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CHINA NUCLEAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION LIMITED

中國核能科技集團有限公司

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 611)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	For the six months ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	Change
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%
		(Restated)	
Revenue	533,102	746,741	(28.6)
Profit before income tax expense	112,529	92,633	21.5
Profit for the period	85,549	70,719	21.0
Basic earnings per share (<i>RMB cents per share</i>)	4.65	3.80	22.4
	30 June	31 December	
	2025	2024	Change
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	%
Total assets	10,767,906	10,323,470	4.3
Net assets	1,801,597	1,711,215	5.3

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Review of Industry Development Status

In the first half of 2025, the new energy industry exhibited a development trend characterized by “simultaneous expansion in scale and improvement in quality,” driven by policy guidance, technological breakthroughs, and market demand. Despite challenges such as supply chain fluctuations and international trade barriers, the industry as a whole maintained rapid growth and accelerated its transition toward high-quality development. Looking ahead, technological innovation and global expansion will be key to overcoming these challenges. The industry must continuously trailblaze with supply chain resilience, policy alignment, and business model innovation to secure a leading position in the energy revolution.

Review of Major Policies in Relation to China’s Energy Industry

In January 2025, the National Energy Administration issued the Management Measures for the Development and Construction of Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation (The National Energy Administration Order No.7 (2025)), which categorically regulates residential and commercial & industrial distributed photovoltaic projects, simplifies the filing management, encourages participation from diverse investment entities, and ensures fair grid connection and high-quality development of distributed photovoltaics. Taking 1 May 2025 as the cutoff date, distributed photovoltaic power generation projects that completed the filing before the release of above measures and achieved grid connection and operation by 1 May 2025, will continue to be subject to the original policies. Afterwards, the feed-in tariff program will no longer be approved, and surplus electricity from self-consumption projects falling below the self-consumption ratio stipulated by each province will participate in market-based trading.

In January 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration jointly issued the Notice on the Implementation Plan for the Optimization of Power System Regulation Capability Special Action (2025–2027). The notice stated that through the construction and optimization of regulation capabilities, it will support the rational accommodation and utilization of an average annual increase of over 200 million kilowatts of new energy from 2025 to 2027, with the nationwide new energy utilization rate remaining no less than 90%.

In February 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration jointly issued the pivotal Notice on Deepening the Market-Oriented Reform of New Energy Feed-in Tariffs to Promote High-Quality Development of New Energy (NDRC Price [2025] No.136, referred to as “Document No. 136”). The notice proposed deepening the market-oriented reform of new energy feed-in tariffs according to the guiding principles of market-based price formation, equitable responsibility sharing, differentiation between existing and new projects, and coordinated policy implementation. Document No. 136 mandated the “full market integration” of new energy’s on-grid electricity volume, established mechanisms for regulating electricity volume, tariffs, and settlement cycles, and implemented a price differential settlement mechanism with distinct bidding rules for existing and new projects. Designating 1 June 2025 as the cutoff date for distinguishing between old and new policies, existing and new projects would settle electricity prices through different mechanisms, laying foundational support for energy storage, electricity spot markets, and ancillary service markets.

In February 2025, the National Energy Administration issued the Notice on the 2025 Energy Work Guidance. The guidance proposed main targets, including the national installed power generation capacity amounting to 3.6 billion kilowatts, newly installed new energy capacity exceeding 200 million kilowatts, electricity generation amounting to approximately 10.6 trillion kilowatt-hours, and continuously enhancing inter-provincial and inter-regional power transmission capacity. Additionally, the guidance requires proactive yet prudent advancement of the green and low-carbon energy transition. It advocated actively advancing the construction of the second and third batches of large-scale wind and solar power bases in the “desert, Gobi and wilderness” and integrating hydro-solar-wind bases along major river basins, thereby scientifically planning the layout of new energy mega-bases in the “desert, Gobi and wilderness” for the “15th Five-Year Plan” period, and actively promoting the development and construction of offshore wind power projects. More efforts will be devoted into photovoltaic desertification control projects and solar thermal power projects. Furthermore, to deepen the construction of a unified national electricity market, it called for promoting the continuous operation in medium-to-long-term power markets, refining the ancillary service market mechanisms, and achieving full provincial coverage of electricity spot markets across China.

In March 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Work Plan for Incorporating the Steel, Cement, and Aluminum Smelting Industries into the National Carbon Emission Trading Market, outlining a two-phase approach (2024–2026 and post-2027) to integrate these three energy-intensive sectors into the national carbon market. The plan propelled enterprises to “procure green electricity and utilize green hydrogen”, promoted synergy between green electricity certificate trading and the carbon market, and further stimulated the wind-solar-storage market through green electricity and green electricity certificates.

In March 2025, the National Energy Administration’s Rural Revitalization Leadership Group convened its first meeting of the year 2025. The meeting emphasized the need to consolidate and enhance rural power supply reliability, encouraged qualified regions to construct public EV battery swapping and charging stations, and vigorously advanced rural energy revolution pilot programs, the “Thousands of Villages Wind Power Coverage Action” and the “Thousands of Households Photovoltaic Coverage Action”. These efforts aim to ensure rural communities tangibly benefit from the development of new energy.

