses		528,748,953.37	442,060,588.44
Interest income		84,234,928.92	109,922,451.04
Add: Other income		2,801,382.03	2,181,096.03
Investment income	XV. 5	1,404,610,273.58	2,773,130,927.47
Including: Income from investment in associates and joint ventures		358,112,888.34	909,712,848.03
Gains from changes in fair value		73,233,065.87	132,128,040.19
Credit impairment gains (losses)		-	-
Impairment gains (losses) of assets	XV. 6	(96,229,424.09)	-
Gains on disposal of assets		559,397.34	13,379,959.71
II. Operating profit		1,542,587,177.29	3,143,819,881.23
Add: Non-operating income		1,004,784.22	204,200.02
Less: Non-operating expenses		9,339,954.88	6,117,020.54
III. Total profit		1,534,252,006.63	3,137,907,060.71
Less: Income tax expenses		48,622,466.18	64,004,242.23
IV. Net profit		1,485,629,540.45	3,073,902,818.48
(I) Net profit from continuing operations		1,485,629,540.45	3,073,902,818.48
(II) Net profit from discontinued operations		-	-
V. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		18,776,448.80	13,897,418.80
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(II) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		18,776,448.80	13,897,418.80
1. Other comprehensive income that will be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method		18,776,448.80	13,897,418.80
VI. Total comprehensive income		1,504,405,989.25	3,087,800,237.28

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

RMB

Item	Note	2024	2023
<b>I. Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Cash received from rendering services and selling goods		7,177,925,697.71	7,812,620,547.98
Refund of taxes		21,705,782.82	41,977,821.15
Other cash received relating to operating activities	V. 62(1)	193,524,731.78	395,897,077.51
Sub-total of cash inflows		7,393,156,212.31	8,250,495,446.64
Cash payments for goods and services		1,338,044,472.74	1,736,038,423.58
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		1,076,636,904.47	1,074,794,018.85
Payments of taxes and surcharges		784,238,122.81	726,589,852.51
Other cash payments relating to operating activities	V. 62(1)	476,930,241.15	618,260,923.83
Sub-total of cash outflows		3,675,849,741.17	4,155,683,218.77
Net cash flows from operating activities	V. 63(1)1	3,717,306,471.14	4,094,812,227.87
<b>II. Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Cash received from recovery of investments		2,183,361,781.54	2,690,159,879.44
Cash received from returns on investments		630,212,585.65	756,986,014.60
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		864,244.90	13,341,014.23
Net cash received from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units		1,274,641,161.02	-
Other cash received relating to investing activities	V. 62(2)	462,004,269.90	230,945,853.78
Sub-total of cash inflows		4,551,084,043.01	3,691,432,762.05
Cash payments to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		2,059,360,750.59	2,093,942,304.33
Cash payments for investing activities		2,514,755,450.00	2,519,144,486.09
Other cash payments relating to investing activities	V. 62(2)	13,113,423.39	1,955,857.20
Sub-total of cash outflows		4,587,229,623.98	4,615,042,647.62
Net cash flows from investing activities		(36,145,580.97)	(923,609,885.57)
<b>III. Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Cash received from capital contributions		-	4,200,000.00
Including: Cash received by subsidiaries from capital contributions by minority shareholders		-	4,200,000.00
Cash received from borrowings		23,330,617,299.88	18,496,043,223.26
Other cash received relating to financing activities	V. 62(3)	19,685,436.07	-
Sub-total of cash inflows		23,350,302,735.95	18,500,243,223.26
Cash repayments of borrowings		22,910,839,219.60	19,816,209,101.03
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits or settlement of interest expenses		2,744,327,547.86	2,716,076,080.21
Including: Payments for distribution of dividends or profits to minority shareholders by subsidiaries		328,344,634.00	269,215,549.27
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	V. 62(3)	502,411,563.93	377,001,658.79
Sub-total of cash outflows		26,157,578,331.39	22,909,286,840.03
Net cash flows from financing activities		(2,807,275,595.44)	(4,409,043,616.77)
<b>IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>		(158,611,869.09)	(3,941,165.62)
<b>V. Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	V. 63(1)2	715,273,425.64	(1,241,782,440.09)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,955,220,227.32	3,197,002,667.41
<b>VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	V. 63(1)2	2,670,493,652.96	1,955,220,227.32

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Company's Statement of Cash Flows

RMB

Item	Note	2024	2023
<b>I. Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Cash received from rendering services and selling goods		1,328,689,320.33	1,314,394,513.72
Refund of taxes		876,399.21	5,629,318.44
Other cash received relating to operating activities		32,588,029.68	59,798,827.84
Sub-total of cash inflows		1,362,153,749.22	1,379,822,660.00
Cash payments for goods and services		163,439,379.79	207,347,072.94
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		266,825,804.84	259,796,985.55
Payments of taxes and surcharges		123,098,484.32	70,710,241.74
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		122,651,198.07	205,865,440.43
Sub-total of cash outflows		676,014,867.02	743,719,740.66
Net cash flows from operating activities		686,138,882.20	636,102,919.34
<b>II. Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Cash received from recovery of investments		1,210,600,879.16	1,185,665,704.62
Cash received from returns on investments		1,454,014,222.88	709,986,793.77
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		658,275.00	13,089,541.37
Net cash received from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units		1,397,449,491.52	-
Other cash received relating to investing activities		1,779,100,903.64	730,015,173.29
Sub-total of cash inflows		5,841,823,772.20	2,638,757,213.05
Cash payments to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		505,332,147.75	470,187,518.23
Cash payments for investing activities		11,528,069,733.71	900,000,000.00
Other cash payments relating to investing activities		-	273,175,000.00
Sub-total of cash outflows		12,033,401,881.46	1,643,362,518.23
Net cash flows from investing activities		(6,191,578,109.26)	995,394,694.82
<b>III. Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Cash received from borrowings		19,326,055,885.12	6,473,000,000.00
Other cash received relating to financing activities		494,160,658.46	872,750,607.47
Sub-total of cash inflows		19,820,216,543.58	7,345,750,607.47
Cash repayments of borrowings		11,036,650,280.00	8,176,159,282.85
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits or settlement of interest expenses		1,817,584,826.12	1,635,809,277.97
Other cash payments relating to financing activities		1,193,303,170.83	339,941,793.02
Sub-total of cash outflows		14,047,538,276.95	10,151,910,353.84
Net cash flows from financing activities		5,772,678,266.63	(2,806,159,746.37)
<b>IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>		(81,941.18)	4,941.40
<b>V. Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		267,157,098.39	(1,174,657,190.81)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		525,515,187.29	1,700,172,378.10
<b>VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		792,672,285.68	525,515,187.29

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity**

**RMB**

Item	2024								
	Attributable to shareholders of the Company							Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
	Equity	Other equity instruments Perpetual bonds	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Sub-total		
I. Balance on 31 December 2023	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	4,389,338,761.93	(542,304,991.67)	3,218,191,232.88	9,112,002,127.97	22,357,997,457.11	5,640,684,528.01	27,998,681,985.12
Add: Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Balance on 1 January 2024	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	4,389,338,761.93	(542,304,991.67)	3,218,191,232.88	9,112,002,127.97	22,357,997,457.11	5,640,684,528.01	27,998,681,985.12
III. Changes for the year	-	-	2,855,658.22	(220,245,553.31)	288,734,726.30	(525,820,565.05)	(454,475,733.84)	(342,635,541.89)	(797,111,275.73)
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(220,245,553.31)	-	1,145,048,951.69	924,803,398.38	54,067,304.49	978,870,702.87
(II) Shareholders' contributions and reduction in capital	-	-	2,855,658.22	-	-	-	2,855,658.22	(26,355,669.84)	(23,500,011.62)
1. Ordinary shares contributed by shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Others	-	-	2,855,658.22	-	-	-	2,855,658.22	(26,355,669.84)	(23,500,011.62)
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	288,734,726.30	(1,670,869,516.74)	(1,382,134,790.44)	(370,347,176.54)	(1,752,481,966.98)
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	288,734,726.30	(288,734,726.30)	-	-	-
2. Profit distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(1,382,134,790.44)	(1,382,134,790.44)	(370,347,176.54)	(1,752,481,966.98)
(IV) Transfers within shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Transfer of capital reserve to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Loss offset by surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(V) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Balance on 31 December 2024	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	4,392,194,420.15	(762,550,544.98)	3,506,925,959.18	8,586,181,562.92	21,903,521,723.27	5,298,048,986.12	27,201,570,709.39

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity - continued**

**RMB**

Item	2023								
	Attributable to shareholders of the Company							Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
	Equity	Other equity instruments Perpetual bonds	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Sub-total		
I. Balance on 31 December 2022	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	4,390,599,135.60	(408,012,206.05)	3,103,651,659.99	8,079,278,802.54	21,346,287,718.08	6,014,620,231.70	27,360,907,949.78
Add: Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	2,179,848.75	2,179,848.75	1,049,902.99	3,229,751.74
II. Balance on 1 January 2023 (Restated)	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	4,390,599,135.60	(408,012,206.05)	3,103,651,659.99	8,081,458,651.29	21,348,467,566.83	6,015,670,134.69	27,364,137,701.52
III. Changes for the year	-	-	(1,260,373.67)	(134,292,785.62)	114,539,572.89	1,030,543,476.68	1,009,529,890.28	(374,985,606.68)	634,544,283.60
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(134,292,785.62)	-	2,327,197,196.81	2,192,904,411.19	47,148,547.65	2,240,052,958.84
(II) Shareholders' contributions and reduction in capital	-	-	(1,260,373.67)	-	-	11,957,298.92	10,696,925.25	(152,918,605.06)	(142,221,679.81)
1. Ordinary shares contributed by Shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Others	-	-	(1,260,373.67)	-	-	11,957,298.92	10,696,925.25	(152,918,605.06)	(142,221,679.81)
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	114,539,572.89	(1,308,611,019.05)	(1,194,071,446.16)	(269,215,549.27)	(1,463,286,995.43)
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	114,539,572.89	(114,539,572.89)	-	-	-
2. Profit distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(1,194,071,446.16)	(1,194,071,446.16)	(269,215,549.27)	(1,463,286,995.43)
(IV) Transfers within shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Transfer of capital reserve to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Loss offset by surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(V) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Balance on 31 December 2023	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	4,389,338,761.93	(542,304,991.67)	3,218,191,232.88	9,112,002,127.97	22,357,997,457.11	5,640,684,528.01	27,998,681,985.12



**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**Company's Statement of Changes in Equity**

**RMB**

Item	2024						
	Equity	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total Shareholders' equity
I. Balance on 31 December 2023	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	1,873,257,038.28	892,136,387.81	3,218,191,232.88	8,333,925,552.55	20,498,280,537.52
Add: Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Balance on 1 January 2024	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	1,873,257,038.28	892,136,387.81	3,218,191,232.88	8,333,925,552.55	20,498,280,537.52
III. Changes for the year	-	-	5,034,032.55	18,776,448.80	288,734,726.30	(185,239,976.29)	127,305,231.36
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	18,776,448.80	-	1,485,629,540.45	1,504,405,989.25
(II) Shareholders' contributions and reduction in capital	-	-	5,034,032.55	-	-	-	5,034,032.55
1. Ordinary shares contributed by shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Others	-	-	5,034,032.55	-	-	-	5,034,032.55
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	288,734,726.30	(1,670,869,516.74)	(1,382,134,790.44)
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	288,734,726.30	(288,734,726.30)	-
2. Profit distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(1,382,134,790.44)	(1,382,134,790.44)
(IV) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Balance on 31 December 2024	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	1,878,291,070.83	910,912,836.61	3,506,925,959.18	8,148,685,576.26	20,625,585,768.88

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**Company's Statement of Changes in Equity - continued**

**RMB**

Item	2023						
	Equity	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total Shareholders' equity
I. Balance on 31 December 2022	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	1,894,077,082.82	878,238,969.01	3,103,651,659.99	6,568,408,579.38	18,625,146,617.20
Add: Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	225,173.70	225,173.70
II. Balance on 1 January 2023 (Restated)	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	1,894,077,082.82	878,238,969.01	3,103,651,659.99	6,568,633,753.08	18,625,371,790.90
III. Changes for the year	-	-	(20,820,044.54)	13,897,418.80	114,539,572.89	1,765,291,799.47	1,872,908,746.62
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	13,897,418.80	-	3,073,902,818.48	3,087,800,237.28
(II) Shareholders' contributions and reduction in capital	-	-	(20,820,044.54)	-	-	-	(20,820,044.54)
1. Ordinary shares contributed by shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Others	-	-	(20,820,044.54)	-	-	-	(20,820,044.54)
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	114,539,572.89	(1,308,611,019.01)	(1,194,071,446.12)
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	114,539,572.89	(114,539,572.89)	-
2. Profit distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(1,194,071,446.12)	(1,194,071,446.12)
(IV) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Balance on 31 December 2023	2,180,770,326.00	4,000,000,000.00	1,873,257,038.28	892,136,387.81	3,218,191,232.88	8,333,925,552.55	20,498,280,537.52

## SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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#### **I. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY**

##### 1. Company profile

Shenzhen Expressway Corporation Limited (the "Company") is a joint stock limited company established in Guangdong Province, the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") on 30 December 1996. The Company has its H shares and A shares listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and the Shanghai Stock Exchange of the PRC, respectively. The address of its registered office is Fumin Toll Station, Fucheng Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen, the PRC. The head office of the Company is located at Hanking Center Tower, No. 9968, Shennan Avenue, Yuehai Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, the PRC.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are the investment, construction, operation and management of toll highways and environmental protection in China. The environmental protection business mainly includes the recycling and treatment of solid waste and clean energy power generation.

The parent company and actual controlling party of the Company are Shenzhen International Holdings Limited ("Shenzhen International") and the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the People's Government of Shenzhen Municipality ("Shenzhen SASAC") respectively.

##### 2. Date of approval for issue of the financial statements

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 21 March 2025.

#### **II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

##### Preparation basis

The Group implements the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and related regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the related financial information has been disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the *Rules on Preparation of Disclosures of Publicly Traded Company No. 15 - General Provisions on Financial Statements (Revised in 2023)*, *Hong Kong Companies Ordinance* and the *Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited*.

**II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

Going concern

As of 31 December 2024, the Group and the Company had total current liabilities in excess of total current assets by RMB 6,531,456,673.66 and RMB 4,803,902,855.29, respectively, and the amount of capital commitments expected to be paid by the Group in the coming year amounted to RMB 5,453,039,465.44. As at 31 December 2024, the Group and the Company had unused bank credit lines totaling RMB 65,821,646,851.00 and RMB 51,999,149,851.00, respectively, which can satisfy the Group's debt and capital commitments. As the Group can solve the lack of working capital through reasonable financing arrangements, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Basis of accounting and principle of measurement

The Group has adopted the accrual basis of accounting. Except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, the Group adopts the historical cost as the principle of measurement in the financial statements. Where assets are impaired, provisions for asset impairment are made in accordance with relevant requirements.

Where the historical cost is adopted as the measurement basis, assets are recorded at the amount of cash and cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire them at the time of their acquisition. Liabilities are recorded at the amount of proceeds or assets received or the contractual amounts for assuming the present obligation, or, at the amounts of cash and cash equivalents expected to be paid to settle the liabilities in the normal course of business.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurements date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using valuation technique. Fair value measurement and disclosure in the financial statements are determined according to the above basis.

When the non-financial assets are measured at fair value, we should consider the market participants' ability of making economic benefits through applying the asset to the best use, or sell the assets to other market participants who can make economic benefits through applying the asset to the best use.

For financial assets whose transaction price is the fair value upon initial recognition and using valuation technique involving unobservable inputted value in subsequent measurement of fair values, the valuation technique should be adjusted during the valuation to make the results of initial recognition determined by valuation are equal to the transaction price.

## **II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

### Basis of accounting and principle of measurement - continued

Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than inputs within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

## **III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES**

### **1. Statement of compliance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises**

The financial statements present truly and completely the consolidated and Company's financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated and Company's operating results, the consolidated and Company's changes in equity and the consolidated and Company's cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

### **2. Accounting period**

The Group has adopted the calendar year as its accounting year, i.e. from 1 January to 31 December.

### **3. Operating cycle**

An operating cycle refers to the period when an enterprise purchases assets for processing purpose till the realization of those assets in cash or cash equivalents. Except for real estate business, construction and agent-construction business in relation to Public-Private-Partnership ("PPP")/Engineering, Procurement, Construction ("EPC"), the operating cycle of the Group's business is relatively short, and therefore a period of 12 months is adopted as the criterion for classifying the liquidity of assets and liabilities. The operating cycle of the real estate business is generally longer than 12 months, starting from the commencement of property development to the collection of sales proceeds. The length of specific cycle is determined based on the circumstances of the development project, and the operating cycle is used as the criterion for classifying the liquidity of assets and liabilities. The operating cycle of PPP/EPC constructions and agent-construction business are generally longer than 12 months, starting from the commencement of the construction project to its completion settlement. The length of specific cycle is determined based on the circumstances of the development project, and the operating cycle is used as the criterion for classifying the liquidity of assets and liabilities.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**4. Functional currency**

Renminbi ("RMB") is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its domestic subsidiaries operate. Therefore, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries choose RMB as their functional currency. The Company's foreign subsidiary chooses its functional currency on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Company adopts RMB to prepare its financial statements.

**5. Method for determination of materiality criteria and basis for selection**

Item	Materiality criteria
Significant construction in progress	The amount is greater than or equal to RMB 30 million
Significant accounts payable aged over one year	The amount is greater than or equal to RMB 30 million
Significant other payables aged over one year	The amount is greater than or equal to RMB 30 million
Cash receipts relating to significant investing activities	The amount is greater than 10% of the subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities and is greater than or equal to RMB 100 million
Cash payments relating to significant investing activities	The amount is greater than 10% of the subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities and is greater than or equal to RMB 100 million
Significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries	The amount of revenue or net profit (in absolute value in case of loss) realized by a non-wholly owned subsidiary in the current year or the amount of any item included in total assets at the end of the year of a non-wholly owned subsidiary is greater than 5% of the amount of corresponding item in the Group's consolidated financial statements
Significant joint ventures or associates	The year-end balance of long-term equity investment in the enterprise accounts for more than 5% of the Group's total consolidated assets or the investment income (in absolute value in case of loss) recognized under the equity method for the reporting period accounts for more than 5% of the Group's total consolidated profit
Significant contingencies	The amount is greater than or equal to RMB 50 million

**6. Accounting treatment of business combinations involving entities under common control and business combinations not involving entities under common control**

Business combinations are classified into business combinations involving entities under common control and business combinations not involving entities under common control.

***6.1 Business combinations involving entities under common control***

A business combination involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination, and that control is not transitory.

Assets and liabilities obtained shall be measured at their respective carrying amounts as recorded by the combining entities at the date of the combination. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount (or the total face value of issued shares) of the consideration paid for the combination is adjusted to the share premium in capital reserve. If the share premium is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**6. Accounting treatment of business combinations involving entities under common control and business combinations not involving entities under common control** - continued

*6.1 Business combinations involving entities under common control* - continued

Costs that are directly attributable to the combination are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

*6.2 Business combinations not involving entities under common control and goodwill*

A business combination not involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination.

The cost of combination is the aggregate of the fair values, at the acquisition date, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. Where a business combination not involving entities under common control is achieved in stages that involve multiple transactions, the cost of combination is the sum of the consideration paid at the acquisition date and the fair value at the acquisition date of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree. The intermediary expenses incurred by the acquirer in respect of auditing, legal services, valuation and consultancy services, etc. and other associated administrative expenses attributable to the business combination are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, acquired by the acquirer in a business combination, that meet the recognition criteria shall be measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

Where the cost of combination exceeds the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is treated as an asset and recognized as goodwill, which is measured at cost on initial recognition. Where the cost of combination is less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer firstly reassesses the measurement of the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and measurement of the cost of combination. If after that reassessment, the cost of combination is still less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer recognizes the remaining difference immediately in profit or loss for the current period.

Goodwill arising on a business combination is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, and is presented separately in the consolidated financial statements.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**7. Determination criteria of control and preparation of consolidated financial statements**

*7.1 Determination criteria of control*

Control is the power over the investee, exposures or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. If changes of related facts and situations lead to changes of related elements of control, the Group will conduct reassessment.

*7.2 Preparation of consolidated financial statements*

The scope of consolidation in the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control.

The combination of subsidiaries begins with controlling the subsidiary by the Group, and ceases with the Group's losing control of the subsidiary.

For a subsidiary disposed of by the Group, the operating results and cash flows before the date of disposal (the date when control is lost) are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows, as appropriate.

For a subsidiary acquired through a business combination not involving entities under common control, the operating results and cash flows from the acquisition date (the date when control is obtained) are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows, as appropriate.

No matter when the business combination occurs in the reporting period, subsidiaries acquired through a business combination involving entities under common control or the party being absorbed under merger by absorption are included in the Group's scope of consolidation as if they had been included in the scope of consolidation from the date when they first came under the common control of the ultimate controlling party. Their operating results and cash flows from the beginning of the earliest reporting period or from the date when they first came under the common control of the ultimate controlling party are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows, as appropriate.

The significant accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by the subsidiaries are determined based on the uniform accounting policies and accounting periods set out by the Company.

Influence over the consolidated financial statements arising from significant intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.



**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**7. Determination criteria of control and preparation of consolidated financial statements** - continued

*7.2 Preparation of consolidated financial statements* - continued

The portion of subsidiaries' equity that is not attributable to the Company is treated as minority interests and presented as "minority interests" in the consolidated balance sheet within shareholders' equity. The portion of net profits or losses of subsidiaries for the period attributable to minority shareholders is presented as "profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders" in the consolidated income statement below the "net profit" line item.

When the amount of loss for the period attributable to the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' portion of the opening balance of owners' equity of the subsidiary, the excess amount is still allocated against minority interests.

Acquisition of minority interests or disposal of interest in a subsidiary that does not result in the loss of control over the subsidiary is accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the shareholders' interests and minority interests of the Company are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. The difference between the amount by which the minority interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is adjusted to capital reserve under owners' equity. If the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, the excess is adjusted against retained earnings.

For the stepwise acquisition of equity interest till acquiring control after a few transactions and leading to business combination not involving entities under common control, this should be dealt with based on whether this belongs to 'package deal': if it belongs to 'package deal', transactions will be dealt as transactions to acquire control. If it does not belong to 'package deal', transactions to acquire control on acquisition date will be under accounting treatment, the fair value of acquirees' shares held before acquisition date will be revalued, and the difference between fair value and carrying amount will be recognized in profit or loss of the current period; if acquirees' shares held before acquisition date involve in changes of other comprehensive income and other equity of owners under equity method, this will be transferred to income of acquisition date.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary due to disposal of certain equity interest or other reasons, any retained interest is re-measured at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between (i) the aggregate of the consideration received on disposal and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the share of the former subsidiary's net assets cumulatively calculated from the acquisition date according to the original proportion of ownership interest is recognized as investment income in the period in which control is lost. Other comprehensive income associated with investment in the former subsidiary is reclassified to investment income in the period in which control is lost.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**7. Determination criteria of control and preparation of consolidated financial statements - continued**

*7.2 Preparation of consolidated financial statements - continued*

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary in two or more arrangements (transactions), terms and conditions of the arrangements (transactions) and their economic effects are considered. One or more of the following indicate that the Group shall account for the multiple arrangements as a 'package deal': (i) they are entered into at the same time or in contemplation of each other; (ii) they form a complete transaction designed to achieve an overall commercial effect; (iii) the occurrence of one transaction is dependent on the occurrence of at least one other transaction; (iv) one transaction alone is not economically justified, but it is economically justified when considered together with other transactions. Where the transactions of disposal of equity investments in a subsidiary until the loss of control are assessed as a package deal, these transactions are accounted for as one transaction of disposal of a subsidiary with loss of control. Before losing control, the difference of consideration received on disposal and the share of net assets of the subsidiary continuously calculated from acquisition date is recognized as other comprehensive income. When losing control, the cumulated other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss of the period of losing control. If the transactions of disposal of equity investments in a subsidiary are not assessed as a package deal, these transactions are accounted for as unrelated transactions

**8. Classification of joint arrangements**

A joint arrangement is classified into joint operation and joint venture, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement, which is assessed by considering the structure and the legal form of the arrangement, the terms agreed by the parties in the contractual arrangement and, when relevant, other facts and circumstances. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement.

The Group's joint arrangement is joint venture, which is accounted for using the equity method. Refer to Note III, 18.3.2 "Long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method".

**9. Recognition criteria of cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises the Group's cash on hand and deposits that can be withdrawn on demand at any time; cash equivalents are the Group's short-term (generally due within three months from the date of purchase), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**10. Translation of transactions and financial statements denominated in foreign currencies**

*10.1 Transactions denominated in foreign currencies*

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition, by applying the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction.

At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated into functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the differences between the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and those on initial recognition or at the previous balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss for the period, except that (1) exchange differences related to a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency that qualify for capitalization are capitalized as part of the cost of the qualifying asset during the capitalization period; (2) exchange differences related to hedging instruments for the purpose of hedging against foreign currency risks are accounted for using hedge accounting; (3) exchange differences arising from changes in the gross carrying amount (other than the amortized cost) of monetary items at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the consolidated financial statements include foreign operation(s), if there is foreign currency monetary item constituting a net investment in a foreign operation, exchange difference arising from changes in exchange rates are recognized as "exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies" in other comprehensive income, and in profit or loss for the period upon disposal of the foreign operation.

Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated to the amounts in functional currency at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions and the amounts in functional currency remain unchanged. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are re-translated at the spot exchange rate on the date the fair value is determined. Difference between the re-translated functional currency amount and the original functional currency amount is treated as changes in fair value (including changes of exchange rate) and is recognized in profit or loss or as other comprehensive income.

*10.2 Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies*

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, financial statements of a foreign operation are translated from the foreign currency into RMB using the following method: assets and liabilities on the balance sheet are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date; shareholders' equity items except for "undistributed profits" are translated at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions; income and expense items in the income statement are translated at the average rates on the dates of the transactions; the difference between the translated assets and the aggregate of liabilities and shareholders' equity items is recognized as other comprehensive income and included in shareholders' equity.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**10. Translation of transactions and financial statements denominated in foreign currencies** - continued

*10.2 Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies* - continued

Cash flows arising from a transaction in foreign currency and the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at average exchange rate for the period in which cash flows occur. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents is regarded as a reconciling item and presented separately in the statement of cash flows as "effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents".

The closing balances and the comparative figures of previous year are presented at the translated amounts in the previous year's financial statements.

On disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or upon a loss of control over a foreign operation due to disposal of certain interest in it or other reasons, the Group transfers the accumulated exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements of this foreign operation attributable to the shareholders' equity of the Company and presented under shareholders' equity, to profit or loss in the period in which the disposal occurs.

In case of a disposal of part equity investments or other reason leading to lower interest percentage in foreign operations but does not result in the Group losing control over a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements are re-attributed to minority interests and are not recognized in profit or loss. For partial disposals of equity interests in foreign operations which are associates or joint ventures, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements of foreign operations is reclassified to profit or loss.

**11. Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

For financial assets purchased or sold in a regular way, the Group recognizes assets acquired and liabilities assumed on a trade date basis, or derecognizes the assets sold on a trade date basis.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value (the method for determining the fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities is set out in related disclosures under "basis of accounting and principle of measurement" in Note II). For financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are immediately recognized in profit or loss. For other financial assets and financial liabilities, transaction costs are included in their initial recognized amounts. Upon initial recognition of accounts receivable that does not contain significant financing component or without considering the financing component included in the contract with a term not exceeding one year under the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Revenue* ("Revenue Standards"), the Group adopts the transaction price as defined in the Revenue Standards for initial measurement.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant accounting periods.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of the financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial asset or financial liability (such as repayment in advance, extension, call option or other similar options etc.) (without considering the expected credit losses).

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the initially recognized amount net of principal repaid, plus or less the cumulative amortized amount arising from amortization of difference between the amount initially recognized and the amount at the maturity date using effective interest method, and then net of cumulative provision for credit loss (only applicable to financial assets).

*11.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets*

After initial recognition, the Group's financial assets of various types are subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), respectively.

If the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows, the Group classifies such financial asset as financial assets at amortized cost, which include cash at banks and on hand, bills receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables and long-term receivables, etc.

If the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, the Group classifies such financial asset as financial assets at FVTOCI. The accounts receivable and bills receivable classified as at FVTOCI upon acquisition are presented under financing with receivables, while the remaining items due within one year (inclusive) upon acquisition are presented under other current assets. Other financial assets of such type are presented as other debt investments if it is due after one year since the acquisition, or presented under non-current assets due within one year if it is due within one year (inclusive) since the balance sheet date.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets* - continued

Upon initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate the non-held-for-trading equity instrument investments other than contingent considerations recognized in business combination not involving enterprises under common control as financial assets at FVTOCI on an individual basis. Such type of financial assets is presented as investments in other equity instruments.

A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if any of the following criteria is satisfied:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in near term.
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and there is objective evidence that the Group has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.
- It is a derivative that is neither a financial guarantee contract nor designated as an effective hedging instrument.

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets classified as at FVTPL and financial assets designated as at FVTPL:

- Financial assets not satisfying the criteria of classification as financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at FVTOCI are classified as financial assets at FVTPL.
- Upon initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate the financial assets as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVTPL other than derivative financial assets are presented as financial assets held-for-trading. Financial assets with a maturity over one year since the balance sheet date (or without a fixed maturity) and expected to be held for over one year are presented under other non-current financial assets.

*11.1.1 Financial assets at amortized cost*

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. Any gains or losses arising from impairment or derecognition are included in profit or loss

For financial assets at amortized cost, the Group recognizes interest income using effective interest rate. The Group calculates and recognizes interest income through gross carrying amount of financial assets multiplying effective interest, except for the following circumstances:

- For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group calculates and recognizes its interest income based on amortized cost of the financial asset and the effective interest rate through credit adjustment since initial recognition.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets* - continued

*11.1.1 Financial assets at amortized cost* - continued

For financial assets at amortized cost, the Group recognizes interest income using effective interest rate. The Group calculates and recognizes interest income through gross carrying amount of financial assets multiplying effective interest, except for the following circumstances: - continued

- For purchased or originated financial assets that were not credit-impaired but have become credit-impaired in subsequent period, the Group calculates the interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets in subsequent period. If the financial instrument is no longer credit-impaired due to improvement of credit risk, and the improvement is linked with an event occurred after application of above provisions, the Group will calculate the interest income by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets.

*11.1.2 Financial assets at FVTOCI*

For financial assets classified as at FVTOCI, except for the impairment losses or gains and the interest income and exchange losses or gains calculated using the effective interest method which are included in profit or loss for the period, the fair value changes are included in other comprehensive income. The amounts included in profit or loss for each period are equivalent to that as if it has been always measured at amortized cost. Upon derecognition, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss for the period.

Changes in fair value of non-trading equity instrument investments designated as financial assets at FVTOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred and included in retained earnings. During the period in which the Group holds the non-trading equity instrument, revenue from dividends is recognized and included in profit or loss for the period when (1) the Group has established the right of collecting dividends; (2) it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Group; and (3) the amount of dividends can be measured reliably.

*11.1.3 Financial assets at FVTPL*

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains or losses on fair value changes and related dividends and interest income included in profit or loss for the period.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.2 Impairment of financial instruments*

For financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets classified as at FVTOCI, lease receivables, contract assets, financial liabilities that are not at FVTPL and financial guarantee contracts that are not qualified for derecognition due to the transfer of financial assets or financial liabilities arising from continuing involvement of the transferred financial assets, the Group accounts for the impairment and recognizes the provision for losses on the basis of expected credit loss ("ECL").

For all contract assets, bills receivable and accounts receivable arising from transactions regulated by Revenue Standards, and lease receivables arising from transactions regulated by the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 21 - Lease*, the Group recognizes the provision for losses at an amount equivalent to the lifetime ECL.

For other financial instruments, except for the purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group assesses whether their credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial instruments, the Group recognizes the provision for losses at an amount equivalent to lifetime ECL; if the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial instruments, the Group recognizes the provision for losses at an amount equivalent to 12-month ECL. The increase or reversal of credit loss provision for financial assets other than those classified as at FVTOCI is recognized as impairment loss or gain and included in profit or loss for the period. For financial assets classified as at FVTOCI, the credit loss provision is recognized in other comprehensive income and the impairment loss or gain is included in profit or loss for the period without reducing the carrying amount of the financial assets in the balance sheet.

Where the Group has measured the provision for losses at an amount equivalent to lifetime ECL of a financial instrument in prior accounting period, but the financial instrument no longer satisfies the criteria of significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition at the current balance sheet date, the Group recognizes the provision for losses of the financial instrument at an amount equivalent to 12-month ECL at the current balance sheet date, with any resulting reversal of provision for losses recognized as impairment gains in profit or loss for the period.

*11.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk*

The Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information to assess whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. For financial guarantee contracts, the date on which the Group becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition in the application of criteria related to the financial instrument for impairment.



**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.2 Impairment of financial instruments* - continued

*11.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk* - continued

The following information is taken into account when assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly:

- (1) Significant changes in internal price indicators resulting from changes in credit risk;
- (2) Significant changes in the rates or other terms of an existing financial instrument if the instrument was newly originated or issued at the balance sheet date (such as more stringent covenants, increased amounts of collateral or guarantees, or higher rate of return, etc.);
- (3) Significant changes in the external market indicators of credit risk of the same financial instrument or similar financial instruments with the same expected duration. These indicators include: credit spreads, credit default swap prices against borrower, length of time and extent to which the fair value of financial assets is less than their amortized cost, and other market information related to the borrower (such as the borrower's debt instruments or changes in the price of equity instruments);
- (4) An actual or expected significant change in the financial instrument's external credit rating;
- (5) An actual or expected decrease in the internal credit rating for the debtor;
- (6) Adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- (7) An actual or expected significant change in the operating results of the debtor;
- (8) Significant increase in the credit risk of other financial instruments issued by the same debtor;
- (9) Significant adverse changes in regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor;
- (10) Significant changes in the value of collaterals or the quality of guarantees or credit enhancements provided by third parties, which are expected to reduce the debtor's economic motives to repay within the time limit specified in contract or affect the probability of default;
- (11) Significant change in the debtor's economic motives to repay within the time limit specified in contract;
- (12) Expected changes to loan contract, including the exemption or revision of contractual obligations, the granting of interest-free periods, the jump in interest rates, the requirement for additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes in the contractual framework for financial instruments that may result from the breach of contract;
- (13) Significant change in expected performance and repayment of the debtor;
- (14) Significant change in the method used by the Group to manage the credit of financial instrument.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days (inclusive) past due.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.2 Impairment of financial instruments* - continued

*11.2.2 Credit-impaired financial asset*

When an event or several events that are expected to have adverse impact on the future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred, the financial assets become credit impaired. The evidence of credit impairment of financial assets includes the following observable information:

- (1) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- (2) Breach of contract by the debtor, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- (3) The creditor of the debtor, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, have granted to the debtor a concession that the creditor would not otherwise consider;
- (4) It is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganizations;
- (5) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor;
- (6) Purchase or originate a financial asset at a significant discount which reflects the fact of credit impairment.

Based on the Group's internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that an event of default on the financial instrument has occurred if the contractual payment of the financial instrument has been more than 90 days (inclusive) past due.

*11.2.3 Determination of expected credit losses*

The Group determines the ECL of relevant financial instruments using the following method:

- For financial assets, the credit loss represents the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows receivable by the Group and the cash flows expected to be received by the Group.
- For lease receivables, credit losses are the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows receivable by the Group and the cash flows expected to be collected.
- For financial guarantee contracts (see Note III, 11.4.1.2.1 for specific accounting policies), credit losses are the present value of the difference between the expected payment to be made by the Group to the contract holder for the credit losses incurred, and the amount the Group expects to receive from the contract holder, the debtor or any other parties.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.2 Impairment of financial instruments* - continued

*11.2.3 Determination of expected credit losses* - continued

The factors reflected by the Group's measurement of ECL of financial instruments include: unbiased probability weighted average amount recognized by assessing a series of possible results; time value of money; reasonable and supportable information related to historical events, current condition and forecast of future economic position that is available without undue cost or effort at the balance sheet date.

*11.2.4 Write-down of financial assets*

When the Group will no longer reasonably expect that the contractual cash flows of financial assets can be collected in aggregate or in part, the Group will directly write down the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, which constitutes derecognition of relevant financial assets.

*11.3 Transfer of financial assets*

The Group derecognizes a financial asset if one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or (2) the financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred to the transferee; or (3) although the financial asset has been transferred, the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but has not retained control of the financial asset.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, and it retains control of the financial asset, it recognizes the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset and recognizes an associated liability. Relevant liabilities are measured using the following methods:

- For transferred financial assets carried at amortized cost, the carrying amount of relevant liabilities is the carrying amount of financial assets transferred with continuing involvement less amortized cost of the Group's retained rights (if the Group retains relevant rights upon transfer of financial assets) with addition of amortized cost of obligations assumed by the Group (if the Group assumes relevant obligations upon transfer of financial assets). Relevant liabilities are not designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL.
- For transferred financial assets carried at fair value, the carrying amount of relevant financial liabilities is the carrying amount of financial assets transferred with continuing involvement less fair value of the Group's retained rights (if the Group retains relevant rights upon transfer of financial assets) with addition of fair value of obligations assumed by the Group (if the Group assumes relevant obligations upon transfer of financial assets). Accordingly, the fair value of relevant rights and obligations shall be measured on an individual basis.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.3 Transfer of financial assets* - continued

For a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety that satisfies the derecognition criteria, the difference between (1) the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred; and (2) the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss. Where the transferred assets are non-trading equity instrument investments designated as at FVTOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred out and included in retained earnings.

If a part of the transferred financial asset qualifies for derecognition, the overall carrying amount of the financial asset prior to transfer is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized, based on the respective fair value of those parts at the date of transfer. The difference between (1) the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized on the date of derecognition; and (2) the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to the part derecognized which has been previously recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss. Where the transferred assets are non-trading equity instrument investments designated as at FVTOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred out and included in retained earnings.

For a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety that does not satisfy the derecognition criteria, the Group continues to recognize the transferred financial asset in its entirety. The consideration received from transfer of assets is recognized as a liability upon receipt.

*11.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments*

Financial instruments issued by the Group or their components are classified into financial liabilities or equity instruments on the basis of not only the legal form but also the contractual arrangements and their economic substance, together with the definition of financial liability and equity instrument.

*11.4.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities*

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at FVTPL and other financial liabilities.

*11.4.1.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL*

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include transactional financial liabilities (including derivative financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL. Except for derivative financial liabilities which are presented separately, financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented as transactional financial liabilities.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments* - continued

*11.4.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities* - continued

*11.4.1.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL* - continued

A financial liability is classified as held-for-trading if any of the following criteria is satisfied:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term.
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.
- It is a derivative that is neither a financial guarantee contract nor designated as an effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if: (1) such designation eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch; (2) the Group makes management and performance evaluation on a fair value basis for a portfolio of financial liabilities or a portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities, in accordance with the Group's formally documented risk management or investment strategy, and reports to key management personnel on that basis; (3) the qualified hybrid contract that contains embedded derivatives.

Transactional financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value and any dividend or interest expenses paid on the financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in the fair value of the financial liability that are attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability shall be presented in other comprehensive income, while other changes in fair values are included in profit or loss for the current period. Upon the derecognition of such financial liability, the accumulated amount of changes in fair value that are attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which was recognized in other comprehensive income, is transferred to retained earnings. Any dividend or interest expense on the financial liabilities is recognized in profit or loss. If the accounting treatment for the impact of the change in credit risk of such financial liability in the above ways would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Group shall present all gains or losses on that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability) in profit or loss for the period.

For financial liabilities arising from contingent consideration recognized by the Group as the acquirer in the business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the Group measures such financial liabilities at fair value and includes the changes in financial liabilities in profit or loss for the period.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments* - continued

*11.4.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities* - continued

*11.4.1.2 Other financial liabilities*

Except for financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts arising from transfer of financial assets that do not meet the derecognition criteria or those arising from continuing involvement in the transferred financial assets, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, with gain or loss arising from derecognition or amortization recognized in profit or loss.

If the modification or renegotiation for the contract by the Group and its counterparties does not result in derecognition of a financial liability subsequently measured at amortized cost but the changes in contractual cash flows, the Group will recalculate the carrying amount of the financial liability, with relevant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The Group will determine the carrying amount of the financial liability based on the present value of renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial liability. For all costs or expenses arising from modification or renegotiation of the contract, the Group will adjust the modified carrying amount of the financial liability and make amortization during the remaining term of the modified financial liability.

*11.4.1.2.1 Financial guarantee contracts*

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the contract for a loss it incurs when a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not designated as at FVTPL or financial guarantee contracts of the financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets that does not meet the derecognition criteria or those arising from continuing involvement in the transferred financial assets are measured at the higher of: (1) amount of provision for losses; and (2) the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization amount determined according to relevant regulations in revenue standards.

*11.4.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities*

The Group derecognizes a financial liability (or part of it) only when the underlying present obligation (or part of it) is discharged. An agreement between the Group (an existing borrower) and an existing lender to replace the original financial liability with a new financial liability with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

When the Group derecognizes a financial liability or a part of it, it recognizes the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of the financial liability) derecognized and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or new financial liabilities assumed) in profit or loss for the period.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**11. Financial instruments** - continued

*11.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments* - continued

*11.4.3 Equity instruments*

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued (including refinanced), repurchased, sold and cancelled by the Group are recognized as changes of equity. Change of fair value of equity instruments is not recognized by the Group. Transaction costs related to equity transactions are deducted from equity.

The Group recognizes the distribution to holders of the equity instruments as distribution of profits, and dividends paid do not affect total amount of shareholders' equity.