In March 2025, the full text of the Government Work Report was released. The report proposed to solidly advance the second batch of national carbon peaking pilot projects, establish zero-carbon industrial parks and zero-carbon factories, accelerate the establishment of a dual-control system for carbon emissions, expand the sectoral coverage of the national carbon emission trading market, conduct carbon emission statistical accounting, establish a carbon footprint management system for products and a carbon labeling certification framework, actively address green trade barriers, accelerate the construction of renewable energy bases in desert, Gobi, and barren areas, develop offshore wind power, and coordinate the construction of local power consumption facilities and cross-regional transmission channels.

In March 2025, five departments, including the National Development and Reform Commission, issued the “Opinions on Promoting the High-Quality Development of the Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificate Market”. The opinion mandated in general that by 2027, the green electricity certificate market trading system will be basically completed, a green electricity consumption mechanism combining mandatory and voluntary consumption will be more robust, systems for accounting, certification, and labeling of green electricity consumption will be basically established, the linkage between green electricity certificates and other mechanisms will be smoother, the release of the potential revenue of the green electricity certificate market will be accelerated, the international application of green electricity certificates will steadily advance, and smooth nationwide circulation of green electricity certificates will be achieved.

In April 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration issued the Notice on Comprehensively Accelerating the Construction of Electricity Spot Markets (F.G. Reform Office T.G. [2025] No. 394, referred to as ‘Document No. 394’). The notice required that the electricity spot market achieve nationwide coverage by the end of 2025, with full implementation of continuous settlement operations. It also specified timetables for 20 provincial electricity spot market operations.

In May 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration issued the Notice on Orderly Promotion of Green Electricity Direct Connection Development, which defined “Green Electricity Direct Connection” as consisting of two operational modes of on-grid and off-grid, mandated $\geq 60\%$ self-consumption and permitted “direct power trading between adjacent entities” (隔牆售電) for the first time, thus becoming fully compliant with the EU CBAM requirements for green electricity traceability.

In June 2025, the National Energy Administration Comprehensive Department issued a “Notice on Organizing and Carrying Out Hydrogen Energy Pilot Projects in the energy sector”. The notice pointed out that in areas with weak grid network, such as deep sea, desert, Gobi and wilderness, and “high-coastal-border-uninhabited areas”, pilot projects like off-grid hydrogen production should be carried out in accordance with local conditions to build an integrated energy architecture of wind-solar-hydrogen-storage. The application of advanced off-grid hydrogen production technologies will be explored, achieving off-grid grid-forming support and flexible coordination among renewable energy output, energy storage charging and discharging, and electrolyzer load, and carrying out business model innovation. The supporting hydrogen production electrolyzer capacity should be no less than 10MW.

Review of Development Status of the Photovoltaic Power Generation Industry

Data released by the National Energy Administration shows that due to the rush installation effect brought by the window period of the Document No. 136 electricity pricing mechanism policy, in the first half of 2025, the national newly installed photovoltaic power generation capacity was 212.2GW, a surge of 107.1% year-on-year. Among which, in June 2025, the national newly installed photovoltaic power generation capacity was only 14.36GW, a decrease of 38% year-on-year and 85% month-on-month, indicating a significant slowdown in the growth rate. As of the end of June 2025, China’s accumulative installed photovoltaic power generation capacity reached 1,100GW, representing a year-on-year increase of 54.2%, accounting for 30.1% of the national total power generation installed capacity. From January to June this year, the national average photovoltaic utilization rate was approximately 94%, a decrease of 2.3 percentage points year-on-year.

PERC battery technology has been widely applied, while the industrialization of new-generation battery technologies such as TOPCon and HJT has been accelerating the TOPCon module conversion efficiency has reached 25.58%, HIBC battery conversion efficiency stood at 27.81%, and perovskite stacked modules achieved an efficiency of 30.6%. The price of TOPCon modules has decreased from approximately RMB0.7/W at the beginning of the year to approximately RMB0.65/W currently. Overall, module prices have been stabilizing, facing challenges for upward movement while also having a limited room for downward movement.

Review of Development Status of the Wind Power Generation Industry

As driven by the window period of the Document No. 136 electricity pricing mechanism policy, China's newly installed wind power reached 51.4GW in the first half of 2025, marking a year-on-year increase of 98.9%. However, it witnessed a sharp contraction in June with newly installed wind power nationwide plunging to 5.11GW, representing a year-on-year decline of 16% and a month-on-month drop of 81%, indicating a significant slowdown in growth momentum. As at the end of June, the cumulative grid-connected wind power capacity in China reached 572.6GW, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 22.7%. Meanwhile, the national average wind power utilization rate for January to June this year stood at approximately 93.2%, down 2.7 percentage points as compared to the same period last year.