*11.5 Derivatives and embedded derivatives*

Derivatives include forward exchange contracts and foreign exchange option contracts, etc. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date when the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts with a financial asset host are not separated by the Group. The hybrid contract shall apply to the relevant accounting standards regarding the classification of financial assets as a whole.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts with hosts that are not financial assets are separated and treated as separate derivatives by the Group when they meet the following conditions:

- (1) The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract.
- (2) A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative.
- (3) The hybrid contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

For the embedded derivative separated from the host contracts, the Group accounts for the host contracts in the hybrid contracts with applicable accounting standards. When the embedded derivatives whose fair value cannot be measured reliably by the Group according to the terms and conditions of the embedded derivatives, the fair value of such derivatives are measured at the difference between the fair value of the hybrid contracts and the fair value of the host contracts. By adopting the above method, if the embedded derivative cannot be measured on a stand-alone basis at the time when it is acquired or at subsequent balance sheet dates, the hybrid instrument is designated as financial instruments at FVTPL as a whole.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**11. Financial instruments - continued**

*11.6 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities*

Where the Group has a legal right that is currently enforceable to set off the recognized financial assets and financial liabilities, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously, a financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet. Except for the above circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities shall be presented separately in the balance sheet and shall not be offset.

**12. Bills receivable**

*12.1 Categories of portfolios for which bad debt provision is assessed on a portfolio basis according to credit risk characteristics and the basis for determination*

In addition to bills receivable for which the credit losses are assessed on an individual basis, the remaining bills receivable are categorized into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

Category of portfolio	Basis for determination
Portfolio I	Bills receivable accepted by banks with high credit ratings
Portfolio II	Bills receivable accepted by banks with low credit ratings
Portfolio III	Bills receivable accepted by domestic enterprises

*12.2 Determination criteria for provision of bad debts on an individual basis*

The Group assesses the credit risk on bills receivable from acceptor who clearly lack the ability to repay debts on an individual basis due to the fact that such bills receivable are expected to be irrecoverable.

**13. Accounts receivable**

*13.1 Categories of portfolios for which bad debt provision is assessed on a portfolio basis according to credit risk characteristics and the basis for determination*

The accounts receivable are grouped as below based on common credit risk characteristics. The common credit risk characteristics adopted by the Group include historical credit losses, nature of the customers, etc.

Type of portfolio	Basis for determination
Portfolio I	Receivables from government and related parties
Portfolio II	Receivables from customers in wind turbine generators sales industry
Portfolio III	Receivables from kitchen waste disposal customers
Portfolio IV	Receivables from other third parties other than those in Portfolio I, II and III



**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**13. Accounts receivable** - continued

*13.2 Aging calculation method for portfolio of credit risk characteristics recognized based on aging*

For Portfolio II, III and IV, the Group adopts the aging of accounts receivable as a credit risk characteristic to determine the expected credit losses using an impairment matrix. The aging is calculated from the date of initial recognition. If the terms and conditions of accounts receivable are modified which do not result in the derecognition of accounts receivable, the aging is calculated consecutively. If the accounts receivable are converted from contract assets, the aging is calculated consecutively from the date of initial recognition of the corresponding contract assets. If the debtor settles accounts receivable with commercial acceptance bills or acceptance bills of finance company, the aging of bills receivable is added to that of the original accounts receivable for calculation.

*13.3 Determination criteria for provision of bad debts on an individual basis*

The Group assesses the credit risk on accounts receivable from customers who clearly lack the ability to repay debts on an individual basis due to the fact that such accounts receivable are expected to be irrecoverable.

**14. Other receivables**

*14.1 Categories of portfolios for which bad debt provision is assessed on a portfolio basis according to credit risk characteristics and the basis for determination*

The Group categorizes other receivables into low-risk portfolio and normal-risk portfolio based on common credit risk characteristics. The common credit risk characteristics adopted by the Group include category of the debtors.

*14.2 Aging calculation method for portfolio of credit risk characteristics recognized based on aging*

The aging is calculated from the date of initial recognition. If the terms and conditions of other receivables are modified which do not result in the derecognition of other receivables, the aging is calculated consecutively.

*14.3 Determination criteria for provision of bad debts on an individual basis*

The Group assesses the credit risk on other receivables from customers who clearly lack the ability to repay debts on an individual basis due to the fact that such other receivables are expected to be irrecoverable.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**15. Inventories**

*15.1 Categories of inventories, valuation method of inventories upon delivery, inventory count system, and amortization method for low-value consumables and packaging materials*

*15.1.1 Categories of inventories*

The Group's inventories mainly include real estate development properties, raw materials, work in progress, goods on hand, low-value consumables and others, etc.

Real estate properties comprise properties held for sale, properties under development and properties held for development. Properties held for sale are those properties completed and for sale, while properties under development are those properties still under construction and for sale purposes, and properties held for development are those lands purchased and planned to have properties developed on.

Inventories are initially measured at cost. Cost of real estate development comprises land cost, construction cost and other costs. Cost of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods comprises costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other expenditures incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

*15.1.2 Valuation method of inventories upon delivery*

The cost of completed properties held for sale is determined using the specific identification method. The actual cost of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods upon delivery is calculated using the FIFO method. The actual cost of maintenance and repair parts upon delivery is calculated using the weighted average method.

*15.1.3 Inventory count system*

The perpetual inventory system is maintained for stock system.

*15.1.4 Amortization method for low-value consumables and packaging materials*

Low value consumables and packaging materials are amortized using the immediate write-off method.

*15.2 Recognition criteria and provision method for decline in value of inventories*

At the end of the reporting period, the inventories are measured at the lower of the cost and the net realizable value. If the net realizable value is lower than the cost, the provision for decline in value of inventories should be made.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion, the estimated costs necessary to make the sale and relevant taxes. Net realizable value is determined on the basis of clear evidence obtained, and takes into consideration the purposes of holding inventories and effect of post balance sheet events.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**15. Inventories** - continued

*15.2 Recognition criteria and provision method for decline in value of inventories* - continued

After the provision for decline in value of inventories is made, if the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist so that the net realizable value of inventories is higher than their cost, the original provision for decline in value is reversed and the reversal is included in profit or loss for the period.

*15.3 Categories of portfolios for which provision for decline in value of inventories is made on a portfolio basis and the basis for determination, and the basis for determining the net realizable value of different categories of inventories*

For large quantity and low value items of inventories, provision for decline in value is made based on categories of inventories, i.e., wind turbine equipment, kitchen waste disposal equipment, power batteries, real estate inventories and others, respectively. The net realizable value of each category of inventories is determined based on the contract prices or market prices for similar goods.

**16. Contract assets**

*16.1 Determination method and criteria of contract assets*

Contract asset refers to the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. The Group's unconditional (i.e., depending on the passage of time only) right to receive consideration from the customer is separately presented as receivables.

*16.2 Categories of portfolios for which bad debt provision is assessed on a portfolio basis according to credit risk characteristics and the basis for determination*

The contract assets are grouped as below based on common credit risk characteristics. The common credit risk characteristics adopted by the Group include: historical credit losses, nature of the customers, etc.

Type of portfolio	Basis for determination
Portfolio I	Government and related parties
Portfolio II	Customers in wind turbine generators sales industry (warranties receivable)
Portfolio III	Customers in kitchen waste disposal industry
Portfolio IV	Other third parties other than those in Portfolio I, II and III

*16.3 Aging calculation method for portfolio of credit risk characteristics recognized based on aging*

For Portfolio III and IV, the Group adopts the aging of contract assets as a credit risk characteristic to determine the credit losses using an impairment matrix. The aging is calculated from the date of initial recognition.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**16. Contract assets** - continued

16.4 Determination criteria for provision of bad debts on an individual basis

The Group assesses the credit risk on contract assets for which the customers clearly lack the ability to repay debts on an individual basis due to the fact that such contract assets are expected to be irrecoverable.

**17. Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held-for-sale**

17.1 Recognition criteria and accounting methods for non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held-for-sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale category when the Group recovers the carrying amount through a sale (including an exchange of non-monetary assets that has commercial substance) rather than continuing use.

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale are required to satisfy the following conditions: (1) the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset or disposal group; (2) the sale is highly probable, i.e. the Group has made a resolution about selling plan and obtained a confirmed purchase commitment and the sale is expected to be completed within one year.

The Group measures the no-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where the carrying amount is higher than the net amount of fair value less costs to sell, the carrying amount should be reduced to the net amount of fair value less costs to sell, and such reduction is recognized in impairment losses of assets and included in profit or loss for the period. Meanwhile, provision for impairment of held-for-sale assets is made. When there is increase in the net amount of fair value of non-current Transactional financial assets less costs to sell at the balance sheet date, the original deduction should be reversed in impairment losses of assets recognized after the classification of held-for-sale category, and the reverse amount is included in profit or loss for the period. Impairment losses of assets recognized before they are classified as held for sale will not be reversed.

Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale or disposal groups are not depreciated or amortized, interest and other costs of liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognized.

All or part of equity investments in an associate or joint venture are classified as held-for-sale assets. For the part that is classified as held-for-sale, it is no longer accounted for using the equity method since the date of the classification.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**17. Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held-for-sale - continued**

*17.2 Recognition criteria and presentation of discontinued operations*

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that can be clearly distinguished and satisfies one of the following conditions, and such component has been disposed of or is classified as held-for-sale:

- Such component represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- Such component is part of the separate major line of business or geographical area of operations to be disposed of based on the associated plan;
- Such component is a subsidiary acquired exclusively for the purpose of resale.

Gains or losses from discontinued operations are presented separately from those from continuing operations in the income statement. Operating gains or losses such as impairment losses from discontinued operations and the amount of reversals, and the gains or losses from disposals are presented as discontinued operations. For discontinued operations presented in the current period, the Group restates the information previously presented as gains or losses from continuing operations in the financial statements for the period as discontinued operations in the comparable accounting period.

**18. Long-term equity investments**

*18.1 Determination criteria of joint control and significant influence*

Control exists when the investor has power over the investee; is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Significant influences are the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. When determining whether an investing enterprise is able to exercise control or significant influence over an investee, the effects of potential voting rights of the investee (for example, warrants and convertible debts) held by the investing enterprises or other parties that are currently exercisable or convertible have been considered.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**18. Long-term equity investments** - continued

*18.2 Determination of initial investment costs*

For a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving entities under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the attributable share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the acquiree at the date of combination in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party. The difference between the initial investment cost and the carrying amount of cash paid, non-cash assets transferred and liabilities assumed adjusted to capital reserve. If the balance of capital reserve is not sufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings. If the consideration of the combination is satisfied by the issue of equity securities, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the attributable share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the acquiree in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party. The aggregate face value of the shares issued is accounted for as Equity. The difference between the initial investment cost and the aggregate face value of the shares issued is adjusted to capital reserve. If the balance of capital reserve is not sufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings. Where equity interests in an acquiree are acquired in stages through multiple transactions ultimately constituting a business combination involving entities under common control, the acquirer shall determine if these transactions are considered to be a "package deal". If yes, these transactions are accounted for as a single transaction where control is obtained. If no, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the share of carrying amount of owners' equity of the acquired entity in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements at the date of combination. The difference between the initial investment cost and the sum of carrying amount of equity investments previously held in the acquiree and the new investment cost is adjusted to capital reserve. If the balance of capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings. Other comprehensive income recognized for the previously held equity investments by accounting treatment of equity method or investments in non-trading equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income is not subject to accounting treatment temporarily.

For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination not involving entities under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the cost of acquisition at the date of combination. Where equity interests in an acquiree are acquired in stages through multiple transactions ultimately constituting a business combination not involving entities under common control, the acquirer shall determine if these transactions are considered to be a "package deal". If yes, these transactions are accounted for as a single transaction where control is obtained. If no, the sum of carrying amount of equity investments previously held in the acquiree and the new investment cost is deemed as the initial investment cost of long-term equity investments that was changed to be accounted for using cost method. If the equity previously held was accounted for using the equity method, the corresponding other comprehensive income is not subject to accounting treatment temporarily. If the equity investment previously held was classified as investments in non-trading equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the difference between the fair value and carrying amount, together with the accumulated fair value previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**18. Long-term equity investments** - continued

*18.2 Determination of initial investment costs* - continued

The intermediary fees incurred by the absorbing party or acquirer such as auditing legal, valuation and consulting fee, etc. and other related administrative expenses attributable to the business combination are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

The long-term equity investment acquired otherwise than through a business combination is initially measured at its cost. When the entity is able to exercise significant influence or joint control (but not control) over an investee due to additional investment, the cost of long-term equity investments is the sum of the fair value of previously held equity investments determined in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments (ASBE No. 22) and the additional investment cost.

*18.3 Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss*

*18.3.1 Long-term equity investment accounted for using the cost method*

Long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method in the Company's separate financial statements. A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group.

Under the cost method, a long-term equity investment is measured at initial investment cost. When additional investment is made or the investment is recouped, the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly. Investment income is recognized in the period in accordance with the attributable share of cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee.

*18.3.2 Long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method*

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, except for investments in associates and joint ventures that are classified in whole or in part as transactional financial assets. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence; a joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Under the equity method, where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost. Where the initial investment cost is less than the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition, the difference is recognized in profit or loss for the period, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**18. Long-term equity investments** - continued

*18.3 Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss* - continued

*18.3.2 Long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method* - continued

Under the equity method, the Group recognizes its share of the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income made by the investee as investment income and other comprehensive income respectively, and adjust the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment accordingly; the carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the portion of any profit distributions or cash dividends declared by the investee that is distributed to the Group; the share of changes in owners' equity of the investee other than those arising from net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution are recognized in the capital reserve the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly. The Group recognizes its share of the investee's net profit or loss after making appropriate adjustments based on the fair value of the investee's individual separately identifiable assets, etc. at the acquisition date. Where the accounting policies and accounting period adopted by the investee are not consistent with those of the Group, the Group shall adjust the financial statements of the investee to conform to its own accounting policies and accounting period, and recognize investment income and other comprehensive income based on the adjusted financial statements. For the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures where assets contributed or sold does not constitute a business, unrealized intra-group profits or losses are recognized as investment income or loss to the extent that those attributable to the Group's proportionate share of interest are eliminated. However, unrealized losses resulting from the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures which represent impairment losses on the transferred assets are not eliminated. When the investment output of our corporation could be considered as business, and the investor receive long-term equity investment without the acquisition of controlling, the fair value of the investment business should be considered as the initial capital of the new long-term equity investment. The difference between initial investment capitals of the carrying amount of investment business will be entirely included in current profit or loss. The difference between the prices of the sold assets which could constitute as business and the carrying amount of the business will be entirely included in current profit or loss. The assets of the corporation which purchased from joint companies and joint ventures that could be consider as business will be dealt on the basis of *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 20 - Business Combinations* and be entirely accounted as trading profits or losses.

The Group discontinues recognizing its share of net losses of the investee after the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment together with any long-term interests that in substance form part of its net investment in the investee is reduced to zero. If the Group has incurred obligations to assume additional losses of the investee, a provision is recognized according to the expected obligation, and recorded as investment loss for the period. Where net profits are subsequently made by the investee, the Group resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits exceeds the share of losses previously not recognized.



**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**18. Long-term equity investments** - continued

*18.4 Disposal of long-term equity investments*

On disposal of a long-term equity investment, the difference between the proceeds actually received and the carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method, if the remaining interest after disposal is still accounted for using the equity method, other comprehensive income previously recognized for using the equity method is accounted for on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of related assets or liabilities, and transferred to profit or loss for the period on a pro rata basis; owners' equity recognized due to changes in other owners' equity of the investee (other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution) is transferred to profit or loss for the period on a pro rata basis. For long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method, if the remaining interest after disposal is still accounted for using the cost method, other comprehensive income previously recognized for using the equity method or in accordance with the standards for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments before obtaining the control over the investee, is accounted for on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of related assets or liabilities, and transferred to profit or loss for the period on a pro rata basis; changes in other owners' equity in the investee's net assets recognized under the equity method (other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution) is transferred to profit or loss for the period on a pro rata basis.

Where the Group loses control over the investee due to disposal of part of equity investment, during preparing separate financial statement, remaining interest after disposal which can make joint control or significant influence over the investee is accounted for using the equity method, and adjusted as if it is accounted for using the equity method since the acquisition date. If remaining interest after disposal cannot make joint control or significant influence over the investee, it is accounted for in accordance with the standards for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, and the difference between fair value on date of losing control and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss for the period. Other comprehensive income previously recognized for using the equity method or in accordance with the standards for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments before obtaining the control over the investee is accounted for on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of related assets or liabilities; changes in other owners' equity in the investee's net assets recognized under the equity method (other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution) is transferred to profit or loss for the period. If remaining interest after disposal is accounted for using the equity method, other comprehensive income and other owners' equity are transferred on a pro rata basis. If remaining interest after disposal is accounted for in accordance with the standards for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, other comprehensive income and other owners' equity are transferred in their entirety.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**18. Long-term equity investments** - continued

*18.4 Disposal of long-term equity investments* - continued

Where the Group loses joint control or significant influence over the investee due to disposal of part of equity investment, remaining interest after disposal is accounted for in accordance with the standards for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, and the difference between fair value on date of losing joint control or significant influence and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss for the period. Other comprehensive income previously recognized for using the equity method is accounted for on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of related assets or liabilities when stop using the equity method, and owners' equity recognized due to changes in other owners' equity (other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution) is transferred to profit or loss for the period in its entirety when stop using the equity method.

The Group loses control over the subsidiaries through step-by-step transactions of disposal of its equity investment in the subsidiaries. Where such transactions are a "package deal", they are accounted for as a transaction of disposal of subsidiary to lose control. The difference between the proceeds from each disposal before losing control and carrying amount of long-term equity investment corresponding to the disposed investment is firstly recognized as other comprehensive income and then transferred to profit or loss for the period in which the control is lost.

**19. Investment properties**

Investment property is property held to earn rents or for capital appreciation or both. It includes car parking spaces that is leased out and buildings.

An investment property is measured initially at cost. Subsequent expenditures incurred for such investment property are included in the cost of the investment property if it is probable that economic benefits associated with an investment property will flow to the Group and the subsequent expenditures can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditures are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Group adopts the cost model for the subsequent measurement of investment properties. Investment properties are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line method. The depreciation method, depreciation life, estimated residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each category of investment properties are as follows:

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation life (year)	Estimated residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Car parking spaces	Straight-line method	30	5.00	3.17
Buildings	Straight-line method	20	5.00	4.75

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**19. Investment properties** - continued

When an investment property is sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the Group recognizes the amount of any proceeds on disposal net of the carrying amount and related taxes in profit or loss for the period.

**20. Fixed assets**

*20.1 Recognition criteria*

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rents to others, or for administrative purposes, and have useful lives of over 1 accounting year. A fixed asset is recognized only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Fixed assets are initially measured at cost and the effect of any expected costs of abandoning the asset at the end of its use is considered.

Subsequent expenditures incurred for a fixed asset are included in the cost of the fixed asset when it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Group and the related cost can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All the other subsequent expenditures are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

*20.2 Depreciation methods*

A fixed asset is depreciated over its useful life using the straight-line method since the month subsequent to the one in which it is ready for intended use. The depreciation method, depreciation life, estimated residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each category of fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period (year)	Estimated residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Buildings	Straight-line	20-30	5.00	3.17-4.75
Traffic equipment	Straight-line	5-11	0.00-10.00	8.18-20.00
Mechanical equipment	Straight-line	5-20	4.00-5.00	4.75-19.20
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	5-6	5.00	15.83-19.00
Office and other equipment	Straight-line	3-5	0.00-5.00	19.00-33.33

Estimated net residual value of a fixed asset is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

*20.3 Other particulars*

If a fixed asset is upon disposal or no future economic benefits are expected to be generated from its use or disposal, the fixed asset is derecognized. When a fixed asset is sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the amount of any proceeds on disposal of the asset net of the carrying amount and related taxes is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**20. Fixed assets** - continued

*20.3 Other particulars* - continued

The Group reviews the depreciation period and estimated net residual value of a fixed asset and the depreciation method applied at least once at each financial year-end, and accounts for any change as a change in an accounting estimate.

**21. Construction in progress**

Construction in progress is measured at its actual construction expenditures, including various construction expenditures during the construction period, borrowing costs capitalized before it is ready for intended use and other relevant costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated. Construction in progress is transferred to a fixed asset when it is ready for intended use. The criteria and point in time for carrying forward of each category of construction in progress to fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Criteria for carrying forward to fixed assets	Point in time for carrying forward to fixed assets
Construction and installation project	When it is ready for intended use	When it is handed over and accepted as qualified
Others	When it is ready for intended use	When it is handed over and accepted as qualified

**22. Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized when expenditures for such asset and borrowing costs are incurred and activities relating to the acquisition, construction or production of the asset that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale have commenced. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when the qualifying asset being acquired, constructed or produced becomes ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is suspended abnormally and when the suspension is for a continuous period of more than three months. Capitalization is suspended until the acquisition, construction or production of the asset is resumed. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Where funds are borrowed under a specific-purpose borrowing, the amount of interest to be capitalized is the actual interest expense incurred on that borrowing for the period less any bank interest earned from depositing the borrowed funds before being used on the asset or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds. Where funds are borrowed under general-purpose borrowings, the Group determines the amount of interest to be capitalized on such borrowings by applying a capitalization rate to the weighted average of the excess of cumulative expenditures on the asset over the amounts of specific purpose borrowings. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the interest rates applicable to the general-purpose borrowings.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**23. Intangible assets**

*23.1 Useful life and the basis for determination, estimates, amortization method or review procedures*

Intangible assets include franchise rights (toll road and kitchen waste disposal project), billboard land use right, patent use right, land use right, contract rights, office software and others, etc.

An intangible asset is measured initially at cost. Subsequent expenditures incurred for the intangible asset are included in the cost of the intangible asset when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the subsequent expenditures can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditures are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

If the fees charged by the Group to those who receive public products and services during the period of operation of PPP project such as kitchen waste disposal and toll road do not constitute an unconditional right to receive cash, the consideration amount of the relevant PPP project assets or the amount of construction income recognized shall be recognized as intangible asset of franchise rights when the PPP project assets are ready for intended use.

The franchise rights of the toll roads invested by the state-owned shareholders on 1 January 1997 were stated at valuation performed by the asset valuation firms and the values were certified by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau ("SASAB") in accordance with Guo Zi Ping (1996) No. 911. The land use right relating to Shenzhen Airport-Heao Expressway (Western Section) invested to the Company by the promoter of the Company during the restructuring period of the Group was stated at the then revaluation amount admitted by the SASAB on 30 June 1996. The land use right relating to Meiguan Expressway and Shenzhen Airport-Heao Eastern Company Expressway (Eastern Section) owned by Shenzhen Meiguan Expressway Company Limited ("Meiguan Company") and Shenzhen Airport-Heao Expressway (Eastern Section) Company Limited (Airport-Heao Eastern Company), the subsidiary, were invested by Xin Tong Chan Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited ("Xin Tong Chan Company"), one of the promoters of the Company, at the value determined by the cooperating parties.

**(1) Franchise rights**

**(a) Toll road**

Franchise rights associated with the toll roads refer to the rights granted by the respective grantors, which entitle the Group to receive the toll fees from users and the land use right obtained in conjunction with the franchise contracts.

## SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued

##### 23. Intangible assets - continued

###### 23.1 Useful life and the basis for determination, estimates, amortization method or review procedures - continued

###### (1) Franchise rights - continued

###### (a) Toll road - continued

When toll roads are ready for their intended use, amortization of franchise rights is calculated to write off their costs on the traffic volume amortization method. As to amortization of franchise rights, the amortization amount per standard traffic volume ("unit amortization amount") is calculated based on total standard traffic volume predicted during the operating period of each toll road and the cost/carrying amount of the franchise rights associated with toll roads, then the franchise rights are amortized based on the actual traffic volume during each accounting period and the unit amortization amount.

The Group has set policies to execute internal review on the total projected traffic volume during the operating period annually. The Group also appoints an independent professional traffic consultant to perform independent professional traffic studies when large differences between actual traffic volume and projected traffic volume exist, or every 3 to 5 years and then adjust the unit amortization amount according to the revised total projected traffic volume, to ensure that the respective franchise rights would be fully amortized in the operating period.

The operating periods and unit amortization amounts of toll roads are set out as follows:

Item	Operating period (Note 4)	Unit amortization amount (RMB)
Meiguan Expressway	May 1995 to March 2027	0.53
Shenzhen Airport-Heao Expressway (Western Section)	May 1999 to March 2027	0.35
Shenzhen Airport-Heao Expressway (Eastern Section)	October 1997 to March 2027	1.73
Qinglian Expressway	July 2009 to July 2034	47.82
Shuiguan Expressway	March 2002 to January 2026	5.66
Yichang Expressway (Note 1)	January 2004 to December 2033	14.04
Changsha Ring Road (North-western Section) ("Changsha Ring Road")	November 1999 to October 2029	2.91
Coastal Expressway (Note 2)	December 2013 to December 2038	7.09
Outer Ring Expressway Phase I (Note 3)	Commencement of operations in December 2020	3.95
Outer Ring Expressway Phase II (Note 3)	Commencement of operations in January 2022	1.11
Longda Expressway	October 2005 to October 2027	0.25

Note 1: As described in Note VI, 2, since 21 March 2024, the Group no longer includes Hunan Yichang Expressway Development Co., Ltd. ("Yichang Company") in the scope of consolidated financial statements.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**23. Intangible assets - continued**

23.1 Useful life and the basis for determination, estimates, amortization method or review procedures - continued

**(1) Franchise rights - continued**

**(a) Toll road - continued**

Note 2: Coastal Expressway Phase II has been in operation since June 2024, and the unit amortization amount of Coastal Expressway was adjusted from RMB 6.09 to RMB 7.09.

Note 3: The operating period of Outer Ring Expressway has not yet been approved and the unit amortization amount is calculated based on the tentatively estimated operating period of 25 years.

Note 4: The operating period does not include the toll period extended for each toll road in accordance with local policies due to the 79-day toll-free period implemented nationwide in early 2020.

**(b) Kitchen waste disposal project**

Franchise rights related to kitchen waste disposal are amortized on a straight-line basis during the period of franchise operation.

**(2) Other intangible assets**

The amortization method, useful life and residual value rate of other intangible assets are as follows:

Category	Amortization method	Useful life (year)	Basis to determine the useful life	Residual value rate
Billboard land use right	Straight-line	5	Year(s) as agreed in the contract	-
Patent use right	Straight-line	5-10	Year(s) as agreed in the contract / Useful life as stipulated by law	-
Land use rights	Straight-line	50	Useful life as stipulated in the land use certificate	-
Contract rights	Straight-line	10	Year(s) as agreed in the contract	-
Software and others	Straight-line	2-10	Expected updated cycle	-

For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, the Group reviews the useful life and amortization method at the end of the period, and makes adjustments when necessary.

For details of the impairment test of intangible assets, see Note III, 24 "Impairment of long-term assets".

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**23. Intangible assets - continued**

*23.2 Scope of R&D expenditures and accounting treatment*

Expenditure during the research phase is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Expenditure during the development phase that meets all of the following conditions at the same time is recognized as intangible asset. Expenditure during development phase that does not meet the following conditions is recognized in profit or loss for the period:

- (1) It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale,
- (2) The Group has the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it,
- (3) The Group can demonstrate the ways in which the intangible asset will generate economic benefits, including the evidence of the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset,
- (4) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset,
- (5) The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development phase can be reliably measured.

If the expenditures cannot be distinguished between the research phase and development phase, the Group recognizes all of them in profit or loss for the period. Costs of intangible assets generated from internal development activities only include total expenditures incurred from the point of time that qualify for capitalization till the intangible asset is ready for intended use. Expenditures which have been recognized as expenses into profit or loss before the same intangible asset that qualify for capitalization during the development course will not be adjusted any longer.

The scope of R&D expenditures includes wages, salaries, and welfare expenses of personnel directly engaged in R&D activities, materials, fuel, and power expenses directly consumed in R&D activities, depreciation expenses for instruments and equipment used in R&D activities, rental and maintenance expenses for R&D sites, travel, transportation, and communication expenses required for research and experimental development, etc. Technical feasibility and economic viability studies are adopted as specific criteria for classifying the research and development phases.

**24. Impairment of long-term assets**

The Group reviews the long-term equity investments, investment properties measured using cost model, fixed assets, construction in progress, right-of-use assets and intangible assets with finite useful life at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that they have suffered an impairment loss. If an impairment indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. Intangible assets with uncertain useful life or not yet ready for use is tested for impairment every year whether there is any indication the assets may be impaired.



**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**24. Impairment of long-term assets - continued**

Recoverable amount is estimated on individual basis. If it is not practical to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs will be estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or asset group.

If such recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment losses in respect of the deficit is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least at the end of each year. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is considered together with the related assets group(s), i.e., goodwill is reasonably allocated to the related assets group(s) or each of assets group(s) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. An impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount of the assets group or sets of assets groups (including goodwill) is less than its carrying amount. The impairment loss is firstly allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such assets group or sets of assets groups, and then to the other assets of the group pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset (other than goodwill) in the group.

Once the impairment loss of such assets is recognized, it will not be reversed in any subsequent period.

**25. Long-term prepaid expenses**

Long-term prepaid expenses represent expenses incurred that should be borne and amortized over the current and subsequent periods (together of over one year). Long-term prepaid expenses are averagedly amortized over the expected benefit period.

**26. Contract liabilities**

Contract liabilities refer to the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received or is expected to receive a consideration from the customer. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are listed on a net basis.

**27. Employee benefits**

*27.1 Accounting treatment of short-term employee benefits*

Actually occurred short-term employee benefits are recognized as liabilities, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss for the period or in the costs of relevant assets in the accounting period in which employees provide services to the Group. Staff welfare expenses incurred by the Group are recognized in profit or loss for the period or the costs of relevant assets based on the actually occurred amounts when it actually occurred. Non-monetary staff welfare expenses are measured at fair value.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**27. Employee benefits** - continued

*27.1 Accounting treatment of short-term employee benefits* - continued

Payment made by the Group of social security contributions for employees such as premiums or contributions on medical insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance, etc. and payments of housing funds, as well as union running costs and employee education costs provided in accordance with relevant requirements, are calculated according to prescribed bases and percentages in determining the amount of employee benefits and recognized as relevant liabilities, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss for the period or the costs of relevant assets in the accounting period in which employees provide services.

*27.2 Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits*

Post-employment benefits are all defined contribution plans.

During the accounting period of rendering service to employees of the Group, amount which should be paid according to defined contribution plans is recognized as liabilities, and recognized in profit or loss or related costs of assets.

*27.3 Accounting treatment of termination welfare*

The Group provides termination welfare to employees, employee benefits liabilities generated from termination welfare are recognized at the earlier of the following two dates, and recognized in profit or loss of current period: When the Group cannot withdraw provided termination welfare because of severing labor relationship or reduction of suggested amount; When the Group recognizes costs or expenses related to termination welfare payment.

*27.4 Accounting treatment of other long-term employee benefits*

For other long-term employee benefits, where the definition of defined contribution plans is met, it is accounted for according to related requirements of defined contribution plans. Otherwise, net liabilities or net assets of such other long-term employee benefit are recognized and measured according to related requirements of defined benefit plans. At the end of the reporting period, cost of employee benefit generated from other long-term employee benefit comprises service cost, net interest of net liabilities or net assets of other long-term employee benefit and changes arising from re-measurement of net liabilities or net assets of other long-term employee benefit. Net value of these items is recognized in profit or loss or cost of related assets.

**28. Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation related to a contingency such as product quality assurance, onerous contract or restructuring, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**28. Provisions - continued**

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is determined by discounting the related future cash outflows. Each category of provisions is measured as below:

Item	Method for measurement
Cost of services in the future	Present value of expected cost of services in the future
Subsequent expenditure for kitchen waste disposal project	Present value of expected subsequent expenditure on the project
Product warranty	Expected subsequent expenditure calculated based on historical warranty expenditure ratio
Pending litigation or arbitration	Expected compensation expenditure

**29. Preferred stock, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments**

Other financial instruments including preferred stocks and perpetual bonds issued by the Group are measured as equity instruments when they satisfy all the following criteria:

- (1) The financial instruments do not include cash or other financial assets delivered to other parties, or contractual obligations to exchange financial assets or liabilities with other parties under potential disadvantages;
- (2) When the Company's own equity instrument is required to or available to be used for settlement of the financial instrument, it does not include the contractual obligations to settle the Company's own variable equity instruments if it is a non-derivative instrument; if it is a derivative instrument, the Group can only settle the instrument by exchanging certain amount of its own equity instruments with fixed amount of cash or other financial assets.

Except for other financial instruments that can be classified as equity instruments described above, other financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities.

For other financial instruments including preferred stocks and perpetual bonds classified as financial liabilities, interest expense or dividends distributions are treated as borrowing costs, and the gains or losses arising from the re-purchase or redemption are recognized in profit or loss for the period. When the financial liability is measured at amortized cost, related transaction costs are included in initial measurement.

For other financial instruments including preferred stocks and perpetual bonds classified as equity instruments, interest expense or dividends distribution is recorded as the profit distribution of the Group; the repurchase, cancellation etc. are accounted for as changes in equity, and related transaction costs are deducted from the equity.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**30. Revenue**

*30.1 Disclosure of accounting policies adopted for revenue recognition and measurement by type of business*

The Group's revenue is mainly derived from toll roads and environmental protection.

The Group recognizes revenue based on the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation when the Group satisfies a performance obligation in the contract, namely, when the customer obtains control over relevant goods or services. A performance obligation is a commitment that the Group transfers a distinct good or service to a customer in the contract.

The Group assesses a contract at contract inception, identifies each individual performance obligation included in the contract, and determines whether the performance obligation is satisfied during a period of time or at a point in time. It is a performance obligation satisfied during a period of time and the Group recognizes revenue during a period of time according to the progress of performance if one of the following conditions is met: (i) the customer obtains and consumes economic benefits at the same time of the Group's performance; (ii) the customer is able to control goods or services in progress during the Group's performance; (iii) goods or services generated during the Group's performance have irreplaceable utilization, and the Group is entitled to collect amounts of cumulative performance part which have been done up to now. Otherwise, revenue is recognized at a point in time when the customer obtains control over the relevant goods or services.

The Group adopts input method, i.e. the input by the Group for purpose of fulfilment of performance obligation to determine the appropriate progress of performance. Where the progress cannot be determined reasonably, the revenue is recognized based on the amount of cost that is expected to be compensated based on the cost already incurred, until the progress of performance is reasonably determined.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and amounts expected to be refunded to a customer. In determining the transaction price, the Group should consider the effects of variable consideration, significant financing components in the contract, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to customers.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**30. Revenue** - continued

*30.1 Disclosure of accounting policies adopted for revenue recognition and measurement by type of business* - continued

If there are two or more of performance obligations included in the contract, at the contract inception, the Group allocates the transaction price to each single performance obligation based on the proportion of stand-alone selling price of goods or services promised in each stand-alone performance obligation. However, if there is conclusive evidence indicating that the contract discount or variable consideration is only relative with one or more (not the whole) performance obligations in the contract, the Group will allocate the contract discount or variable consideration to relative one or more performance obligations. Stand-alone selling price refers to the price of a single sale of goods or services. If the stand-alone selling price cannot be observed directly, the Group estimates the stand-alone selling price through comprehensive consideration of all relative information that can be reasonably acquired and maximum use of observable inputs.

In case of the existence of variable consideration in the contract, the Group shall determine the best estimate of variable consideration based on the expected value or the most probably occurred amount. The transaction price including variable consideration shall not exceed the amount of the cumulatively recognized revenue which is unlikely to be significantly reversed when relevant uncertainty is eliminated. At each balance sheet date, the Group re-estimates the amount of variable consideration which should be included in transaction price.

If the customer pays non-cash consideration, the Group determines the transaction price based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration. If the fair value of non-cash consideration cannot be reasonably estimated, the Group shall determine the transaction price indirectly by reference to the stand-alone selling price of the goods or services promised to transfer to the customer.

For sales that are affixed with terms of sales return, as the customer obtains control of related goods, the Group recognizes revenue based on the consideration (excluding expected refund amounts due to sales returns) that the Group is expected to charge due to the transfer of goods to the customer, and recognizes liabilities based on the expected refund amounts due to sales returns. Meanwhile, the carrying amount at the time of transfer of goods expected to be returned, subsequent to deduction of expected costs from collecting the goods (including the decrease in value of the returned goods), is recognized as an asset and carried forward to cost at the carrying amount at which goods are transferred, net of the cost of asset.

For sales with quality assurance terms, if the quality assurance provides a separate service to the customer other than ensuring that the goods or services sold meet the established standards, the quality assurance constitutes a single performance obligation. Otherwise, the Group will account for the quality assurance responsibility in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 13 - Contingencies.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**30. Revenue** - continued

*30.1 Disclosure of accounting policies used for revenue recognition and measurement by type of business* - continued

In case of the existence of a significant financing component in the contract, the Group shall determine the transaction price on the assumption that the customer has paid the amount payable by cash when obtaining the control over the goods or services. Differences between transaction price and contract consideration are amortized using effective interest method during the contract life. At contract inception, if the period between when the Group transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less, the Group would not consider the significant component in the contract.

The Group assesses whether it controls each specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the customer to determine whether the Group is a principal or an agent. If the Group controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer, the Group is a principal and recognizes revenue in the gross amount of consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Group is an agent and recognizes revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled. The fee or commission is the net amount of consideration that the Group retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party, or is determined in accordance with the established commission amount or percentage, etc.

Where the Group receives receipts in advance from a customer for sales of goods or rendering of services, the amount is first recognized as a liability and then transferred to revenue when the related performance obligation has been satisfied. When the Group's receipts in advance are not required to be refunded and it is probable that the customer will waive all or part of its contractual rights, the Group recognizes the said amounts as revenue on a pro-rata basis in accordance with the pattern of exercise of the customer's contractual rights, if the Group expects to be entitled to the amounts relating to the contractual rights waived by the customer; otherwise, the Group reverses the related balance of the said liabilities to revenue only when it is highly unlikely that the customer will require performance of the remaining performance obligations.

The specific revenue recognition criteria of the Group are as follows:

- (1) The Group's revenue from operation of toll roads is recognized when the related services have been provided and economic benefits associated with the services are likely to flow into the Group.
- (2) The Group's revenue from sales of wind turbine equipment, kitchen waste disposal equipment and other commodities are recognized when the client obtains the control over the goods.
- (3) For engineering construction services provided, the Group determines the performance progress and recognizes revenue according to the proportion of the cost incurred to the estimated total cost.
- (4) The Group's revenue from real estate sales is recognized when (1) the real estate is completed and accepted as qualified, (2) the real estate meets the delivery conditions as agreed in the sales contract, and (3) the client obtains the control over relevant goods or services.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**30. Revenue** - continued

*30.1 Disclosure of accounting policies used for revenue recognition and measurement by type of business* - continued

The specific revenue recognition criteria of the Group are as follows: - continued

- (5) The Group's revenue from entrusted highway operation and management and maintenance services is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period.
- (6) The Group has signed cooperation agreements with government departments to participate in the construction of toll roads and kitchen waste disposal projects. During the construction period, the construction service provided by the Group shall be regarded as the performance obligations performed within a certain period and the construction revenue shall be recognized by the completion percentage methods in accordance with the proportion of the incurred costs to estimated total costs. During the commercial operating period, the revenue from kitchen waste disposal shall be recognized according to the actual amount of waste disposal and the unit price agreed in the waste disposal agreement. Revenue from sales of electric power shall be recognized according to the on-grid electric quantity and the unit price agreed in the electricity purchase and sale contract when the electric power has been produced and connected to the grid. Revenue from sales of grease shall be recognized according to the actual grease sales volume and the unit price agreed in the agreement when the client obtains the control over relevant goods.

*30.2 Similar operations under different business models which involve different revenue recognition and measurement methods*

The Group has no similar operations under different business models which involve different revenue recognition and measurement methods.

**31. Contract costs**

*31.1 Costs of obtaining contracts*

If the incremental costs (costs that will not occur if no contract obtained) incurred for obtaining the contract are expected to be recovered, the Group recognizes it as an asset and adopts goods or service income related to the assets to confirm the same basis for amortization and recognizes it in profit or loss. Other expenses incurred by the Group for obtaining the contract are recognized in profit or loss for the period in which it occurs, except as expressly borne by the customer.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**31. Contract costs - continued**

*31.2 Costs to fulfill contracts*

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract are not within the scope of other standards other than standards on revenue, the Group shall recognize an asset from the costs incurred to fulfill a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria: 1) the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify; 2) the costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future; and 3) the costs are expected to be recovered. The assets recognized shall be amortized on a basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates and recognized in profit or loss for the period.

*31.3 Impairment losses of assets related to contract costs*

In determining the impairment losses of assets related to contract costs, the Group first determines the impairment losses of other assets related to contracts recognized in accordance with other ASBEs; then, for assets related to contract costs, if the carrying amount of the assets is higher than the difference between: (1) the remaining consideration that the Group expects to obtain for the transfer of the goods or services related to the asset; and (2) the estimated costs to be incurred for the transfer of the related goods or services, any excess is provided for impairment and recognized as impairment losses of assets.

After the provision for impairment of assets related to contract costs is made, if the factors of impairment in previous periods change so that the difference between the above two is higher than the carrying amount of the asset, the original provision for impairment of the asset is reversed and recognized in profit or loss for the period, provided that the carrying amount of the asset after the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset at the date of reversal assuming no provision for impairment was made.

**32. Categories of government grants and accounting treatment methods**

Government grants are transfer of monetary assets and non-monetary assets from the government to the Group at no consideration. A government grant is recognized only when the Group can comply with the conditions attaching to the grant and the Group will receive the grant.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value. If the fair value cannot be reliably determined, it is measured at a nominal amount. A government grant measured at a nominal amount is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.



**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**32. Categories of government grants and accounting treatment methods** - continued

*32.1 Determination basis and accounting treatment of government grant related to assets*

Government grants of the group included equipment subsidy. These payments are government grant related to assets.

A government grant related to an asset is recognized as deferred revenue and will be included in profit or loss over the useful life of the related asset with the straight-line method.

*32.2 Determination basis and accounting treatment of government grant related to income*

Government grants of the Group includes tax refunds and government incentive funds and these are government grant related to income.

For a government grant related to income, if the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses to be incurred in subsequent periods, the grant is recognized as deferred revenue, and recognized in profit or loss over the periods in which the related costs are recognized; if the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses already incurred, the grant is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the current period.

A government grant related to the Group's daily activities is recognized in other income based on the nature of economic activities; a government grant not related to the Group's daily activities is recognized in non-operating income.

For repayment of a government grant already recognized, if there is related deferred revenue, the repayment is offset against the gross carrying amount of the deferred revenue, and any excess is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

**33. Leases**

A lease is a contract whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a consideration the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception date. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

*33.1 The Group as a lessee*

*33.1.1 Separating components of a lease*

If the contract contains one or more lease and non-lease components, the Group will separate the individual lease and non-lease components and allocate contract consideration according to the relative proportion of the sum of the stand-alone prices of the lease components and the stand-alone prices of the non-lease components.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**33. Leases** - continued

33.1 The Group as a lessee - continued

33.1.2 Right-of-use assets

Except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, at the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset. The Group's right-of-use assets consist mainly of buildings, mechanical equipment, billboard, etc.

The commencement date of the lease is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by the Group. The Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost. The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group;
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs incurred to produce inventories.

The Group depreciates right-of-use assets by reference to the relevant depreciation provisions of *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 4 - Fixed Assets*. The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the leased assets where the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying assets at the end of the lease term. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the remaining useful lives of the leased assets.

The Group applies *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 8 - Impairment of Assets*, to determine whether the right-of-use assets are impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

33.1.3 Lease liabilities

Except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, at the commencement date of the lease, the Group measures the lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate. The Group uses the incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**33. Leases - continued**

*33.1 The Group as a lessee - continued*

*33.1.3 Lease liabilities - continued*

Lease payments refer to payments relating to the right to use leased assets during the lease term which are made by the Group to the lessor, including:

- fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable (if any);
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group;
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate the lease; and
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees provided by the Group.

After the commencement date of the lease, the Group calculates interest expenses of lease liabilities for each period of the lease term based on fixed periodic rate, and recognizes such expenses in profit or loss or cost of related assets.

After the commencement date of the lease, the Group re-measures the lease liabilities and adjusts the right-of-use assets accordingly in the following cases. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, but the lease liability needs to be reduced further, the Group will recognize the difference in profit or loss for the period:

- there is a change in the lease term, or in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment;
- there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the unchanged discount rate. If the change of lease payment comes from the change of floating interest rate, the revised discount rate shall be used to calculate the present value.

*33.1.4 Determination basis and accounting treatment for short-term leases and leases of low value assets under simplified approach as a lessee*

The Group chooses not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. A short-term lease is a lease that at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less and does not contain a call option. A lease of low-value assets, is a lease that the single underlying asset, when is new, is no more than RMB 50,000.00. The Group shall recognize the lease payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets in profit or loss or cost of related assets on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**33. Leases** - continued

33.1 The Group as a lessee - continued

33.1.5 Lease modifications

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the lease modification expanded the scope of the lease by adding the right-of-use of one or more lease assets; and
- the increased consideration is equivalent to the amount of stand-alone price of the expanded lease scope adjusted according to the contract.

If the lease modification is not accounted for as an individual lease, on the effective date of the lease modification, the Group reallocates the consideration of the contract after the change, re-determines the lease term, and re-measures lease liabilities based on the changed lease payments and the present value calculated by the revised discount rate.

If the lease modification results in a reduction in the lease scope or lease term, the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets will be reduced, and the gains or losses relevant to the lease partially or fully terminated will be included in profit or loss for the period; for other lease modifications resulting in the remeasurement of lease liabilities, the carrying amount of right-of-use assets is adjusted accordingly.

33.1.6 Sale and leaseback transactions

The Group as seller-lessee

The Group applies the requirements of the ASBE No. 14 Revenue to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset. If the transfer of an asset does not constitute a sale, the Group shall continue to recognize the transferred assets and recognize a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. If the transfer of an asset is a sale, the Group shall measure the right-of-use assets arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use, and recognize only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the lessor.

33.2 The Group as a lessor

33.2.1 Separating components of a lease

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the contract consideration in accordance with the Revenue Standard on apportionment of transaction prices, based on the respective stand-alone prices of the lease components and the non-lease components.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**33. Leases** - continued

*33.2 The Group as a lessor* - continued

*33.2.2 Classification criteria and accounting treatment of leases as a lessor*

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the leased assets transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

*33.2.2.1 The Group as a lessor under operating leases*

Receipts of lease under operating leases are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs related to operating leases incurred by the Group are capitalized when incurred, and are recognized in profit or loss for the current period on the same basis as recognition of rental income over the lease term.

Variable lease receipts acquired by the Group in connection with operating leases that are not included in the lease receipts are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

*33.2.2.2 The Group as a lessor under finance leases*

At the commencement date, the Group recognizes a finance lease receivable at the amount equal to the net investment in the lease with finance lease assets derecognized. The net investment in the lease is the sum of any unguaranteed residual value and lease receipts from the commencement date, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The receipts of the lease refer to the amount that the Group should collect from the lessee for the purpose of transferring the leased assets during the lease term, including:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) paid by the lessee, less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- the exercise price of a purchase option, provided that it is reasonably determined that the lessee will exercise the option;
- the amount to be paid by the lessee to exercise the option to terminate the lease, provided that the lease term reflects the lessee's exercise of the option to terminate the lease;
- the residual value of the guarantee provided by the lessee, the party concerned with the lessee and the independent third party with the financial ability to perform the guarantee obligation.

The variable lease receipts that are not included in the measurement of net lease investment are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

The Group calculates and recognizes interest income for each period of the lease term based on a fixed periodic interest rate.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**33. Leases** - continued

33.2 The Group as a lessor - continued

33.2.3 Subleases

As the lessor of a sublease, the Group accounts for the original lease contract and the sublease contract as two separate contracts. The Group classifies the subleases based on the right-of-use assets generating from the original lease rather than the underlying assets of the original lease.

33.2.4 Lease modifications

The Group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any advances from customers or lease receivable relating to the original lease as part of the lease receivable for the new lease.

The Group will account for the lease modification to a finance lease as an individual lease, when it satisfies all the following criteria:

- The modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- The increased consideration is equivalent to the amount of stand-alone price of the expanded lease scope adjusted according to the contract.

For a modification to a finance lease that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group shall account for the modification as follows:

- If the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, the Group shall account for the lease modification as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, and measure the carrying amount of the underlying asset as the net investment in the lease before the effective date of the lease modification.
- If the lease would have been classified as a finance lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, the Group shall apply the requirements of contract modification and renegotiation under the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

33.2.5 Sale and leaseback transactions

The Group as buyer-lessor

If the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction does not constitute a sale, the Group does not recognize the transferred asset but a financial asset equal to the transfer proceeds in amount, and accounts for such financial asset under the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. If the transfer of an asset constitutes a sale, the Group accounts for the purchase of the asset in accordance with other applicable Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and accounts for the lease of the asset.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**34. Deferred tax assets / deferred tax liabilities**

The income tax expenses include current income tax and deferred income tax.

*34.1 Current income tax*

At the balance sheet date, current income tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid (or recovered) according to the requirements of tax laws.

*34.2 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities*

For temporary differences between the carrying amounts of certain assets or liabilities and their tax base, or between the nil carrying amount of those items that are not recognized as assets or liabilities and their tax base that can be determined according to tax laws, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax is generally recognized for all temporary differences. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. However, for temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of goodwill and the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction (not a business combination) that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profits (or deductible losses) at the time of transaction, no deferred tax asset or liability is recognized.

For deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates, according to tax laws, that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realized, or the liability is settled.

Current and deferred tax expenses or income are recognized in profit or loss for the period, except when they arise from transactions or events that are directly recognized in other comprehensive income or in shareholders' equity, in which case they are recognized in other comprehensive income or in shareholders' equity, and when they arise from business combinations, in which case they adjust the carrying amount of goodwill.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**34. Deferred tax assets / deferred tax liabilities - continued**

*34.2 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities - continued*

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed and reduced if it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future to allow the benefit of deferred tax assets to be utilized. Such reduction in amount is reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

*34.3 Offsetting of income tax*

When the Group has a legal right to settle on a net basis and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

When the Group has a legal right to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be reversed, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

**35. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates**

Segment information

The Group identifies operating segments based on the internal organization structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, and discloses segment information of reportable segments which is determined on the basis of operating segments.

An operating segment is a component of the Group that satisfies all of the following conditions: (1) the component is able to earn revenues and incur expenses from its ordinary activities; (2) the component's operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance; (3) the information on the financial position, operating results and cash flows of the segment is available to the Group. If two or more operating segments have similar economic characteristics and satisfy certain conditions, they are aggregated into one single operating segment.



**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**36. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates**

36.1 Changes in significant accounting policies

The *Interpretation No. 17 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises* (the "Interpretation No. 17") and the *Interpretation No. 18 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises* (the "Interpretation No. 18") were issued by the Ministry of Finance on 25 October 2023 and 6 December 2024, respectively.

Interpretation No. 17

Interpretation No. 17 stipulates the classification of current and non-current liabilities and the accounting treatment of sale and leaseback transactions. The Interpretation became effective from 1 January 2024.

1. Classification of current and non-current liabilities

Interpretation No. 17 amends and improves the principles for classification of current liabilities and non-current liabilities in *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 30 - Presentation of Financial Statements*, specifying (1) that a liability shall be classified as a current liability if the enterprise has no substantive right at the balance sheet date to defer the settlement of the liability for more than one year after the balance sheet date. The subjective likelihood of the enterprise's exercise of the aforesaid right does not affect the classification of a liability as current and non-current; (2) that where a liability is arising from the enterprise's loan arrangement and the enterprise's right to defer the settlement of the liability for more than one year after the balance sheet date may depend on covenants, the enterprise should distinguish the covenants to be complied with on or before the balance sheet date from those to be complied with after the balance sheet date in determining whether it has the right to defer the settlement of the liability at the balance sheet date; (3) that the associated settlement terms of a liability are irrelevant to the classification of the liability as current and non-current if the counterparty has the option to settle the liability with the enterprise's own equity instrument and the option is classified as an equity instrument and separately recognized; and (4) the disclosure requirements relating to a loan arrangement with covenants that is classified as a non-current liability. Meanwhile, the enterprise is also required to adjust the information for comparative period upon initial application of the Interpretation.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**36. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates** - continued

36.1 Changes in significant accounting policies - continued

Interpretation No. 17 - continued

2. Accounting treatment of sale and leaseback transactions

Interpretation No.17 stipulates that where the transfer of assets in a leaseback transaction is considered as a sale, in conducting subsequent measurement of the lease liability formed from leaseback after the lease commencement date, the lessee shall not determine the lease payment or modified lease payment in such a manner as to result in the lessee's recognition of any gain or loss in connection with the use right obtained from the leaseback. Where a lease change results in a narrower lease scope or a shorter lease term, the lessee shall include the relevant gain or loss of the partially or completely terminated lease in profit or loss for the period, and shall not be subject to restrictions prescribed above. When the Interpretation is initially applied, the enterprise shall make retrospective adjustments to leaseback transactions carried out after the date of initial application of the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 21 - Leases*.

The Group started to apply the above Interpretation on 1 January 2024. Upon assessment, the Group considers that the adoption of the Interpretation mentioned above has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

Interpretation No. 18

Interpretation No. 18 stipulates the subsequent measurement of investment properties held as underlying items under the variable fee method and the accounting treatment of assurance-type warranties which are not separate performance obligations. The Interpretation became effective from 6 December 2024, and the enterprise is allowed to implement it in advance from the year of release.

1. Subsequent measurement of investment properties held as underlying items under the variable fee method

Interpretation No. 18 stipulates that the enterprise implementing *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 25 - Insurance Contracts* may choose to adopt either the fair value model or the cost model in its entirety for the subsequent measurement of investment properties held as underlying items under the variable fee method when the requirements of *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 3 - Investment Properties* for subsequent measurement using the fair value model are met, provided that those two measurement models cannot be used simultaneously for that portion of investment properties, and the choice to use the fair value model cannot be converted to the cost model. When the Interpretation is initially applied, the enterprise should treat the change from the cost model to the fair value model for investment properties held as underlying items under the variable fee method mentioned above as changes in accounting policies and make retrospective adjustments.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - continued**

**36. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates - continued**

36.1 Changes in significant accounting policies - continued

Interpretation No. 18 - continued

2. Accounting treatment of assurance-type warranties which are not separate performance obligations

Interpretation No. 18 stipulates that when accounting for provisions arising from assurance-type warranties which are not separate performance obligations in accordance with the Revenue Standard, the amount determined shall be debited to "principal operating costs" or "other operating costs" and credited to "provisions", and presented accordingly under "cost of services" in the income statement and "other current liabilities", "non-current liabilities due within one year" and "provisions" in the balance sheet in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 13 - Contingencies*. When the Interpretation is initially applied, the enterprise shall retrospectively adjust the changes in accounts and items presented in the financial statements involving the accounting treatment of above assurance-type warranties as changes in accounting policies if such assurance-type warranties were included in "selling expenses".

The Group started to apply the above Interpretation on 6 December 2024. Upon assessment, the Group considers that the adoption of the Interpretation mentioned above has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

36.2 Changes in significant accounting estimates

Change in accounting estimates of unit amortization amount of Qinglian Expressway, Changsha Ring Road and Airport-Heao Expressway

			RMB
Content of and reasons for changes in accounting estimates	Time point at which the application begins	Name of items in the financial statements subject to significant impact	Amount of impact
Change in accounting estimates of unit amortization amount of franchise rights - Qinglian Expressway, Changsha Ring Road and Airport-Heao Expressway	1 July 2024	Intangible assets and cost of services	2,772,528.04

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued**36. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates** - continued*36.2 Changes in significant accounting estimates* - continued*Change in accounting estimates of unit amortization amount of Qinglian Expressway, Changsha Ring Road and Airport-Heao Expressway* - continued

In view of that (1) the actual traffic volume of Qinglian Expressway and Changsha Ring Road in recent years differs greatly from the total projected traffic volume and such difference is expected to persist for some time and (2) Airport-Heao Expressway (including Eastern Section and Western Section) will be reconstructed and expanded, its actual traffic volume in the remaining operating period is expected to differ greatly from the total projected traffic volume and such difference is expected to persist for some time, the Group re-predicts the total projected traffic volume of Qinglian Expressway, Changsha Ring Road and Airport-Heao Expressway in the remaining operating period. The Group adjusted the unit amortization amount of Qinglian Expressway from RMB 39.28/vehicle to RMB 47.82/vehicle, adjusted the unit amortization amount of Changsha Ring Road from RMB 2.39/vehicle to RMB 2.91/vehicle, and adjusted the unit amortization amount of Airport-Heao Expressway (Western Section) from RMB 0.59/vehicle to RMB 0.35/vehicle and that of Airport-Heao Expressway (Eastern Section) from RMB 2.95/vehicle to RMB 1.73/vehicle based on the updated total projected traffic volume. This change in accounting estimates is effective on 1 July 2024, and the impact of which on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year 2024 is as follows:

	RMB
Items in the consolidated statement of financial position	Amount of impact
Increase in intangible assets	2,772,528.04
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	4,261,540.27
Decrease in taxes payable	3,568,408.26
Increase in equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	9,574,957.66
Decrease in minority interests	7,495,561.63
Items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	Amount of impact
Decrease in cost of services	2,772,528.04
Increase in income tax expenses	693,132.01
Increase in net profit	2,079,396.03
Increase in net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	9,574,957.66
Decrease in profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders	7,495,561.63

The change in accounting estimates mentioned above will have a certain impact on amortization of the franchise rights of Qinglian Expressway, Changsha Ring Road and Airport-Heao Expressway in the future accounting period.

**III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** - continued

**37. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies and key assumptions and uncertainties in accounting estimates**

In the application of accounting policies as set out in Note III, the Group is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements that cannot be measured accurately, due to the internal uncertainties of the operating activities. These judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience of the Group's management as well as other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The aforementioned judgments, estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly on a going concern basis. The effect of a change in accounting estimate is recognized in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or recognized in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

*Key assumptions and uncertainties in accounting estimates*

The followings are the critical judgments that the Group has made in the process of applying the accounting policies and that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

**(1) Amortization of franchise rights associated with toll roads**

As stated in Note III, 23.1(1)(a), amortization of franchise rights associated with toll roads is provided under the traffic volume method. Appropriate adjustments to the amortization of franchise rights associated with toll roads will be made when there is a large difference between total projected traffic volume and the actual results.

The management of the Company performs periodic assessment of the total projected traffic volume. The Group will appoint an independent professional traffic consultant to perform independent professional traffic studies in order to make an appropriate adjustment if there is a large and continuous difference between projected and actual traffic volume.

**(2) Impairment of franchise rights**

In performing impairment testing for franchise rights associated with kitchen waste disposal, the management of the Company calculates the present value of future cash flows to determine the recoverable amount. The assumptions of calculating the franchise rights associated with kitchen waste disposal project include the per unit waste disposal fee, production/processing capacity, operation duration, operating expenses and costs, and necessary return rate.

Under the previous assumptions, the Group's management considered that a franchise right had a recoverable amount higher than the carrying amount, and therefore provision for the impairment of a franchise right was not necessary during the current year. The Group is going to exam the relevant items closely and continually. Adjustments will be made during the corresponding period once there is any indication for adjustment of the accounting estimates.

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**IV. TAXATION**

**1. Main categories and rates of taxes:**

Category	Tax base	Tax rate
Value added tax ("VAT")	Income from sale of goods and rendering of services (Note 1)	13%
	Income from real estate development	9%
	Taxable advertisement income	6%
	Income from entrusted management service and other businesses	6%
	Income from expressway toll road business	3% (Simple Method)
	Income from leases of tangible movable property	13%
	Income from sale and lease back business of tangible movable property	6%
	Construction income	9%
	Income from sale of electricity	13%
	Operating income from waste disposal (Note 1)	6%
	Property operating lease income	5% (Simple Method)
City maintenance and construction tax	Amount of commodity turnover tax payable	7%, 5%
Educational surcharge	Amount of commodity turnover tax payable	3%
Local educational surcharge	Amount of commodity turnover tax payable	2%
Construction fee for culture undertakings	Amount of advertising turnover	3%
Enterprise income tax ("EIT")	Taxable income	Except subsidiaries in the following table, 25%
Land appreciation tax	Gain on the transfer of real estate	Four-level progressive rates, 30% -60%

The entities with different EIT rates are disclosed as follows:

Name of the entity	Income tax rate
Shenzhen Investment Holdings Bay Area Development Co., Ltd. ("Bay Area Development")	For amount not exceeding HKD 2 million: 8.25%; for amount exceeding HKD 2 million: 16.5%
Wilberforce International Ltd. ("Wilberforce")	
Jiehao (British Virgin Islands) Co., Ltd. ("Jiehao")	
Shenzhen Investment Holdings Bay Area Management Company Limited ("Bay Area Management")	
Shenzhen Investment Holdings Bay Area Service Company Limited ("Bay Area Service")	
Shenzhen Investment Holdings Bay Area Financing Company Limited ("Bay Area Financing")	
Hopewell Guangzhu Expressway Development Co., Ltd. ("Hopewell Guangzhu Expressway")	
Guanjia (British Virgin Islands) Co., Ltd. ("Guanjia")	
Hopewell China Development (Superhighway) Limited ("Hopewell China Development")	

**IV. TAXATION - continued**

**1. Main categories and rates of taxes: - continued**

Note 1: According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the State Taxation Administration on Clarifying Several Issues Concerning the Administration of Collection of Value-Added Tax on the Dealing of Used Vehicles and Other Items* (Announcement No. 9 of the State Taxation Administration [2020]), where no goods are generated after the professional disposal by means of landfill or incineration, among others, it shall be deemed that the entrusted party provides the "professional technical services" in the "Modern Services", and the VAT rate of 6% shall apply to the disposal expenses it collects.; where goods are generated after the professional disposal and the goods belongs to the entrusting party, it shall be deemed that the entrusted party provides the "processing services", and the VAT rate of 13% shall apply to the disposal expenses it collects; where goods are generated after the professional disposal and the goods belongs to the entrusted party, it shall be deemed that the entrusted party provides the "professional technical services", and the VAT rate of 6% shall apply to the disposal expenses it collects; where the entrusted party sells the goods, it is subject to the VAT rate for goods.

**2. Tax preference**

**(a) Preferential policies on a 50% VAT refund upon payment**

According to the provisions of the *Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Value-Added Tax Policies for Wind Power Generation* (Cai Shui [2015] No. 74), since 1 July 2015, taxpayers selling self-produced power products using wind power are subject to a 50% VAT refund policy. Subsidiaries of Baotou Nanfeng Wind Power Technology Co., Ltd. ("Baotou Nanfeng"), including Baotou Lingxiang New Energy Co. Ltd. ("Baotou Lingxiang"), Damaoqi Nanchuan Wind Power Co., Ltd. ("Nanchuan Wind Power"), Damaoqi Ningyuan Wind Power Co., Ltd. ("Ningyuan Wind Power"), Damaoqi Ningxiang Wind Power Co., Ltd. ("Ningxiang Wind Power") and Damaoqi Ningfeng Wind Power Co., Ltd. ("Ningfeng Wind Power") (the subsidiaries of Baotou Nanfeng mentioned above are collectively referred to as the "wind power enterprises under Baotou Nanfeng"), Mulei Qianxin Energy Development Co., Ltd. ("Qianxin Company"), Mulei Qianzhi Energy Development Co., Ltd. ("Qianzhi Company"), Mulei Qianhui Energy Development Co., Ltd. ("Qianhui Company"), Ningxia Zhongwei Xintang New Energy Co., Ltd. ("Ningxia Zhongwei") and Yongcheng Zhuneng New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. ("Yongcheng Zhuneng") are wind power enterprises and enjoy the above tax preferences.

**(b) Preferential policies on immediate refund of VAT for the portion of actual VAT burden exceeding 3%**

According to the provisions of the *Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Implementing the Pilot Program of Replacing Business Tax with Value-Added Tax in an All-round Manner* (Cai Shui [2016] No. 36), general taxpayers providing pipeline transportation service, financing lease services for tangible movable property, and financing sale-and-leaseback services for tangible movable property will enjoy immediate refund of VAT for the portion of actual VAT burden exceeding 3%. Shenzhen Expressway Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. ("Financial Leasing Company") provides sale-and-leaseback services for tangible movable property and thus enjoys the above tax preferences.

**IV. TAXATION - continued**

**2. Tax preference - continued**

**(c) VAT refund upon payment for products and labor services involving the comprehensive utilization of resources**

According to the provisions of the *Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Issuing the Catalogue of Value-Added Tax Preferences for Products and Labor Services Involving the Comprehensive Utilization of Resources* (Cai Shui [2015] No. 78), general taxpayers engaged in the sale of products made by themselves through comprehensive utilization of resources and the provision of services involving the comprehensive utilization of resources may enjoy the VAT policy of immediate refund upon payment. The specific names of the comprehensively-utilized resources, the names of the products and services involving comprehensive utilization, the technical standards, related requirements, and the rate of tax refunds, etc., shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the *Catalogue of the Value-added Tax Preferences for Products and Labor Services Involving the Comprehensive Utilization of Resources* (the "Catalogue") as annexed to the Notice. Guiyang Beier Bioland Environmental Technologies Co., Ltd. ("Guiyang Beier Bioland"), Shaoyang Shengao Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shaoyang Shengao Environmental") and Shenzhen Lisai Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Lisai Environmental Protection") satisfy items 4.1 and 5.1 under the *Catalogue* and are entitled to the above tax preferences for income from sale of bio-oil and biomass crushing materials, biogas power generation, waste treatment subsidy and sludge disposal services, which are generated from kitchen waste disposal. Fuzhou Bioland Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. ("Fuzhou Bioland") satisfies items 2.9, 4.3 and 5.1 under the *Catalogue* and is entitled to the above tax preferences for income from biogas power generation, waste treatment and sludge disposal services, which are generated from kitchen waste disposal. Sichuan Lansheng Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Sichuan Lansheng") satisfies items 4.1 and 4.3 under the *Catalogue* and is entitled to the above tax preferences for income from bio-oil, biomass crushing materials and biogas power generation, which are generated from kitchen waste disposal.

**(d) VAT exemption for elderly care services and child care services provided by elderly care institutions and child care institutions**

According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and the National Health Commission on the Preferential Tax and Fee Policies Concerning Elderly Care, Child Care, Housekeeping and Other Community Family Services* (Announcement No. 76 (2019) of the Ministry of Finance), the income obtained from providing community elderly care, child care and housekeeping services shall be exempt from VAT. Shenzhen Expressway Shengao Lekang Health Service (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ("Shengao Lekang") provides community elderly care services and thus enjoys the above preferential policies. Shenzhen Guangming Fengrunjiu Health Service Co., Ltd. ("Guangming Fengrunjiu") provides community elderly care services and child care services and thus enjoys the above preferential policies.



IV. TAXATION - continued

2. Tax preference - continued

(e) **Preferential policies on three-year exemption and three-year half reduction of enterprise income tax**

According to the provisions of the *Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China*, for income derived from the investment and operation of public infrastructure projects supported by the state, enterprises are exempt from enterprise income tax for the first three years, starting from the tax year in which the first production and business income is obtained from the project, and the enterprise income tax will be levied by half from the fourth to sixth year. Qianzhi Company, Qianhui Company, Ningxia Zhongwei, Yongcheng Zhuneng, Shenzhen Expressway Shengneng Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shengneng Technology") and Shenzhen Outer Ring Expressway Investment Company Limited ("Outer Ring Company") engage in operation projects that meet the tax preferences policies for public infrastructure projects supported by the state.

Qianzhi Company, Qianhui Company, Ningxia Zhongwei and Yongcheng Zhuneng started grid-connected power generation in 2020 and obtained income from production and operation for the first time, the enterprise income tax is exempted from 2020 to 2022 and levied by half from 2023 to 2025.

Outer Ring Company started the operation of Outer Ring Expressway on 29 December 2020 and obtained income from operation for the first time, the enterprise income tax is exempted from 2020 to 2022 and levied by half from 2023 to 2025.

Shengneng Technology started grid-connected power generation in July 2024 and obtained income from production and operation for the first time, the enterprise income tax is exempted from 2024 to 2026 and levied by half from 2027 to 2029.

According to the provisions of Article 88 of the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China*, enterprises that engage in eligible environmental protection, energy conservation and water saving projects shall, from the tax year in which the production and business income is obtained from the project for the first time, be exempted from enterprise income tax for the first three years, and halved from the fourth year to the sixth year. Huangshi Huantou Bioland Renewable Energy Co., Ltd. ("Huangshi Bioland") and Taizhou Bioland Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Taizhou Bioland") engage in operation projects that meet the preferential policies on enterprise income tax for environmental protection and energy-saving water conservation project, and the enterprise income tax is exempted from 2019 to 2021 and levied by half from 2022 to 2024.

Handan Bioland Renewable Resources Co., Ltd. ("Handan Bioland"), Zhuji Bioland Renewable Resources Co., Ltd. ("Zhuji Bioland"), Shangrao Bioland Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shangrao Bioland"), Xinyu Bioland Renewable Resources Co., Ltd. ("Xinyu Bioland"), Fuzhou Bioland and Sichuan Lansheng engage in operation projects that meet the preferential policies on enterprise income tax for environmental protection and energy-saving water conservation project, and the enterprise income tax is exempted from 2021 to 2023 and levied by half from 2024 to 2026.

**IV. TAXATION - continued**

**2. Tax preference - continued**

**(e) Preferential policies on three-year exemption and three-year half reduction of enterprise income tax - continued**

Guilin Bioland Renewable Energy Co., Ltd. ("Guilin Bioland") and Inner Mongolia Chenghuan Bioland Renewable Resources Co., Ltd. ("Inner Mongolia Chenghuan Bioland") engage in operation projects that meet the preferential policies on enterprise income tax for environmental protection and energy-saving water conservation project, and the enterprise income tax is exempted from 2022 to 2024 and levied by half from 2025 to 2027.

Shaoyang Shengao Environmental, Chuzhou Bioland Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Chuzhou Bioland") and Beihai Zhonglan Environment Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beihai Zhonglan") engage in operation projects that meet the preferential policies on enterprise income tax for environmental protection and energy-saving water conservation project, and the enterprise income tax is exempted from 2023 to 2025 and levied by half from 2026 to 2028.

**(f) Preferential policies on reduction and exemption of enterprise income tax for ethnic minority regions**

According to the provisions of the *Notice of Joint Implementation of Preferential Enterprise Income Tax Policies for Ethnic Minority Autonomous Regions by Guangdong Department of Finance, Guangdong Local Taxation Bureau and Guangdong State Taxation Bureau* (Yue Cai fa [2017] No. 11), enterprises in Lianshan Zhuang and Yao Autonomous Counties, Liannan Yao Autonomous County and other minority areas will be exempted from the local sharing part of enterprise income tax payable (including provincial and municipal and county levels), i.e., enterprise income tax is reduced and exempted by 40%. This policy is implemented from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2025. Shenzhen Expressway (Guangdong) New Energy Investment Co., Ltd ("Guangdong New Energy") is registered in Liannan Yao Autonomous County, and enjoys a 40% reduction of enterprise income tax.

**(g) Preferential policies on enterprise income tax for the large-scale development of western China**

According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission on Continuing the Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Large-Scale Development of Western China* (Announcement No. 23 (2020) of the Ministry of Finance), the enterprise income tax is levied at a reduced rate of 15% for enterprises in encouraging industries located in Western China from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030. Wind power enterprises under Baotou Nanfeng, Qianxin Company, Qianzhi Company, Qianhui Company, Ningxia Zhongwei, Guangxi Bioland Renewable Energy Co., Ltd. ("Guangxi Bioland"), Guilin Bioland, Sichuan Lansheng, Beihai Zhonglan, Inner Mongolia Chenghuan Bioland and Guiyang Beier Bioland are enterprises in encouraging industries located in the western region and enjoy the tax preference of calculating and paying enterprise income tax at the reduced tax rate of 15%.

**IV. TAXATION - continued**

**2. Tax preference - continued**

**(h) Preferential policies on enterprise income tax for elderly care services and child care services provided by elderly care institutions and child care institutions**

According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and the National Health Commission on the Preferential Tax and Fee Policies Concerning Elderly Care, Child Care, Housekeeping and Other Community Family Services* (Announcement No. 76 (2019) of the Ministry of Finance), the income obtained from providing community elderly care, child care and housekeeping services shall be included in the total income at a reduced rate of 90% in the calculation of taxable income. Shengao Lekang provides community elderly care services and thus enjoys the above preferential policies. Guangming Fengrunjiu provides community elderly care services and child care services and thus enjoys the above preferential policies.

**(i) Preferential policies on enterprise income tax for high-tech enterprises**

Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone Qiantai Technology Co., Ltd. ("Qiantai Company") obtained the High-tech Enterprise Certificate (Certificate No. GR202344206897) on 12 December 2023, which is valid for three years. According to the *Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China* and related regulations, Qiantai Company pays enterprise income tax at a tax rate of 15% for the years 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Shenzhen Expressway Infrastructure Environment Protection Development Co., Ltd. ("Infrastructure Environment Protection Development Company") obtained the High-tech Enterprise Certificate (Certificate No. GR202244204468) on 19 December 2022, which is valid for three years. According to the *Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China* and related regulations, Infrastructure Environment Protection Development Company pays enterprise income tax at a tax rate of 15% for the years 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Lisai Environmental Protection obtained the High-tech Enterprise Certificate (Certificate No. GR202244206664) on 19 December 2022, which is valid for three years. According to the *Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China* and related regulations, Lisai Environmental Protection pays enterprise income tax at a tax rate of 15% for the years 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Shenzhen Expressway Group Digital Technology Co. Ltd. ("Expressway Digital Technology") obtained the High-tech Enterprise Certificate (Certificate No. GR202444207020) on 26 December 2024, which is valid for three years. According to the *Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China* and related regulations, Expressway Digital Technology pays enterprise income tax at a tax rate of 15% for the years 2024, 2025 and 2026.

**IV. TAXATION - continued**

**2. Tax preference - continued**

**(j) Preferential policies on enterprise income tax for small and micro enterprises**

According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Further Implementation of Income Tax Preferential Policies for Small and Micro Enterprises* (No. 13 Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in 2022) and the *Announcement on Relevant Tax and Fee Policies for Further Supporting the Development of Micro and Small Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households* (No. 12 Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in 2023), the annual taxable income of small and micro enterprises that is more than RMB 1 million but less than RMB 3 million is included in taxable income at a reduced rate of 25% and is subject to the enterprise income tax rate of 20% from 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2027.

According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Income Tax Preferential Policies for Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households* (No. 6 Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in 2023) and the *Announcement on Relevant Tax and Fee Policies for Further Supporting the Development of Micro and Small Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households* (No. 12 Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in 2023), the annual taxable income of small and micro enterprises that is less than RMB 1 million is included in taxable income at a reduced rate of 25% and is subject to the enterprise income tax rate of 20% from 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2027.

Kunshan Beier Bioland Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Kunshan Environmental Protection"), Nanjing Shenlu Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shenlu Environmental Protection"), Longyou Bioland Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. ("Longyou Bioland"), Shenzhen Expressway Bioland Environmental Protection Technology Research and Design Institute Co., Ltd. ("Bioland Environmental Protection Technology") and Shenzhen Expressway Property Management Company Limited ("Property Management Company") are small and micro enterprises and thus enjoy the above preferential policies.

**(k) Preferential policies on reduction and exemption of "Six Taxes and Two Fees" for micro and small enterprises**

According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Relevant Tax and Fee Policies for Further Supporting the Development of Micro and Small Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households* (No. 12 Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in 2023), from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027, small-scale VAT taxpayers, small and micro enterprises and individual industrial and commercial households are subject to a 50% reduction in the payment of resource tax (excluding water resource tax), city maintenance and construction tax, property tax, urban land-use tax, stamp duty (excluding stamp duty on securities transactions), cultivated land occupancy tax, educational surcharges and local educational surcharges.

**IV. TAXATION - continued**

**2. Tax preference - continued**

**(k) Preferential policies on reduction and exemption of "Six Taxes and Two Fees" for micro and small enterprises - continued**

Shengneng Technology, Kunshan Environmental Protection, Shenlu Environmental Protection, Longyou Bioland, Bioland Environmental Protection Technology and Property Management Company are small and micro enterprises and thus enjoy the above preferential policies. Shenzhen Jinshen New Energy Co., Ltd. ("Jinshen New Energy") and Shengao Lekang are small-scale VAT taxpayers and thus enjoy the above preferential policies.

**(l) Preferential policies on exemption from property tax for three years**

According to Article 9 of the *Measures for the Implementation of Property Tax in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone* (Shen Fu No. 164 [1987]), taxpayers are exempt from property tax on newly-built houses (excluding those built in violation of regulations) which are newly constructed or purchased by them for three years from the month following the one in which such houses are constructed or purchased.

The Company and Shenzhen Guangshen Coastal Expressway Investment Company Limited ("Coastal Expressway") enjoy the above preferential policies.

According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and the National Health Commission on the Preferential Tax and Fee Policies Concerning Elderly Care, Child Care, Housekeeping and Other Community Family Services* (Announcement No. 76 (2019) of the Ministry of Finance), institutions providing services such as elderly care, child care, and housekeeping services to the community, which own or acquire properties and lands through leasing or gratuitous use used for offering community elderly care, child care, and housekeeping services, are exempt from property tax and urban land use tax. Shengao Lekang provides community elderly care services and thus enjoys the above preferential policies. Guangming Fengrunjiu provides community elderly care services and child care services and thus enjoys the above preferential policies.

**3. Others**

According to the *Reply from the State Taxation Administration Concerning about the Recognition as Resident Enterprises of Related Overseas Enterprises of Shenzhen Expressway Corporation Limited* (Guo Shui Han (2010) No. 651) issued by the State Taxation Administration on 30 December 2010, Mei Wah (Hong Kong) Company ("Mei Wah Company"), Maxprofit Company and Jade Emperor Limited ("JEL Company") are recognized as resident enterprises of China and subject to the relevant taxation administration, which came into effect in 2008.

According to the *Certificate of Resident Status of Overseas Registered Chinese Holding Enterprises* issued by Shenzhen Taxation Bureau of the State Taxation Administration (Shen Shui Shui Ju Gao [2020] No. 4, Shen Shui Shui Ju Gao [2022] No. 1), Fameluxe Investment Limited and China Logistics Finance Services Co., Ltd. ("Logistics Finance Company") are recognized as a resident enterprise of China and subject to the relevant taxation administration. This came into effect for Fameluxe Investment Limited in 2020, and came into effect for Logistics Finance Company in 2022.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Cash at banks and on hand

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash on hand:	6,291,155.12	6,881,214.18
RMB	6,271,063.52	6,852,199.49
HKD	19,869.28	28,781.92
Others	222.32	232.77
Bank deposits:	2,843,044,967.28	2,089,053,154.85
RMB	2,637,251,943.13	2,025,261,672.95
HKD	204,831,032.40	55,768,062.22
USD	961,991.75	8,023,419.68
Others:	59,245,888.03	56,433,264.02
RMB	59,230,250.90	56,353,988.49
HKD	15,637.13	79,275.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,908,582,010.43</b>	<b>2,152,367,633.05</b>
Including: Total amount deposited abroad	229,348,598.23	180,530,811.85

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's restricted funds are listed as follows:

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Regulated equity acquisition funds	-	211,058.04
Special account for project management	64,697,174.94	4,237,645.58
Security deposits	40,938,550.80	34,629,682.33
Frozen funds due to litigation	132,452,631.73	158,069,019.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,088,357.47</b>	<b>197,147,405.73</b>

2. Transactional financial assets

RMB

Category	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Financial assets at FVTPL	129,822,937.64	468,792,208.25
Including:		
Compensation for valuation adjustment mechanism receivable	129,822,937.64	148,419,868.53
Structured deposits	-	320,372,339.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,822,937.64</b>	<b>468,792,208.25</b>

3. Bills receivable

(1) Categories of bills receivable

RMB

Category	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Commercial acceptance bills	1,390,389.45	-
Bank acceptance bills	-	500,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390,389.45</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

3. Bills receivable - continued

- (2) The Group had no bills receivable pledged at the end of the year.
- (3) The Group had no bills receivable that had been endorsed or discounted at the end of the year but were not due as at the balance sheet date.
- (4) As at 31 December 2024, the Group had no bills that were converted into accounts receivable due to the drawer's failure to perform contract.

4. Accounts receivable

- (1) Accounts receivable disclosed by aging

Aging	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Within 1 year	639,854,184.00	559,540,282.52
1 to 2 years	62,312,442.63	164,463,453.31
2 to 3 years	104,869,539.05	189,609,768.02
Over 3 years	416,388,273.94	227,406,909.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223,424,439.62</b>	<b>1,141,020,413.77</b>

- (2) Accounts receivable disclosed by method of bad debt provision

RMB

Category	31 December 2024					31 December 2023				
	Gross carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Carrying amount
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Bad debt provision assessed on an individual basis										
Provision assessed on an individual basis	380,440,020.34	31.10	192,541,411.15	50.61	187,898,609.19	97,078,696.46	8.51	64,055,138.30	65.98	33,023,558.16
Bad debt provision assessed on a portfolio basis										
Portfolio I	375,368,849.23	30.68	43,671,317.57	11.63	331,697,531.66	234,267,133.83	20.53	-	-	234,267,133.83
Portfolio II	18,620,895.01	1.52	1,768,454.49	9.50	16,852,440.52	295,534,935.39	25.90	48,205,729.70	16.31	247,329,205.69
Portfolio III	54,643,273.37	4.47	24,161,922.45	44.22	30,481,350.92	140,261,764.61	12.29	50,936,570.57	36.32	89,325,194.04
Portfolio IV	394,351,401.67	32.23	3,812,534.21	0.97	390,538,867.46	373,877,883.48	32.77	10,335,882.12	2.76	363,542,001.36
Including: Customers in the automotive dismantling and power battery industry	67,796,036.85	5.54	3,449,480.14	5.09	64,346,556.71	57,557,699.38	5.04	4,620,796.83	8.03	52,936,902.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223,424,439.62</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>265,955,639.87</b>		<b>957,468,799.75</b>	<b>1,141,020,413.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>173,533,320.69</b>		<b>967,487,093.08</b>

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

**4. Accounts receivable - continued**

(2) Accounts receivable disclosed by method of bad debt provision - continued

Bad debt provision assessed on an individual basis:

RMB

Name of entity	31 December 2024			Reason for provision
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)	
Customer I	141,998,000.00	17,582,080.00	12.38	It is expected that some of the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer II	126,049,250.00	69,546,071.52	55.17	It is expected that some of the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer III	35,492,465.65	35,492,465.65	100.00	It is expected that the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer IV	28,364,000.00	28,364,000.00	100.00	It is expected that the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer V	26,250,000.00	21,000,000.00	80.00	It is expected that some of the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer VI	8,840,500.00	8,840,500.00	100.00	It is expected that the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer VII	6,611,795.32	6,611,795.32	100.00	It is expected that the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer VIII	3,459,021.43	1,729,510.72	50.00	It is expected that some of the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer IX	2,940,000.00	2,940,000.00	100.00	It is expected that the receivables are irrecoverable
Customer X	434,987.94	434,987.94	100.00	It is expected that the receivables are irrecoverable
<b>Total</b>	<b>380,440,020.34</b>	<b>192,541,411.15</b>		

Accounts receivable for which the bad debt provision is assessed by aging analysis method in portfolio II, portfolio III and portfolio IV:

RMB

Portfolio II	31 December 2024		
	Accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	40,097.19	-	-
Over 3 years	18,580,797.82	1,768,454.49	9.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,620,895.01</b>	<b>1,768,454.49</b>	

RMB

Portfolio III	31 December 2024		
	Accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	17,225,575.48	667,160.53	3.87
1 to 2 years	999,971.77	71,194.43	7.12
2 to 3 years	23,039,763.92	10,559,607.45	45.83
Over 3 years	13,377,962.20	12,863,960.04	96.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,643,273.37</b>	<b>24,161,922.45</b>	



SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

4. Accounts receivable - continued

(2) Accounts receivable disclosed by method of bad debt provision - continued

RMB

Portfolio IV	31 December 2024		
	Accounts receivable	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	366,910,908.11	2,657,803.02	0.72
1 to 2 years	16,601,345.04	777,056.44	4.68
2 to 3 years	10,839,148.52	377,674.75	3.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>394,351,401.67</b>	<b>3,812,534.21</b>	

Measurement of expected credit losses at an amount equivalent to the lifetime ECL

RMB

Bad debt provision	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired)	Total
1 January 2024	109,478,182.39	64,055,138.30	173,533,320.69
- Transfer into those credit-impaired	-	-	-
Provision	34,772,953.60	60,479,312.05	95,252,265.65
Reversal	(1,290,835.75)	-	(1,290,835.75)
Other changes	-	(1,539,110.72)	(1,539,110.72)
31 December 2024	142,960,300.24	122,995,339.63	265,955,639.87

(3) Details of bad debt provision

RMB

Category	1 January 2024	Changes for the year				31 December 2024
		Provision	Recovery or reversal	Charge-off / Write-off	Other changes	
Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is assessed on an individual basis	64,055,138.30	92,210,608.57	-	-	36,275,664.28	192,541,411.15
Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is assessed on a portfolio basis according to credit risk characteristics	109,478,182.39	3,041,657.08	(1,290,835.75)	-	(37,814,775.00)	73,414,228.72
<b>Total</b>	173,533,320.69	<b>95,252,265.65</b>	(1,290,835.75)	-	(1,539,110.72)	<b>265,955,639.87</b>

In 2024, the Group had no recovery or reversal of bad debt provision which was individually significant.