The unit capacity of wind turbines has continued to increase. For instance, China's Dongfang Electric independently developed a 26MW-class offshore wind turbine unit. By enlarging rotor diameter and expanding swept area, it has enhanced power generation efficiency while reducing the per-kilowatt costs for equipment, installation, and operation and maintenance. Breakthroughs have been achieved in deep and remote floating offshore wind power, where technological advancements, including flexible DC transmission, are driving cost reduction and efficiency gains for far-shore projects. Onshore wind turbine costs have dropped from approximately RMB4/W in 2020 to approximately RMB1.5/W currently. The average bid price for offshore wind turbines (including towers) has declined to approximately RMB3/W. After a period of rapid price decreases, wind turbine prices began stabilizing and rebounding in 2025, with this trend expected to continue.

Review of Status of the Energy Storage Industry

Similarly, as driven by the window period of the Document No. 136 electricity pricing mechanism policy, China added 21.9GW/55.2GWh of energy storage capacity in the first half of 2025. The power capacity surged 69.4% year-on-year, with grid-side storage accounting for 14.2GW/32.9GWh (64.9% of total power capacity), generation-side storage contributing 5.8GW/17.8GWh (26.7% of total power capacity), and user-end storage installations reaching 1.8GW/4.5GWh, doubling year-on-year. In June, fresh expansion of energy storage capacity reached 4.1GW/10.3GWh, with power capacity declining by 31.2% year-on-year and 53.2% month-on-month. According to data released by the China Electricity Council for the first quarter of 2025, the annualized utilization hours were approximately 1,022 to 1,200 hours, representing a slight increase from 1,000 hours in 2024.

Lithium-ion battery energy storage technology has matured, while sodium-ion batteries, flow batteries, and other emerging storage technologies are progressively advancing toward commercial application. By replacing traditional centralized architectures with string-level configurations, system safety standards have been elevated. Through upsizing battery cells (from 280Ah and 314Ah to the current 587Ah), expanding system capacity, and implementing liquid cooling, efficiency improvements and capacity fade reduction have been achieved, driving lifecycle cost reductions via technological innovation. Currently, the price of 2-hour energy storage systems has fallen from approximately RMB0.85/Wh in early 2024 to approximately RMB0.55/Wh, while the cost of energy storage battery cells has decreased from RMB0.45/Wh to approximately RMB0.3/Wh over the same period.

BUSINESS REVIEW

In the first half of 2025, at the macro level, despite the pressure from the U.S.-China tariff war, the national economy demonstrated resilience and continued to advance steadily with an overall positive trend. Economic performance remained stable, with steady growth in production demand, generally stable employment conditions, continued increases in household income, the rise of new growth drivers, and new progress in high-quality development. At the industrial level, the rapid expansion of new energy power installations—particularly in photovoltaic and wind power—in recent years has led to an imbalance in electricity supply and demand, resulting in increasingly severe power rationing. New regulations on distributed power stations and the Document No. 136 electricity pricing mechanism policy have been successively implemented. Various regions have extended valley electricity periods and increased the proportion of self-consumed electricity, introducing new uncertainties for investment and development in new energy projects. Under these circumstances, the Group has adjusted its business direction, prioritizing energy storage as a key development focus for the year. We are actively pursuing distributed photovoltaic projects with high self-consumed electricity proportion and distributed wind power projects that prioritize local integration and utilization. Additionally, we are deepening reforms in power station operation and maintenance systems, optimizing power generation strategies and market-based trading approaches, actively participating in green electricity trading and green electricity certificate trading, and striving to reduce costs while improving efficiency.

In the first half of 2025, China Nuclear Energy Technology Corporation Limited (the “**Company**”) together with its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”) promoted the steady development of the Company’s new energy business through, among others, resource sharing and business synergies. Externally, the Group has improved its market layout and strengthened the development of quality projects to realize collaborative development. We won the bid for the Huarun Liuxin Town 25.2MW project, completed the grid connection for the Linxiang Phase II 100MW/200MWh energy storage project, and obtained the Jiyuan Iron and Steel 80MW/240MWh energy storage project. The Group tracked new energy projects exceeding 6GW in scale in the first half of the year, with a focus on developing projects amounting to 4.2GW. Internally, we strengthened industrial synergy by leveraging shareholder resources to actively develop distributed photovoltaic power stations on Blogis Holding’s rooftops. In the first half of the year, we commissioned 14 grid-connected projects, with 7 projects under construction, and obtained approvals for 6 pending projects. Additionally, we proactively expanded into overseas markets by advancing the Sri Lanka Hambantota Port photovoltaic-storage hybrid project through shareholders’ international business networks.

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, revenue decreased by approximately 28.6% year-on-year to RMB533,102,000 (2024: RMB746,741,000 (restated)); earnings attributable to equity owners of the Group amounted to RMB86,122,000 (2024: RMB70,383,000 (restated)), representing an increase of approximately 22.4% over the same period of last year. The basic earnings per share was RMB4.65 cents, indicating an increase of RMB0.85 cents or approximately 22.4% from RMB3.80 cents (restated) in the same period of last year.