(4) In 2024, no accounts receivable has been written off.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

4. Accounts receivable - continued

(5) Top five accounts receivable and contract assets categorized by debtor

RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Proportion to total closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad debts of accounts receivable and provision for impairment of contract assets
Total of top five accounts receivable and contract assets as at 31 December 2024	405,648,890.00	178,380,235.11	584,029,125.11	17.29	87,240,071.52

5. Prepayments

(1) Prepayments presented by aging

RMB

Aging	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	84,392,898.54	34.38	233,050,857.20	93.94
1 to 2 years	154,987,870.65	63.13	2,781,366.90	1.12
2 to 3 years	2,421,899.10	0.99	12,041,464.89	4.86
Over 3 years	3,679,694.20	1.50	209,893.07	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,482,362.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>248,083,582.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(2) Prepayments presented by nature

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Prepayments for materials	210,759,285.04	195,330,287.46
Others	34,723,077.45	52,753,294.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,482,362.49</b>	<b>248,083,582.06</b>

As at 31 December 2024, the prepayments aged over one year mainly represent the prepayments for materials. As the materials had not yet been delivered or signed for warehousing, the prepayments remain outstanding.

(3) Top five prepayments categorized by payee

RMB

Name of entity	Relationship with the Group	Gross carrying amount	Aging	Proportion to total prepayments (%)
Total of top five prepayments as at 31 December 2024	Non-related party	198,105,736.76	Within 1 year, 1 to 2 years	80.70

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

6. Other receivables

6.1 Presentation of other receivables

Item	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Dividends receivable	135,000,000.00	-
Other receivables	699,685,738.81	602,215,140.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>834,685,738.81</b>	<b>602,215,140.81</b>

6.2 Dividends receivable

Investee	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway")	135,000,000.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>

6.3 Other receivables

(1) Other receivables disclosed by aging

Aging	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Within 1 year	392,879,473.35	349,597,998.42
1 to 2 years	155,882,846.23	13,852,013.22
2 to 3 years	7,087,778.53	169,473,184.24
Over 3 years	259,100,027.74	97,885,172.89
Sub-total	814,950,125.85	630,808,368.77
Less: Bad debt provision of other receivables	115,264,387.04	28,593,227.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>699,685,738.81</b>	<b>602,215,140.81</b>

(2) Classification of other receivables by nature

Nature	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Receivables from third parties	471,062,690.72	301,310,479.29
Receivables from related parties (Note XI, 6(1))	91,465,827.87	89,127,581.88
Deposits and security deposits	57,695,063.33	70,044,741.99
Advances receivable	8,925,258.03	12,085,156.12
Employee advances	3,696,883.46	6,942,183.75
Administrative reserve	1,456,954.00	1,621,848.20
Others	180,647,448.44	149,676,377.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>814,950,125.85</b>	<b>630,808,368.77</b>

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

**6. Other receivables - continued**

6.3 Other receivables - continued

(3) Provision of bad debts

RMB

Bad debt provision	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired)	
1 January 2024	28,593,227.96	-	-	28,593,227.96
-- Transfer into Stage II	-	-	-	-
-- Transfer into Stage III	-	-	-	-
-- Reverse to Stage II	-	-	-	-
-- Reverse to Stage I	-	-	-	-
Provision	87,142,114.90	-	-	87,142,114.90
Reversal	(470,955.82)	-	-	(470,955.82)
Transfer out due to derecognition of financial assets (including direct write-down)	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024	115,264,387.04	-	-	115,264,387.04

(4) Details of bad debt provision

RMB

Category	1 January 2024	Changes for the year			31 December 2024
		Provision	Recovery or reversal	Charge-off / Write-off	
Other receivables for which bad debt provision is assessed on a portfolio basis	28,593,227.96	87,142,114.90	(470,955.82)	-	115,264,387.04

(5) Top five other receivables categorized by debtor

RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance	Proportion to total closing balance of other receivables (%)	Nature	Aging	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Customer I	366,884,721.93	45.02	Outstanding capital contributions receivable from partners of Outer Ring Expressway Phase I and Phase II projects	Within 1 year, 1 to 2 years	-
Customer II	128,487,169.12	15.77	Profit pre-allocated to minority shareholders by subsidiaries	Within 1 year	-
Customer III	88,331,191.80	10.84	Amounts due from associates	Over 3 years	26,499,357.54
Customer IV	41,200,000.00	5.06	Deposits and security deposits	Over 3 years	41,200,000.00
Customer V	34,578,534.42	4.24	Transfer of prepayments for canceled/terminated contracts to "other receivables" (Note)	Over 3 years	-
Total	659,481,617.27	80.93			67,699,357.54

Note: RMB 33.39 million was recovered in January 2025.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

7. Inventories

(1) Categories of inventories

RMB

Item	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Carrying amount
Properties held for development (Note 1)	257,148,356.32	-	257,148,356.32	255,588,404.50	-	255,588,404.50
Properties under development (Note 2)	116,351,386.31	-	116,351,386.31	103,688,351.51	-	103,688,351.51
Properties held for sale (Note 3)	597,974,602.88	50,513,916.31	547,460,686.57	620,852,765.61	-	620,852,765.61
Raw materials	226,220,613.48	139,287,249.66	86,933,363.82	285,767,030.43	107,978,328.25	177,788,702.18
Work in progress	173,424,057.57	130,274,199.84	43,149,857.73	181,145,606.61	109,679,937.21	71,465,669.40
Goods on hand	126,473,192.23	84,344,861.21	42,128,331.02	147,970,514.54	24,134,161.23	123,836,353.31
Low value consumables and others	2,201,585.90	-	2,201,585.90	2,343,766.98	-	2,343,766.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,499,793,794.69</b>	<b>404,420,227.02</b>	<b>1,095,373,567.67</b>	<b>1,597,356,440.18</b>	<b>241,792,426.69</b>	<b>1,355,564,013.49</b>

Note 1: Properties held for development represent the lands to be developed under Phase II Stage III and Phase III Stage II of Youshan Villa project of Guizhou Shenzhen Expressway Land Co., Ltd. ("Guizhou Land"), and the lands to be developed by Guizhou Shenzhen Expressway Investment Land Company ("Guishen Expressway Investment") and Guizhou Yefengrui Land Limited Company ("Yefengrui Land"), all of them are subsidiaries of the Company.

Note 2: Properties under development

RMB

Name of project	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Public area to be amortized	116,351,386.31	103,688,351.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,351,386.31</b>	<b>103,688,351.51</b>

Note 3: Properties held for sale

RMB

Name of project	Time of completion	1 January 2024	Addition	Reduction	31 December 2024	Closing balance of provision for decline in value
Phase I Stage I of Youshan Villa	December 2016	11,176,877.24	-	-	11,176,877.24	-
Phase II Stage II of Youshan Villa	April 2019	46,251,723.77	-	-	46,251,723.77	-
Phase III Stage I of Youshan Villa	November 2020	3,987,702.61	-	-	3,987,702.61	-
Phase III Stage III of Youshan Villa	September 2022	559,436,461.99	5,607,679.91	28,485,842.64	536,558,299.26	50,513,916.31
<b>Total</b>		<b>620,852,765.61</b>	<b>5,607,679.91</b>	<b>28,485,842.64</b>	<b>597,974,602.88</b>	<b>50,513,916.31</b>

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

**7. Inventories - continued**

(2) Provision for decline in value of inventories

RMB

Item	1 January 2024	Provision	Reversal	Write-off	31 December 2024
Raw materials	107,978,328.25	31,334,706.91	-	(25,785.50)	139,287,249.66
Work in progress	109,679,937.21	20,594,262.63	-	-	130,274,199.84
Goods on hand	24,134,161.23	62,029,571.37	-	(1,818,871.39)	84,344,861.21
Properties held for sale	-	50,513,916.31	-	-	50,513,916.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>241,792,426.69</b>	<b>164,472,457.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,844,656.89)</b>	<b>404,420,227.02</b>

(3) Descriptions on capitalized borrowing costs included in the closing balance of inventories

In 2024, the amount of capitalized interest included in inventories was RMB nil (2023: RMB nil), and the capitalization rate used to recognize the capitalization amount was nil (2023: nil). As at 31 December 2024, the amount of capitalized interest included in the closing balance of inventories was RMB 2,884,598.12 (31 December 2023: RMB 3,027,433.33).

**8. Contract assets**

(1) Details of contract assets

RMB

Item	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount
Contract assets over one year (Note)	1,763,574,756.21	-	1,763,574,756.21	2,661,993,597.28	-	2,661,993,597.28
Agent-construction receivables	241,717,412.68	3,304,869.42	238,412,543.26	277,580,031.21	3,304,869.42	274,275,161.79
Warranties receivable	69,156,423.88	343,019.88	68,813,404.00	69,502,219.88	343,019.88	69,159,200.00
Kitchen waste engineering construction receivables	59,741,874.06	16,471,364.68	43,270,509.38	67,947,904.19	16,471,364.68	51,476,539.51
Other operating receivables	20,131,385.79	-	20,131,385.79	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,154,321,852.62</b>	<b>20,119,253.98</b>	<b>2,134,202,598.64</b>	<b>3,077,023,752.56</b>	<b>20,119,253.98</b>	<b>3,056,904,498.58</b>
Less: Contract assets over one year	1,763,574,756.21	-	1,763,574,756.21	2,661,993,597.28	-	2,661,993,597.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>390,747,096.41</b>	<b>20,119,253.98</b>	<b>370,627,842.43</b>	<b>415,030,155.28</b>	<b>20,119,253.98</b>	<b>394,910,901.30</b>

Note: Refer to Note V, 22.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

8. Contract assets - continued

(2) Amount and reason for the significant changes in carrying amount for the year

RMB

Item	Amount of changes	Reason for changes
Receivables from Guizhou Longli River Bridge project	(973,047,043.81)	Carry forward to long-term receivables due to final acceptance of the project in the current year
Agent-construction receivables	(35,862,618.53)	Carry forward to accounts receivable based on project settlement situation for the year
Other operating receivables	20,131,385.79	Recognize increase in contract assets based on the progress of other projects such as technical service business.

(3) Contract assets disclosed by method of bad debt provision

RMB

Category	31 December 2024					31 December 2023				
	Gross carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Carrying amount
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Bad debt provision assessed on an individual basis	3,304,869.42	0.15	3,304,869.42	100.00	-	3,304,869.42	0.11	3,304,869.42	100.00	-
Bad debt provision assessed on a portfolio basis	2,151,016,983.20	99.85	16,814,384.56	0.78	2,134,202,598.64	3,073,718,883.14	99.89	16,814,384.56	0.55	3,056,904,498.58
Including:										
Portfolio I	2,001,987,299.47	92.94	-	-	2,001,987,299.47	2,936,268,759.07	95.42	-	-	2,936,268,759.07
Portfolio II	69,156,423.88	3.21	343,019.88	0.50	68,813,404.00	69,502,219.88	2.26	343,019.88	0.49	69,159,200.00
Portfolio III	59,741,874.06	2.77	16,471,364.68	27.57	43,270,509.38	67,947,904.19	2.21	16,471,364.68	24.24	51,476,539.51
Portfolio IV	20,131,385.79	0.93	-	-	20,131,385.79	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,154,321,852.62</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>20,119,253.98</b>		<b>2,134,202,598.64</b>	<b>3,077,023,752.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>20,119,253.98</b>		<b>3,056,904,498.58</b>

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

**8. Contract assets - continued**

(3) Contract assets disclosed by method of bad debt provision - continued

Bad debt provision assessed on an individual basis

RMB

Bad debt provision assessed on an individual basis	31 December 2024			Reason for provision
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)	
Shenshan Houmen Project	3,304,869.42	3,304,869.42	100.00	It is expected that the agent-construction fee is irrecoverable
<b>Total</b>	3,304,869.42	3,304,869.42		

Bad debt provision assessed on a portfolio basis

RMB

Portfolio I	31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Government and related parties	2,001,987,299.47	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2,001,987,299.47	-	-

RMB

Portfolio II	31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Customers in wind turbine generators sales industry (warranties receivable)	69,156,423.88	343,019.88	0.50
<b>Total</b>	69,156,423.88	343,019.88	

RMB

Portfolio III	31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	188,579.52	-	-
1 to 2 years	28,669,872.61	838,073.74	2.92
2 to 3 years	10,862,861.62	1,773,881.42	16.33
3 to 4 years	6,181,378.44	1,517,508.79	24.55
4 to 5 years	253,077.91	139,050.20	54.94
Over 5 years	13,586,103.96	12,202,850.53	89.82
<b>Total</b>	59,741,874.06	16,471,364.68	

RMB

Portfolio IV	31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	20,131,385.79	-	-
<b>Total</b>	20,131,385.79	-	-



**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

**8. Contract assets - continued**

(3) Contract assets disclosed by method of bad debt provision - continued

Measurement of expected credit losses at an amount equivalent to the lifetime ECL

RMB

Bad debt provision	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired)	Total
1 January 2024	16,814,384.56	3,304,869.42	20,119,253.98
Provision	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-
31 December 2024	16,814,384.56	3,304,869.42	20,119,253.98

(4) Provision for credit losses of contract assets for the year

RMB

Category	1 January 2024	Provision	Charge-off / Write-off	31 December 2024
Agent-construction receivables	3,304,869.42	-	-	3,304,869.42
Warranties receivable	343,019.88	-	-	343,019.88
Kitchen waste engineering construction receivables	16,471,364.68	-	-	16,471,364.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,119,253.98</b>	-	-	<b>20,119,253.98</b>

**9. Non-current assets due within one year**

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Advances due from Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone Development and Construction Co., Ltd. (Note)	-	9,412,279.18
Financial leasing receivables (Note)	172,950,515.75	260,026,234.70
Receivables from Longli County Government of Guizhou Province for Longli River Bridge project (Note)	264,198,928.52	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>437,149,444.27</b>	<b>269,438,513.88</b>
Less: Provision for bad debts	1,156,050.14	4,663,943.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>435,993,394.13</b>	<b>264,774,570.13</b>

Note: Please refer to Note V, 12.

**10. Other current assets**

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Pending deduction of input VAT	244,059,035.65	268,559,421.98
Certificates of time deposits	374,275,722.22	204,392,500.00
Prepaid taxes	46,077,056.07	24,127,401.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>664,411,813.94</b>	<b>497,079,323.91</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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V. **NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

11. **Long-term prepayments**

	RMB	
Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Prepayments for acquisition and construction of long-term assets	27,117,805.58	37,351,927.12
Prepayments for reconstruction and expansion of Airport-Heao Expressway	721,647,859.04	195,940,689.80
Prepaid project fund of Outer Ring Company	475,651,807.18	33,396,935.68
Prepaid project fund of Shenzhen-Shanwei Expressway project	88,013,163.63	88,172,577.00
Prepaid project fund of Guangming Environment project	148,515.28	1,870,868.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,312,579,150.71</b>	<b>356,732,998.46</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- continued

12. Long-term receivables

(1) Details of long-term receivables

Item	31 December 2024			31 December 2023			RMB
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount	
Financial leasing receivables (Note 1)	1,259,546,924.69	12,575,526.36	1,246,971,398.33	1,313,436,928.10	21,883,569.82	1,291,553,358.28	
Electricity subsidy income (Note 2)	1,404,661,240.86	50,750,584.03	1,353,910,656.83	1,270,230,085.06	22,302,840.47	1,247,927,244.59	
Advances due from Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone Development and Construction Co., Ltd.	60,941,210.16	-	60,941,210.16	60,229,723.92	-	60,229,723.92	
Receivables from Longli County Government of Guizhou Province for Longli River Bridge project	974,196,249.77	-	974,196,249.77	-	-	-	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,699,345,625.48</b>	<b>63,326,110.39</b>	<b>3,636,019,515.09</b>	<b>2,643,896,737.08</b>	<b>44,186,410.29</b>	<b>2,599,710,326.79</b>	
Less: Long-term receivables due within one year (Note V, 9)	437,149,444.27	1,156,050.14	435,993,394.13	269,438,513.88	4,663,943.75	264,774,570.13	
Including: Advances due from Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone Development and Construction Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	9,412,279.18	-	9,412,279.18	
Financial leasing receivables (Note 1)	172,950,515.75	1,156,050.14	171,794,465.61	260,026,234.70	4,663,943.75	255,362,290.95	
Receivables from Longli County Government of Guizhou Province for Longli River Bridge project (Note 3)	264,198,928.52	-	264,198,928.52	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,262,196,181.21</b>	<b>62,170,060.25</b>	<b>3,200,026,120.96</b>	<b>2,374,458,223.20</b>	<b>39,522,466.54</b>	<b>2,334,935,756.66</b>	

Note 1: It represents the rents and interest of equipment under financial leasing receivable by Financial Leasing Company, the Company's subsidiary. As at 31 December 2024, the financial leasing receivables amounted to RMB 1,259,546,924.69 (31 December 2023: RMB 1,313,436,928.10).

Note 2: It represents the electricity subsidy which has not been received by Baotou Nanfeng, Qianzhi Company, Qianxin Company, Qianhui Company, Yongcheng Zhuneng and Ningxia Zhongwei, subsidiaries of the Group engaged in new energy business. In 2024, the subsidy income (tax inclusive) recognized by the aforesaid companies based on relevant documents amounted to RMB 306,998,613.65, and the subsidy received in 2024 amounted to RMB 172,567,457.85.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

12. Long-term receivables - continued

(1) Details of long-term receivables - continued

Note 3: In April 2024, Longli River Bridge in Guizhou (formerly known as Duo Hua Bridge) was completed and accepted and officially opened to traffic. According to the investment cooperation agreement signed between Guizhou Guishen Investment Development Company Limited ("Guishen Company"), a subsidiary of the Company, Longli County People's Government and Guizhou Guilong Industrial Group Co., Ltd., Guishen Company has an unconditional right to collect the contract consideration at the completion of the project's final acceptance and it was agreed that it may receive the amount in installments over a period of seven years from the date of final acceptance of the project. Accordingly, contract assets corresponding to the project were transferred to long-term receivables.

(2) Long-term receivables disclosed by method of bad debt provision

RMB

Category	31 December 2024					31 December 2023				
	Gross carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Carrying amount
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Bad debt provision assessed on a portfolio basis:										
Portfolio I	1,035,137,459.93	27.98	-	-	1,035,137,459.93	60,229,723.92	2.28	-	-	60,229,723.92
Portfolio II (Financial leasing receivables)	1,259,546,924.69	34.05	12,575,526.36	1.00	1,246,971,398.33	1,313,436,928.10	49.68	21,883,569.82	1.67	1,291,553,358.28
Portfolio III (Electricity subsidy income)	1,404,661,240.86	37.97	50,750,584.03	3.61	1,353,910,656.83	1,270,230,085.06	48.04	22,302,840.47	1.76	1,247,927,244.59
Total	3,699,345,625.48	100.00	<b>63,326,110.39</b>		<b>3,636,019,515.09</b>	2,643,896,737.08	100.00	44,186,410.29		2,599,710,326.79

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

12. Long-term receivables - continued

(2) Long-term receivables disclosed by method of bad debt provision - continued

Bad debt provision assessed on a portfolio basis

RMB

Portfolio I	31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Receivables from Longli County Government of Guizhou Province for Longli River Bridge project	974,196,249.77	-	-
Advances due from Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone Development and Construction Co., Ltd	60,941,210.16	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1,035,137,459.93	-	-

RMB

Portfolio II (Financial leasing receivables)	31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Normal	1,149,292,018.29	8,826,349.39	0.77
Attention	110,254,906.40	3,749,176.97	3.40
<b>Total</b>	1,259,546,924.69	12,575,526.36	

RMB

Portfolio III (Electricity subsidy income)	31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Electricity subsidy approved	1,254,877,286.96	12,548,772.86	1.00
Electricity subsidy under approval	149,783,953.90	38,201,811.17	25.50
<b>Total</b>	1,404,661,240.86	50,750,584.03	

Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

RMB

Bad debt provision	Stage I 12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired)	Total
1 January 2024	44,186,410.29	-	-	44,186,410.29
Provision	28,447,743.56	-	-	28,447,743.56
Reversal	(9,308,043.46)	-	-	(9,308,043.46)
31 December 2024	63,326,110.39	-	-	63,326,110.39

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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V. **NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -**  
continued

12. **Long-term receivables - continued**

(3) Details of bad debt provision

	RMB			
Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024
Financial leasing receivables	21,883,569.82	-	9,308,043.46	12,575,526.36
Electricity subsidy income	22,302,840.47	28,447,743.56	-	50,750,584.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,186,410.29</b>	<b>28,447,743.56</b>	<b>9,308,043.46</b>	<b>63,326,110.39</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

13. Long-term equity investments

RMB

Investee	1 January 2024	Changes for the year							31 December 2024	Shareholding proportion (%)	Provision for impairment at 31 December 2024
		Addition	Reduction	Investment gains or losses recognized under the equity method	Adjustment to other comprehensive income	Cash dividend or profit declared	Provision for impairment	Others			
Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway	5,134,578,258.54	-	-	241,192,739.54	-	(135,000,000.00)	-	-	5,240,770,998.08	45.00	-
Chongqing Derun Environment Co., Limited ("Derun Environment")	5,078,224,756.93	-	-	136,825,366.38	19,460,187.68	(120,000,000.00)	-	1,772,974.61	5,116,283,285.60	20.00	-
Guangdong Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Line Expressway Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Line Expressway")	3,523,861,874.47	-	-	93,115,128.73	-	(166,488,798.72)	-	-	3,450,488,204.48	50.00	-
Guangdong Yangmao Expressway Company Limited ("Yangmao Company")	836,776,215.81	-	-	46,937,957.71	-	(43,110,872.00)	-	-	840,603,301.52	25.00	-
Shenzhen International United Land Company Limited ("United Land Company")	677,656,651.67	-	-	84,681,584.86	-	-	-	(986,353.67)	761,351,882.86	34.30	-
E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway REITs (code: 508033) (Note 1)	-	819,000,000.00	-	24,767,862.55	-	(93,108,000.00)	-	-	750,659,862.55	40.00	-
Nanjing Yangtze River Third Bridge Company Limited ("Nanjing Third Bridge Company")	454,338,007.63	-	-	53,424,117.42	-	(42,928,232.82)	-	-	464,833,892.23	35.00	-
Guangzhou Zhentong Industrial Development Co., Ltd. ("Xintang Joint Venture") (Note 2)	432,629,214.20	-	-	(17,069,816.21)	-	-	-	-	415,559,397.99	15.00	-
Guangzhou Western Second Ring Expressway Company Limited ("GZ W2 Company")	334,376,765.77	-	-	58,951,590.03	-	(22,025,400.00)	-	-	371,302,955.80	25.00	-
Shenzhen Fenghe Energy Investment Co., Ltd. ("Fenghe Energy")	232,514,185.48	-	-	15,798,031.75	(1,556,763.95)	(19,000,000.00)	-	-	227,755,453.28	50.00	-
Foshan Shunde Shengchuang Shenzhen Expressway Environmental Technology Industry M&A Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) ("Shengchuang Fund")	112,339,511.24	-	-	(12,820,574.64)	-	-	-	-	99,518,936.60	45.00	-
Others (Note 3)	1,898,526,679.00	-	-	125,332,521.57	18,776,448.80	(25,106,306.02)	-	(1,274,297.12)	2,016,255,046.23	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,715,822,120.74</b>	<b>819,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>851,136,509.69</b>	<b>36,679,872.53</b>	<b>(666,767,609.56)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(487,676.18)</b>	<b>19,755,383,217.22</b>		<b>-</b>

## SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

##### 13. Long-term equity investments - continued

Note 1: In March 2024, the Company completed the issuance and listing of the E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway REITs, with Yichang Expressway owned by the former wholly-owned subsidiary Yichang Company serving as the infrastructure project. The Company, as the original equity holder, participated in the strategic placement subscription with a quantity of 120 million shares, accounting for 40% of the total number of shares offered. As part of the design of the fund's structure, the Company signed a share transfer agreement and a debt transfer agreement with Changde Yichang Enterprise Operation Management Co., Ltd. ("Changde Yichang") and Yichang Company, disposing of 100% equity of Yichang Company at RMB 1,397,449,490.52. The settlement procedure was completed on 21 March 2024, and the Company lost control over Yichang Company.

In accordance with the provisions on the voting rights of the fund holders and the clauses for passing resolutions at the general meeting of fund holders stipulated in the *E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway Closed-end Infrastructure Investment Fund Prospectus*, the Company's holding of 40% of the shares can exert significant influence on the operation and investment management of the E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway REITs.

Note 2: Bay Area Development, a subsidiary of the Company, has appointed one director to the Board of Directors of Xintang Joint Venture, which has a significant impact on its operation and financial decisions.

Note 3: Others include the Group's associates and joint ventures Yunji Smart Engineering Co., Ltd. ("Yunji Smart"), Shenzhen Huayu Expressway Investment Co., Ltd. ("Huayu Company"), Guizhou Hengtongli Property Co., Ltd. ("Guizhou Hengtongli"), Bank of Guizhou Co., Ltd., Guangming Fengrunjiu (it has been included in the scope of consolidated financial statements since 24 December 2024, as described in Note VI, 1) and Huai'an Zhongheng New Energy Co., Ltd. ("Huai'an Zhongheng").

##### 14. Other non-current financial assets

	RMB	
Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Shenzhen Water Planning & Design Institute Co., Ltd. ("Water Planning & Design Institute")	363,513,150.00	346,519,804.81
Shenzhen State Owned Cooperative Development Private Equity Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) ("Cooperative Development Fund")	361,489,702.38	328,721,725.86
Guangdong United Electronic Service Co., Ltd. ("United Electronic")	210,780,561.06	184,699,801.59
Guangdong Heyuan Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	22,503,680.00	22,503,680.00
Guangdong Zijin Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	9,180,560.00	9,180,560.00
Yiwu Shenneng Renewable Resources Utilization Co., Ltd. ("Yiwu Shenneng")	3,443,730.00	3,443,730.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>970,911,383.44</b>	<b>895,069,302.26</b>

In 2024, the gains from changes in fair value of such investments in equity instruments were RMB 75,842,081.18 (2023: the gains from changes in fair value were RMB 130,604,671.82). Please refer to Note V, 56.



SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

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V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

15. Investment properties

(1) Investment properties measured at cost

RMB

Item	Parking space (Note)	Buildings	Total
<b>I. Cost</b>			
1. 1 January 2024	18,180,000.00	16,142,376.78	34,322,376.78
2. Additions	-	410,465.73	410,465.73
(1) Transfer from fixed assets	-	410,465.73	410,465.73
3. Reductions	-	520,073.58	520,073.58
(1) Transfer to fixed assets	-	520,073.58	520,073.58
4. 31 December 2024	18,180,000.00	16,032,768.93	34,212,768.93
<b>II. Accumulated amortization</b>			
1. 1 January 2024	8,684,283.00	2,604,101.45	11,288,384.45
2. Additions	575,724.24	850,916.29	1,426,640.53
(1) Provision	575,724.24	752,266.97	1,327,991.21
(2) Transfer from fixed assets	-	98,649.32	98,649.32
3. Reductions	-	57,393.83	57,393.83
(1) Transfer to fixed assets	-	57,393.83	57,393.83
4. 31 December 2024	9,260,007.24	3,397,623.91	12,657,631.15
<b>III. Carrying amount</b>			
1. 31 December 2024	8,919,992.76	12,635,145.02	21,555,137.78
2. 1 January 2024	9,495,717.00	13,538,275.33	23,033,992.33

Note: The investment property represents the parking space beneath Jiangsu Building where the headquarters of the Company locates, which is entrusted to the property company for renting to relevant car owners.

\* The Group's investment properties are all located in the Chinese Mainland and held in the form of leases.

(2) As at 31 December 2024, the investment properties without certificates of ownership are listed as follows

RMB

Item	Carrying amount	Reason for not yet obtaining the certificate of ownership
The parking space beneath Jiangsu Building	8,919,992.76	No certificate of ownership will be issued for parking space in Shenzhen
<b>Total</b>	8,919,992.76	

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. Fixed assets

(1) Details of fixed assets

RMB

Item	Buildings	Traffic equipment	Motor vehicles	Office and other equipment	Mechanical equipment	Total
<b>I. Cost</b>						
1. 1 January 2024	3,282,016,989.76	1,663,854,497.34	52,234,297.77	136,905,850.02	4,692,535,830.21	9,827,547,465.10
2. Additions	498,853,978.00	82,738,190.38	46,614,153.69	22,707,534.77	14,156,291.04	665,070,147.88
(1) Purchase	382,253,129.86	14,833,020.64	46,581,976.70	13,576,270.39	1,561,339.94	458,805,737.53
(2) Transfer from construction in progress	116,080,774.56	67,905,169.74	32,176.99	9,084,598.89	12,594,951.10	205,697,671.28
(3) Addition due to business combinations	-	-	-	46,665.49	-	46,665.49
(4) Transfer from investment properties	520,073.58	-	-	-	-	520,073.58
3. Reductions	12,746,766.01	71,210,736.20	6,193,630.22	16,313,776.26	3,653,492.07	110,118,400.76
(1) Disposals or retirement	3,998,870.74	3,191,425.85	5,013,487.44	6,671,452.80	3,653,492.07	22,528,728.90
(2) Transfer to investment properties	410,465.73	-	-	-	-	410,465.73
(3) Others (Note)	8,337,429.54	68,019,310.35	1,180,142.78	9,642,323.46	-	87,179,206.13
4. 31 December 2024	3,768,124,201.75	1,675,381,951.52	92,654,821.24	143,299,608.53	4,703,038,629.18	10,382,499,212.22
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation</b>						
1. 1 January 2024	527,706,827.30	1,035,958,514.00	24,644,205.71	95,249,880.61	814,473,850.63	2,498,033,278.25
2. Additions	130,953,415.84	94,527,680.28	10,215,967.46	27,729,673.25	240,991,007.08	504,417,743.91
(1) Provision	130,896,022.01	94,527,680.28	10,215,967.46	27,729,673.25	240,991,007.08	504,360,350.08
(2) Transfer from investment properties	57,393.83	-	-	-	-	57,393.83
3. Reductions	8,616,522.46	33,777,796.51	5,264,022.58	14,016,815.20	1,610,728.84	63,285,885.59
(1) Disposals or retirement	3,877,613.89	2,642,514.78	4,729,430.46	6,253,734.57	1,610,728.84	19,114,022.54
(2) Transfer to investment properties	98,649.32	-	-	-	-	98,649.32
(3) Others (Note)	4,640,259.25	31,135,281.73	534,592.12	7,763,080.63	-	44,073,213.73
4. 31 December 2024	650,043,720.68	1,096,708,397.77	29,596,150.59	108,962,738.66	1,053,854,128.87	2,939,165,136.57
<b>III. Provision for impairment</b>						
1. 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-	655,667.88	655,667.88
2. Additions	34,392,136.68	-	-	2,594,438.42	5,386,895.09	42,373,470.19
(1) Provision	34,392,136.68	-	-	2,594,438.42	5,386,895.09	42,373,470.19
3. 31 December 2024	34,392,136.68	-	-	2,594,438.42	6,042,562.97	43,029,138.07
<b>IV. Carrying amount</b>						
1. 31 December 2024	3,083,688,344.39	578,673,553.75	63,058,670.65	31,742,431.45	3,643,141,937.34	7,400,304,937.58
2. 1 January 2024	2,754,310,162.46	627,895,983.34	27,590,092.06	41,655,969.41	3,877,406,311.70	7,328,858,518.97

Note: It mainly represents the disposal of 100.00% equity interest in Yichang Company, which led to a decrease in fixed assets. Please refer to Note V, 13.

(2) Fixed assets without certificates of ownership

RMB

Item	Carrying amount	Reason for not yet obtaining the certificate of ownership
Buildings	848,171,925.22	According to the actual characteristics of the Group's toll road operation, all toll roads and the affiliated buildings would be returned to the government when the approved operating periods expire, therefore, the Group has no intention to acquire the related property ownership certificates except that the handling procedures for property ownership certificate of Hesongxuan office building are in process.

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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

**16. Fixed assets - continued**

(3) Impairment testing of fixed assets

The recoverable amount is determined at the fair value net of costs of disposal

RMB

Item	Carrying amount	Recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Method for determination of fair value and costs of disposal	Key parameters	Basis to determine the key parameters
Machinery and equipment of Dezhou Zhonghe Environmental Protection Equipment Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ("Dezhou Zhonghe")	5,689,738.75	729,912.49	4,959,826.26	Market approach and incremental costs directly attributable to asset disposals	Fair value of machinery and equipment	Probable transaction price at the measurement date, which is an arm's length price under ordinary commercial considerations

The recoverable amount is determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows

RMB

Item	Carrying amount	Recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Projection period	Key parameters for projection period	Key parameters for steady period	Basis to determine the key parameters for steady period
Buildings of Shenzhen Expressway Bioland Environmental Protection Equipment (Langfang) Co., Ltd. ("Langfang Bioland")	91,286,506.31	62,398,531.86	34,392,136.68	5 years	Revenue growth rate: 3.00%; discount rate: 8.00% before tax	Revenue growth rate: 2.00%; discount rate: 8.00% before tax	Market survey and management's expectations for market development
Office and other equipment of Langfang Bioland	7,300,380.86		2,594,438.42				
Machinery and equipment of Langfang Bioland	1,225,288.62		427,068.83				

**17. Construction in progress**

(1) Details of construction in progress

RMB

Item	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount
Expressway subgrade, pavement, bridge and culvert engineering	12,369,195.06	-	12,369,195.06	23,004,566.48	-	23,004,566.48
Expressway electromechanical engineering	31,322,135.55	-	31,322,135.55	56,191,653.77	-	56,191,653.77
Expressway building construction engineering	11,174,245.22	-	11,174,245.22	-	-	-
Langfang factory project	-	-	-	101,245,729.30	-	101,245,729.30
Xuanwei project	11,966,069.00	11,966,069.00	-	25,167,669.00	-	25,167,669.00
R&D Building of Qiantai Company	-	-	-	18,430,068.51	-	18,430,068.51
R&D project on BIM modeling and digital management regarding existing expressways	1,647,169.84	-	1,647,169.84	29,231,674.87	-	29,231,674.87
Others	30,578,540.29	2,195,969.80	28,382,570.49	38,614,842.31	2,195,969.80	36,418,872.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,057,354.96</b>	<b>14,162,038.80</b>	<b>84,895,316.16</b>	<b>291,886,204.24</b>	<b>2,195,969.80</b>	<b>289,690,234.44</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

17. Construction in progress - continued

(2) Changes in significant construction in progress during the year

RMB

Item	Budget amount	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Transfer to fixed assets	Transfer to intangible assets	Other reductions in the current year	31 December 2024	Proportion of accumulated project investment to total budget (%)	Project progress (%)	Cumulative amount of interest capitalized	Including: Interest capitalized for the current year	Interest capitalization rate for the current year (%)	Source of funds
Langfang factory project	117,000,000.00	101,245,729.30	309,315.58	99,726,541.57	-	1,828,503.31	-	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	Self-owned funds
R&D Building of Qiantai Company	40,000,000.00	18,430,068.51	-	18,430,068.51	-	-	-	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	Self-owned funds
R&D project on BIM modeling and digital management regarding existing expressways	44,557,000.00	29,231,674.87	-	-	27,584,505.03	-	1,647,169.84	80.00	80.00	-	-	-	Self-owned funds
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,557,000.00</b>	<b>148,907,472.68</b>	<b>309,315.58</b>	<b>118,156,610.08</b>	<b>27,584,505.03</b>	<b>1,828,503.31</b>	<b>1,647,169.84</b>			-	-	-	

(3) Provision for impairment of construction in progress for the year

RMB

Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024	Reason for change
Construction project for Kunshan environmental protection project	2,195,969.80	-	-	2,195,969.80	
Construction in progress of Xuanwei project	-	11,966,069.00	-	11,966,069.00	It is expected that the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,195,969.80</b>	<b>11,966,069.00</b>		<b>14,162,038.80</b>	

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

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**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**17. Construction in progress - continued**

(4) Provision for impairment of construction in progress for the year

The recoverable amount is determined at the fair value net of costs of disposal

						RMB
Item	Carrying amount	Recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Method for determination of fair value and costs of disposal	Key parameters	Basis to determine the key parameters
Xuanwei Project	11,966,069.00	-	11,966,069.00	Market approach and incremental costs directly attributable to asset disposals	Fair value of construction in progress	Probable transaction price at the measurement date, which is an arm's length price under ordinary commercial considerations

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

18. Right-of-use assets

RMB

Item	Buildings	Total
<b>I. Cost</b>		
1. 1 January 2024	224,162,289.44	224,162,289.44
2. Additions	14,274,888.05	14,274,888.05
(1) Acquisitions	14,274,888.05	14,274,888.05
3. Reductions	121,776,052.94	121,776,052.94
(1) Disposals	121,776,052.94	121,776,052.94
4.31 December 2024	116,661,124.55	116,661,124.55
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation</b>		
1. 1 January 2024	143,207,062.75	143,207,062.75
2. Additions	27,686,009.07	27,686,009.07
(1) Provision	27,686,009.07	27,686,009.07
3. Reductions	86,291,583.92	86,291,583.92
(1) Disposals	86,291,583.92	86,291,583.92
4. 31 December 2024	84,601,487.90	84,601,487.90
<b>III. Provision for impairment</b>		
1.1 January 2024	14,754,044.72	14,754,044.72
2. Reductions	14,754,044.72	14,754,044.72
3. 31 December 2024	-	-
<b>IV. Carrying amount</b>		
1. 31 December 2024	32,059,636.65	32,059,636.65
2. 1 January 2024	66,201,181.97	66,201,181.97

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

19. Intangible assets

(1) Details of intangible assets

	RMB						
Item	Franchise rights	Office software and others	Billboard land use rights	Land use right	Contract rights	Patent use right	Total
<b>I. Cost</b>							
1.1 January 2024	44,579,071,287.03	58,761,223.46	59,953,840.88	212,684,052.73	68,866,700.00	165,693,403.17	45,145,030,507.27
2. Additions	2,046,321,498.79	46,870,417.91	-	3,194,965.81	-	-	2,096,386,882.51
(1) Purchases	14,185,652.50	10,904,089.05	-	3,194,965.81	-	-	28,284,707.36
(2) Constructions	2,024,843,336.93	35,966,328.86	-	-	-	-	2,060,809,665.79
(3) Addition due to business combinations	7,292,509.36	-	-	-	-	-	7,292,509.36
3. Reductions	3,218,263,406.52	100,000.00	58,306,218.30	-	-	-	3,276,669,624.82
(1) Disposals	10,909,075.83	-	58,306,218.30	-	-	-	69,215,294.13
(2) Other reductions (Note 1)	3,207,354,330.69	100,000.00	-	-	-	-	3,207,454,330.69
4. 31 December 2024	43,407,129,379.30	105,531,641.37	1,647,622.58	215,879,018.54	68,866,700.00	165,693,403.17	43,964,747,764.96
<b>II. Accumulated amortization</b>							
1. 1 January 2024	14,266,877,000.99	36,544,731.09	59,836,822.47	21,483,494.23	22,761,233.83	99,147,625.16	14,506,650,907.77
2. Additions	1,707,838,485.65	15,967,143.91	69,518.28	5,740,596.54	7,578,980.74	26,234,264.60	1,763,428,989.72
(1) Provision	1,707,838,485.65	15,967,143.91	69,518.28	5,740,596.54	7,578,980.74	26,234,264.60	1,763,428,989.72
3. Reductions	1,085,452,296.36	6,111.23	58,258,718.17	-	-	-	1,143,717,125.76
(1) Disposals	6,066,824.92	-	58,258,718.17	-	-	-	64,325,543.09
(2) Other reductions (Note 1)	1,079,385,471.44	6,111.23	-	-	-	-	1,079,391,582.67
4.31 December 2024	14,889,263,190.28	52,505,763.77	1,647,622.58	27,224,090.77	30,340,214.57	125,381,889.76	15,126,362,771.73
<b>III. Provision for impairment</b>							
1. 1 January 2024	3,811,235,491.81	-	-	-	-	18,050,000.00	3,829,285,491.81
2. Additions	100,755,034.13	3,919,234.42	-	-	38,526,485.43	22,261,513.41	165,462,267.39
3. 31 December 2024	3,911,990,525.94	3,919,234.42	-	-	38,526,485.43	40,311,513.41	3,994,747,759.20
<b>IV. Carrying amount</b>							
1. 31 December 2024	24,605,875,663.08	49,106,643.18	-	188,654,927.77	-	-	24,843,637,234.03
2. 1 January 2024	26,500,958,794.23	22,216,492.37	117,018.41	191,200,558.50	46,105,466.17	48,495,778.01	26,809,094,107.69

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**19. Intangible assets - continued**

(1) Details of intangible assets - continued

Note 1: Other reductions are due to the Company's disposal of 100.00% equity interest in Yichang Company, which resulted in a decrease in related intangible assets, and the settlement of kitchen waste disposal project of the Company's subsidiary, Shenzhen Expressway Bioland Environmental Technologies Corp., Ltd. ("Bioland Company"), which resulted in the adjustment to the carrying amount that was initially estimated and recorded on a provisional basis.

Note 2: In 2024, both the amount of intangible assets amortized and the amount included in profit or loss was RMB 1,763,428,989.72 (2023: RMB 1,813,092,547.52).

Note 3: In 2024, the Group capitalized borrowing costs on intangible assets amounting to RMB 9,547,541.77 (2023: RMB 12,659,236.04).

(2) As at 31 December 2024, the Group had no land use rights for which the certificate of property has not been obtained.



SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

19. Intangible assets - continued

(3) Details of franchise rights

									RMB
Item	Cost	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	Amortization in the current year	Impairment in the current year	31 December 2024	Accumulated amortization	Provision for impairment
I. Franchise rights associated with toll roads									
Qinglian Expressway	9,376,976,098.51	5,209,558,219.32	90,810,612.36	-	356,019,865.33	-	4,944,348,966.35	3,812,627,132.16	620,000,000.00
Airport-Heao Expressway	6,183,088,723.54	1,997,924,715.57	839,209,062.39	9,408,256.75	153,746,813.31	-	2,673,978,707.90	3,509,110,015.64	-
Meiguan Expressway	604,588,701.64	108,072,693.59	-	-	29,487,153.38	-	78,585,540.21	526,003,161.43	-
Outer Ring Expressway	6,818,592,999.10	5,294,390,843.86	872,088,688.95	4,848,746.05	173,355,279.54	-	5,988,275,507.22	830,317,491.88	-
Shuiguan Expressway	4,448,811,774.58	921,702,818.20	-	-	442,417,352.80	-	479,285,465.40	3,417,526,309.18	552,000,000.00
Yichang Expressway	-	2,128,286,122.09	-	2,080,653,092.80	47,633,029.29	-	-	-	-
Changsha Ring Road	614,374,358.81	366,366,774.30	-	-	48,274,473.76	-	318,092,300.54	296,282,058.27	-
Coastal Expressway Shenzhen Section	10,086,278,346.00	5,800,817,058.79	143,201,932.35	5,669,187.44	243,567,535.46	-	5,694,782,268.24	1,753,260,783.15	2,638,235,294.61
Longda Expressway	251,559,214.13	51,968,296.79	-	-	16,379,674.40	-	35,588,622.39	215,970,591.74	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>38,384,270,216.31</b>	<b>21,879,087,542.51</b>	<b>1,945,310,296.05</b>	<b>2,100,579,283.04</b>	<b>1,510,881,177.27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,212,937,378.25</b>	<b>14,361,097,543.45</b>	<b>3,810,235,294.61</b>
II. Franchise rights associated with kitchen waste disposal									
Kitchen waste disposal of Bioland Company	3,571,940,265.56	3,301,207,108.53	-	15,986,417.36	153,447,317.32	100,755,034.13	3,031,018,339.72	439,166,694.51	101,755,231.33
Kitchen waste disposal of Guangming	800,990,874.33	736,764,559.13	79,533,040.88	15,306,725.68	-	-	800,990,874.33	-	-
Kitchen waste disposal of Shaoyang	320,000,000.00	310,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	-	6,222,720.00	-	313,777,280.00	6,222,720.00	-
Kitchen waste disposal of Lisai Environmental Protection	277,184,821.61	229,573,797.13	4,185,652.52	-	34,963,723.16	-	198,795,726.49	78,389,095.12	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,970,115,961.50</b>	<b>4,577,545,464.79</b>	<b>93,718,693.40</b>	<b>31,293,143.04</b>	<b>194,633,760.48</b>	<b>100,755,034.13</b>	<b>4,344,582,220.54</b>	<b>523,778,509.63</b>	<b>101,755,231.33</b>
III. Other franchise rights									
Shenzhen Guangming welfare institute project	45,476,486.24	44,325,786.93	-	912,889.99	2,323,547.90	-	41,089,349.04	4,387,137.20	-
Shenzhen Guangming Community Integrated Service Center Project	7,266,715.25	-	7,292,509.34	25,794.09	-	-	7,266,715.25	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>52,743,201.49</b>	<b>44,325,786.93</b>	<b>7,292,509.34</b>	<b>938,684.08</b>	<b>2,323,547.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,356,064.29</b>	<b>4,387,137.20</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,407,129,379.30</b>	<b>26,500,958,794.23</b>	<b>2,046,321,498.79</b>	<b>2,132,811,110.16</b>	<b>1,707,838,485.65</b>	<b>100,755,034.13</b>	<b>24,605,875,663.08</b>	<b>14,889,263,190.28</b>	<b>3,911,990,525.94</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

19. Intangible assets - continued

(4) Impairment testing of intangible assets for the year

The recoverable amount is determined at the fair value net of costs of disposal

						RMB
Item	Carrying amount of the asset group	Recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Method for determination of fair value and costs of disposal	Key parameters	Basis to determine the key parameters
Software and others	3,919,234.42	-	3,919,234.42	Market approach and incremental costs directly attributable to asset disposals	Fair value of software	Probable transaction price at the measurement date, which is an arm's length price under ordinary commercial considerations
Patent use right	22,261,513.41	-	22,261,513.41	Market approach and incremental costs directly attributable to asset disposals	Fair value of patent	Probable transaction price at the measurement date, which is an arm's length price under ordinary commercial considerations
Contract rights of Qiantai Company	38,526,485.43	-	38,526,485.43	Market approach and incremental costs directly attributable to asset disposals	Fair value of contract rights	Probable transaction price at the measurement date, which is an arm's length price under ordinary commercial considerations
Franchise rights of Ya'an Shenlan Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Ya'an Bioland")	15,158,571.95	-	15,158,571.95	Market approach and incremental costs directly attributable to asset disposals	Fair value of franchise rights	Probable transaction price at the measurement date, which is an arm's length price under ordinary commercial considerations
Total	<b>79,865,805.21</b>	-	<b>79,865,805.21</b>			

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

19. Intangible assets - continued

(4) Impairment testing of intangible assets for the year - continued

The recoverable amount is determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows

							RMB
Item	Carrying amount of the asset group (Note 1)	Recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Projection period (Note 2)	Key parameters for projection period	Key parameters for steady period	Basis to determine the key parameters for steady period
Franchise rights of Zhuji Bioland	198,458,974.26	175,683,661.67	22,775,312.59	2025 – 2049	Average revenue growth rate: 2.60%; discount rate: 8.00% before tax	N/A	N/A
Franchise rights of Handan Bioland	152,419,013.46	145,825,008.34	6,594,005.12	2025 - 2046	Average revenue growth rate: 3.49%; discount rate: 8.00% before tax	N/A	N/A
Franchise rights of Guilin Bioland	268,711,528.88	257,833,768.38	10,877,760.50	2025 - 2046	Average revenue growth rate: 5.00%; discount rate: 8.00% before tax	N/A	N/A
Franchise rights of Beihai Zhonglan	71,982,590.25	43,080,297.25	28,902,293.00	2025 - 2051	Average revenue growth rate: 4.33%; discount rate: 8.00% before tax	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>691,572,106.85</b>	<b>622,422,735.64</b>	<b>69,149,371.21</b>				

Note 1: It represents the carrying amount of the asset group containing intangible assets.

Note 2: As at 31 December 2024, the management of the Group projected the future cash flows based on a detailed projection period starting from 1 January 2025 to the end of the franchise rights associated with the kitchen waste disposal.

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**20. Goodwill**

(1) Cost of goodwill

RMB

Name of investee	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024
Shenzhen Investment Holdings International Capital Holding Infrastructure Company Limited ("SIHICH")	202,893,131.20	-	-	202,893,131.20
Nanjing Wind Power Technology Co., Ltd. ("Nanjing Wind Power")	156,039,775.24	-	-	156,039,775.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,932,906.44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358,932,906.44</b>

(2) Provision for impairment of goodwill

RMB

Name of investee	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024
Nanjing Wind Power	156,039,775.24	-	-	156,039,775.24

(3) Information about the asset group or a set of asset groups to which the goodwill is allocated

Name	Composition of the asset group or a set of asset groups to which it is allocated and its basis	Operating segment to which it is allocated and its basis	Is it consistent with that of the prior year?
SIHICH	Bay Area Development asset group / Generated from acquisition of the asset group	Toll road	Yes
Nanjing Wind Power	Wind turbines manufacturing asset group / Generated from acquisition of the asset group	Environmental protection	Yes

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

20. Goodwill - continued

(4) Specific method for determination of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows

								RMB
Item	Carrying amount (Note 1)	Recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Projection period (Note 2)	Key parameters for projection period (growth rate, profit margins, etc.)	Basis to determine parameters for projection period	Key parameters for steady period (growth rate, profit margins, discount rate, etc.)	Basis to determine the key parameters for steady period
Bay Area Development asset group	6,612,432,326.89	6,684,947,300.00	-	Guangzhou-Shenzhen Section of Beijing-Hongkong & Macao Expressway: 2025 - 2052 West Line Expressway: 2025 - 2038	Guangzhou-Shenzhen Section of Beijing-Hongkong & Macao Expressway: revenue growth rate: (4.95%)-13.79%; discount rate: 7.12% before tax West Line Expressway: revenue growth rate: (42.09%)-8.63%; discount rate: 7.83% before tax	Revenue growth rate is determined based on the regional economic development, road network planning, accessibility and inflation rates, etc. Discount rate is the pre-tax interest rate that reflects the current market time value of money and the risks specific to the underlying asset group.	N/A	N/A

Note 1: It represents the carrying amount of the asset group containing goodwill.

Note 2: As at 31 December 2024, the management of the Group projected the future cash flows based on a detailed projection period starting from 2025 to the end of the franchise rights of Guangzhou-Shenzhen Section of Beijing-Hongkong & Macao Expressway and West Line Expressway.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

21. Deferred tax assets / deferred tax liabilities

(1) Deferred tax assets before offsetting

RMB

Item	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Impairment and amortization of franchise rights of Coastal Expressway	217,014,426.88	54,253,606.72	373,750,686.76	93,437,671.69
Compensation for operating expenses of newly-built toll stations on and toll adjustments regarding Nanguang Expressway, Yanba Expressway and Yanpai Expressway ("Three Expressways") (Note 1)	140,544,931.35	35,136,232.84	178,104,931.35	44,526,232.84
Employee benefits accrued but not paid	119,945,892.12	29,986,473.03	121,079,026.88	30,269,756.72
Deductible losses	49,722,367.84	12,430,591.96	294,222,156.72	73,555,539.18
Adjustments to fair values of net assets of merged enterprises such as Shenchang Expressway Co., Ltd in Changsha, Hunan ("Shenchang Company"), etc.	96,067,761.63	24,016,940.41	111,904,206.11	27,976,051.53
Compensation for operating expenses of newly-built toll stations on and toll adjustments regarding Longda Expressway (Note 1)	89,665,931.77	22,416,482.91	119,248,638.49	29,812,159.59
Expenses accrued but not paid	86,693,156.44	21,673,289.11	66,810,750.80	16,702,687.70
Provisions (Note 2)	67,027,751.76	13,801,855.79	79,299,874.80	16,869,886.55
Bad debt provision	60,762,146.18	14,407,273.10	87,560,678.69	17,980,972.08
Impairment losses of assets	41,948,730.67	8,153,694.16	70,814,838.07	15,278,390.55
Amortization of other franchise rights	42,814,230.16	10,703,557.54	60,062,682.48	15,015,670.62
Meiguan Company - property relocation compensation (Note 3)	36,154,374.96	9,038,593.74	43,557,234.64	10,889,308.66
Compensation for operating expenses of newly-built road ramp on Meiguan Expressway (Note 4)	29,430,883.96	7,357,720.99	42,511,276.60	10,627,819.15
Interest receivable due to capital reduction of United Land Company (Note 5)	7,331,523.64	1,832,880.91	8,832,704.08	2,208,176.02
Compensation for demolition costs of old toll stations on Three Expressways and Longda Expressway	7,176,461.64	1,794,115.41	7,176,461.64	1,794,115.41
Lease liabilities	31,703,802.65	7,124,248.44	79,847,804.74	19,862,036.21
Others	60,857,673.08	10,371,114.08	70,745,195.21	12,842,994.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,184,862,046.73</b>	<b>284,498,671.14</b>	<b>1,815,529,148.06</b>	<b>439,649,469.11</b>

Note 1: The Company received compensation for operating expenses of newly-built toll stations on and toll adjustments regarding Three Expressways and Longda Expressway, and recognized the corresponding deferred tax assets for the temporary difference between the tax base and carrying amount.

Note 2: It represents the deferred tax assets recognized by highway companies in Guangdong Province based on provisions during the expected future operating periods, and the deferred tax assets accrued by Bioland Company, a subsidiary, for provisions recognized for subsequent expenditures of kitchen waste franchise project.

Note 3: Meiguan Company, the Company's subsidiary, recognized the future relocation property compensated by United Land Company, an associate of the Group, as fixed assets. Considering the impact of the unrealized profits of the associate, the Group recognized the corresponding deferred tax assets for the temporary difference between the tax base and carrying amount of fixed assets recognized.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

21. Deferred tax assets / deferred tax liabilities - continued

(1) Deferred tax assets before offsetting - continued

Note 4: In 2015, the Group received a compensation for operating expenses of newly-built toll station on Meiguan Expressway, and recognized the corresponding deferred tax assets for the temporary difference between the tax base and carrying amount.

Note 5: United Land Company capitalized the interest on capital reduction payable to the Company. Considering the impact of the unrealized profits of the associate, the Group recognized the corresponding deferred tax assets for the temporary difference between the tax base and carrying amount based on its shareholding ratio of 34.30%.

(2) Deferred tax liabilities before offsetting

Item	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities
Business combinations not involving entities under common control				
- Shenzhen Qinglong Expressway Co., Ltd. ("Qinglong Company")	294,323,796.69	73,580,949.18	566,007,301.73	141,501,825.44
- Yichang Company	-	-	763,325,569.58	190,831,392.40
- Guangdong Qinglian Highway Development Co., Ltd. ("Qinglian Company")	450,819,849.28	109,400,155.41	483,888,689.04	117,667,365.35
- Airport-Heao Eastern Company	244,939,890.60	61,234,974.64	332,874,013.36	83,218,505.33
- Bioland Company	437,855,275.91	107,642,568.61	458,710,721.31	112,856,429.96
- Lisai Environmental Protection	131,658,218.94	19,748,732.84	147,309,697.07	22,096,454.56
- Qiantai Company	73,687,678.73	11,053,151.81	122,116,558.20	18,317,483.73
- Nanjing Wind Power	-	-	12,097,673.20	1,814,650.98
- Baotou Nanfeng	27,045,989.44	6,761,497.36	28,801,244.80	7,200,311.20
- Meiguan Company	-	-	215,034.44	53,758.61
- Shenzhen Expressway New Energy Holding Co., LTD. ("New Energy Company")	12,491,024.12	3,122,756.03	13,450,767.32	3,362,691.83
Amortization of franchise rights (Note)	73,286,675.00	18,321,668.75	436,336,407.00	109,084,101.75
Compensation for valuation adjustment mechanism	129,822,937.64	27,552,499.17	148,419,868.53	32,824,283.13
Right-of-use assets	32,059,636.65	7,320,603.82	66,201,181.97	13,693,864.03
Taxes on dividends and bonuses of Bay Area Development	3,571,703,028.00	178,585,151.40	3,135,144,355.80	156,757,217.79
Appreciation in the valuation of non-current financial assets	528,545,300.44	129,075,619.59	452,703,219.26	110,506,451.57
Others	1,309,029,707.12	259,903,509.41	1,049,049,097.59	194,908,357.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,317,269,008.56</b>	<b>1,013,303,838.02</b>	<b>8,216,651,400.20</b>	<b>1,316,695,144.69</b>

RMB

Note: The methods for amortization of franchise rights associated with toll roads are inconsistent in accounting (traffic volume method) and taxation (straight-line method), resulting in temporary differences with deferred tax liability recognized.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

21. Deferred tax assets / deferred tax liabilities - continued

(3) Deferred tax assets or liabilities presented on net basis

RMB

Item	Offsetting amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024	Deferred tax assets or liabilities after offsetting as at 31 December 2024	Offsetting amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023	Deferred tax assets or liabilities after offsetting as at 31 December 2023
Deferred tax assets	(154,121,986.86)	130,376,684.28	(168,204,359.74)	271,445,109.37
Deferred tax liabilities	(154,121,986.86)	859,181,851.16	(168,204,359.74)	1,148,490,784.95

(4) Details of unrecognized deferred tax assets

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Deductible losses	2,120,271,920.09	1,326,713,339.21
Deductible temporary differences	989,028,185.71	365,258,835.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,109,300,105.80</b>	<b>1,691,972,174.67</b>

(5) Deductible losses for which deferred tax assets are not recognized will expire in the following years

RMB

Year	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
2024	-	46,885,054.42
2025	144,366,030.06	59,229,762.99
2026	229,308,074.28	186,818,451.79
2027	477,020,226.94	527,306,480.37
2028	517,949,554.64	506,473,589.64
2029	751,628,034.17	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,120,271,920.09</b>	<b>1,326,713,339.21</b>

22. Other non-current assets

RMB

Item	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Provision for impairment	Carrying amount
Contract assets over one year (Note 1)	1,763,574,756.21	-	1,763,574,756.21	2,661,993,597.28	-	2,661,993,597.28
Meiguan Company - property relocation compensation (Note 2)	-	-	-	342,599,500.00	-	342,599,500.00
Pending deduction of input tax over one year	171,993,521.78	-	171,993,521.78	210,869,870.90	-	210,869,870.90
Others	1,149,104.11	-	1,149,104.11	1,149,104.11	-	1,149,104.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,936,717,382.10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,936,717,382.10</b>	<b>3,216,612,072.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,216,612,072.29</b>

Note 1: It mainly includes the contract assets corresponding to the toll fee revenue recognized by the Group based on relevant documents issued by Guangdong Provincial Transportation Management Department, and the contract assets corresponding to the revenue recognized for Bimeng Construction Project.



**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**22. Other non-current assets - continued**

Note 2: According to the *Compensation Agreement for Meilinguan Urban Renewal Project of Shenzhen Longhua District Minzhi Office*, United Land Company paid the compensation for demolition of RMB 28,328,230.00 regarding the lands in Meilinguan held by Meiguan Company, a subsidiary of the Company in July 2016. On 27 April 2018, the two parties entered into the *Supplementary Agreement to the Compensation Agreement for Meilinguan Urban Renewal Project of Shenzhen Longhua District Minzhi Office*, which agreed that United Land Company shall pay property relocation compensation on the basis of the above monetary compensation, the compensated relocation property shall be the office building to be constructed by United Land Company, and the compensated building area shall be 9,120 square meters. On the date of signing the supplementary agreement, according to the evaluation report issued by Shenzhen Pengxin Assets Appraisal Co., Ltd. (Peng Xin Zi Gu Bao Zi [2018] No. 062), the fair value of the relocation property was RMB 342,599,500.00, and this relocation property was completed and delivered in 2024.

**23. Assets with ownership or use right restricted**

RMB

Item	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
	Gross carrying amount	Carrying amount	Type of restriction	Status of restriction	Gross carrying amount	Carrying amount	Type of restriction	Status of restriction
Cash at banks and on hand	238,088,357.47	238,088,357.47	Note 1	Note 1	197,147,405.73	197,147,405.73	Note 1	Note 1
Long-term receivables	615,209,283.95	611,073,089.69	Pledge	Pledge for borrowings	842,781,250.01	827,438,727.29	Pledge	Pledge for borrowings
Intangible assets - franchise rights	28,156,966,804.10	14,776,403,557.02	Pledge	Pledge for borrowings	26,696,110,631.65	14,695,939,786.11	Pledge	Pledge for borrowings and finance leases
Intangible assets- land use right	-	-			90,228,000.00	88,096,114.82	Mortgage	Mortgage for borrowings
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,010,264,445.52</b>	<b>15,625,565,004.18</b>			<b>27,826,267,287.39</b>	<b>15,808,622,033.95</b>		

Note 1: Refer to Note V, 1 for details.

Note 2: In addition to those mentioned above, the Group pledged with the 100% equity and charging rights to electric charge of Qianxin Company, the 100% equity and charging rights to electric charge of Qianzhi Company, the 100% equity and charging rights to electric charge of Qianhui Company, the equity of kitchen waste disposal projects of certain subsidiaries of Bioland Company, and the charging rights to electric charge of Yongcheng Zhuneng and wind power enterprises under Baotou Nanfeng as security for borrowings.

Note 3: The principal of bank borrowings obtained by the Group through mortgages and pledges of the aforesaid assets and the balance of liabilities arising from sale and leaseback transactions totaled RMB 6,499,296,279.64.

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued**

**24. Short-term borrowings**

(1) Categories of short-term borrowings

	RMB	
Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Guaranteed borrowings	1,529,763,556.48	1,471,934,733.60
Credit borrowings	1,044,085,628.01	368,993,001.88
Pledged borrowings	-	9,226,577,924.66
Borrowings in the form of discounted notes	-	38,120,176.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,573,849,184.49</b>	<b>11,105,625,836.85</b>

(2) Details of guaranteed borrowings

	RMB	
Name of entity	31 December 2024	Guaranteed by
Ping An Bank Hong Kong Branch	848,136,456.00	Bay Area Development
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	443,728,594.08	Bay Area Development
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank	197,898,506.40	Bay Area Development
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. Nanning Branch	40,000,000.00	Bioland Company
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,529,763,556.48</b>	

**25. Transactional financial liabilities**

	RMB				
Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024	Reason and basis for designation
Obligation to pay the difference	148,117,309.14	62,660,833.91	13,113,423.39	197,664,719.66	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,117,309.14</b>	<b>62,660,833.91</b>	<b>13,113,423.39</b>	<b>197,664,719.66</b>	

Note: In January 2022, the Group acquired the 100% equity interest in SIHICH held by Shenzhen Investment Holdings International Capital Holding Company Limited and assumed the obligation to make up the difference for CMF Global Quantitative Multi-Asset Segregated Portfolio Company and CMF Global Quantitative Stable Segregated Portfolio (collectively, "CMF Global"). In addition, the Group renewed such obligation to 17 August 2028 or earlier maturity date as determined by the Company and either of Mei Wah Company and CMF Global in accordance with the written notice on Agreement for Make-Up of the Earnings during the Renewal Period or other covenants of the agreement. If CMF Global disposes of its 9.45% equity interest in Bay Area Development before 17 August 2028, the difference between the transfer price and the agreed investment cost of HKD 1,075,713,016.54 will be made up by the Group. Meanwhile, during the Renewal Period, the portion of the annual investment return obtained by CMF Global through Bay Area Development that does not reach the agreed level will be made up by the Group. In 2024, the Group paid for the difference of HKD 14,382,672.07 (equivalent to RMB 13,113,423.39) for CMF Global's failure to reach the agreed level of annual investment return obtained by it through Bay Area Development. As at 31 December 2024, the balance of the Group's liability for the difference make-up obligation recognized amounted to RMB 197,664,719.66.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

26. Bills payable

Presentation of bills payable

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Commercial acceptance bills	853,453,402.08	26,729,231.57
Bank acceptance bills	17,225,000.00	63,006,281.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>870,678,402.08</b>	<b>89,735,513.24</b>

RMB

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had no overdue bills payable.

27. Accounts payable

(1) Presentation of accounts payable

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Payables for construction projects, quality deposits and security deposits	2,466,684,629.14	1,883,158,134.56
Payables for goods	402,901,125.35	563,431,778.05
Others	118,220,326.16	141,955,611.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,987,806,080.65</b>	<b>2,588,545,523.67</b>

RMB

(2) Significant accounts payable aged over one year

Item	31 December 2024	Reason for failure in repayment or carry-forward
Total of top five accounts payable aged over one year	480,417,091.66	Unsettled project funds

RMB

28. Advances from customers

(1) Presentation of advances from customers

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Income from advertising billboard received in advance	787,138.81	623,460.97

RMB

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

29. Contract liabilities

(1) Details of contract liabilities

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Advances from sales of goods	24,621,412.66	45,554,145.00
Advances from sales of real estate	19,895,133.02	12,621,993.58
Advances from operating and management fees	6,839,226.27	-
Advances from sales of wind turbine	5,410,833.00	5,993,361.00
Others	4,946,233.03	2,979,775.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,712,837.98</b>	<b>67,149,275.34</b>

RMB

(2) There is no amount with significant change in carrying amount during the year.

30. Employee benefits payable

(1) Presentation of employee benefits payable

Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024
I. Short-term wages	373,665,847.33	1,047,796,735.87	1,070,355,429.44	351,107,153.76
II. Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans	5,025,553.50	112,912,486.04	110,398,755.59	7,539,283.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>378,691,400.83</b>	<b>1,160,709,221.91</b>	<b>1,180,754,185.03</b>	<b>358,646,437.71</b>

RMB

(2) Presentation of short-term benefits

Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024
I. Wages and salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	346,279,253.32	812,064,265.18	835,918,910.23	322,424,608.27
II. Staff welfare	6,694,491.42	107,204,314.14	106,554,612.73	7,344,192.83
III. Social security contributions	1,263,590.41	32,026,465.25	32,436,136.09	853,919.57
Including: Medical insurance	1,068,753.66	25,483,456.71	25,885,085.71	667,124.66
Work injury insurance	108,622.44	3,994,662.87	3,983,202.87	120,082.44
Maternity insurance	86,214.31	2,548,345.67	2,567,847.51	66,712.47
IV. Housing funds	1,619,264.14	67,292,710.66	67,118,497.93	1,793,476.87
V. Labor union funds and employee education funds	11,842,676.71	18,762,862.63	19,628,796.96	10,976,742.38
VI. Others	5,966,571.33	10,446,118.01	8,698,475.50	7,714,213.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>373,665,847.33</b>	<b>1,047,796,735.87</b>	<b>1,070,355,429.44</b>	<b>351,107,153.76</b>

RMB

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

30. Employee benefits payable - continued

(3) Presentation of defined contribution plans

RMB

Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024
1. Basic pensions	2,413,620.98	81,547,061.43	81,825,883.52	2,134,798.89
2. Unemployment insurance	120,776.00	4,077,353.07	4,091,389.12	106,739.95
3. Enterprise annuities	2,491,156.52	27,288,071.54	24,481,482.95	5,297,745.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,025,553.50</b>	<b>112,912,486.04</b>	<b>110,398,755.59</b>	<b>7,539,283.95</b>

The Group participates, as required, in the pension insurance and unemployment plan established by government institutions. According to such plans, the Group contributes monthly to such plans based on the regulations of the government institutions. Except for above monthly contributions, the Group does not assume further payment obligations. The related expenditures are either included in cost of related assets or charged to profit or loss for the period when they are incurred.

In 2024, the Group should contribute pension insurance and unemployment plans amounting to RMB 81,547,061.43 and RMB 4,077,353.07 (2023: RMB 71,331,159.02 and RMB 3,569,364.06), respectively. As at 31 December 2024, the Group has outstanding contributions to pension insurance and unemployment plans that are due as at the reporting period amounting to RMB 2,134,798.89 and RMB 106,739.95 (31 December 2023: RMB 2,413,620.98 and RMB 120,776.00).

31. Taxes payable

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
VAT	165,987,502.89	155,442,202.53
Enterprise income tax	156,532,567.91	238,064,126.25
Land appreciation tax	23,611,892.32	61,231,620.93
City maintenance and construction tax	3,126,377.08	2,785,914.16
Educational surcharge	2,416,671.42	2,134,895.26
Others	5,845,845.07	2,384,764.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>357,520,856.69</b>	<b>462,043,523.14</b>

32. Other payables

32.1 Presentation of other payables

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Dividends payable	85,013,326.10	5,622,222.18
Other payables	1,083,986,965.13	1,053,822,933.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,169,000,291.23</b>	<b>1,059,445,155.50</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

32. Other payables - continued

32.2 Dividends payable

Presentation by category

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Perpetual bond dividends classified as equity instruments	3,911,111.11	5,622,222.18
Including: Perpetual bond dividends	3,911,111.11	5,622,222.18
Dividends payable - Shareholders of Shenchang Company	80,360,000.00	-
Dividends payable - Shareholders of Sichuan Lansheng	742,214.99	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,013,326.10</b>	<b>5,622,222.18</b>

RMB

32.3 Other payables

(1) Presentation of other payables by nature

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Accrued project expenditure and special administrative expenses	216,220,839.40	109,851,547.96
Accounts payable to related parties (Note XI, 6(2))	182,907,034.91	119,122,773.42
Payables for tender and performance deposits and warranty	135,098,350.66	183,088,858.68
Payables related to maintenance for roads	126,714,536.78	125,346,026.75
Payables for mechanical and electrical costs	67,623,735.44	53,598,750.10
Project funds retained for construction management contracts	62,586,689.26	6,550,866.02
Payables for provincial toll station cancellation project	29,182,658.08	29,182,658.08
Receipts of liquidated damages for equity transfer of Guizhou Xinhe Lifu Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	20,412,000.00	20,412,000.00
Payables for agent-construction of Coastal Expressway Phase II Project	19,378,599.38	19,378,599.38
Payables related to independent costs of agent-construction projects	10,915,545.35	10,915,545.35
Payables for equity acquisition	6,475,000.00	6,910,811.23
Payables for demolition of old stations	6,273,174.30	6,486,749.57
Payables for subscription funds and down deposits for real estate sales	3,293,000.00	2,653,070.10
Payables for country road construction and management service of Hunan Province	3,041,574.14	3,041,574.14
Payables for the construction of the interchange project at the Shenzhen World Exhibition & Convention Center	-	139,855,284.60
Others	193,864,227.43	217,427,817.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,083,986,965.13</b>	<b>1,053,822,933.32</b>

RMB

(2) Significant other payables aged over one year

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had no significant other payables aged over one year.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

33. Non-current liabilities due within one year

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Long-term borrowings due within one year (Note V, 35)	2,393,570,384.34	997,739,421.30
Including: Credit borrowings	1,014,529,656.43	626,403,768.06
Guaranteed borrowings	864,681,782.81	227,548,950.05
Pledged borrowings	514,358,945.10	139,786,703.19
Mortgage borrowings	-	4,000,000.00
Bonds payable due within one year (Note V, 36)	134,874,566.81	1,335,987,865.40
Lease liabilities due within one year (Note V, 37)	15,807,598.80	34,233,673.74
Long-term payables due within one year (Note V, 38)	-	24,061,952.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,544,252,549.95</b>	<b>2,392,022,913.00</b>

34. Other current liabilities

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Ultra-short-term financing bonds (Note)	3,016,271,998.43	1,512,594,613.40
Output tax to be transferred	37,105,032.72	21,884,154.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,053,377,031.15</b>	<b>1,534,478,767.90</b>

Note: RMB 1.5 billion of ultra-short-term financing bonds was issued by the Company on 22 July 2024 with an annual interest rate of 1.75% and a term of 270 days; and RMB 1.5 billion of ultra-short-term financing bonds was issued by the Company on 28 October 2024 with an annual interest rate of 2.03% and a term of 80 days.

35. Long-term borrowings

Categories of long-term borrowings

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Range of interest rate
Credit borrowings	7,561,118,531.05	2,375,405,546.00	2.10%-3.30%
Pledged borrowings	5,679,260,372.98	5,114,340,659.80	2.25%-3.76%
Guaranteed borrowings	2,233,619,257.84	2,378,084,182.40	2.30%-5.84%
Guaranteed and pledged borrowings	528,469,240.00	538,551,740.00	2.65%-3.95%
Guaranteed, mortgage and pledged borrowings	291,566,666.66	54,600,000.00	2.80%-3.15%
Mortgage borrowings	-	96,000,000.00	-
Accrued interest	11,809,650.02	8,465,102.89	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,305,843,718.55</b>	<b>10,565,447,231.09</b>	
Less: Long-term borrowings due within one year (Note V, 33)	2,393,570,384.34	997,739,421.30	
<b>Long-term borrowings due after one year</b>	<b>13,912,273,334.21</b>	<b>9,567,707,809.79</b>	

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

36. Bonds payable

(1) Categories of bonds payable

	RMB	
Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Long-term corporate bonds	7,801,114,988.35	6,469,450,498.51
Medium-term notes	2,527,982,642.74	2,025,640,823.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,329,097,631.09</b>	<b>8,495,091,322.11</b>
Less: Bonds payable due within one year (Note V, 33)	134,874,566.81	1,335,987,865.40
<b>Bonds payable due after one year</b>	<b>10,194,223,064.28</b>	<b>7,159,103,456.71</b>



SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

36. Bonds payable - continued

(2) Details of bonds payable

													RMB
Name of bonds	Par value	Coupon rate (%)	Date of issuance	Maturity	Issued amount	1 January 2024	Issue amount in the current year	Accrual of interest by par value	Discount and issue fee amortization	Effects of foreign currency translation	Payment amount in the current year	31 December 2024	Is it in breach of contract
Long-term corporate bonds	USD 300,000,000.00	1.75	8 July 2021	5 years	2,156,520,000.00	2,134,132,769.18	-	37,698,301.18	3,746,811.98	31,710,000.00	37,479,816.74	2,169,808,065.60	No
Long-term corporate bonds	1,500,000,000.00	3.18	20 January 2022	7 years	1,500,000,000.00	1,542,235,252.07	-	47,702,250.00	573,099.70	-	47,702,250.00	1,542,808,351.77	No
Long-term corporate bonds	1,200,000,000.00	3.49	15 April 2021	5 years	1,200,000,000.00	1,228,007,183.59	-	12,569,660.39	1,359,759.90	-	1,241,936,603.88	-	No
Long-term corporate bonds	1,000,000,000.00	3.35	23 July 2021	5 years	1,000,000,000.00	1,012,947,590.30	-	33,500,000.04	560,318.69	-	33,500,000.00	1,013,507,909.03	No
Long-term corporate bonds	550,000,000.00	2.88	17 October 2023	3 years	550,000,000.00	552,127,703.37	-	15,840,747.12	400,093.61	-	15,840,747.17	552,527,796.93	No
Long-term corporate bonds (Note 1)	550,000,000.00	2.25	27 May 2024	3 years	550,000,000.00	-	550,000,000.00	7,390,973.59	(423,758.96)	-	-	556,967,214.63	No
Long-term corporate bonds (Note 1)	950,000,000.00	2.70	27 May 2024	10 years	950,000,000.00	-	950,000,000.00	15,319,472.61	(883,657.12)	-	-	964,435,815.49	No
Long-term corporate bonds (Note 1)	1,000,000,000.00	2.20	2 December 2024	5 years	1,000,000,000.00	-	1,000,000,000.00	1,833,419.81	(773,584.91)	-	-	1,001,059,834.90	No
Medium-term notes	1,000,000,000.00	2.89	22 May 2023	3 years	1,000,000,000.00	1,016,700,922.25	-	28,900,477.08	339,689.50	-	28,900,000.00	1,017,041,088.83	No
Medium-term notes	1,000,000,000.00	3.05	4 September 2023	5 years	1,000,000,000.00	1,008,939,901.35	-	30,500,503.56	201,806.05	-	30,500,503.54	1,009,141,707.42	No
Medium-term notes (Note 2)	500,000,000.00	2.16	21 October 2024	3 years	500,000,000.00	-	500,000,000.00	2,130,035.17	(330,188.68)	-	-	501,799,846.49	No
<b>Total</b>						8,495,091,322.11	3,000,000,000.00	233,385,840.55	<b>4,770,389.76</b>	31,710,000.00	1,435,859,921.33	<b>10,329,097,631.09</b>	

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

36. Bonds payable - continued

(2) Details of bonds payable - continued

Note 1: Corporate bonds

The Company was permitted to publicly issue corporate bonds with a face value of not more than RMB 8 billion to professional investors upon approval of Shanghai Stock Exchange and registration by China Securities Regulatory Commission ([2024] No. 576). (1) On 27 May 2024, the Company completed the issuance of "24 Shen Gao 01", and the actual issuance scale was RMB 550,000,000.00. The bond was issued at the rate of 2.25%. The term of the bond is 3 years, and the interest-bearing term is from 27 May 2024 to 27 May 2027. The bonds bear interest on a fixed interest basis, and the interest is repaid annually, with a lump sum repayment of principal at maturity. (2) On 27 May 2024, the Company completed the issuance of "24 Shen Gao 02", and the actual issuance scale was RMB 950,000,000.00. The bond was issued at the rate of 2.70%. The term of the bond is 10 years, and the interest-bearing term is from 27 May 2024 to 27 May 2034. The bonds bear interest on a fixed interest basis, and the interest is repaid annually, with a lump sum repayment of principal at maturity. (3) On 2 December 2024, the Company also completed the issuance of "24 Shen Gao 03", and the actual issuance scale was RMB 1,000,000,000.00. The bond was issued at the rate of 2.20%. The term of the bond is 5 years, and the interest-bearing term is from 2 December 2024 to 2 December 2029. The bonds bear interest on a fixed interest basis, and the interest is repaid annually, with a lump sum repayment of principal at maturity.

Note 2: Medium-term notes

On 21 October 2024, the Company issued the first phase of 2024 medium-term notes of RMB 500,000,000.00, which bear a term of 3 years and interest at a rate of 2.16%, with an inception date of interest on 21 October 2024 and a due date on 21 October 2027. The funds raised are intended to be used to repay the Company's maturing debt financing instruments.

37. Lease liabilities

Item	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Lease liabilities	31,703,802.65	79,847,804.74
Less: Lease liabilities included in non-current liabilities due within one year (Note V, 33)	15,807,598.80	34,233,673.74
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>15,896,203.85</b>	<b>45,614,131.00</b>

The analysis of the Group's lease liabilities based on the maturity period of the undiscounted remaining contractual obligations is as follows:

	RMB				
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 December 2024	16,613,623.72	12,547,223.39	3,742,849.56	47,619.05	32,951,315.72
31 December 2023	35,091,767.30	23,098,237.92	39,419,890.62	3,836,515.45	101,446,411.29

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

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**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued**

**38. Long-term payables**

(1) Presentation of long-term payables by nature

	RMB	
Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Borrowings from associates and joint ventures (Note XI, 6(2))	387,586,715.85	824,596,715.85
Financial liabilities arising from sale and leaseback transactions (Note)	-	106,743,102.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>387,586,715.85</b>	<b>931,339,818.83</b>
Less: Long-term payables due within one year (Note V, 33)	-	24,061,952.56
<b>Long-term payables due after one year</b>	<b>387,586,715.85</b>	<b>907,277,866.27</b>

Note: As at 31 December 2023, the balance arising from sale and leaseback transactions represents the long-term payables arising from the sale and leaseback of the equipment of Guangxi Bioland, a subsidiary of Bioland Company, for which Shenzhen Expressway Environment Co., Ltd. ("Environment Company") provided joint and several liability guarantee. As of 31 December 2024, the long-term payables have been repaid in advance.

**39. Long-term employee benefits payable**

	RMB	
Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Other long-term employee benefits (Note)	115,649,911.45	115,649,911.45

Note: Other long-term employee benefits are the Group's long-term incentive bonuses.

**40. Provisions**

	RMB	
Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cost of services in the future (Note 1)	144,424,808.03	151,602,590.20
Subsequent expenditure on kitchen waste disposal project (Note 2)	62,207,791.74	47,505,506.46
Pending litigation or arbitration	28,625,430.96	3,805,664.91
Product warranty	6,785,851.15	207,378.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,043,881.88</b>	<b>203,121,139.63</b>

Note 1: The estimated cost of services of toll roads in the future accrued by the Group according to relevant government documents.