EPC and Consultancy and General Construction Business

Revenue from the EPC and consultancy and general construction segment was recognized based on the completion progress of the projects. Segment sales to external customers decreased by approximately 91.1% as compared to the same period of last year to RMB32,422,000 (2024: RMB362,737,000 (restated)). The decrease in segment revenue was mainly due to the change in the Group’s business strategic direction. Firstly, the new energy EPC business mainly focused on self-invested and self-built projects, and most of the revenue recognized was offset at the company consolidation level; secondly, for the municipal EPC business, due to the downward trend of the property industry as a whole and the business segment is in a phase of contraction and withdrawal, the Group has not undertaken any municipal EPC new projects in 2025.

In the first half of 2025, the Group undertook 14 new energy EPC projects with a contract sum of approximately RMB345 million. The scope of business has covered, among others, centralized photovoltaic, distributed photovoltaic and energy storage. In terms of typical projects, the 14 rooftop distributed projects, including those at Blogis Holding, were grid-connected before the end of April. The Linxiang Phase II 100MW/200MWh energy storage project achieved grid connection by the end of May. Construction of the Huarun Liuxin Town project has progressed orderly and received positive feedback from the owners.

The Group has always adhered to the principle of “safety first, prevention as the priority and comprehensive management”, and closely monitored the implementation of systems and responsibilities, increased investment in safety production, strengthened the investigation and management of safety hazards, and built up a strong line of defense for safety production, which effectively prevented and curbed the occurrence of various types of safety accidents. There were no safety production accidents above the general level in the year. For project management, the Group deeply promoted the standardized construction of quality management and implemented the first-piece sample system, strengthening the quality inspection and sampling frequency. The Group strictly controlled the quality of intermediate handovers to ensure a 100% acceptance rate with no quality accidents or customer complaints.

In the first half of 2025, the Group’s wholly-owned subsidiary has upgraded its “Power Installation, Maintenance, and Testing Qualification” from Grade 4 to Grade 3, while successfully renewing its integrated Quality, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety Management System Certification. For research and development in science and technology, the Group focused on its main business, completed the project approvals for two research initiatives: “Research and Application of Key Control Technologies for Large-Scale Electrochemical Energy Storage Systems” and “Research and Application of Large Trough Assembly Technology for Solar Thermal”, obtained authorization for 2 utility model patents and 1 invention patent. We maintained the qualification as a high-tech enterprise in Jiangsu Province, thereby continuously receiving corporate income tax reduction policy support.

Power Generation Business

As of 30 June 2025, the Group had a total of 117 power plants in operation and maintenance, including 103 wind and photovoltaic power plants with a total operating capacity of 2,030MW (in terms of actual installed generating capacity) and 14 energy storage power plants with an operating capacity of 551MWh. In the first half of the year, the wind and photovoltaic power generation was 1,140 million kWh. Among which, the cumulative power generation of photovoltaic power stations was 820 million kWh and the cumulative power generation of wind power stations was 320 million kWh. The Group has actively participated in green electricity trading and green electricity certificate trading, as evidenced by the completion of cumulative green electricity trading of approximately 25 million kWh, generating additional revenue of approximately RMB0.48 million, as well as additional revenue of approximately RMB1.52 million from trading of 408,000 green electricity certificates.

In the first half of 2025, affected by the National Energy Administration Order No. 7 (2025), the Group implemented optimized power station designs, parallel construction, and expedited work schedules to ensure 14 distributed rooftop photovoltaic projects at Blogis Holding achieved grid connection before 30 April 2025. This secured eligibility of distributed photovoltaic projects under the original policy framework mitigated potential impacts on revenue stability from electricity tariffs.

The Group proactively adapted to evolving policy landscapes by adjusting investment strategies to vigorously expand energy storage business. For the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group achieved 245MWh of newly grid-connected capacity in energy storage power stations. Among them, the Linxiang Phase II 100MW/200MWh energy storage project was connected to the grid at full capacity on 28 May 2025, which generates revenue through charge-discharge spread arbitrage and capacity leasing, while simultaneously prioritizing the reduction of the proportion of power restrictions ratio at the Group's power stations in Yunnan Province according to the storage allocation mandates of Yunnan Provincial Energy Bureau. In addition, in terms of large storage, the Group has effectively connected with multiple projects involving energy storage facilities for new energy sources and independent energy storage facilities distributed across Xinjiang, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Guangdong, Hainan, and Chongqing, accelerating regional diversification of its energy storage business supported by partnerships with Sermatec Energy (采日能源), Weiheng Cloud Storage (為恆雲儲), and Robestec (融和元儲).

The Group continued to promote the standardized operation and maintenance of power plants and enhance the level of smart operation and maintenance. We enhanced the operation and maintenance efficiency of power plants through consolidating and improving operating process as well as eliminating potential accidents. The Group utilized modern technological means, such as real-time monitoring and control, infrared alarms and drone inspections to optimize inspection and troubleshooting at power plants. The input rate of power generation equipment at power plants was 99.7%, which was 0.7 percentage points higher than the industry standard. The Group's self-developed smart operation and maintenance system was put into operation, which not only meets the management requirements of multiple scenarios, such as photovoltaic, wind power, energy storage, carbon management, but also significantly reduces the cost of the input of data collection equipment.

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group's power generation segment recorded a revenue growth of approximately 32.3% as compared to the same period of last year, contributing RMB493,208,000 (30 June 2024: RMB372,912,000 (restated)) to the revenue of the Group, and an increase in segment profit (before deducting tax and finance cost) of approximately 33.0% to RMB239,590,000 (30 June 2024: RMB180,217,000 (restated)). The increase in segment revenue was due to a significant increase in power generation as a result of, among others, the number of wind and photovoltaic and energy storage power station projects held by the Group's indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries continues to increase, adding 112MW of new photovoltaic capacity and 245MWh of energy storage capacity in the first half of the year, leading to a rise in revenue from power generation business in 2025 as compared with that of the corresponding period last year.

Financing Business

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group's finance leasing business recorded segment revenue from external customers of RMB7,472,000 (2024: RMB11,092,000 (restated)), representing a year-on-year decrease of 32.6%. The decrease in segment revenue was mainly due to intense competition among the peers and hurdles for project expansion, resulting in a decrease in revenue from external customers.

In the first half of 2025, the Group continued to develop financial leasing services in the new energy field, and focused on the tasks of "guaranteeing investment, reducing leverage, ensuring liquidity, and reducing costs" to ensure the effective flow of funds and the effective reduction of financial costs. In terms of project development, the Group engaged with 22 projects—including 17 photovoltaic power generation projects and 5 energy storage projects.

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, the financial services segment made 4 investments, focusing on supporting the development of the Group's new energy business while also deepening cooperation with external partners such as Makesense (美克生) and Wanrun Comprehensive Energy (萬潤綜合能源) on new energy projects and conducting finance leasing business. Among them, external business investments accounted for 60.57% of photovoltaic business and 39.43% of energy storage business. The annual investment plan was completed at 107.9%. This business segment was advancing its investment initiatives smoothly and orderly within the existing resource framework.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

Document No. 136 stands as a landmark policy in China's new energy sector, marking a transition from "policy-fueled expansion" to "market-driven high quality growth." It signifies the new energy sector's entry into a critical stage of market-oriented reforms, exerting system-wide and structural impacts across wind power, photovoltaic power, energy storage, and the entire new energy industrial chain.

Industry Structure and Market Mechanism Transformation: Accelerated Maturation of the National Electricity Spot Market, Regional Differentiation Rules Govern Short-Term Competition Dynamics

Document No. 394 and Document No. 136 synergized to advance nationwide electricity spot market coverage (targeting full implementation by the end of 2025), with time-of-use pricing and demand and supply side response normalization. This not only provides price signals guiding optimal allocation for new energy and energy storage resources, but also compels the power system's transformation towards "new energy as the primary supply with coal power as peak shaving", paving the way for sustained expansion of wind power, photovoltaic power and energy storage installations. Concurrently, the maturation of spot markets enhances inter-provincial and inter-regional trading mechanisms, while elevating new energy integration and utilization capacity and nationwide resource allocation efficiency.

Each province formulates its own differentiated implementation rule based on local new energy penetration rates, integration and utilization capacity, and market development progress, regarding aspects such as bidding mechanisms, scale of mechanism-based electricity, and energy storage incentive policies. For instance, Shandong emphasizes declaration adequacy ratios and innovative agent bidding, Guangdong prioritizes transaction standardization and entity adaptability, while Inner Mongolia streamlines design and focuses on historical mechanism integration. New energy investment enterprises must deeply comprehend and adapt to local policies while strategically positioning themselves in high electricity price markets to optimize returns.

Wind Power and Photovoltaic Power: Transition from Scale Expansion to Refined Operation

Under the influence of Document No. 136, in the first half of 2025, the industry experienced a temporary demand surge driven by rush installations, followed by a rapid decline; in the second half of 2025, mainstream investors are expected to slow their investment pace, leading to a revenue model restructuring that forces upgrades in leveled cost of energy control and regulation capabilities. For instance, mechanism-based electricity prices being determined through bidding (for new projects) or reductions in guaranteed electricity ratios (for existing projects) compel companies to strengthen power generation forecasting, optimize bidding strategies, and enhance market-oriented trading capabilities; otherwise, they risk returns falling below expectations or even incurring losses. The focus of the industry competition has shifted from simple installation capacity to volume-price coordination capability, cost control precision, and market response speed.

Furthermore, investment logic and deployment strategies will undergo further adjustments. New energy enterprises must reassess project economics, prioritizing regions with superior integration and utilization capacity, higher electricity pricing levels, and robust market-based mechanisms. This shift will aim to prevent excessive investment concentration that could exacerbate wind power and photovoltaic power curtailment or undercut returns.