Note 2: It represents the expenditure expected to be incurred by the Group to maintain a certain service capacity of the kitchen waste disposal assets it holds or to maintain a certain state of use of these assets before they are handed over to the contract grantor.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

41. Deferred revenue

RMB

Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	Other changes	31 December 2024	Reason
Compensation for future operating expenses of new stations on Nanguang Expressway and Yanpai Expressway	178,104,931.35	-	37,560,000.00	-	140,544,931.35	Compensation from Shenzhen government for future operating expenses of new stations on and toll adjustments regarding Nanguang Expressway and Yanpai Expressway
Compensation for future operating expenses of new stations on the free section of Longda Expressway	119,248,638.49	-	29,582,706.72	-	89,665,931.77	Compensation from Shenzhen government for future operating expenses of new stations on and toll adjustments regarding the Shenzhen section of Longda Expressway
Compensation for operating expenses regarding the new ramp on the free section of Meiguan Expressway	42,511,276.60	-	13,080,392.64	-	29,430,883.96	Compensation from Shenzhen government for future operating expenses of new ramps on and toll adjustments regarding Meiguan Expressway
Central subsidy funds for cancellation of the provincial expressway toll station project	23,122,673.06	-	6,232,553.55	(4,558,959.89)	12,331,159.62	The Ministry of Transport's cash subsidies for cancellation of the provincial expressway toll station project regarding the toll roads of the Company
Government economic grants for Bioland Company	19,717,768.95	3,138,870.00	1,005,081.07	-	21,851,557.88	Government grants for equipment received by Bioland Company
Government compensation for demolition	5,493,977.82	-	2,746,988.88	-	2,746,988.94	Government compensation for demolition received by Qinglong Company
Government financial grants for Guizhou Land	476,361.30	-	11,060.95	-	465,300.35	Government financial grants received by Guizhou Land from Guizhou Longli County Government
<b>Total</b>	<b>388,675,627.57</b>	<b>3,138,870.00</b>	<b>90,218,783.81</b>	<b>(4,558,959.89)</b>	<b>297,036,753.87</b>	

42. Equity

RMB

Item	1 January 2024	Changes for the year					31 December 2024
		New shares issued	Bonus issue	Transfer from reserve	Others	Sub-total	
Equity	2,180,770,326.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,180,770,326.00

43. Other equity instruments

As at 31 December 2024, the specific information of the Group's outstanding perpetual bonds is as follows:

RMB

Item	Issue date	Accounting classification	Interest rate	Amount	Expiry day or renewal situation	Transfer conditions	General information of transfer
Perpetual bonds (Note)	4 December 2020	Other equity instruments	4.60%, 3.20%	4,000,000,000.00	No fixed deadline	Nil	Nil

Note: The initial interest rate on the Group's outstanding perpetual bonds was adjusted from 4.60% per annum to 3.20% per annum on 4 December 2024.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

44. Capital reserve

RMB

Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year (Note 2)	31 December 2024
Share premium	4,112,260,438.36	-	3,951,348.94	4,108,309,089.42
Including: Contributions from investors	1,444,510,961.24	-	-	1,444,510,961.24
Business combination involving entities under common control	2,759,887,122.51	-	-	2,759,887,122.51
Acquisition of minority interests in subsidiaries	(91,126,124.06)	-	3,951,348.94	(95,077,473.00)
Capital injection in the investee	(1,011,521.33)	-	-	(1,011,521.33)
Other capital reserve (Note 1)	277,078,323.57	6,807,007.16	-	283,885,330.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,389,338,761.93</b>	<b>6,807,007.16</b>	<b>3,951,348.94</b>	<b>4,392,194,420.15</b>

Note 1: The Group increased the capital reserve by RMB 6,807,007.16 in proportion to its shareholdings based on the change in capital reserve of joint ventures and associates held by it.

Note 2: Refer to Note VII, 2(2).

45. Other comprehensive income

RMB

Item	1 January 2024	Amount incurred in the current year					31 December 2024
		Pre-tax amount incurred during the year	Less: Amount included in other comprehensive income in the previous period and transferred to profit or loss in the current year	Less: Income tax expenses	Amount attributable to the Company, net of tax	Amount attributable to minority shareholders, net of tax	
I. Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Including: Changes from remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(542,304,991.67)	(239,342,233.16)	-	-	(220,245,553.31)	(19,096,679.85)	(762,550,544.98)
Including: Appreciation of initial equity interest upon business combination	893,132,218.74	-	-	-	-	-	893,132,218.74
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss under the equity method (Note V, 13)	(17,372,564.63)	36,679,872.53	-	-	36,679,872.53	-	19,307,307.90
Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(1,418,470,825.78)	(276,022,105.69)	-	-	(256,925,425.84)	(19,096,679.85)	(1,675,396,251.62)
Others	406,180.00	-	-	-	-	-	406,180.00
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(542,304,991.67)</b>	<b>(239,342,233.16)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(220,245,553.31)</b>	<b>(19,096,679.85)</b>	<b>(762,550,544.98)</b>

46. Surplus reserve

RMB

Item	1 January 2024	Additions in the current year	Reductions in the current year	31 December 2024
Statutory surplus reserve	2,764,799,902.82	288,734,726.30	-	3,053,534,629.12
Discretionary surplus reserve	453,391,330.06	-	-	453,391,330.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,218,191,232.88</b>	<b>288,734,726.30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,506,925,959.18</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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V. **NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -**  
continued

46. **Surplus reserve - continued**

In accordance with the *Company Law of the People's Republic of China*, the Company's Articles of Association and the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company should appropriate 10% of the net profit for the year to the statutory surplus reserve, where the appropriation can cease when the statutory surplus reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital. The statutory surplus reserve can be used to make up for the loss or increase capital after approval from the appropriate authorities. The Company has appropriated statutory surplus reserve of RMB 288,734,726.30 in 2024 (2023: RMB 114,539,572.89).

The amount of the Company's discretionary surplus reserve shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and subject to the approval at the General Meeting of Shareholders. The discretionary surplus reserve can be used to make up for previous years' loss or increase capital upon approval. The Company has not appropriated any discretionary surplus reserve in the current year.

47. **Undistributed profits**

	RMB	
Item	2024	2023
Balance of undistributed profits at the end of the prior year before adjustment	9,112,002,127.97	8,079,278,802.54
Total opening balance of undistributed profits adjusted	-	2,179,848.75
Opening balance of undistributed profits after adjustment	9,112,002,127.97	8,081,458,651.29
Add: Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company in the current year	1,145,048,951.69	2,327,197,196.81
Less: Appropriation for statutory surplus reserve	288,734,726.30	114,539,572.89
Ordinary share dividends payable (Note)	1,199,423,679.30	1,007,515,890.61
Dividends paid to other equity instruments	182,711,111.14	186,555,555.55
Others	-	(11,957,298.92)
<b>Closing balance of undistributed profits</b>	<b>8,586,181,562.92</b>	<b>9,112,002,127.97</b>

Note: According to the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders on 26 June 2024, the Company distributed 2023 cash dividends to all shareholders at RMB 0.55 per share. Based on the 2,180,770,326 shares issued, a total of RMB 1,199,423,679.30 cash dividends were distributed, of which a cash dividend of RMB 788,298,679.30 was distributed for 1,433,270,326 A shares issued, and a cash dividend of HKD 450,891,858.29 (equivalent to RMB 411,125,000.00) was distributed for 747,500,000 H shares issued. As of 31 December 2024, the above dividends have been paid.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

48. Operating income and cost of services

(1) Details of operating income and cost of services

RMB

Item	2024		2023	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main business - Toll road	5,053,338,436.13	2,613,870,354.46	5,374,901,239.20	2,666,988,877.55
Main business - Environmental protection	1,409,037,680.12	1,223,216,827.79	1,618,254,610.60	1,255,448,544.17
-- Operation of kitchen waste disposal projects	693,831,504.98	642,905,652.48	628,891,338.51	582,372,036.03
-- Wind power	549,084,939.88	305,224,047.53	652,330,053.45	275,802,882.36
-- Sales of kitchen waste disposal equipment	7,597,766.38	17,514,281.72	23,070,239.09	17,411,459.14
-- Sales of wind turbine equipment	-	-	530,973.45	13,728,614.50
-- Construction of kitchen waste disposal projects	(17,866,851.46)	31,388,550.11	63,722,444.05	109,658,127.04
-- Others	176,390,320.34	226,184,295.95	249,709,562.05	256,475,425.10
Other services	2,783,315,371.02	2,487,311,732.34	2,302,148,521.89	2,026,946,321.66
-- Construction service under franchise arrangements	1,963,891,183.09	1,792,554,506.56	1,346,854,567.69	1,346,854,567.69
-- Entrusted construction and management services	444,044,057.27	405,522,216.35	509,115,518.71	373,945,931.01
-- Financial leasing	68,593,236.63	51,014,641.47	95,301,665.90	39,937,811.54
-- Real estate development	29,261,504.63	21,413,011.25	89,710,321.17	63,826,446.06
-- Advertising	3,445,935.30	4,789,087.12	8,873,723.83	6,971,233.55
-- Others	274,079,454.10	212,018,269.59	252,292,724.59	195,410,331.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,245,691,487.27</b>	<b>6,324,398,914.59</b>	<b>9,295,304,371.69</b>	<b>5,949,383,743.38</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

48. Operating income and cost of services - continued

(2) Breakdown of operating income

2024

RMB

Reporting segment	Toll road	Environmental protection	Entrusted construction and management services	Financial leasing service	Construction service under franchise arrangements	Others	Total
Main operating areas							
Guangdong Province	4,705,253,255.15	354,624,695.71	355,318,553.08	68,593,236.63	1,933,078,452.58	267,760,035.63	7,684,628,228.78
Hunan Province	348,085,180.98	37,596,818.05	36,002,339.52	-	-	8,924,383.44	430,608,721.99
Guizhou Province	-	99,265,537.49	52,723,164.67	-	2,944,043.48	29,265,523.46	184,198,269.10
Hubei Province	-	12,150,215.20	-	-	-	-	12,150,215.20
Jiangsu Province	-	31,675,319.58	-	-	931,013.26	23,531.70	32,629,864.54
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	-	228,805,887.17	-	-	516,938.94	-	229,322,826.11
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	-	111,918,520.16	-	-	13,222,391.46	591,246.16	125,732,157.78
Shandong Province	-	41,055,990.16	-	-	998,619.10	62,330.97	42,116,940.23
Zhejiang Province	-	28,299,020.70	-	-	2,324,135.42	-	30,623,156.12
Sichuan Province	-	25,209,866.96	-	-	4,540,230.81	-	29,750,097.77
Jiangxi Province	-	64,932,786.54	-	-	423,343.62	158,200.19	65,514,330.35
Hebei Province	-	17,167,339.10	-	-	249,238.15	-	17,416,577.25
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	-	296,812,199.83	-	-	-	-	296,812,199.83
Henan Province	-	23,729,417.83	-	-	-	-	23,729,417.83
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	-	27,435,324.09	-	-	-	-	27,435,324.09
Anhui Province	-	8,358,741.55	-	-	4,662,776.27	1,642.48	13,023,160.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,053,338,436.13</b>	<b>1,409,037,680.12</b>	<b>444,044,057.27</b>	<b>68,593,236.63</b>	<b>1,963,891,183.09</b>	<b>306,786,894.03</b>	<b>9,245,691,487.27</b>
Main service categories	Toll road	Environmental protection	Entrusted construction and management services	Financial leasing service	Construction service under franchise arrangements	Others	Total
Timing of revenue recognition							
Revenue recognized at a point in time	5,053,338,436.13	1,426,904,531.58	-		-	162,066,541.00	6,642,309,508.71
Revenue recognized over time	-	(17,866,851.46)	444,044,057.27		1,963,891,183.09	141,274,417.73	2,531,342,806.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,053,338,436.13</b>	<b>1,409,037,680.12</b>	<b>444,044,057.27</b>		<b>1,963,891,183.09</b>	<b>303,340,958.73</b>	<b>9,173,652,315.34</b>



**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**48. Operating income and cost of services - continued**

(2) Breakdown of operating income - continued

2023

RMB

Reporting segment	Toll road	Environmental protection	Entrusted construction and management services	Financial leasing service	Construction service under franchise arrangements	Others	Total
Main operating areas							
Guangdong Province	4,676,202,486.34	375,356,821.95	397,648,570.14	95,301,665.90	1,275,630,578.62	257,089,626.19	7,077,229,749.14
Hunan Province	698,594,112.90	26,190,846.73	-	-	-	3,886,796.06	728,671,755.69
Guizhou Province	-	103,438,721.55	111,466,948.57	-	2,783,565.54	89,900,347.34	307,589,583.00
Hubei Province	104,639.96	13,222,267.20	-	-	-	-	13,326,907.16
Jiangsu Province	-	38,006,553.42	-	-	2,142,599.04	-	40,149,152.46
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	-	288,683,044.19	-	-	21,737,032.52	-	310,420,076.71
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	-	137,073,394.19	-	-	22,071,607.25	-	159,145,001.44
Shandong Province	-	53,338,354.46	-	-	-	-	53,338,354.46
Zhejiang Province	-	28,965,170.46	-	-	-	-	28,965,170.46
Sichuan Province	-	48,835,006.80	-	-	3,455,492.70	-	52,290,499.50
Jiangxi Province	-	68,765,128.98	-	-	9,760,938.30	-	78,526,067.28
Hebei Province	-	18,375,078.46	-	-	1,482,612.24	-	19,857,690.70
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	-	301,711,869.13	-	-	-	-	301,711,869.13
Henan Province	-	40,933,295.36	-	-	-	-	40,933,295.36
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	-	64,525,181.35	-	-	-	-	64,525,181.35
Anhui Province	-	10,833,876.37	-	-	7,790,141.48	-	18,624,017.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,374,901,239.20</b>	<b>1,618,254,610.60</b>	<b>509,115,518.71</b>	<b>95,301,665.90</b>	<b>1,346,854,567.69</b>	<b>350,876,769.59</b>	<b>9,295,304,371.69</b>
Main service categories	Toll road	Environmental protection	Entrusted construction and management services	Financial leasing service	Construction service under franchise arrangements	Others	Total
Timing of revenue recognition							
Revenue recognized at a point in time	5,374,901,239.20	1,554,532,166.55	-		-	213,908,632.42	7,143,342,038.17
Revenue recognized over time	-	63,722,444.05	509,115,518.71		1,346,854,567.69	128,094,413.34	2,047,786,943.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,374,901,239.20</b>	<b>1,618,254,610.60</b>	<b>509,115,518.71</b>		<b>1,346,854,567.69</b>	<b>342,003,045.76</b>	<b>9,191,128,981.96</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

48. Operating income and cost of services - continued

(3) Breakdown of cost of services

2024

RMB

Reporting segment	Toll road	Environmental protection	Entrusted construction and management services	Financial leasing service	Construction service under franchise arrangements	Others	Total
Main operating areas							
Guangdong Province	2,456,168,461.67	400,105,206.64	326,001,995.72	51,014,641.47	1,761,741,776.05	216,424,792.53	5,211,456,874.08
Hunan Province	157,701,892.79	23,720,196.93	35,384,360.84	-	-	-	216,806,450.56
Guizhou Province	-	79,203,606.87	44,135,859.79	-	2,944,043.48	21,413,011.25	147,696,521.39
Hubei Province	-	14,252,569.24	-	-	-	-	14,252,569.24
Jiangsu Province	-	55,495,351.03	-	-	931,013.26	-	56,426,364.29
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	-	140,485,008.32	-	-	516,938.94	-	141,001,947.26
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	-	119,989,633.61	-	-	13,222,391.46	247,251.88	133,459,276.95
Shandong Province	-	51,386,693.17	-	-	998,619.10	-	52,385,312.27
Zhejiang Province	-	34,617,468.66	-	-	2,324,135.42	-	36,941,604.08
Sichuan Province	-	30,298,135.58	-	-	4,540,230.81	-	34,838,366.39
Jiangxi Province	-	71,517,446.06	-	-	423,343.62	135,312.30	72,076,101.98
Hebei Province	-	21,865,339.16	-	-	249,238.15	-	22,114,577.31
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	-	131,022,909.11	-	-	-	-	131,022,909.11
Henan Province	-	13,687,228.06	-	-	-	-	13,687,228.06
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	-	22,643,648.97	-	-	-	-	22,643,648.97
Anhui Province	-	12,926,386.38	-	-	4,662,776.27	-	17,589,162.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,613,870,354.46</b>	<b>1,223,216,827.79</b>	<b>405,522,216.35</b>	<b>51,014,641.47</b>	<b>1,792,554,506.56</b>	<b>238,220,367.96</b>	<b>6,324,398,914.59</b>
Main service categories	Toll road	Environmental protection	Entrusted construction and management services	Financial leasing service	Construction service under franchise arrangements	Others	Total
Timing of cost recognition							
Cost recognized at a point in time	2,613,870,354.46	1,191,828,277.68	-		-	173,361,274.14	3,979,059,906.28
Cost recognized over time	-	31,388,550.11	405,522,216.35		1,792,554,506.56	60,070,006.70	2,289,535,279.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,613,870,354.46</b>	<b>1,223,216,827.79</b>	<b>405,522,216.35</b>		<b>1,792,554,506.56</b>	<b>233,431,280.84</b>	<b>6,268,595,186.00</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

48. Operating income and cost of services - continued

(3) Breakdown of cost of services - continued

2023

RMB

Reporting segment	Toll road	Environmental protection	Entrusted construction and management services	Financial leasing service	Construction service under franchise arrangements	Others	Total
Main operating areas							
Guangdong Province	2,364,599,997.71	436,346,962.43	300,907,133.23	39,937,811.54	1,275,630,578.62	202,381,565.36	4,619,804,048.89
Hunan Province	300,436,609.59	15,133,454.30	-	-	-	-	315,570,063.89
Guizhou Province	-	76,981,714.64	73,038,797.78	-	2,783,565.54	63,826,446.06	216,630,524.02
Hubei Province	1,952,270.25	14,199,963.55	-	-	-	-	16,152,233.80
Jiangsu Province	-	54,115,137.62	-	-	2,142,599.04	-	56,257,736.66
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	-	92,106,030.74	-	-	21,737,032.52	-	113,843,063.26
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	-	132,230,185.74	-	-	22,071,607.25	-	154,301,792.99
Shandong Province	-	41,740,161.13	-	-	-	-	41,740,161.13
Zhejiang Province	-	33,194,239.03	-	-	-	-	33,194,239.03
Sichuan Province	-	30,728,238.22	-	-	3,455,492.70	-	34,183,730.92
Jiangxi Province	-	76,468,059.65	-	-	9,760,938.30	-	86,228,997.95
Hebei Province	-	22,376,445.02	-	-	1,482,612.24	-	23,859,057.26
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	-	129,362,562.75	-	-	-	-	129,362,562.75
Henan Province	-	14,947,619.85	-	-	-	-	14,947,619.85
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	-	64,525,181.35	-	-	-	-	64,525,181.35
Anhui Province	-	20,992,588.15	-	-	7,790,141.48	-	28,782,729.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,666,988,877.55</b>	<b>1,255,448,544.17</b>	<b>373,945,931.01</b>	<b>39,937,811.54</b>	<b>1,346,854,567.69</b>	<b>266,208,011.42</b>	<b>5,949,383,743.38</b>
Main service categories	Toll road	Environmental protection	Entrusted construction and management services	Financial leasing service	Construction service under franchise arrangements	Others	Total
Timing of cost recognition							
Cost recognized at a point in time	2,666,988,877.55	1,145,790,417.13	-		-	133,400,181.01	3,946,179,475.69
Cost recognized over time	-	109,658,127.04	373,945,931.01		1,346,854,567.69	125,836,596.86	1,956,295,222.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,666,988,877.55</b>	<b>1,255,448,544.17</b>	<b>373,945,931.01</b>		<b>1,346,854,567.69</b>	<b>259,236,777.87</b>	<b>5,902,474,698.29</b>

(4) Descriptions on performance obligations

The main businesses of the Group are toll highways, environmental protection, etc. Please refer to Note III, 30.

There is no major financing component in the revenue contract of the Group.

(5) Descriptions on allocation to remaining performance obligations

At the end of the year, the amount of contract liabilities corresponding to the performance obligations for which the Group has entered into a contract but which has not been fulfilled or completely fulfilled was RMB 61,712,837.98, and the revenue will be recognized when the customer obtains control of the product.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -  
continued

49. Taxes and surcharges

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Property tax	24,678,591.03	9,603,848.35
City maintenance and construction tax	15,387,455.53	13,946,380.25
Educational surcharge	11,315,104.98	9,885,060.98
Land use tax	3,840,183.99	2,818,873.90
Stamp tax	2,407,138.95	2,093,980.95
Land appreciation tax	-	2,079,414.80
Others	626,603.01	942,125.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,255,077.49</b>	<b>41,369,684.77</b>

50. Selling expenses

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	7,203,586.47	12,684,656.93
Advertising expenses and business promotion expenses	1,592,644.44	2,581,805.44
Travel fees	809,938.54	1,276,860.13
Depreciation and amortization	339,094.18	702,027.22
Low-value consumables	30,745.49	-
Business entertainment	9,661.00	67,316.80
Others	2,709,949.20	2,473,170.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,695,619.32</b>	<b>19,785,837.28</b>

51. General and administrative expenses

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	254,952,672.57	268,155,912.05
Depreciation and amortization	115,529,850.69	116,258,131.26
Legal and advisory fees	18,678,087.66	27,515,428.12
Office building management fees	13,115,852.46	13,334,158.61
Audit fees	12,456,775.80	12,447,748.51
Office and communication charges	11,658,500.22	11,113,758.40
Stock exchange fees	4,692,792.22	6,581,075.96
Travel fees	3,626,658.39	4,746,182.97
Business entertainment fees	2,885,960.62	3,985,630.68
Vehicle fees	2,324,955.39	2,102,795.91
Rents	-	87,594.58
Others	20,141,794.94	16,854,567.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,063,900.96</b>	<b>483,182,984.76</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

52. Research and development expenses

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Labor cost	16,680,973.25	15,907,314.46
Direct consumables	9,071,567.26	4,657,321.83
Depreciation and amortization	2,652,362.32	7,448,778.18
Technical service fee	714,396.18	610,530.00
Others	3,811,299.53	4,852,858.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,930,598.54</b>	<b>33,476,802.52</b>

The research and development expenses include costs of materials and labor, depreciation and amortization of R&D machines used in the development of patents. The research and development expenses in this year mainly include the expenses on research and development of green recycling technology for waste batteries of Qiantai Company, and those on research and development of various environmental protection devices & systems and process technologies of Lisai Environmental Protection.

53. Financial expenses

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Interest expenses	1,069,759,700.56	1,241,927,125.27
Including: Interest expenses on borrowings	745,592,322.87	884,652,950.22
Interest expenses on bonds payable	282,824,132.66	300,200,268.75
Unrecognized financing expenses of compensation for newly-built toll stations on Longda Expressway and Three Expressways	22,229,625.48	26,742,016.32
Interest expenses on provisions	11,306,137.43	6,175,647.35
Interest expenses on long-term payables	4,042,899.98	16,674,836.49
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	3,436,415.47	7,225,082.58
Interest expenses on notes discounted	328,166.67	256,323.56
Less: Interest income	75,209,516.16	70,974,421.18
Less: Interest capitalized	9,547,541.77	12,345,782.87
Including: Interest expenses capitalized	9,943,147.55	12,659,236.04
Interest income capitalized	395,605.78	313,453.17
Exchange losses	46,177,327.52	72,777,474.20
Others	7,059,462.60	8,822,125.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038,239,432.75</b>	<b>1,240,206,520.74</b>

In 2024, the capitalization amount of the Group's borrowing costs included in inventories and intangible assets is set out in Note V, 7 (3) and Note V, 19 (1).

Details of interest income are listed as follows:

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Interest income recognized for free compensation	42,833,128.19	25,033,749.50
Interest on deposits	32,376,387.97	42,122,277.11
Interest income on advances from shareholder	-	3,818,394.57
Less: Interest income capitalized	395,605.78	313,453.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,813,910.38</b>	<b>70,660,968.01</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

54. Other income

RMB

Classification by nature	2024	2023
VAT immediate refund upon payment	9,075,397.45	8,233,624.93
Central government subsidy for cancellation of provincial expressway toll station project	6,232,553.55	7,129,398.11
Tax refund and additional deduction of VAT	1,502,697.84	2,930,822.00
Government economic grants for Bioland Company	1,005,081.07	3,480,486.90
Government financial grants for Guizhou Land	11,060.95	32,486.18
Award for return of Duohua Project	-	13,603,415.00
Others	5,631,253.38	10,419,782.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,458,044.24</b>	<b>45,830,015.97</b>

55. Investment income

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Income from long-term equity investments under the equity method (Note V, 13)	851,136,509.69	1,477,767,743.34
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments (Note)	149,336,186.05	1,281,118.47
Investment income from other non-current financial assets during the holding period	19,344,469.45	10,964,210.54
Investment income from financial products	5,308,906.85	14,631,595.42
Others	-	208,789.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025,126,072.04</b>	<b>1,504,853,457.48</b>

Note: It mainly represents the investment income arising from the Company's disposal of 100% equity interest in Yichang Company, as detailed in Note VI, 2.

56. Gains from changes in fair value

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Financial assets (liabilities) at FVTPL	2,641,777.05	153,607,037.26
Including: Other non-current financial assets (Note V, 14)	75,842,081.18	130,604,671.82
Obligation to pay the difference	(58,706,835.52)	(13,096,456.41)
Compensation for valuation adjustment mechanism	(14,493,468.61)	36,098,821.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,641,777.05</b>	<b>153,607,037.26</b>

57. Credit impairment gains (losses)

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Impairment losses of accounts receivable (Note V, 4(3))	(93,961,429.90)	(62,271,608.80)
Impairment losses of other receivables (Note V, 6.3(4))	(86,671,159.08)	(21,624,108.07)
Impairment losses of long-term receivables (Note V, 12(3))	(19,139,700.10)	(16,311,954.02)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(199,772,289.08)</b>	<b>(100,207,670.89)</b>

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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**58. Impairment gains (losses) of assets**

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Losses on decline in value of inventories (Note V, 7(2))	(164,472,457.22)	(132,225,841.52)
Impairment losses of intangible assets (Note V, 19(1))	(165,462,267.39)	-
Impairment losses of construction in progress (Note V, 17(3))	(11,966,069.00)	-
Impairment losses of fixed assets (Note V, 16(1))	(42,373,470.19)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(384,274,263.80)</b>	<b>(132,225,841.52)</b>

**59. Non-operating income**

RMB

Item	2024	2023	Amount recognized in non-recurring profit or loss for the period
Government grants not related to daily activities	172,620.11	295,495.94	172,620.11
Others	11,018,593.51	7,289,688.05	11,018,593.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,191,213.62</b>	<b>7,585,183.99</b>	<b>11,191,213.62</b>

(1) Government grants not related to daily activities are as follows:

RMB

Item	2024	2023	Related to assets / income
Government incentives	172,620.11	295,495.94	Related to income

**60. Non-operating expenses**

RMB

Item	2024	2023	Amount recognized in non-recurring profit or loss for the period
Provision for liquidated damages and compensation by subsidiaries	32,660,790.18	94,122,644.67	32,660,790.18
Losses on damage or retirement of non-current assets	409,292.82	944,497.51	409,292.82
Donation	-	3,801,000.00	-
Others	14,811,715.18	6,493,566.82	14,811,715.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,881,798.18</b>	<b>105,361,709.00</b>	<b>47,881,798.18</b>

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**61. Income tax expenses**

(1) Classification of income tax expenses

	RMB	
Item	2024	2023
Current tax expenses	503,616,461.88	507,153,681.07
Deferred tax expenses	36,597,014.38	22,648,906.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>540,213,476.26</b>	<b>529,802,587.92</b>

(2) Reconciliation of income tax expenses to the accounting profit is as follows

	RMB	
Item	2024	2023
Total profit	1,758,426,412.29	2,915,633,626.92
Income tax expenses calculated at the statutory/applicable tax rate	439,606,603.07	728,908,406.73
Effect of different tax rates applicable to certain subsidiaries	(80,785,564.64)	(47,343,744.39)
Effect of income not subject to tax	(196,922,224.82)	(347,072,059.48)
Effect of deductible temporary differences or deductible losses for which deferred tax assets are not recognized for the year	364,897,516.90	164,456,533.58
Effect of adjusting income tax of the previous year	22,955,284.85	31,925,933.47
Effect of costs, expenses and losses not deductible	1,027,395.02	825,280.74
Effect of using previously unrecognized deductible losses and deductible temporary differences	(10,565,534.12)	(1,897,762.73)
<b>Income tax expenses</b>	<b>540,213,476.26</b>	<b>529,802,587.92</b>

**62. Items in the statement of cash flows**

(1) Cash relating to operating activities

Other cash received relating to operating activities

	RMB	
Item	2024	2023
Security deposits received and recovered	71,182,607.84	165,513,843.20
Interest income	17,381,912.85	24,974,001.00
Government grants received	8,719,583.50	22,779,608.17
Funds temporarily received	23,734,543.93	66,343,786.88
Project compensation received	-	3,988,269.83
Project advances received	-	3,116,652.92
Others	72,506,083.66	109,180,915.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,524,731.78</b>	<b>395,897,077.51</b>



SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- continued

62. Items in the statement of cash flows - continued

(1) Cash relating to operating activities - continued

Other cash payments relating to operating activities

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Security deposits paid and refunded	122,680,531.75	123,296,987.47
Expenditures	65,360,467.24	78,704,059.69
Project funds paid	57,354,061.54	206,925,630.33
Intermediary service fee	30,311,536.87	46,072,535.80
Withholding payments paid	8,741,461.04	39,945,833.63
Others	192,482,182.71	123,315,876.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>476,930,241.15</b>	<b>618,260,923.83</b>

(2) Cash relating to investing activities

Cash received relating to significant investing activities

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Structured deposits recovered during the year	1,673,209,794.52	2,370,000,000.00
Equity transfer fund of Yichang Company	1,397,449,490.52	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,070,659,285.04</b>	<b>2,370,000,000.00</b>

Cash payments relating to significant investing activities

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Increase in structured deposits and certificates of time deposits for the year	1,510,000,000.00	1,990,000,000.00
Increase in long-term equity investments	819,000,000.00	-
Capital expenditures on Coastal Expressway Phase II project	503,170,853.92	610,417,562.16
Capital expenditures on Outer Ring Phase I, Phase II and Phase III projects	706,042,016.10	412,107,272.94
Payments made by Financial Leasing Company during the year for purchase of equipment under finance lease	185,755,450.00	527,944,486.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,723,968,320.02</b>	<b>3,540,469,321.19</b>

Other cash received relating to investing activities

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Recovery of advances from shareholder	450,000,000.00	209,960,000.00
Interest income	6,564,515.41	20,966,670.68
Net cash payments for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units	5,438,304.51	-
Others	1,449.98	19,183.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>462,004,269.90</b>	<b>230,945,853.78</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

62. Items in the statement of cash flows - continued

(2) Cash relating to investing activities - continued

Other cash payments relating to investing activities

Item	2024	2023
Payment for difference make-up obligation	13,113,423.39	-
Payment for expenses related to the construction of Shaoyang project	-	1,627,307.24
Others	-	328,549.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,113,423.39</b>	<b>1,955,857.20</b>

RMB

(3) Cash relating to financing activities

Other cash received relating to financing activities

Item	2024	2023
Funds on discounted bills received	19,671,833.33	-
Loan guarantee deposit	13,602.74	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,685,436.07</b>	<b>-</b>

RMB

Other cash payments relating to financing activities

Item	2024	2023
Payment for principal and interest on financing amount for sale and leaseback of equipment	-	177,345,554.37
Repayment for capital contribution from minority shareholders	30,409,109.58	19,005,693.50
Repayment of principal and interest on lease liabilities	19,985,501.03	46,243,852.92
Payment of interest on USD bonds and withholding taxes on annual trust fees	6,630,075.95	6,611,099.56
Brokerage fees for issuing bonds	3,864,463.33	3,848,383.69
Repayment of borrowings from United Land Company	437,010,000.00	120,050,000.00
Others	4,512,414.04	3,897,074.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>502,411,563.93</b>	<b>377,001,658.79</b>

RMB

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

**62. Items in the statement of cash flows - continued**

(3) Cash relating to financing activities - continued

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

RMB

Item	Opening balance	Additions in cash changes for the year	Reductions in cash changes for the year	Non-cash changes, net	Closing balance
Short-term borrowings	11,105,625,836.85	8,705,619,823.83	17,633,258,127.52	395,861,651.33	2,573,849,184.49
Other current liabilities - Ultra-short-term financing bonds	1,512,594,613.40	4,500,000,000.00	3,040,710,326.36	44,387,711.39	3,016,271,998.43
Long-term borrowings (including long-term borrowings due within one year)	10,565,447,231.09	7,124,997,476.05	1,800,589,574.54	415,988,585.95	16,305,843,718.55
Bonds payable (including bonds payable due within one year)	8,495,091,322.11	3,000,000,000.00	1,446,838,558.46	280,844,867.44	10,329,097,631.09
Lease liabilities (including lease liabilities due within one year)	79,847,804.74	-	22,295,501.03	(25,848,501.06)	31,703,802.65
Long-term payables (including long-term payables due within one year)	931,339,818.83	-	467,419,109.58	(76,333,993.40)	387,586,715.85
Dividends payable	5,622,222.18	-	1,585,124,985.27	1,664,516,089.19	85,013,326.10

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
- continued

63. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

(1) Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

Supplementary information	2024	2023
<b>RMB</b>		
<b>1. Reconciliation from net profit to cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net profit	1,218,212,936.03	2,385,831,039.00
Add: Credit impairment losses	199,772,289.08	100,207,670.89
Impairment losses of assets	384,274,263.80	132,225,841.52
Depreciation of fixed assets	504,360,350.08	487,032,577.55
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	27,686,009.07	42,612,865.76
Depreciation of investment properties	1,327,991.21	1,420,347.70
Amortization of intangible assets	1,763,428,989.72	1,813,092,547.52
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	13,591,227.08	18,494,871.82
Losses (gains) on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	(8,829,712.78)	(13,654,355.39)
Losses on damage and retirement of non-current assets	409,292.82	944,497.51
Losses (gains) on changes in fair value	(2,641,777.05)	(153,607,037.26)
Financial expenses	1,055,621,345.60	1,265,180,521.74
Investment losses (income)	(1,025,126,072.04)	(1,504,853,457.48)
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	140,683,647.41	155,192,293.37
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(104,086,633.03)	(132,543,386.52)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	97,562,645.49	(173,526,898.20)
Decrease (increase) in operating receivables	(700,573,834.19)	(44,421,711.94)
Increase (decrease) in operating payables	151,633,512.84	(284,815,999.72)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>3,717,306,471.14</b>	<b>4,094,812,227.87</b>
<b>2. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,670,493,652.96	1,955,220,227.32
Less: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,955,220,227.32	3,197,002,667.41
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	715,273,425.64	(1,241,782,440.09)

(2) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>RMB</b>		
I. Cash	2,670,493,652.96	1,955,220,227.32
Including: Cash on hand	6,291,155.12	6,881,214.18
Cash at banks that can be withdrawn on demand	2,664,202,497.84	1,948,339,013.14
II. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,670,493,652.96	1,955,220,227.32
Add: Restricted cash and cash equivalents held by the Company and subsidiaries of the Group (Note V, 1)	238,088,357.47	197,147,405.73
III. Cash at banks and on hand	2,908,582,010.43	2,152,367,633.05

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
- continued

**64. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies**

(1) Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies

Item	31 December 2024	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB
Cash at banks and on hand			205,828,752.88
HKD	221,228,606.54	0.93	204,866,538.81
USD	133,825.57	7.19	961,991.75
EUR	12.00	7.53	90.31
FRF	11.70	8.00	93.57
ESP	446.00	0.05	20.88
JPY	379.82	0.05	17.56
Other receivables			347,341.45
HKD	375,082.56	0.93	347,341.45
Short-term borrowings			1,489,763,556.48
HKD	1,580,862,597.46	0.93	1,489,763,556.48
Transactional financial liabilities			197,664,719.66
HKD	213,451,600.00	0.93	197,664,719.66
Employee benefits payable			1,259,300.23
HKD	1,359,876.71	0.93	1,259,300.23
Other payables			61,123.27
HKD	66,005.00	0.93	61,123.27
Non-current liabilities due within one year			624,083,333.67
HKD	654,342,792.87	0.93	605,947,599.91
USD	2,522,916.61	7.19	18,135,733.76
Bonds payable			2,156,520,000.00
USD	300,000,000.00	7.19	2,156,520,000.00
Long-term borrowings			592,665,600.00
HKD	640,000,000.00	0.93	592,665,600.00
Lease liabilities			10,186,138.57
HKD	10,999,674.49	0.93	10,186,138.57

(2) Overseas operating entities

The significant overseas operating entities of the Group include Mei Wah Company, SIHICH and Bay Area Development, among which Mei Wah Company, an investment and financing company, chooses HKD as its functional currency. SIHICH is an investment company which chooses HKD as its functional currency, and its principal subsidiaries and joint ventures determine RMB as their functional currency on the basis of the primary economic environment in which they operate. Bay Area Development is an investment company whose investment entities have their principal operating activities in Chinese Mainland and choose RMB as their functional currency.

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

- continued

**65. Leases**

(1) As a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of buildings, vehicles, machinery and other equipment used in the operating process. The lease term for buildings, machinery and equipment is generally 1 to 9 years, while that for vehicles and other equipment is generally 1 to 3 years. The above right-of-use assets cannot be used as mortgages and guarantees for borrowings.

Short-term lease expenses or expenses on leases of low-value assets that are accounted for using simplified approach:

Short-term lease expenses and expenses on leases of low-value assets that are accounted for using simplified approach and included in profit or loss for the period amounted to RMB 42,272,692.74 (2023: RMB 34,260,738.17) and RMB nil (2023: RMB nil), respectively.

Total cash outflows relating to leases for the year amounted to RMB 62,258,193.77 (2023: RMB 257,850,145.46).

(2) As a lessor

Operating leases

Item	Lease income	RMB
		Including: Income related to variable lease payments that are not included in lease receipts
Parking spaces, workshops, staff dormitory buildings and others	29,094,265.24	-

The Group leases out some parking spaces, workshops, staff dormitory buildings and others for indefinite lease term and lease term of 1 to 5 years, forming operating leases.

Income related to operating leases for the year amounted to RMB 29,094,265.24 (2023: RMB 18,882,543.76), of which income related to variable lease payments that are not included in lease receipts was RMB nil (2023: RMB nil).

	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
1 <sup>st</sup> year subsequent to the balance sheet date	14,094,025.59	15,680,756.97
2 <sup>nd</sup> year subsequent to the balance sheet date	9,608,820.97	8,908,499.86
3 <sup>rd</sup> year subsequent to the balance sheet date	8,785,873.74	4,040,344.65
4 <sup>th</sup> year subsequent to the balance sheet date	7,236,723.18	3,675,379.53
5 <sup>th</sup> year subsequent to the balance sheet date	3,340,284.00	3,675,379.53
Subsequent years	12,581,059.12	15,877,354.29
Total undiscounted lease receipts	55,646,786.60	51,857,714.83

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

V. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

65. Leases - continued

(2) As a lessor - continued

Finance lease

RMB

Item	Gains/losses on sales	Financing income	Income related to variable lease payments that are not included in net lease investment
Direct leases	-	68,593,236.63	-

The Group, as a lessor, entered into lease contracts on fixed assets with customers, with lease term ranging from 2 to 13 years. The contracts do not contain options for renewal and termination.

Reconciliation of undiscounted lease receipts to net lease investment

RMB

	Undiscounted lease receipts	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Total undiscounted lease receipts	1,621,885,091.11	1,698,296,991.17
Unguaranteed residual value	-	-
Total lease investment	1,621,885,091.11	1,698,296,991.17
Less: Unrealized financing income	362,338,166.42	384,860,063.07
Net lease investment	1,259,546,924.69	1,313,436,928.10
Including: Finance lease receivables due within one year	172,950,515.75	260,026,234.70
Finance lease receivables due after one year	1,086,596,408.94	1,053,410,693.40

Undiscounted lease receipts for the next five years

RMB

Item	Undiscounted lease receipts per year	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
The first year	231,655,335.50	272,364,778.91
The second year	241,195,347.92	249,530,049.40
The third year	205,023,342.61	155,815,412.58
The fourth year	176,242,669.37	209,612,201.52
The fifth year	157,638,095.67	197,293,343.45
Total undiscounted lease receipts after five years	610,130,300.04	613,681,205.31

Gains relating to finance lease are as follows:

RMB

	2024	2023
Gains/losses on sales	-	-
Financing income from net lease investment	68,593,236.63	55,363,854.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,593,236.63</b>	<b>55,363,854.36</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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**VI. CHANGES IN SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION**

**1. Business combination not involving entities under common control**

(1) Business combination not involving entities under common control for the current year

									RMB
Name of acquiree	Equity acquisition date	Cost of acquisition	Shareholding percentage (%)	Acquisition method	Acquisition date	Basis for determination of acquisition date	Income of the acquiree from the date of acquisition to the end of the year	Net profit of the acquiree from the date of acquisition to the end of the year	Cash flows of the acquiree from the date of acquisition to the end of the year
Guangming Fengrunjiu	24 December 2024	6,308,329.67	60.00	Others (Note)	24 December 2024	The control of the acquiree has been transferred	-	-	-

Note: Shenzhen Expressway Investment Co., Ltd. ("Expressway Investment"), a subsidiary of the Company, holds 60.00% of the equity in Guangming Fengrunjiu. Pursuant to the Articles of Association of Guangming Fengrunjiu adopted on 24 December 2024, the Board of Directors of Guangming Fengrunjiu is composed of 5 directors, and the Group is entitled to nominate 3 directors and the voting on business matters made by the Board of Directors is effective only after it is approved by more than half of all directors. The Group substantially controls Guangming Fengrunjiu and includes it in the scope of consolidated financial statements from 24 December 2024.



**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VI. CHANGES IN SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION - continued**

**1. Business combination not involving entities under common control - continued**

(2) Cost of combination and goodwill

Item	RMB	
	Guangming Fengrunjiu	
Cash paid		-
Fair value of non-cash assets		6,308,329.67
Total cost of combination		6,308,329.67
Less: Share of fair value of identifiable net assets acquired		6,308,329.67
Goodwill		-

(3) Identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree on the acquisition date

Item	RMB	
	Guangming Fengrunjiu	
	Fair value on acquisition date	Carrying amount on acquisition date
Assets:	12,869,446.71	12,869,446.71
Cash at banks and on hand	5,438,304.51	5,438,304.51
Prepayments	3,413.00	3,413.00
Other receivables	17,792.00	17,792.00
Fixed assets	46,665.49	46,665.49
Intangible assets	7,292,509.36	7,292,509.36
Other current assets	70,762.35	70,762.35
Liabilities:	2,355,563.93	2,355,563.93
Accounts payable	193,618.03	193,618.03
Contract liabilities	392,167.32	392,167.32
Employee benefits payable	1,149,304.84	1,149,304.84
Other payables	620,473.74	620,473.74
Net assets	10,513,882.78	10,513,882.78
Less: Minority interests	4,205,553.11	4,205,553.11
Net assets acquired	6,308,329.67	6,308,329.67

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VI. CHANGES IN SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION - continued**

**2. Disposal of subsidiaries**

**Loss of control over subsidiaries**

												RMB
Name of subsidiary	Date when control is lost	Disposal price when control is lost	Disposal ratio when control is lost (%)	Disposal method when control is lost	Determining basis when control is lost	Difference between the disposal price and the share of the subsidiary's net assets enjoyed at the consolidated financial statement level corresponding to the disposal of investment	Proportion of remaining equity on the date when control is lost (%)	Carrying amount of remaining equity at the consolidated financial statement level on the date when control is lost	Fair value of remaining equity at the consolidated financial statement level on the date when control is lost	Gains or losses arising from the re-measurement of remaining equity at fair value	Method and key assumptions for determining the fair value of remaining equity interest at the consolidated financial statement level on the date when control is lost	Amount of other comprehensive income related to equity investments in original subsidiaries that is transferred to investment gains or losses or retained earnings
Yichang Company	21 March 2024	1,397,449,490.52	100.00	Transfer through agreement	Changes in control	149,336,185.05	-	-	-	-	N/A	-

Note: On 22 February 2023, as approved by the Board of Directors, the Company, which is also the original obligor, launched a pilot declaration of Real Estate Investment Trust ("REITs") in the field of infrastructure through E Fund Management Co., Ltd. ("E Fund"), the fund manager, with Yichang Expressway owned by Yichang Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, as the infrastructure project. On 29 December 2023, E Fund received the *Reply on Approving the Registration of the Close-end Infrastructure Securities Investment Funds for Expressways of E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway* (Zheng Jian Xu Ke No. 2927 [2023]) issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission, which approved the registration of the Publicly-offered Infrastructure REITs. The offering of E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway REIT was completed on 7 March 2024, with 300000000 fund shares ultimately raised at an offering price of RMB 6.825 per share, and the fund raised totaled RMB 2,047.5 million. The fund contract for E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway REIT was effective on 12 March 2024. The Company, as the original obligor, participated in the strategic allocation with a subscription of 120000000 shares, accounting for 40% of the total offering. E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway REIT was listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 29 March 2024, with the trading code of "508033" and the fund's simplified name as "Shen Gao REIT".