Energy Storage: Evolving from Mandatory Allocation to a Value-Driven Standalone Industry

Following the cancellation of mandatory storage allocation, the demand for energy storage is shifting from “policy-driven allocation” to genuine market needs with core value drivers including peak and frequency regulation to reduce grid congestion in weak grid areas, behind-the-meter arbitrage demand, enhanced self-consumption economics for distributed projects, and virtual power plants aggregating resources to provide ancillary services. Although a short-term wait-and-see period may emerge (as firms reconfigure their investment return models), the strategic significance of energy storage as the cornerstone of power system flexibility remains unwavering in the long term. The application of new energy storage technologies (such as flow batteries, compressed air energy storage, and hydrogen energy) in long-term energy storage scenarios will accelerate commercialization and break through critical points.

New Business Entities: Distributed Energy Resources and Integrated Service Providers Usher in Explosive Growth Opportunities

Distributed Photovoltaics and Behind-the-Meter Electricity Trading Models Rise: Document No. 136 accelerates the transition of distributed energy from “surplus electricity on grid” to self-generated and self-use prioritization, supplemented by behind-the-meter electricity trading or sales via aggregated microgrids. By integrating distributed photovoltaics, energy storage, and flexible loads through smart microgrids, entities can achieve full self-integration and utilization, reduce transmission and allocation costs, and enhance revenue. For instance, industrial parks establishing microgrids to directly sell electricity to neighboring enterprises not only mitigate grid congestion and spot market price risks but also capture green electricity premium benefits. This model has spurred rapid growth of new entities like behind-the-meter electricity trading services providers and integrated energy aggregators.

Virtual Power Plants (VPPs) Emerge as the Central Hub of Marketization: The full market integration of new energy has intensified electricity price volatility and adjustment demands. VPPs aggregate distributed wind power, photovoltaic power and energy storage resources and interruptible loads to provide grid services including peak shaving, frequency regulation, and reserve capacity – becoming key tools for new energy projects to participate in market trading and capture value-added returns. Electricity retailers are rapidly transitioning into VPPs, leveraging flexible load-side resources to hedge against power procurement cost risks, exemplified by constructing a “new energy assets + adjustable load” combination to optimize trading strategies.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Group's consolidated revenue decreased by approximately 28.6% from RMB746,741,000 (restated) for the six months ended 30 June 2024 to RMB533,102,000 for the six months ended 30 June 2025. The decrease in revenue was mainly attributable to the reduced earnings from the EPC and consultancy and general construction segment for the six months ended 30 June 2025. Profit attributable to owners of the Company amounted to RMB86,122,000 (30 June 2024: RMB70,383,000 (restated)) which represented an increase of approximately 22.4% when compared with that for the same period last year. Basic earnings per share for the period was RMB4.65 cents when compared with RMB3.80 cents (restated) for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

REVENUE

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group's revenue was RMB533,102,000 (2024: RMB746,741,000 (restated)), representing a decrease of approximately 28.6% as compared to that of the same period last year.

Composition of revenue for the six months ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is shown in the following table:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)		For the six months ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)		
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i> (Restated)	%	% Change
EPC and consultancy and general construction	32,422	6.1	362,737	48.6	(91.1)
Power generation	493,208	92.5	372,912	49.9	32.3
Financing	7,472	1.4	11,092	1.5	(32.6)
Total	<u>533,102</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>746,741</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(28.6)</u>

EPC and consultancy and general construction segment of the Group contributed RMB32,422,000 to the revenue for the period ended 30 June 2025, representing a decrease of approximately 91.1% as compared with the same period last year (30 June 2024: RMB362,737,000 (restated)).

Benefited from the increase in the scale of self-owned solar power stations, the revenue derived from power generation segment recorded an increase of approximately 32.3% to RMB493,208,000 (30 June 2024: RMB372,912,000 (restated)).

Revenue from financing segment recorded a decrease of approximately 32.6% to RMB7,472,000 (30 June 2024: RMB11,092,000 (restated)).

PROFIT

Profit for the period ended 30 June 2025 amounted to RMB85,549,000 (30 June 2024: RMB70,719,000 (restated)), representing an increase of approximately 21.0% compared to that for the period ended 30 June 2024. The increase in profit was mainly due to the fact that the Group continues to enhance the smart operation and maintenance of power stations, while continuously improving equipment input rates and power generation. As at 30 June 2025, the Group has a total of 117 power stations under operation and maintenance, including 103 wind and photovoltaic power plants with an operating capacity of 2,030MW (in terms of actual installed generating capacity) and 14 energy storage power plants with an operating capacity of 551MWh. The number of wind and photovoltaic and energy storage power station projects held by the Group's indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries continues to increase, adding 112MW of new photovoltaic capacity and 245MWh of energy storage capacity in the first half of the year. With the support of its largest shareholder, Shenzhen New Nanshan Holding (Group) Co.,Ltd. ("**Nanshan Holdings**"), the Group has further advanced its collaboration with Nanshan Holdings' subsidiary, Blogis Holding, through resource sharing and business synergies. As at 30 June 2025, 14 rooftop distributed photovoltaic projects have been developed and implemented across Blogis Holding's logistics parks, achieving a cumulative grid-connected capacity of 65MW. Additionally, the Group completed the acquisition of the Shaoguan Dingrong New Energy Technology Co. ground-mounted distributed photovoltaic project of approximately 24MW. In the first half of 2025, the Group's wind and photovoltaic power generation reached 1.14 billion kWh, marking a 22.4% year-on-year increase. The net profit margin of the Group increased to 16.0% (30 June 2024: 9.5% (restated)). Net profit margin of the Group varied in different segments depending on its business nature. For the period ended 30 June 2025, profit attributable to owners of the Company increased by approximately 22.4% to RMB86,122,000 (30 June 2024: RMB70,383,000 (restated)), while the basic earnings per share was RMB4.65 cents (30 June 2024: RMB3.80 cents (restated)).