The Company entered into an equity transfer agreement with Changde Yichang and Yichang Company, disposing of 100% equity of Yichang Company at RMB 1,397,449,490.52. The settlement procedure was completed on 21 March 2024, and the Company lost control over Yichang Company. Therefore, the Group no longer includes Yichang Company in the consolidated financial statements from 21 March 2024.

# SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

### VI. CHANGES IN SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION - continued

#### 3. Changes in scope of consolidation for other reasons

##### Cancellation of subsidiary for the year

Shenzhen Shengao Lande Engineering Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, has been cancelled, the taxation and business cancellation procedures of which were completed on 10 December 2024.

### VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

#### 1. Interests in subsidiaries

##### (1) Composition of the Group

Name of subsidiary	Place of main business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital (RMB, unless otherwise specified)	Shareholding proportion (%)		Acquired through
					Direct	Indirect	
Outer Ring Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road operation	6,500,000,000.00	100.00	-	Incorporation
Expressway Investment	Guizhou Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Investment	1,000,000,000.00	100.00	-	Incorporation
Guishen Company	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Infrastructure construction	500,000,000.00	-	70.00	Incorporation
Guizhou Land Company	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Land development	158,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Property Management Company	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Property management	1,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Environment Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Environmental projects and advisory	6,550,000,000.00	100.00	-	Incorporation
JEL Company	Hubei Province, PRC	Cayman Islands	Investment holding	USD 30,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Hubei Magerk Expressway Management Co., Ltd.	Hubei Province, PRC	Hubei Province, PRC	Toll road operation	USD 200,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Qinglian Company	Qingyuan, Guangdong Province, PRC	Qingyuan, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road operation	3,361,000,000.00	51.37	25.00	Business combinations not under common control
Meiguan Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road operation	332,400,000.00	100.00	-	Business combinations not under common control
Mei Wah Company	Hubei Province and Guangdong Province, PRC	Hong Kong, PRC	Investment holding	HKD 7,953,813.00	100.00	-	Business combinations not under common control
Maxprofit Company	Guangdong Province, PRC	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	USD 85,360,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Fameluxe Company	Hong Kong, PRC	Hong Kong, PRC	Investment holding	HKD 10,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Shenzhen Expressway Operation Development Co., Ltd. ("Operation Development Company")	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road operation	60,000,000.00	98.70	1.30	Incorporation

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**1. Interests in subsidiaries - continued**

**(1) Composition of the Group - continued**

Name of subsidiary	Place of major business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital (RMB, unless otherwise specified)	Shareholding proportion (%)		Acquired through
					Direct	Indirect	
Qinglong Company (Note 1)	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road operation	324,000,000.00	40.00	10.00	Business combinations not under common control
Shenchang Company	Changsha, Hunan Province, PRC	Changsha, Hunan Province, PRC	Toll road operation	200,000,000.00	51.00	-	Business combinations not under common control
Shenzhen Expressway Construction Development Company Limited ("Construction Development Company")	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Infrastructure construction	30,000,000.00	100.00	-	Incorporation
Infrastructure Environment Protection Development Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Infrastructure and environment protection business	500,000,000.00	80.00	20.00	Incorporation
Shenzhen Express Private Equity Industry Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd. ("Fund Company")	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Capital market services	19,607,800.00	51.00	-	Incorporation
Coastal Expressway	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road operation	5,714,285,714.00	49.00	51.00	Business combination under common control
Guishen Expressway Investment	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Land development	1,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Shenzhen Expressway Yijia Apartment Management Limited Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Apartment leases and management	10,000,000.00	-	60.00	Incorporation
Yefengrui Land	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Longli County, Guizhou Province, PRC	Land development	1,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Nanjing Wind Power (Note 2)	Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, PRC	Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, PRC	Manufacturing	357,142,900.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Baotou Jinling Wind Power Technology Co., Ltd.	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Manufacturing	20,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Shangzhi Nanfeng New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Shangzhi, Heilongjiang Province, PRC	Shangzhi, Heilongjiang Province, PRC	Manufacturing	5,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Baotou Nanfeng	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Wind power	632,800,000.00	0.95	99.05	Business combinations not under common control
Baotou Lingxiang	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Wind power	148,100,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Nanchuan Wind Power	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Wind power	128,200,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Ningyuan Wind Power	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Wind power	179,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Ningxiang Wind Power	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Wind power	129,500,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Ningfeng Wind Power	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Baotou, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Wind power	126,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Bioland Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Zhengzhou, Henan Province, PRC	Environment and facility services	505,439,108.00	-	92.29	Business combinations not under common control
Guangxi Bioland	Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, PRC	Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	123,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Dezhou Bioland Renewable Resources Co., Ltd.	Dezhou, Shandong Province, PRC	Dezhou, Shandong Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	50,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**1. Interests in subsidiaries - continued**

**(1) Composition of the Group - continued**

Name of subsidiary	Place of main business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital (RMB, unless otherwise specified)	Shareholding proportion (%)		Acquired through
					Direct	Indirect	
Guiyang Beier Bioland	Guiyang, Guizhou Province, PRC	Guiyang, Guizhou Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	110,923,700.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Taizhou Bioland	Taizhou, Jiangsu Province, PRC	Taizhou, Jiangsu Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	68,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Dezhou Zhonghe	Dezhou, Shandong Province, PRC	Dezhou, Shandong Province, PRC	Equipment manufacturing	30,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Kunshan Environmental Protection	Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, PRC	Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	25,000,000.00	-	95.00	Business combinations not under common control
Longyou Bioland	Quzhou, Zhejiang Province, PRC	Quzhou, Zhejiang Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	10,500,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Langfang Bioland	Langfang, Hebei Province, PRC	Langfang, Hebei Province, PRC	Equipment manufacturing	30,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Shangrao Bioland	Shangrao, Jiangxi Province, PRC	Shangrao, Jiangxi Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	25,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Huangshi Bioland	Huangshi, Hubei Province, PRC	Huangshi, Hubei Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	24,274,980.00	-	70.00	Business combinations not under common control
Pingyu Beier Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	Zhumadian, Henan Province, PRC	Zhumadian, Henan Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	500,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Handan Bioland	Handan, Hebei Province, PRC	Handan, Hebei Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	50,000,000.00	-	90.00	Business combinations not under common control
Guilin Bioland	Guilin, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, PRC	Guilin, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	54,600,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Xinyu Bioland	Xinyu, Jiangxi Province, PRC	Xinyu, Jiangxi Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	23,940,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Zhuji Bioland	Zhuji, Zhejiang Province, PRC	Zhuji, Zhejiang Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	100,000,000.00	-	90.00	Business combinations not under common control
Fuzhou Bioland	Fuzhou, Jiangxi Province, PRC	Fuzhou, Jiangxi Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	24,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Shenlu Environmental Protection	Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, PRC	Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, PRC	Environment and facility services	100,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Sichuan Lansheng	Zigong, Sichuan Province, PRC	Zigong, Sichuan Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	45,039,000.00	-	84.57	Business combinations not under common control
Logistics Finance Company	Hong Kong, PRC	Hong Kong, PRC	Investment holding	HKD 1.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Financial Leasing Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Financial leasing and commercial factoring	902,500,000.00	72.30	27.70	Business combinations under common control
Shenzhen High Speed Engineering Development Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road construction	40,500,000.00	-	60.00	Business combinations not under common control
New Energy Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Wind power	2,619,441,000.00	100.00	-	Incorporation
Inner Mongolia Chenghuan Bioland	Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, PRC	Environment and facility services	43,360,000.00	-	51.00	Incorporation
Bioland Environmental Protection Technology	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Environmental and ecological monitoring, agricultural science research	10,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Shenzhen Expressway Gao Le Health Care Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Health, elderly care and nursing services	30,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**1. Interests in subsidiaries - continued**

**(1) Composition of the Group: - continued**

Name of subsidiary	Place of major business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital (RMB, unless otherwise specified)	Shareholding proportion (%)		Acquired through
					Direct	Indirect	
Shenzhen Expressway Construction Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Construction and Engineering	40,000,000.00	-	51.00	Incorporation
Guangdong New Energy	Liannan Yao Autonomous County, Guangdong Province, PRC	Liannan Yao Autonomous County, Guangdong Province, PRC	Investment holding	1,956,550,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Qiantai Company	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Comprehensive utilization of resources	307,692,300.00	-	63.33	Business combinations not under common control
Shenzhen Longda Expressway Co., Ltd. ("Longda Company")	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road operation	50,000,000.00	89.93	-	Business combinations under common control
Qianxin Company	Mulei County, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang, PRC	Mulei County, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang, PRC	Wind power	181,120,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Qianzhi Company	Mulei County, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang, PRC	Mulei County, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang, PRC	Wind power	479,183,100.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Qianhui Company	Mulei County, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang, PRC	Mulei County, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang, PRC	Wind power	264,376,900.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Shenzhen Guangming Shenzhen Expressway Environment Technology Co., Ltd. ("Guangming Environment Technology")	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	200,000,000.00	100.00	-	Incorporation
Shenzhen High Speed Asphalt Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Asphalt materials	30,000,000.00	-	55.00	Incorporation
Beihai Zhonglan	Beihai, Guangxi Autonomous Region, PRC	Beihai, Guangxi Autonomous Region, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	16,390,000.00	-	90.00	Incorporation
Yongcheng Zhuneng	Yongcheng, Shangqiu, Henan Province, PRC	Yongcheng, Shangqiu, Henan Province, PRC	Wind power	102,450,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Shenzhen Zhuneng New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Investment holding	100,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Shanghai Zhuneng New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, PRC	Shanghai, PRC	Investment holding	2,450,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Ningxia Zhongwei	Zhongwei, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, PRC	Zhongwei, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, PRC	Wind power	175,920,236.88	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Harbin Nengchuang Fenglian New Energy Co., Ltd.	Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, PRC	Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, PRC	Manufacturing	5,000,000.00	-	51.00	Incorporation
Chuzhou Bioland	Chuzhou, Anhui Province, PRC	Chuzhou, Anhui Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	25,492,400.00	-	89.10	Incorporation
Shenzhen Expressway Business Co., Ltd. ("Shenzhen Expressway Business")	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Business services	8,000,000.00	100.00	-	Incorporation
Shengao Lekang	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Health, elderly care and nursing services	15,000,000.00	-	80.00	Incorporation
SIHICH	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	USD 641,075,642.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Bay Area Development	Hong Kong, PRC	Cayman Islands	Investment holding	HKD 1,000,000,000.00	-	71.83	Business combinations under common control
Wilberforce	Hong Kong, PRC	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	USD 50,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Jiehao	Hong Kong, PRC	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	USD 50,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Bay Area Management	Hong Kong, PRC	Hong Kong, PRC	Investment holding	HKD 1.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Bay Area Service	Hong Kong, PRC	Hong Kong, PRC	Office service	HKD 2.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**1. Interests in subsidiaries - continued**

**(1) Composition of the Group - continued**

Name of subsidiary	Place of main business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital (RMB, unless otherwise specified)	Shareholding proportion (%)		Acquired through
					Direct	Indirect	
Bay Area Financing	Hong Kong, PRC	Hong Kong, PRC	Loan financing	HKD 1.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Hopewell Guangzhou-Zhuhai Expressway	Hong Kong, PRC	Hong Kong, PRC	Investment holding	HKD 2.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Guanjia	Hong Kong, PRC	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	USD 50,000.00	-	97.50	Business combinations under common control
Hopewell China Development	Hong Kong, PRC	Hong Kong, PRC	Investment holding	HKD 2.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Shenzhen Bay Infrastructure (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Investment holding	4,498,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations under common control
Expressway Digital Technology	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Information technology service	30,000,000.00	51.00	-	Incorporation
Lisai Environmental Protection	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Environmental technology service	17,441,900.00	-	70.00	Business combinations not under common control
Shaoyang Shengao Environmental	Shaoyang, Hunan Province, PRC	Shaoyang, Hunan Province, PRC	Kitchen waste disposal	100,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Guangdong Qizhen Toll Road Construction Co., Ltd.	Foshan, Guangdong Province, PRC	Foshan, Guangdong Province, PRC	Toll road construction	100,000,000.00	-	100.00	Acquisition
Shenzhen Jingmao Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, PRC	Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, PRC	Construction and Engineering	10,000,000.00	-	100.00	Acquisition
Guizhou Ziyun Jinshen New Energy Co., Ltd.	Anshun, Guizhou Province, PRC	Anshun, Guizhou Province, PRC	Production and supply of electricity and heat	50,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Xingren Yuansheng New Energy Co., Ltd.	Xingren, Guizhou Province, PRC	Xingren, Guizhou Province, PRC	Production and supply of electricity and heat	2,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Duyun Jinxin New Energy Co., Ltd.	Duyun, Guizhou Province, PRC	Duyun, Guizhou Province, PRC	Production and supply of electricity and heat	1,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Shenzhen Bay City Investment (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Real estate	1,300,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Jinshen New Energy	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Production and supply of electricity and heat	1,000,000,000.00	-	65.00	Incorporation
Shengneng Technology	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Manufacturing of electrical machinery and equipment	15,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Pingshan Jishen New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, PRC	Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, PRC	Science and technology promotion and application services	110,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Hunan Yichang Expressway Operation & Management Co., Ltd. ("Yichang Operation & Management")	Changde, Hunan Province, PRC	Changde, Hunan Province, PRC	Toll road operation	5,000,000.00	100.00	-	Incorporation
Ya'an Bioland	Ya'an, Sichuan Province, PRC	Ya'an, Sichuan Province, PRC	Ecological protection and environmental governance	25,000,000.00	-	100.00	Incorporation
Zhangshu Gaochuan New Energy Co., Ltd.	Zhangshu, Jiangxi Province, PRC	Zhangshu, Jiangxi Province, PRC	Wind power	1,000,000.00	-	100.00	Business combinations not under common control
Guangming Fengrunjiu (Note 3)	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, PRC	Health, elderly care and nursing services	13,000,000.00	-	60.00	Business combinations not under common control

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**1. Interests in subsidiaries - continued**

(1) Composition of the Group - continued

Note 1: The Board of Directors of Qinglong Company is composed of 7 directors, and the Group is entitled to nominate 5 directors and the voting on business matters made by the Board of Directors is effective only after it is approved by more than half of all directors. The Group substantially controls Qinglong Company.

Note 2: Environment Company, a subsidiary of the Company and the parent company of Nanjing Wind Power, entered into an *Agreement* with certain minority shareholders of Nanjing Wind Power, under which such minority shareholders transferred 1.96% of the equity interest in Nanjing Wind Power to Environment Company for free as a compensation for failure to satisfy the commitment to valuation adjustment mechanism. The above transaction was completed in October 2024, and the Group's shareholding in Nanjing Wind Power was changed from 98.04% to 100%.

Note 3: New subsidiary through business combinations not involving entities under common control.

(2) Significant non-wholly-owned subsidiaries

**31 December 2024**

RMB

Name of subsidiary	Equity interest held by minority shareholders	Profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders	Dividend declared to minority shareholders	Balance of minority interests at the end of the year
Qinglian Company	23.63%	12,637,326.34	-	719,618,782.46
Shenchang Company	49.00%	64,937,204.67	(80,360,000.00)	154,063,544.00
Qinglong Company	50.00%	14,154,323.24	(120,000,000.00)	325,591,486.24
Bioland Company	7.71%	(28,081,168.10)	(2,007,474.99)	147,779,104.66
Qiantai Company	36.67%	(58,175,891.28)	-	80,557,372.76
Longda Company	10.07%	9,403,201.00	-	27,536,577.69
Bay Area Development	28.17%	40,992,236.00	(167,979,701.55)	3,265,687,205.82
<b>Total</b>		<b>55,867,231.87</b>	<b>(370,347,176.54)</b>	<b>4,720,834,073.63</b>

**31 December 2023**

RMB

Name of subsidiary	Equity interest held by minority shareholders	Profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders	Dividend declared to minority shareholders	Balance of minority interests at the end of the year
Qinglian Company	23.63%	13,219,219.25	-	737,390,565.70
Shenchang Company	49.00%	64,112,160.97	(58,800,000.00)	169,486,339.33
Qinglong Company	50.00%	29,429,932.36	(120,000,000.00)	431,437,163.00
Bioland Company	7.71%	(10,002,227.39)	-	177,867,747.75
Bay Area Development	28.17%	43,900,953.11	(84,018,673.48)	3,392,674,671.37
Nanjing Wind Power	1.96%	(95,573,217.42)	-	2,461,177.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>45,086,820.88</b>	<b>(262,818,673.48)</b>	<b>4,911,317,664.25</b>



**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**1. Interests in subsidiaries - continued**

**(3) Major financial information of significant non-wholly-owned subsidiaries**

**RMB**

Name of subsidiary	31 December 2024					
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
Qinglian Company	158,981,331.60	5,373,976,578.41	5,532,957,910.01	311,718,652.48	2,323,189,113.18	2,634,907,765.66
Shenchang Company	109,793,890.74	376,173,439.76	485,967,330.50	171,728,873.40	-	171,728,873.40
Qinglong Company	336,964,154.91	711,656,170.39	1,048,620,325.30	194,033,119.31	203,404,233.50	397,437,352.81
Bay Area Development	1,570,161,438.49	15,152,114,086.83	16,722,275,525.32	3,558,557,704.52	1,620,400,257.34	5,178,957,961.86
Bioland Company	598,862,095.11	3,215,814,431.62	3,814,676,526.73	606,409,535.57	1,176,127,615.29	1,782,537,150.86
Qiantai Company	355,625,184.31	298,498,059.89	654,123,244.20	321,140,592.80	108,812,181.61	429,952,774.41
Longda Company	300,397,947.46	134,353,254.50	434,751,201.96	41,880,956.64	119,418,629.84	161,299,586.48

**RMB**

Name of subsidiary	31 December 2023					
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
Qinglian Company	138,386,950.72	5,619,516,244.92	5,757,903,195.64	319,251,272.71	2,361,392,088.93	2,680,643,361.64
Shenchang Company	21,270,794.11	434,663,902.37	455,934,696.48	110,221,146.87	-	110,221,146.87
Qinglong Company	253,942,904.75	1,169,757,423.32	1,423,700,328.07	189,348,799.17	371,477,202.88	560,826,002.05
Bay Area Development	1,285,079,694.83	15,309,911,442.91	16,594,991,137.74	2,336,495,801.28	2,386,635,945.94	4,723,131,747.22
Bioland Company	647,206,245.11	3,608,707,313.39	4,255,913,558.50	895,289,843.73	929,829,083.98	1,825,118,927.71
Nanjing Wind Power	911,225,840.74	253,586,193.86	1,164,812,034.60	847,125,884.03	194,692,783.14	1,041,818,667.17

**RMB**

Name of subsidiary	2024			
	Operating income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities
Qinglian Company	638,110,213.78	53,480,009.90	53,480,009.90	487,204,359.77
Shenchang Company	271,285,958.99	132,524,907.49	132,524,907.49	186,362,668.80
Qinglong Company	637,004,892.35	28,308,646.47	28,308,646.47	438,636,802.06
Bay Area Development	884,318,402.89	333,207,969.71	267,765,242.70	568,931,599.63
Bioland Company	504,025,408.61	(396,647,779.93)	(396,647,779.93)	109,879,918.47
Qiantai Company	190,080,059.68	(153,831,049.35)	(153,831,049.35)	(37,097,623.42)
Longda Company	211,543,938.46	93,378,361.46	93,378,361.46	84,120,155.78

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**1. Interests in subsidiaries - continued**

(3) Major financial information of significant non-wholly-owned subsidiaries - continued

RMB

Name of subsidiary	2023			
	Operating income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities
Qinglian Company	683,198,476.78	55,942,527.49	55,942,527.49	483,552,638.67
Shenchang Company	270,475,646.17	130,841,144.84	130,841,144.84	185,309,633.42
Qinglong Company	640,174,850.97	58,859,864.72	58,859,864.72	433,073,340.69
Bay Area Development	953,328,084.38	293,227,115.25	251,084,715.41	467,865,776.15
Bioland Company	630,531,990.61	(121,127,439.66)	(121,127,439.66)	21,527,834.39
Nanjing Wind Power	13,191,556.25	(328,648,564.71)	(328,648,564.71)	138,141,803.60

Substantial restriction to the usage of assets or the settlement of liabilities of the Group

As at 31 December 2024, there was no substantial restriction which prohibited the usage of assets or the settlement of liabilities of the Group.

**2. Transaction which gives rise to changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries while the subsidiaries are still held by the Group**

(1) Descriptions on changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries

Please refer to Note VII, 1(1).

(2) Effect of the transaction on minority interests and equity attributable to shareholders of the Company

RMB

	Nanjing Wind Power
Acquisition cost / Disposal consideration	
--Cash	-
--Fair value of non-cash assets	4,103,462.28
Total acquisition cost / disposal consideration	4,103,462.28
Less: Share of net assets of subsidiaries calculated based on the proportion of equity acquired	152,113.34
Difference	3,951,348.94
Including: Adjustment to capital reserve	(3,951,348.94)

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**3. Interests in associates and joint ventures**

(1) Significant associates and joint ventures

Name	Place of main business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding proportion (%)		Method of accounting treatment
				Direct	Indirect	
Derun Environment	Chongqing, PRC	Chongqing, PRC	Environmental governance and resource recovery	-	20.00	Equity method
Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway	Guangdong Province	Guangzhou, Guangdong Province	Toll road operation	-	45.00	Equity method
Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Line Expressway	Guangdong Province	Guangzhou, Guangdong Province	Toll road operation	-	50.00	Equity method

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued

3. Interests in associates and joint ventures - continued

(2) Major financial information of significant associates and joint ventures

RMB

Item	31 December 2024 / 2024			31 December 2023 / 2023			
	Derun Environment (Note)	Guangzhou-Shenzhen- Zhuhai Expressway	Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Line Expressway	Derun Environment	Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway	Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Line Expressway	United Land Company
Current assets	11,576,206,667.47	2,167,665,777.17	466,735,527.24	14,043,801,415.95	1,272,156,375.42	489,478,896.41	7,454,904,093.07
Including: Cash and cash equivalents	4,071,814,175.48	1,856,103,677.30	441,838,640.63	6,279,078,823.65	776,264,696.16	457,809,780.60	184,863,951.76
Non-current assets	52,642,846,362.75	14,282,941,917.69	10,737,951,633.92	51,406,022,296.12	14,348,059,774.01	11,274,866,099.67	295,906,325.38
Total assets	64,219,053,030.22	16,450,607,694.86	11,204,687,161.16	65,449,823,712.07	15,620,216,149.43	11,764,344,996.08	7,750,810,418.45
Current liabilities	12,542,074,244.03	1,910,229,059.39	942,350,570.47	12,699,222,538.16	1,579,391,632.65	953,295,683.23	5,615,128,028.80
Non-current liabilities	17,593,527,623.20	2,760,186,927.90	3,361,360,181.74	19,308,590,551.06	2,492,153,431.23	3,763,325,563.91	-
Total liabilities	30,135,601,867.23	4,670,415,987.29	4,303,710,752.21	32,007,813,089.22	4,071,545,063.88	4,716,621,247.14	5,615,128,028.80
Minority interests	15,816,804,731.11	-	-	15,365,656,834.29	-	-	-
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	18,266,646,431.88	11,780,191,707.57	6,900,976,408.95	18,076,353,788.56	11,548,671,085.55	7,047,723,748.94	2,135,682,389.65
Share of net assets calculated according to shareholding ratio	3,653,329,286.38	5,301,086,268.41	3,450,488,204.48	3,615,270,757.71	5,196,901,988.50	3,523,861,874.47	732,539,059.65
Adjustments	1,462,953,999.22	(60,315,270.33)	-	1,462,953,999.22	(62,323,729.96)	-	(54,882,407.98)
- Goodwill	1,462,953,999.22	-	-	1,462,953,999.22	-	-	-
- Unrealized profits from internal transactions	-	(61,302,770.31)	-	-	(63,311,229.94)	-	(54,882,407.98)
- Others	-	987,499.98	-	-	987,499.98	-	-
Carrying amount of equity investment in associates and joint ventures	5,116,283,285.60	5,240,770,998.08	3,450,488,204.48	5,078,224,756.93	5,134,578,258.54	3,523,861,874.47	677,656,651.67
Fair value of equity investment in associates and joint ventures with publicly quoted prices	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating income	13,220,827,963.64	2,885,189,075.29	1,268,678,563.31	13,515,672,679.62	2,892,202,770.25	1,303,868,084.44	6,572,072,557.51
Income tax expenses	364,760,022.60	406,678,997.03	95,280,458.82	365,712,676.72	459,001,374.34	94,301,802.52	604,465,440.39
Net profit	684,126,831.89	535,983,865.65	186,230,257.46	893,787,963.60	435,558,677.38	212,477,344.13	1,821,206,411.25
Net profit from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	97,300,938.39	-	-	50,894,843.05	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	781,427,770.28	535,983,865.65	186,230,257.46	944,682,806.65	435,558,677.38	212,477,344.13	1,821,206,411.25
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures in the current year	120,000,000.00	-	166,488,798.72	168,000,000.00	289,376,782.72	111,822,142.97	-

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**VII. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES - continued**

**3. Interests in associates and joint ventures - continued**

(2) Major financial information of significant associates and joint ventures - continued

Note: The Group shares the net profit of Derun Environment attributable to shareholders of the Company at a 20% shareholding ratio. After deducting the current-year premium amortization of RMB 38,958,292.92, the Group recognized the income from investment in Derun Environment of RMB 136,825,366.38. The Group shares, based on the 20% shareholding ratio, other comprehensive income net of tax of Derun Environment attributable to shareholders of the Company amounting to RMB 19,460,187.68, and increases the capital reserve of the Group by RMB 1,772,974.61 as a result of an increase in capital reserve of Derun Environment. Please refer to Note V, 13.

(3) Major financial information of insignificant associates and joint ventures

Item	31 December 2024 / 2024	31 December 2023 / 2023
RMB		
Associates and joint ventures:		
Total carrying amount of investments	5,947,840,729.06	4,301,500,579.13
Total of the following items calculated according to the shareholding ratio		
- Net profit	380,003,275.04	372,096,274.67
- Other comprehensive income	17,219,684.85	18,567,363.70
- Total comprehensive income	397,222,959.89	390,663,638.37

As at 31 December 2024, there was no substantial restriction on transferring funds between the associates and joint ventures of the Group.

**VIII. GOVERNMENT GRANTS**

**1. Government grants recognized at the amount of receivables at the end of the reporting year**

Item	RMB
Closing balance of receivables	-

**2. Liabilities involving government grants**

Item	Opening balance	Amount of new government grants	Amount included in non-operating income	Amount included in other income	Other changes (Note)	Closing balance	Related to assets/income
Central subsidy funds for cancellation of the provincial expressway toll station project	23,122,673.06	-	-	6,232,553.55	(4,558,959.89)	12,331,159.62	Related to assets
Government financial grants for Guizhou Land	476,361.30	-	-	11,060.95	-	465,300.35	Related to assets
Government economic grants for Bioland Company	19,717,768.95	3,138,870.00	-	1,005,081.07	-	21,851,557.88	Related to assets
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,316,803.31</b>	<b>3,138,870.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,248,695.57</b>	<b>(4,558,959.89)</b>	<b>34,648,017.85</b>	

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

VIII. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - continued

2. Liabilities involving government grants - continued

Note: It mainly represents the disposal of equity interest in Yichang Company, resulting in a decrease in deferred revenue. Please refer to Note VI, 2.

3. Government grants included in profit or loss

Item	RMB	
	2024	2023
Award for return of Duohua Project	-	13,603,415.00
Central government subsidy for cancellation of provincial expressway toll station project	6,232,553.55	7,129,398.11
VAT immediate refund upon payment	9,075,397.45	8,233,624.93
Government economic grants for Bioland Company	1,005,081.07	3,480,486.90
Government financial grants for Guizhou Land	11,060.95	32,486.18
Others	5,803,873.49	10,715,278.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,127,966.51</b>	<b>43,194,689.91</b>

IX. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

The Group's major financial instruments include cash at banks and on hand, transactional financial assets, bills receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, non-current assets due within one year, other current assets, long-term receivables, other non-current financial assets, short-term borrowings, transactional financial liabilities, bills payable, accounts payable, other payables, non-current liabilities due within one year, other current liabilities, long-term borrowings, bonds payable, long-term payables, etc. At the end of the year, the Group has the following financial instruments. Please refer to Note V. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure that the risks are monitored at a certain level.

Item	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Transactional financial assets	129,822,937.64	468,792,208.25
Other non-current financial assets	970,911,383.44	895,069,302.26
Measured at amortized cost		
Cash at banks and on hand	2,908,582,010.43	2,152,367,633.05
Bills receivable	1,390,389.45	500,000.00
Accounts receivable	957,468,799.75	967,487,093.08
Other receivables	834,685,738.81	602,215,140.81
Non-current assets due within one year	435,993,394.13	264,774,570.13
Other current assets	374,275,722.22	204,392,500.00
Long-term receivables	3,200,026,120.96	2,334,935,756.66

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**IX. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS - continued**

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Transactional financial liabilities	197,664,719.66	148,117,309.14
Measured at amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	2,573,849,184.49	11,105,625,836.85
Bills payable	870,678,402.08	89,735,513.24
Accounts payable	2,987,806,080.65	2,588,545,523.67
Other payables	1,169,000,291.23	1,059,445,155.50
Non-current liabilities due within one year	2,544,252,549.95	2,392,022,913.00
Other current liabilities	3,016,271,998.43	1,512,594,613.40
Long-term borrowings	13,912,273,334.21	9,567,707,809.79
Bonds payable	10,194,223,064.28	7,159,103,456.71
Lease liabilities	15,896,203.85	45,614,131.00
Long-term payables	387,586,715.85	907,277,866.27

The Group adopts sensitivity analysis technique to analyze how profit or loss for the period and shareholders' equity would have been affected by reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variables. As it is unlikely that risk variables will change in an isolated manner, and the interdependence among risk variables will have significant effect on the amount ultimately influenced by the changes in a single risk variable, the following are based on the assumption that the change in each risk variable is on a stand-alone basis.

**1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes during the year**

The Group's risk management objectives are to achieve a proper balance between risks and yield, minimize the adverse impacts of risks on the Group's operation performance, and maximize the benefits of the shareholders and other equity investors. Based on these risk management objectives, the Group's basic risk management strategy is to identify and analyze the Group's exposure to various risks, establish an appropriate maximum tolerance to risk, implement risk management, and monitor regularly and effectively these exposures to ensure that the risks are monitored at a certain level.

**1.1 Market risk**

**1.1.1 Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that losses will occur because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the currency risk is primarily associated with HKD and USD. Except for the purchases and sales of several subsidiaries of the Group in HKD and USD, other principal operating activities of the Group are denominated and settled in RMB. As at 31 December 2024, the Group's assets and liabilities are all denominated in functional currency, except for the balances of assets or liabilities set out below, which are in currencies other than functional currency.

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**IX. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS - continued**

**1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes during the year  
- continued**

**1.1 Market risk - continued**

**1.1.1 Currency risk - continued**

Item	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash at banks and on hand	20,380,768.24	14,393,915.63
Other receivables	-	7,800.50
Other payables	37,046.23	2,560,215.27
Non-current liabilities due within one year	18,135,733.76	17,869,061.62
Bonds payable	2,156,520,000.00	2,116,263,707.56
Lease liabilities	8,556,356.26	-

**Sensitivity analysis on currency risk**

The assumption for the sensitivity analysis on currency risk is that all hedges of net investments in foreign operations and the cash flow hedges are highly effective.

Based on the above assumptions, where all other variables are held constant, the reasonably possible changes in the foreign exchange rate may have the following pre-tax effect on profit or loss for the period and shareholders' equity:

Items	Changes in exchange rate	2024		2023	
		Effect on profit	Effect on shareholders' equity	Effect on profit	Effect on shareholders' equity
USD	10% increase against RMB	(217,369,374.20)	(217,369,374.20)	(212,613,849.65)	(212,613,849.65)
USD	10% decrease against RMB	217,369,374.20	217,369,374.20	212,613,849.65	212,613,849.65
HKD	10% increase against RMB	1,082,537.40	1,082,537.40	384,722.82	384,722.82
HKD	10% decrease against RMB	(1,082,537.40)	(1,082,537.40)	(384,722.82)	(384,722.82)

**1.1.2 Interest rate risk - risk of changes in cash flows**

The Group's risk of changes in the cash flow of financial instruments caused by changes in interest rates is mainly related to the Group's floating rate bank borrowings. The Group continues to pay close attention to the impact of interest rate changes on the Group's interest rate risk. The Group's policy is to maintain floating interest rates for these borrowings. Currently, there are no arrangements such as interest rate swaps.



**IX. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS - continued**

**1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes during the year**  
- continued

**1.1 Market risk - continued**

1.1.2 Interest rate risk - risk of changes in cash flows - continued

*Sensitivity analysis on interest rate risk*

Where all other variables are held constant, the reasonably possible changes in the interest rate may have the following pre-tax effect on profit or loss for the period and shareholders' equity:

Item	Changes in interest rate	2024		2023	
		Effect on profit	Effect on shareholders' equity	Effect on profit	Effect on shareholders' equity
RMB	100 basis points higher	(129,581,185.29)	(129,581,185.29)	(146,329,247.80)	(146,329,247.80)
RMB	100 basis points lower	129,581,185.29	129,581,185.29	146,329,247.80	146,329,247.80

RMB

**1.2 Credit risk**

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees issued by the Group (without considering the available collateral or other credit enhancements) is arising from cash at banks and on hand, bills receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, long-term receivables, etc. For financial instruments measured at fair value, the carrying amount reflects their risk exposure, but it is not the maximum risk exposure. The maximum risk exposure will change with changes in the fair value in the future. In addition, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk includes the amount of financial guarantee contract as disclosed in Note XII, 2 "Contingencies".

In order to reduce credit risk, the Group deals only with recognized and reputable third parties. In accordance with the Group's policy, all customers requiring credit transactions are subject to credit checking. In addition, the Group continuously monitors the balance of accounts receivable to ensure that the Group does not face significant risk of bad debts. For transactions that are not settled in functional currencies of the relevant business units, the Group will not provide conditions for credit transactions unless the Group's credit control department specifically approves them.

The Group continuously conducts credit assessment on the financial status of customers, and the bad debt loss is maintained within the amount expected by the management.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because they are deposited with banks with high credit ratings.

**IX. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS - continued**

**1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes during the year - continued**  
- continued

**1.3 Liquidity risk**

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The management of the Group monitors the use of bank loans and ensures compliance with loan agreements.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had unused bank credit lines totaling RMB 65,821,646,851.00, which can satisfy the Group's debt and capital commitments. The Group can solve the lack of working capital through reasonable financing arrangements.

The following is the maturity analysis for financial liabilities held by the Group which is based on undiscounted remaining contractual obligations:

	RMB				
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	2,596,347,556.74	-	-	-	2,596,347,556.74
Bills payable	870,678,402.08	-	-	-	870,678,402.08
Accounts payable	2,987,806,080.65	-	-	-	2,987,806,080.65
Other payables	1,169,000,291.23	-	-	-	1,169,000,291.23
Non-current liabilities due within one year	2,594,839,271.70	-	-	-	2,594,839,271.70
Other current liabilities	3,025,761,556.23	-	-	-	3,025,761,556.23
Long-term borrowings	382,349,601.99	1,962,387,514.41	8,780,960,967.02	4,620,685,846.31	15,746,383,929.73
Bonds payable	265,004,100.00	4,922,342,808.33	4,866,333,333.33	1,078,250,000.00	11,131,930,241.66
Lease liabilities	-	12,547,223.39	3,742,849.56	47,619.05	16,337,692.00
Long-term payables	-	-	387,586,715.85	-	387,586,715.85
Transactional financial liabilities	197,664,719.66	-	-	-	197,664,719.66
Mortgage guarantee	354,654,141.77	-	-	-	354,654,141.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,444,105,722.05</b>	<b>6,897,277,546.13</b>	<b>14,038,623,865.76</b>	<b>5,698,983,465.36</b>	<b>41,078,990,599.30</b>

Given that the Group has stable and abundant operating cash flow and sufficient credit lines, and has made appropriate financing arrangements to meet debt repayment and capital expenditures, the management of the Company believes that the Group does not have significant liquidity risk.

**2. Capital management**

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, repurchase shares or issue new shares. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or procedures for managing capital in 2024 and 2023.

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**IX. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS - continued**

**2. Capital management - continued**

The Group monitors capital using an asset-liability ratio, which is total liabilities divided by total assets. The Group's asset-liability ratio as at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Item	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Total assets	67,558,030,948.58	67,507,469,090.77
Total liabilities	40,356,460,239.19	39,508,787,105.65
Asset-liability ratio	59.74%	58.53%

**X. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE**

**1. Closing balance of fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value**

**31 December 2024**

	RMB			
	Closing balance of fair value			
	Level 1 fair value measurement	Level 2 fair value measurement	Level 3 fair value measurement	Total
Fair value measurement on a recurring basis:				
Transactional financial assets	-	-	129,822,937.64	129,822,937.64
Other non-current financial assets	363,513,150.00	-	607,398,233.44	970,911,383.44
Transactional financial liabilities	-	-	(197,664,719.66)	(197,664,719.66)
<b>Total</b>	<b>363,513,150.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>539,556,451.42</b>	<b>903,069,601.42</b>

The fair value of level 3 financial instrument is estimated using the market approach, discounted cash flow method, etc. Unobservable inputs mainly include discount rate, liquidity discount, etc. The Group believes that the fair value estimated based on valuation techniques and its changes are reasonable and it is the most appropriate value at 31 December 2024.

There were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3.

As at 31 December 2024, the management of the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in the Group's financial statements approximate their fair values.

**XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

**1. General information of the parent company**

HKD					
Name of parent company	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	Interest held	Voting rights
Shenzhen International	Bermuda	Investment holding	HKD 2,000,000,000.00	51.561%	51.561%

The controlling shareholder of the Company is Shenzhen International, and the ultimate controlling party of the Company is Shenzhen SASAC.

## SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- continued

##### 2. Information about subsidiaries

The information about the subsidiaries is set out in Note VII, 1.

##### 3. Information about associates and joint ventures

Information of the associates and joint ventures that have related party transactions with the Group in the current year or had related party transactions with the Group in the previous period is as follows:

Name	Relationship with the Company
Yunji Smart	Associate or joint venture
Huayu Company	Associate or joint venture
Huai'an Zhongheng	Associate or joint venture
Yangmao Company	Associate or joint venture
United Land Company	Associate or joint venture
Nanjing Anvis Transmission Technology Co., Ltd. ("Nanjing Anvis")	Subsidiary of the associate or joint venture
Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway	Associate or joint venture
Xintang Joint Venture	Associate or joint venture
GZ W2 Company	Associate or joint venture
Nanjing Third Bridge Company	Associate or joint venture
Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Line Expressway	Associate or joint venture
Nanning Sanfeng Energy Co., Ltd. ("Nanning Sanfeng")	Subsidiary of the associate or joint venture

##### 4. Information about other related parties

Name	Relationship with the Company
Shenzhen International South-China Logistics Co., Ltd. ("SC Logistics Company")	Wholly-owned subsidiary of the controlling shareholder
Shenzhen International Co., Ltd. ("Shenzhen International Hong Kong")	Wholly-owned subsidiary of the controlling shareholder
Shenzhen International Modern Logistics Petty Loan Co. Ltd. ("Shenzhen International Modern Logistics Petty Loan")	Wholly-owned subsidiary of the controlling shareholder
Henan Yudong Shenan Port Co., Ltd. ("Henan Yudong")	Holding subsidiary of the controlling shareholder
Hunan Guangyuan Culture Media Co., Ltd. ("Hunan Guangyuan")	Holding company of minority shareholders in a subsidiary
Xin Tong Chan Company	Wholly-owned subsidiary of the controlling shareholder
United Electronic	Participating company
Water Planning & Design Institute	Participating company

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

- continued

**5. Related party transactions**

- (1) Related transactions for procurement and sale of goods, rendering and receipt of labor services

Procurement of goods / receipt of labor services

			RMB	
Name of related party	Content of transaction	2024	2023	
United Electronic (Note 1)	Receipt of network tolling settlement services	26,935,367.41	26,625,559.04	
Yunji Smart (Note 2)	Receipt of engineering survey, design and consulting services	24,298,366.14	31,501,268.60	
Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway (Note 3)	Receipt of corporate management services and brokerage services	22,534,176.91	16,660,151.50	
Guangzhu West Line Expressway (Note 3)	Receipt of corporate management services	1,883,894.98	1,313,150.78	
Nanning Sanfeng	Receipt of sewage, sludge, and waste disposal services	847,551.03	1,569,679.60	
Nanjing Anvis	Receipt of wind turbine repair service	1,962,138.05	-	
Xintang Joint Venture (Note 3)	Receipt of corporate management services	801,886.79	1,332,547.18	
United Land Company	Purchase of house property	-	353,672,990.00	
Water Planning & Design Institute	Receipt of technical services regarding flood control for projects and water-related impact	-	2,287,500.00	
Others (Note 4)	Receipt of power supply services and others	-	348,759.88	
<b>Total</b>		<b>79,263,381.31</b>	<b>435,311,606.58</b>	

Note 1: The Guangdong Provincial People's Government has designated United Electronic to take charge of the sub-account management of highway tolls across the province and unified management of non-cash settlement systems. The Company and its subsidiaries have entered into a series of agreements with United Electronic and entrusted it to provide toll settlement services for Coastal Expressway, Meiguan Expressway, Airport-Heao Expressway, Qinglian Expressway, Outer Ring Expressway, Longda Expressway and Shuiguan Expressway invested by the Group. The service periods end on the expiry dates of toll collection periods of the toll roads. The related service charges are determined by the commodity price bureau of Guangdong Province.

Note 2: The Group has entered into service contracts with Yunji Smart to receive engineering survey and design, consulting, highway inspection and special maintenance services for Outer Ring Expressway and other roads of the Group.

Note 3: Bay Area Development, a subsidiary of the Company, received the corporate management services and brokerage services provided by Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway, Xintang Joint Venture and Guangzhu West Line Expressway.

Note 4: Operation Development Company and Qinglong Company, subsidiaries of the Company, received water and electricity resources provided by Huayu Company and SC Logistics Company. The respective transaction amounts were not presented separately as they were not material.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

**XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

- continued

**5. Related party transactions - continued**

- (1) Related transactions for procurement and sale of goods, rendering and receipt of labor services - continued

Sale of goods / rendering of labor services:

			RMB
Name of related party	Content of transaction	2024	2023
GZ W2 Company	Engineering construction services	2,610,274.31	-
Huai'an Zhongheng (Note 1)	Operation and maintenance services	317,482.41	3,549,970.99
Yunji Smart (Note 2)	Commission sale of water and electricity services	20,831.53	3,606,910.64
Others (Note 3)	Commission sale of water and electricity services and others	425,141.47	531,014.65
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,373,729.72</b>	<b>7,687,896.28</b>

Note 1: Nanjing Wind Power, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into an entrusted operation contract with Huai'an Zhongheng, under which it provides entrusted management services for Huai'an Zhongheng's wind power plants.

Note 2: Outer Ring Company and Coastal Company, subsidiaries of the Company, provide water and electricity resources to Yunji Smart.

Note 3: The Group provides water and electricity services and other services to Xin Tong Chan Company, Huayu Company and United Electronic. The water and electricity service is charged and calculated based on the price paid to the water supply agency and power supply agency. The respective transaction amounts were not presented separately as they were not material.

- (2) Related leases

- (a) The Group as a lessor

			RMB	
Lessee	Type of assets leased	Lease income recognized in the current year	Lease income recognized in the prior year	
Henan Yudong	Equipment leasing	555,516.14	2,638,388.09	
Hunan Guangyuan	Billboard	194,400.00	180,000.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>749,916.14</b>	<b>2,818,388.09</b>	

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**  
- continued

**5. Related party transactions - continued**

(2) Related leases - continued

(b) The Group as a lessee

RMB

Lessor	Type of assets leased	Rental costs for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets that are accounted for using simplified approach		Rents paid		Interest expenses on lease liabilities assumed		Right-of-use assets acquired	
		For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023
Huayu Company	Billboard land use rights	-	-	-	453,869.28	-	52,863.60	-	-
SC Logistics Company	Lease of premises	-	44,365.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>44,365.30</b>	-	<b>453,869.28</b>	-	<b>52,863.60</b>	-	-

\*(3) Remuneration of key management personnel

RMB

Item	For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023
Basic salary, housing allowance, other allowances and non-cash benefits	11,867,164.99	12,054,113.36
Total contributions to the pension scheme	-	-
Total amount of bonuses paid or payable to the highly paid individuals as appropriate or based on performance	-	-

Key management personnel include directors, supervisors and senior management personnel. The Company has a total of 23 (2023: 19) key management personnel during the year.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

**XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

- continued

**5. Related party transactions - continued**

\*(3) Remuneration of key management personnel - continued

(a) Remuneration of directors and supervisors

The remuneration for each director and supervisor in 2024 is as follows:

			RMB
Name	Remuneration	Salary and bonus	Total
Xu Enli	-	106,700.00	106,700.00
Liao Xiangwen	-	1,123,000.00	1,123,000.00
Wang Zengjin	-	-	-
Yao Hai	-	1,041,500.00	1,041,500.00
Lin Jitong	-	-	-
Wen Liang	-	-	-
Ye Huihui	-	529,833.93	529,833.93
Dai Jingming	-	-	-
Li Xiaoyan	-	-	-
Lv Dawei	-	-	-
Bai Hua	32,050.00	-	32,050.00
Li Feilong	230,000.00	-	230,000.00
Miao Jun	230,000.00	-	230,000.00
Xu Huaxiang	230,000.00	-	230,000.00
Yan Yan	197,950.00	-	197,950.00
Wang Chao	-	-	-

The remuneration for each director and supervisor in 2023 is as follows:

			RMB
Name	Remuneration	Salary and bonus	Total
Liao Xiangwen	-	1,170,800.00	1,170,800.00
Wang Zengjin	-	1,082,000.00	1,082,000.00
Lin Jitong	-	-	-
Wen Liang	-	-	-
Ye Huihui	-	510,384.00	510,384.00
Dai Jingming	-	-	-
Li Xiaoyan	-	-	-
Lv Dawei	-	-	-
Bai Hua	230,000.00	-	230,000.00
Li Feilong	230,000.00	-	230,000.00
Miao Jun	230,000.00	-	230,000.00
Xu Huaxiang	230,000.00	-	230,000.00
Wang Chao	-	-	-

The remuneration of the above directors and supervisors has been reflected in the remuneration of key management personnel.



**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

- continued

**5. Related party transactions - continued**

\*(3) Remuneration of key management personnel - continued

(a) Remuneration of directors and supervisors - continued

In the current year, the meeting allowances (before tax) payable to directors Liao Xiangwen, Wen Liang, Dai Jingming (resigned), Li Xiaoyan (resigned), Bai Hua (resigned), Yao Hai, Lv Dawei (resigned), Yan Yan, Li Feilong, Miao Jun and Xu Huaxiang, and to supervisors Lin Jitong (resigned), Wang Chao and Ye Huihui amounted to RMB 18,500.00, RMB 14,500.00, RMB 14,000.00, RMB 18,000.00, RMB 5,500.00, RMB 10,500.00, RMB 13,500.00, RMB 17,000.00, RMB 24,500.00, RMB 24,500.00, RMB 22,500.00, RMB 10,000.00, RMB 10,500.00, and RMB 10,500.00, respectively. Among others, directors Liao Xiangwen, Wen Liang, Dai Jingming, Li Xiaoyan and Yao Hai, and supervisors Lin Jitong and Wang Chao have waived their rights to receive the meeting allowances of the year.

In addition, directors Xu Enli, Liao Xiangwen, Wang Zengjin, Yao Hai and supervisor Ye Huihui also received other benefits and allowances, including employer contributions to the retirement plan and employee medical insurance plan, which amounted to RMB 20,588.44 (2023: RMB nil), RMB 236,821.93 (2023: RMB 243,316.32), RMB nil (2023: RMB 223,050.72), RMB 228,337.93 (2023: RMB nil), RMB 167,533.38 (2023: RMB 160,016.40), respectively.

(b) Five highest paid individuals

Two directors (2023: two directors) were included in the top five highest paid individuals of the Group in the current year, the remuneration of whom has been reflected in the table above; and the total amount of remuneration of the other three (2023: three) individuals is listed as follows:

Item	RMB	
	For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023
Basic salary, housing allowance, other allowances and non-cash benefits	3,733,504.79	3,851,063.56
Total contributions to the pension scheme	-	-
Total amount of bonuses paid or payable to the highly paid individuals as appropriate or based on performance	-	-

Scope of remuneration	Number of individuals in 2024	Number of individuals in 2023
HKD 0 to HKD 1,000,000	-	-
HKD 1,000,001 to HKD 1,500,000	3	3
HKD 1,500,001 to HKD 2,000,000	-	-
HKD 2,000,001 and above	-	-

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**  
- continued

**5. Related party transactions - continued**

(4) Borrowings from/to related parties

Borrowings from related parties:

RMB

Related party	Amount of borrowings	31 December 2024	Interest rate	Inception date	Due date
United Land Company (Note)	-	387,586,715.85	-	29 December 2021	
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>387,586,715.85</b>			

Note: As at 31 December 2024, the balance of the Company's interest-free borrowing from United Land Company was RMB 387,586,715.85.

**6. Receivables due from and payables due to related parties**

(1) Receivable items

RMB

Item	Related parties	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
		Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Gross carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Accounts receivable	GZ W2 Company	2,845,199.00	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	Huayu Company	67,036.43	-	94,495.02	-
Accounts receivable	Huai'an Zhongheng	-	-	1,096,043.99	-
Prepayments	Yunji Smart	3,066,691.80	-	1,533,345.90	-
Prepayments	United Electronic	69,522.41	-	79,608.86	-
Other receivables (Note V, 6.3)	Huai'an Zhongheng	88,331,191.80	26,499,357.54	88,331,191.80	7,066,495.34
Other receivables (Note V, 6.3)	Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway	2,233,659.11	-	188,000.00	-
Other receivables (Note V, 6.3)	Xintang Joint Venture	425,000.00	-	425,000.00	-
Other receivables (Note V, 6.3)	Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Line Expressway	279,031.22	-	-	-
Other receivables (Note V, 6.3)	United Electronic	92,895.74	-	79,340.08	-
Other receivables (Note V, 6.3)	Yunji Smart	84,050.00	-	84,050.00	-
Other receivables (Note V, 6.3)	Huayu Company	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-
Long-term receivables	Henan Yudong	-	-	77,735,004.96	-
Other non-current assets	United Land Company	-	-	342,599,500.00	-

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

**XI. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

- continued

**6. Receivables due from and payables due to related parties - continued**

(2) Payable items

Item	Related parties	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Accounts payable	Yunji Smart	16,973,345.72	16,423,528.16
Accounts payable	Nanjing Anvis	2,273,004.00	1,348,004.00
Accounts payable	United Electronic	320,113.40	321,898.41
Accounts payable	Nanning Sanfeng	50,783.03	143,300.00
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	Yangmao Company	45,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	Yunji Smart	40,524,132.86	58,432,627.86
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	Nanjing Third Bridge Company	41,296,500.00	-
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	GZ W2 Company	25,000,000.00	-
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	Huayu Company	23,200,000.00	15,200,000.00
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway	6,069,685.20	6,158,000.00
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	United Electronic	1,770,754.25	1,824,949.44
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	Nanjing Anvis	38,766.48	-
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	Xin Tong Chan Company	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other payables (Note V, 32.3(1))	Shenzhen International Petty Loan	2,196.12	2,196.12
Long-term payables (Note V, 38.(1))	United Land Company	387,586,715.85	824,596,715.85

Amounts due from/to related parties above are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed repayment terms.

**7. Commitments to related parties**

The following table presents the commitments related to related parties that have been contracted but have not been presented on the balance sheet:

(1) Receipt of services

Related party	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Yunji Smart	43,442,094.30	87,124,583.13
Nanning Sanfeng	96,016.80	-

(2) Rendering of labor services

Related party	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
GZ W2 Company	2,877,558.00	-

(3) Investment commitments

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had no investment commitments.

(4) Equity acquisition commitments

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had no equity acquisition commitments.

**XII. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES****1. Significant commitments**

In addition to the related party commitments disclosed in Note XI, 7, other significant commitments of the Group are as follows:

**(1) Capital commitments**

Item	RMB	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Capital commitments that have been entered into but have not been recognized in the financial statements:		
- Expressway construction	10,445,493,263.59	2,667,853,887.92
- Kitchen waste disposal projects	252,176,311.17	1,044,303,762.52
- Acquisition of equity	-	6,475,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,697,669,574.76</b>	<b>3,718,632,650.44</b>

**2. Contingencies**

Significant contingencies at the balance sheet date

- (a) As at 31 December 2024, the Group's guarantees for the performance of certain projects are in effect, with a total guarantee amount of approximately RMB 642 million.
- (b) As at 31 December 2024, the Group provided a periodic joint and several liability guarantee amounting to RMB 355 million to the bank for house mortgage loans granted by the bank to the Group's property buyers. Under the terms of guarantee, the Group is responsible for paying the outstanding mortgage loans and any accrued interest and penalties owed to the bank by the buyers in arrears if the buyers default in the mortgage payments, and the Group can then receive legal ownership of the property. The Group's guarantee period commences on the date on which the relevant mortgage loan is granted by the bank and ends on the date on which the buyer obtains the title deeds of the individual properties. The management believes that if the payment is in arrears, the net realizable value of the property is sufficient to cover the outstanding mortgage loans together with any accrued interest and penalties, and therefore no provision is made for these guarantees.

**XII. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES** - continued

**2. Contingencies** - continued

Significant contingencies at the balance sheet date - continued

- (c) In December 2019, PowerChina Jiangxi Electric Power Construction Co., Ltd. ("PowerChina Jiangxi") entered into a *Contract on Procurement of Wind Turbine Equipment for 50MW Wind Farm Project (Phase I) in Gudian Town, Yungang, Datong* (the "Procurement Contract") with Nanjing Wind Power to purchase equipment for Datong Power Station (Phase I). The specifications of the equipment hereunder were twenty NJ140-2.5MW wind turbine generator sets, the unit price of the equipment was fixed at RMB 3,900/KW, and the total price of the contract including tax was RMB 195 million. On 8 October 2023, PowerChina Jiangxi filed a lawsuit to Nanchang Intermediate People's Court for reason that Nanjing Wind Power has breached the contract due to delayed delivery of goods, serious quality issues of the goods supplied, etc., which led to the delay in grid connection for project involved and resulted in huge losses on electricity price. On 8 March 2024, Nanjing Wind Power filed a counterclaim, requesting that (1) PowerChina Jiangxi shall pay Nanjing Wind Power the liquidated damages of RMB 37,323.09 due to the delayed payment of the installation and commissioning fees; (2) PowerChina Jiangxi shall pay the demurrage fee of RMB 54,000.00 to Nanjing Wind Power; and (3) PowerChina Jiangxi shall bear all the court costs for the case. On 6 January 2025, according to the judicial appraisal results, i.e., the *Letter of Product Quality Appraisal Opinion* (Gan Jian He [2024] Zhi Jian Zi No. 002) and the *Assessment Report on Losses from Dispute of Sale and Purchase Contract* issued by Zhongheng Insurance Appraisal Co. Ltd., PowerChina Jiangxi changed its claims to that: (1) Nanjing Wind Power shall be ordered by law to bear the costs for PowerChina Jiangxi's repairing the #05, #08, #16, #09, #11 #17 and #13 blades at a total of RMB 779,823.01; (2) Nanjing Wind Power shall be ordered by law to compensate PowerChina Jiangxi for losses of RMB 10,406,198.99 on electricity income arising from the reduction of power generation from December 2022 to 31 October 2024 due to the damage of #05, #08, #16, #09, #11, #17 and #13 blades; (3) Nanjing Wind Power shall be ordered by law to compensate PowerChina Jiangxi for losses of RMB 127,001,370.18 on electricity subsidy income of the National Renewable Energy Development Fund available to PowerChina Jiangxi for the twenty wind turbines during the period from 31 December 2020 to 31 October 2024; (4) Nanjing Wind Power shall be ordered by law to pay liquidated damages of RMB 9,750,000.00 for the delayed delivery of goods to PowerChina Jiangxi; (5) Nanjing Wind Power shall be ordered by law to compensate PowerChina Jiangxi for losses of RMB 16,037,479.18 on electricity income arising from the reduction of power generation by the twenty wind turbines (when the twenty wind turbines were actually connected to the grid at full capacity) during the period from 31 December 2020 to 30 September 2021; and (6) Nanjing Wind Power shall be ordered by law to bear the court costs, preservation fees, preservation insurance fees and appraisal fees for the case. As of the date of approval for issue of the financial statements, the case is in the first-instance stage, and Nanjing Wind Power has conducted the relevant accounting treatment based on the best estimates.

**XII. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES** - continued

**2. Contingencies** - continued

Significant contingencies at the balance sheet date - continued

- (d) On 8 January 2020, Environment Company, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into the *Capital Increase and Share Transfer Agreement Regarding the Acquisition of up to 68.10% Shares of Bioland Company between Shenzhen Expressway Environment Co., Ltd., and Zhengzhou Cida Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Shuiqi Lande Technology Co., Ltd., Shi Junying, Shi Junhua, and Bioland Company* (the "Capital Increase and Equity Transfer Agreement") with Bioland Company and four shareholders of Bioland Company (i.e., Shi Junying, Shi Junhua, Zhengzhou Cida Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., and Beijing Shuiqi Lande Technology Co., Ltd., collectively referred to as the "Original Shareholders"), which stipulated the equity compensation for valuation adjustment mechanism and other matters. The performance of Bioland Company failed to meet the expectation from 2021 to 2023. In May 2025, the Original Shareholders submitted an application for arbitration to Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration, requesting (1) to change the formula for calculating the performance compensation under the Capital Increase and Equity Transfer Agreement, i.e., to bear the liability at a rate of 1% in respect of the performance compensation for 2021 only; (2) Environment Company to return the 22,640,000 shares that had been compensated, or to compensate RMB 129,727,200.00 to the Original Shareholders if such shares are not returned due to transfer, pledge, or other reasons; (3) Environment Company to bear the Original Shareholders' attorney fees, notary fees and other expenses for defending their rights; and (4) Environment Company to bear the arbitration costs for the case. In July 2023, Environment Company filed an arbitration with Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration, applying for that the Original Shareholders shall pay compensation to Environment Company for performance commitment for the years from 2020 to 2022, and Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration has accepted the case. In December 2023, Environment Company applied to Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration for the preservation of the properties of the Original Shareholders of Bioland Company. In May 2024, Environment Company received a notice from Shenzhen Nanshan District People's Court which stated that the preservation measures had been taken on the known properties under the names of the Original Shareholders. In November 2024, Environment Company filed an arbitration regarding the compensation for valuation adjustment mechanism for the year 2023, applying for a change of the first item of the original arbitration request to that the Original Shareholders shall transfer 19,534,720 shares of Bioland Company to Environment Company free of charge and pay compensation for losses in the amount of RMB 244,638,388.80, with other requests remained unchanged. At present, Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration has combined the aforementioned arbitration requests for trial, and the hearing is scheduled on 12 April 2025. As of the date of approval for issue of the financial statements, the case is in arbitration and the Board of Directors believes that the outcome of the arbitration and the compensation obligation (if any) cannot be reliably estimated.

**XII. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - continued**

**2. Contingencies - continued**

Significant contingencies at the balance sheet date - continued

- (e) In January 2022, Fund Company, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a partnership agreement with China Railway Construction Southern Investment Co., Ltd. ("China Railway Construction Southern") and other investors to jointly initiate the establishment of Shenzhen Shengao Infrastructure Private Equity Investment Fund Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) ("Infrastructure Fund"), which mainly invests in the transportation infrastructure sector. Fund Company, as general partner, holds 0.02% of the shares, and China Railway Construction Southern, as limited partner, holds 29.41% of the shares. The first installment of paid-in capital of the Infrastructure Fund amounted to RMB 595 million, of which RMB 140 million was paid-in by China Railway Construction Southern. On 13 August 2024, China Railway Construction Southern submitted an application for arbitration to Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration, mainly requesting that Fund Company and Infrastructure Fund shall (1) handle procedures for its withdrawal from the Fund; and (2) refund the principal and interest for its investment amounting to RMB 152,590,277.78. As of the date of approval for issue of the financial statements, the case remains in the stage where it has been filed but arbitration tribunal has not yet been constituted, and the Board of Directors believes that the outcome of the arbitration and the compensation obligation (if any) cannot be reliably estimated.

In addition to the above matters, as at 31 December 2024, the amount of the pending litigation and arbitration cases in which the Group is the defendant totaled RMB 176,449,900.00. After consulting the relevant attorney, the Company's Board of Directors believes that the outcome of the aforesaid litigation and arbitration and the compensation obligation (if any) cannot be reliably estimated.

**XIII. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

1. On 8 January 2025, as approved and authorized by the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company issued the first and second tranche of medium-term notes for 2025. Specifically, the first tranche of medium-term notes was issued in the amount of RMB 1,000 million with a period of 3 years; and the second tranche of medium-term notes was issued in the amount of RMB 500 million with a period of 3 years. The aforementioned bonds were listed and circulating in the interbank bond market on 10 January 2025, and the proceeds are intended to be used entirely for the repayment of interest-bearing debts of the Company and its subsidiaries.

**XIII. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE BALANCE SHEET DATE** - continued

2. In order to satisfy the capital requirements for the renovation and expansion project of the Guangzhou Huocun to Dongguan Chang'an Section of Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Expressway and the Guangzhou Huangcun to Huocun Section of Guangzhou-Foshan Expressway held by Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway, a joint venture or associate of the Company, on 24 January 2025, Hopewell China Development, a subsidiary of the Company which is currently entitled to 45% of the profit-sharing interests in Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway, entered into a Capital Increase Agreement in respect of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway with Guangdong Highway Construction Co., Ltd. ("Guangdong Highway Construction", which is currently entitled to 55% of the profit-sharing interests in Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway). Pursuant to the Capital Increase Agreement, Hopewell China Development and Guangdong Highway Construction agreed to subscribe and pay for the registered capital of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway after the change of registration in accordance with the shareholding ratios as agreed in the Capital Increase Agreement, and after the completion of the Capital Increase, the registered capital of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Expressway shall be RMB 7,300 million. Specifically, Hopewell China Development will subscribe and actually pay RMB 3,285 million (or equivalent amount in foreign currencies) in respect of its 45% shareholding ratio; and Guangdong Highway Construction will subscribe and actually pay RMB 4,015 million in respect of its 55% shareholding ratio. The Capital Increase is not a related transaction and does not constitute a material asset reorganization.
3. In February 2025, the Company received the *Reply regarding the Approval on Registration of the Public Offering of Renewable Corporate Bonds to Professional Investors by Shenzhen Expressway Corporation Limited* (Zheng Jian Xu Ke No. 113 [2025]) from China Securities Regulatory Commission, and the major contents of the approval are as follows: I. Approve the application for registration of the Company's public offering of renewable corporate bonds with a face value of not more than RMB 4,000 million to professional investors; II. The issuance of renewable corporate bonds shall strictly adhere to the prospectus submitted to the Shanghai Stock Exchange; III. The approval is valid for 24 months from the date of approval for registration, and the Company may issue renewable corporate bonds in installments during the validity period; and IV. From the date of approval to the end of the issuance of these renewable corporate bonds, the Company shall promptly report any material matters and deal with them (if any) in accordance with the relevant regulations. The Board of Directors of the Company will handle matters relating to the issuance of the renewable corporate bonds in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid approval documents and the authorization of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, and will perform its information disclosure obligation in a timely manner.



**XIII. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE BALANCE SHEET DATE** - continued

4. The *Proposal for Granting the General Authorization to the Board of Directors for Issuing Bond-type Financing Instruments* was approved at the Company's 2023 General Meeting of Shareholders, whereby the Board of Directors of the Company was granted a general authorization to issue bond-type financing instruments in one or several tranches to the extent that the aggregate outstanding balance does not exceed the equivalent of RMB 15 billion. In compliance with the authorization of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company applied to the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors ("NAFMII") for registration of the issuance of the Ultra-Short-Term Financing Bonds and received a *Notice on Acceptance of the Registration* (Zhong Shi Xie Zhu No. SCP26 [2025]) issued by the NAFMII in February 2025. Pursuant to the Notice, the NAFMII decided to accept the registration of the Company's Ultra-Short-Term Financing Bonds in the amount of RMB 3,000 million, which will be valid for two years from the date of the *Notice on Acceptance of the Registration*, and will be jointly underwritten by China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited, China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd., Industrial Bank Co., Ltd., Bank of Ningbo Co., Ltd. and China Everbright Bank Company Limited.
5. On 12 March 2025, the Company completed the issuance of corporate bonds (first phase) to professional investors in 2025, and the actual issuance scale was RMB 2,300,000,000.00. The bond was issued at the rate of 2.29%, and the term of the bond is 5 years.
6. On 21 March 2025, as approved at the 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the 9<sup>th</sup> session of Board of Directors of the Company, a cash dividend of RMB 0.244 (inclusive of tax) per share shall be distributed based on a total of 2,537,856,127 shares of the Company as at the date of approval for issue of the financial statements, totaling RMB 619,236,894.99, with no transfer of capital reserve to equity, and the aforesaid resolution will be submitted to the 2024 General Meeting of Shareholders for approval.
7. As approved at the 32<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the 9<sup>th</sup> session of Board of Directors of the Company on 14 July 2023, the 40<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 9<sup>th</sup> session of Board of Directors on 25 January 2024, the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 9<sup>th</sup> session of Board of Directors on 26 July 2024, the 47<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 9<sup>th</sup> session of Board of Directors on 30 August 2024, the First Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in 2023, the First A-Share Shareholders' Meeting and the First H-Share Shareholders' Meeting in 2023, the Third Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in 2024, and the First A-Share Shareholders' Meeting and the First H-Share Shareholders' Meeting in 2024, and upon the consent by China Securities Regulatory Commission with the issue of the *Approval of the Registration of Shenzhen Expressway Corporation Limited for Issuing Shares to Specific Investors* (Zheng Jian Xu Ke No. 1748 [2024]) on 5 December 2024, the application for registration on the issuance of A shares to no more than 35 eligible specific investors, including Xin Tong Chan Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shenzhen International, the controlling shareholder of the Company, was approved. The Company finally issued 357,085,801 A shares with a par value of RMB 1.00 per share at an issue price of RMB 13.17 per share to specific investors, raising RMB 4,703 million in total. As of the date of approval for issue of the financial statements, the amount raised has been received, the capital verification procedures have been completed, and the registration and custody procedures are currently in progress.

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**XIV. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS**

**1. Segment information**

(1) Basis for determination and accounting policies of reporting segments

According to the Group's internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, the Group's operating business is divided into two operating segments. The Group's management regularly evaluates the operating results of these segments to determine the allocation of resources and evaluation of their performance. On the basis of operating segments, the Group has identified two reporting segments, namely the toll road segment and the environmental protection segment. These reporting segments are determined on the basis of their main business. The main products and services provided by each reporting segment of the Group: toll road segment takes charge of operation and management of toll roads in Chinese Mainland; environmental protection segment takes charge of the operation and management of environment-related infrastructure, mainly including solid waste treatment, clean energy and other related fields; and other businesses principally comprise the provision of entrusted management services, advertising services, property development, finance leases, construction services under franchise arrangement and other services. These businesses cannot be separated into reportable segments.

Segment information is disclosed in accordance with the accounting policies and measurement criteria adopted by each segment when reporting to management. The measurement criteria are consistent with the accounting and measurement criteria in the preparation of the financial statements.

(2) Financial information of reporting segment

2024

RMB

Item	Toll road	Environmental protection	Others	Unallocated	Total
Revenue from external customers	5,053,338,436.13	1,409,037,680.12	2,783,315,371.02	-	9,245,691,487.27
Cost of services	2,613,870,354.46	1,223,216,827.79	2,487,311,732.34	-	6,324,398,914.59
Interest income	45,923,319.20	1,042,972.43	14,765,127.86	13,082,490.89	74,813,910.38
Interest expenses	89,850,419.31	180,965,455.24	789,000,678.46	-	1,059,816,553.01
Income from investment in associates and joint ventures	491,961,714.41	124,004,791.74	235,170,003.54	-	851,136,509.69
Credit impairment gains (losses)	-	(209,087,983.52)	9,315,694.44	-	(199,772,289.08)
Gains (losses) on impairment of assets	-	(333,760,347.49)	(50,513,916.31)	-	(384,274,263.80)
Gains (losses) on disposal of assets	638,358.16	13,405.51	8,186,253.09	(8,303.98)	8,829,712.78
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1,649,616,278.58	491,733,355.67	93,293,906.36	75,751,026.55	2,310,394,567.16
Total profit (total loss)	2,474,655,726.80	(580,003,780.05)	165,840,128.55	(302,065,663.01)	1,758,426,412.29
Income tax expenses	541,303,231.33	49,867,680.05	(50,957,435.12)	-	540,213,476.26
Net profit (net loss)	1,933,352,495.47	(629,871,460.10)	216,797,563.67	(302,065,663.01)	1,218,212,936.03
Total assets	37,740,086,289.28	18,183,692,898.41	9,654,981,733.98	1,979,270,026.91	67,558,030,948.58
Total liabilities	26,975,852,701.39	8,321,488,156.72	2,446,501,107.36	2,612,618,273.72	40,356,460,239.19
Long-term equity investments in associates and joint ventures	10,843,363,590.78	5,215,802,222.20	3,696,217,404.24	-	19,755,383,217.22
Amount of non-current assets (exclusive of financial assets, long-term equity investments, and deferred tax assets)	11,930,858,032.17	8,757,453,975.30	13,275,214,394.08	1,893,968,284.39	35,857,494,685.94

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**XIV. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS - continued**

**1. Segment information - continued**

(2) Financial information of reporting segment - continued

2023

RMB

Item	Toll road	Environmental protection	Others	Unallocated	Total
Revenue from external customers	5,374,901,239.20	1,618,254,610.60	2,302,148,521.89	-	9,295,304,371.69
Cost of services	2,666,988,877.55	1,255,448,544.17	2,026,946,321.66	-	5,949,383,743.38
Interest income	30,380,622.49	4,238,890.77	10,103,834.11	25,937,620.64	70,660,968.01
Interest expenses	74,388,701.60	200,460,038.11	954,419,149.52	-	1,229,267,889.23
Income from investment in associates and joint ventures	452,741,232.25	172,715,035.83	852,311,475.26	-	1,477,767,743.34
Credit impairment gains (losses)	(3,268,621.44)	(97,487,638.21)	548,588.76	-	(100,207,670.89)
Gains (losses) on impairment of assets	-	(132,231,841.52)	6,000.00	-	(132,225,841.52)
Gains (losses) on disposal of assets	12,424,838.76	350,805.40	455,420.99	423,290.24	13,654,355.39
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1,741,795,402.13	445,453,420.64	96,288,026.00	79,116,361.58	2,362,653,210.35
Total profit (loss)	2,741,097,771.91	(30,458,880.71)	515,881,269.82	(310,886,534.10)	2,915,633,626.92
Income tax expenses	598,865,978.45	(12,642,731.99)	(56,420,658.54)	-	529,802,587.92
Net profit (loss)	2,142,231,793.46	(17,816,148.72)	572,301,928.36	(310,886,534.10)	2,385,831,039.00
Total assets	37,677,227,979.71	19,157,356,220.82	8,670,212,371.40	2,002,672,518.84	67,507,469,090.77
Total liabilities	28,134,704,961.20	8,570,950,108.43	2,532,646,937.46	270,485,098.56	39,508,787,105.65
Long-term equity investments in associates and joint ventures	10,778,024,996.12	5,190,564,268.17	2,747,232,856.45	-	18,715,822,120.74
Amount of non-current assets (exclusive of financial assets, long-term equity investments, and deferred tax assets)	20,144,356,901.01	9,473,070,114.72	7,059,076,016.76	1,661,919,303.17	38,338,422,335.66

(3) Other descriptions

The Group's revenue from external customers and the non-current assets other than financial assets and deferred tax assets are all derived from the PRC.

**XV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1. Accounts receivable**

(1) Accounts receivable disclosed by aging

RMB

Aging	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Within 1 year	30,538,642.65	69,093,426.74
1 to 2 years	39,901,940.57	-
Over 3 years	4,838,866.44	4,838,866.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,279,449.66</b>	<b>73,932,293.18</b>

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

XV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

1. Accounts receivable - continued

(2) Accounts receivable disclosed by method of bad debt provision

RMB

Category	31 December 2024					31 December 2023				
	Gross carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Carrying amount
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Bad debt provision assessed on a portfolio basis according to credit risk characteristics										
Portfolio I	65,672,136.17	87.24	-	-	65,672,136.17	51,377,582.42	69.49	-	-	51,377,582.42
Portfolio IV	9,607,313.49	12.76	-	-	9,607,313.49	22,554,710.76	30.51	-	-	22,554,710.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,279,449.66</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-	-	<b>75,279,449.66</b>	<b>73,932,293.18</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-	-	<b>73,932,293.18</b>

(3) Top five accounts receivable and contract assets categorized by debtor

RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Proportion to total closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Total of top five accounts receivable and contract assets as at 31 December 2024	60,833,269.73	104,278,987.54	165,112,257.27	87.43	-

2. Other receivables

2.1 Presentation of other receivables

RMB

Item	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Dividends receivable	431,020,860.00	703,407,059.90
Other receivables	3,362,777,219.56	2,621,381,133.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,793,798,079.56</b>	<b>3,324,788,193.27</b>

2.2 Dividends receivable

(1) Dividends receivable

RMB

Investee	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Outer Ring Company	265,000,000.00	-
Mei Wah Company	106,020,860.00	450,000,000.00
Meiguan Company	60,000,000.00	-
Yichang Company	-	253,407,059.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>431,020,860.00</b>	<b>703,407,059.90</b>

(2) Significant dividends receivable aged over one year

RMB

Item (or investee)	Closing balance	Aging	Reason for failure in recovery	Impaired or not and the basis for determination
Mei Wah Company	106,020,860.00	Over 3 years	The Group's integrated management of capital	No. They are dividends receivable from wholly-owned subsidiaries, which are recoverable

**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**XV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**2. Other receivables - continued**

2.3 Other receivables

(1) Other receivables disclosed by aging

RMB

Aging	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Within 1 year	1,251,474,812.53	2,003,720,634.00
1 to 2 years	1,497,641,000.63	251,393,771.10
2 to 3 years	249,755,229.79	93,741,580.24
Over 3 years	363,906,176.61	272,525,148.03
Sub-total	3,362,777,219.56	2,621,381,133.37
Less: Bad debt provision of other receivables	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,362,777,219.56</b>	<b>2,621,381,133.37</b>

(2) Other receivables analyzed by nature

RMB

Nature	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Receivables from subsidiaries for financial assistance	3,227,067,757.29	2,548,110,193.91
Advances receivable	127,698,608.59	72,480,388.29
Others	8,010,853.68	790,551.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,362,777,219.56</b>	<b>2,621,381,133.37</b>

(3) Top five other receivables categorized by debtor

RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance	Proportion to total closing balance of other receivables (%)	Nature	Aging	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Customer I	1,257,983,989.90	37.41	Advances receivable, borrowings receivable	Within 1 year, 1 to 2 years	-
Customer II	842,217,021.56	25.05	Borrowings receivable	Within 1 year	-
Customer III	448,213,329.97	13.33	Advances receivable, borrowings receivable	Within 1 year, 1 to 2 years	-
Customer IV	352,167,799.89	10.47	Borrowings receivable	Within 1 year, over 3 years	-
Customer V	245,000,000.00	7.29	Borrowings receivable	2 to 3 years	-
Total	3,145,582,141.32	93.55			-

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

XV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3. Long-term equity investments

RMB

Investee	1 January 2024	Changes in the year								31 December 2024	Closing balance of provision for impairment
		Addition	Reduction	Investment gains or losses recognized under the equity method	Adjustment to other comprehensive income	Other equity changes	Cash dividend or profit declared	Provision for impairment	Others		
<b>Associates and joint ventures:</b>											
Yangmao Company	836,776,215.81	-	-	46,937,957.71	-	-	(43,110,872.00)	-	-	840,603,301.52	-
E Fund - Shenzhen Expressway REITs (code: 508033)	-	819,000,000.00	-	24,767,862.55	-	-	(93,108,000.00)	-	-	750,659,862.55	-
United Land Company	648,066,041.67	-	-	84,681,584.86	-	-	-	-	-	732,747,626.53	-
Nanjing Third Bridge Company	454,338,007.63	-	-	53,424,117.42	-	-	(42,928,232.82)	-	-	464,833,892.23	-
GZ W2 Company	334,376,765.77	-	-	58,951,590.03	-	-	(22,025,400.00)	-	-	371,302,955.80	-
Shengchuang Fund	112,339,511.24	-	-	(12,820,574.64)	-	-	-	-	-	99,518,936.60	-
Others	1,568,724,230.60	-	-	102,170,350.41	18,776,448.80	-	(21,300,000.00)	-	5,034,032.55	1,673,405,062.36	-
Sub-total	3,954,620,772.72	819,000,000.00	-	358,112,888.34	18,776,448.80	-	(222,472,504.82)	-	5,034,032.55	4,933,071,637.59	-

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

XV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3. Long-term equity investments - continued

Investee	1 January 2024	Changes in the year								31 December 2024	Closing balance of provision for impairment
		Addition	Reduction	Investment gains or losses recognized under the equity method	Adjustment to other comprehensive income	Other equity changes	Cash dividend or profit declared	Provision for impairment	Others		
<b>Investment in subsidiaries:</b>											
Mei Wah Company	831,769,303.26	9,428,576,231.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,260,345,535.22	-
Outer Ring Company	6,500,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500,000,000.00	-
Environment Company	5,650,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,650,000,000.00	-
New Energy Company	2,161,250,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,161,250,000.00	-
Coastal Company	1,787,939,407.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,787,939,407.88	-
Qinglian Company	1,197,780,894.60	-	(125,112,003.60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072,668,891.00	678,765,149.21
Expressway Investment	800,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000,000.00	-
Financial Leasing Company	678,193,419.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678,193,419.87	-
Meiguan Company	521,260,142.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521,260,142.34	-
Infrastructure Environment Protection Development Company	255,000,000.00	78,193,501.75	-	-	-	-	-	(96,229,424.09)	-	236,964,077.66	96,229,424.09
Guangming Environmental Technology	200,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000,000.00	-
Longda Company	103,816,567.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,816,567.61	-
Qinglong Company	101,477,197.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,477,197.16	-
Operation Development Company	33,325,000.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,325,000.01	-
Shenchang Company	33,280,762.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,280,762.94	-
Construction Development Company	30,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000,000.00	-
Fund Company	10,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000.00	-
Shenzhen Expressway Business	4,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000.00	-
Expressway Digital Technology	2,550,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,550,000.00	-
Yichang Operation & Management	-	2,300,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300,000.00	-
Baotou Nanfeng	1,280,900.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,280,900.27	-
Yichang Company	1,270,000,000.00	-	(1,270,000,000.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	22,172,923,595.94	9,709,069,733.71	(1,395,112,003.60)	-	-	-	-	(96,229,424.09)	-	30,390,651,901.96	774,994,573.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,127,544,368.66</b>	<b>10,528,069,733.71</b>	<b>(1,395,112,003.60)</b>	<b>358,112,888.34</b>	<b>18,776,448.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(222,472,504.82)</b>	<b>(96,229,424.09)</b>	<b>5,034,032.55</b>	<b>35,323,723,539.55</b>	<b>774,994,573.30</b>

Note: The detailed information about investment in associates and joint ventures is set out in Note V, 13.

SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

XV. NOTES TO KEY ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. Operating income and cost of services

RMB

Item	2024		2023	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main businesses	1,217,027,691.41	397,154,787.54	1,226,069,369.37	408,336,676.11
Other businesses	955,182,683.39	861,314,169.95	545,602,180.89	484,377,997.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,172,210,374.80</b>	<b>1,258,468,957.49</b>	<b>1,771,671,550.26</b>	<b>892,714,673.15</b>

5. Investment income

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Income from long-term equity investments under the cost method	898,649,400.47	1,846,116,593.31
Income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	358,112,888.34	909,712,848.03
Investment income from disposal of equity	127,449,491.52	-
Investment income from other non-current financial assets	18,610,822.02	9,534,362.82
Others	1,787,671.23	7,767,123.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,404,610,273.58</b>	<b>2,773,130,927.47</b>

6. Impairment gains (losses) of assets

RMB

Item	2024	2023
Impairment losses of long-term equity investments	(96,229,424.09)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(96,229,424.09)</b>	<b>-</b>



**SHENZHEN EXPRESSWAY CORPORATION LIMITED**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**1. Breakdown of non-recurring profit or loss for the current period**

Item	RMB Amount
Profit or loss on disposal of non-current assets, including those charged off for which provision for impairment of assets has been made	157,756,606.01
Government grants recognized in profit or loss (other than government grants which are closely related to the Company's business, in line with the national regulations, enjoyed under established standards and have a continuous impact on the Company's profit or loss)	5,803,873.49
Profit or loss on changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held by non-financial enterprises and profit or loss on disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those used in the effective hedging activities relating to normal operating business	2,641,777.05
Other non-operating income or expenses other than the above	(36,453,911.85)
Less: Tax effects	55,879,463.02
Effects attributable to minority interests	2,841,555.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,027,325.94</b>

Basis for preparation of the breakdown of non-recurring profit or loss

According to *Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure by Companies Making Public Offering of Securities No. 1 - Non-Recurring Profit or Loss (Revised in 2023)* issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission, non-recurring profit or loss arises from transactions or events that are not directly related to the normal business operations, or transactions or events that are related to normal business operations but are so extraordinary that would have an impact on users of the financial statements when making proper judgments on the performance and profitability of the Company.

**2. Return on net assets and earnings per share**

The return on net assets and earnings per share have been prepared by Shenzhen Expressway Corporation Limited in accordance with the *Information Disclosure and Presentation Rules for Companies Making Public Offering of Securities No. 9 - Calculation and Disclosure of Return on Net Assets and Earnings per Share* (revised in 2010) issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission.

Profit for the reporting period	Weighted average return on net assets (%)	RMB Earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	5.31	0.441	0.441
Net profit after deducting non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	4.93	0.409	0.409