OTHER INCOME, GAINS AND LOSSES – NET

Other income, gain and losses – net for the period ended 30 June 2025 of RMB183,000 (30 June 2024: RMB10,423,000 (restated)) was mainly derived from interest income, sundry income and exchange losses. The decrease was mainly due to lower interest settlements as a result of the reduction in bank deposits, as well as exchange losses resulting from the depreciation of Hong Kong dollars against RMB.

COST OF SALES

The Group's cost of sales decreased by approximately 45.6% to RMB279,895,000 during the first half of 2025 from RMB514,265,000 (restated) comparing to the first half of 2024. The decrease was mainly due to the business realignment of the EPC segment.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses mainly included staff costs, depreciation, bank charges, professional fees, administrative expenses, research and development fees etc. The Group's administrative expenses decreased by approximately 8.8% to RMB43,494,000 (30 June 2024: RMB47,686,000 (restated)) as compared to that of the same period last year.

FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs for the interim period decreased by approximately 5.0% to RMB98,013,000 (30 June 2024: RMB103,129,000 (restated)) as compared to that of the same period last year. The decrease was primarily driven by significant reductions in bank loan interest rates due to both high-interest rate swaps and adjustments to Loan Prime Rate (LPR).

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

For the period ended 30 June 2025, income tax expense of the Group increased by approximately 23.1% to RMB26,980,000 (30 June 2024: RMB21,914,000 (restated)) which was in line with the proportionate growth of the Group's overall business.

FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2025, the total assets of the Group were RMB10,767,906,000 (31 December 2024: RMB10,323,470,000), representing an increase of approximately 4.3%. Current assets increased by approximately 2.7% to RMB3,513,910,000 (31 December 2024: RMB3,420,050,000) and non-current assets increased by approximately 5.1% to RMB7,253,996,000 (31 December 2024: RMB6,903,420,000).

The total liabilities as at 30 June 2025 were RMB8,966,309,000 (31 December 2024: RMB8,612,255,000), representing an increase of approximately 4.1% as compared to that of 31 December 2024. Current liabilities as at 30 June 2025 were RMB3,429,913,000 (31 December 2024: RMB3,345,013,000), representing an increase of approximately 2.5% as compared to that of 31 December 2024, which was mainly due to the increase in short-term bank and other borrowings. Non-current liabilities were RMB5,536,396,000 (31 December 2024: RMB5,267,242,000), representing an increase of approximately 5.1% as compared to that of 31 December 2024, which was mainly due to the increase in long-term bank and other borrowings.

The total equity attributable to owners of the Company as at 30 June 2025 was RMB1,764,152,000 (31 December 2024: RMB1,673,197,000), representing an increase of approximately 5.4% as compared to that of 31 December 2024.

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND GEARING

As at 30 June 2025, net current assets of the Group were RMB83,997,000 (31 December 2024: RMB75,037,000). Besides, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of RMB925,001,000 (31 December 2024: RMB831,871,000), of which approximately 0.1% was in Hong Kong dollars and 99.9% was in RMB (31 December 2024: approximately 0.8% was in Hong Kong dollars, 95.4% was in RMB and 3.8% was in United States dollars).

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had outstanding bank and other borrowings of RMB7,565,084,000 (31 December 2024: RMB7,027,693,000), of which all were in RMB (31 December 2024: all were in RMB). All of the Group's borrowings as at 30 June 2025 were arranged on floating rate basis with effective interest rates ranged from 2.2% to 3.75% per annum (31 December 2024: ranged from 1.5% to 7.0% per annum). Under Hong Kong Accounting Standards, the Group separated and classified the bank and other borrowings as current and non-current liabilities in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025 in accordance with the settlement term. Included in the total bank and other borrowings as at 30 June 2025, RMB2,403,304,000 (31 December 2024: RMB2,098,277,000) was loans repayable within one year and the balance of RMB5,161,780,000 (31 December 2024: RMB4,929,416,000) was repayable beyond one year.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group's gearing ratio was 4.42 (31 December 2024: 4.31), which was calculated on the basis of total debt over total equity of the Company. Total debt comprises loans included in bank and other borrowings and lease liabilities.

The Group's debt to asset ratio was 0.83 (31 December 2024: 0.83), which was calculated on the basis of total liabilities over total assets of the Group.

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 30 June 2025, pledged bank deposits amounting to RMB75,336,000 (31 December 2024: RMB100,894,000) of the Group have been pledged to secure general banking facilities and bills payables. As at 30 June 2025, the Group has pledged its finance lease receivables amounting to RMB23,984,000 (31 December 2024: RMB68,705,000), trade and bills receivables approximately amounting to RMB570,667,000 (31 December 2024: RMB517,788,000) and power plants amounting to RMB2,371,315,000 (31 December 2024: RMB2,068,755,000) to secure the bank and other borrowings of the Group.

Save as disclosed above, the Group had no other pledges on its assets as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: Nil).

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Group generally finances its operations with internally generated resources, bank and other borrowings and capital raising activities. The liquidity and financing requirements of the Group are reviewed regularly.

As the Group's bank balances and cash are mainly denominated in RMB and Hong Kong dollars, the directors of the Company ("**Directors**") considered the Group was exposed to limited exchange risk. During the period ended 30 June 2025, the Group did not use any financial instruments for hedging purpose and the Group did not have any hedging instruments outstanding as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: Nil).

The Group will monitor closely the exchange rate risk arising from the Group's existing operations and any new investments in future and will implement necessary hedging arrangement to mitigate any significant foreign exchange risk when and if appropriate.

TREASURY POLICY

The Group has adopted a prudent financial management approach towards its treasury policy. The Board closely monitors the Group's liquidity position to ensure that the liquidity structure of the Group's assets, liabilities, and other commitments can meet its funding requirements all the time.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS

During the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group had capital expenditure of RMB563,003,000 (30 June 2024: RMB640,145,000 (restated)) which was used for the investment, development, and construction of power plant equipment.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group has contractual commitments of RMB1,016,473,000 (31 December 2024: RMB964,591,000) for power plants construction.

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As at 30 June 2025, total number of employees of the Group was 355 (30 June 2024: 325). During the six months ended 30 June 2025, staff costs (including Directors' emoluments) amounted to RMB47,291,000 (30 June 2024: RMB33,639,000 (restated)). Remuneration of the employees which included salary and discretionary bonus was based on the Group's results and individual performance.

The board of directors (the “**Board**”) of China Nuclear Energy Technology Corporation Limited (the “**Company**”) is pleased to present the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) for the six months ended 30 June 2025, together with the comparative figures for the six months ended 30 June 2024. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed and audited by the Group’s auditors, but have been reviewed with no disagreement by the audit committee of the Company.

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six months ended 30 June 2025

		Six months ended 30 June	
	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		RMB’000	RMB’000
			(Restated)
REVENUE	4	533,102	746,741
Cost of sales		<u>(279,895)</u>	<u>(514,265)</u>
Gross profit		253,207	232,476
Other income, gains and losses – net		183	10,423
Administrative expenses		(43,494)	(47,686)
Reversal of impairment on trade and bills receivables and contract assets		241	370
Finance costs	5	(98,013)	(103,129)
Share of profits and losses of an associate		<u>405</u>	<u>179</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	6	112,529	92,633
Income tax expense	7	<u>(26,980)</u>	<u>(21,914)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		<u>85,549</u>	<u>70,719</u>

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

For the six months ended 30 June 2025

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
Notes	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
		(Restated)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)		
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Exchange differences:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	<u>4,833</u>	<u>(2,808)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX	<u>4,833</u>	<u>(2,808)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	<u>90,382</u>	<u>67,911</u>
Profit/(loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	86,122	70,383
Non-controlling interests	<u>(573)</u>	<u>336</u>
	<u>85,549</u>	<u>70,719</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	90,955	67,575
Non-controlling interests	<u>(573)</u>	<u>336</u>
	<u>90,382</u>	<u>67,911</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT		
Basic and diluted		
– For profit for the period	<u>RMB4.65 cents</u>	<u>RMB3.80 cents</u>

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 June 2025

		As at 30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December 2024 (Audited) RMB'000
	<i>Notes</i>		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	6,418,788	6,096,004
Right-of-use assets		428,987	392,741
Investment in an associate	11	6,725	6,320
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		45,318	45,334
Finance lease receivables		253,111	242,073
Loan receivables		4,942	6,937
Prepayment for property, plant and equipment		96,031	113,939
Deferred tax assets		94	72
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total non-current assets		7,253,996	6,903,420
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and bills receivables	12	1,470,572	1,435,704
Loan receivables		3,764	3,621
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets		846,274	805,220
Contract assets		166,081	218,457
Finance lease receivables		26,882	24,283
Pledged bank deposits	13	75,336	100,894
Cash and cash equivalents		925,001	831,871
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets		3,513,910	3,420,050
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and bills payables	14	693,701	891,201
Other payables and accruals		96,374	144,484
Contract liabilities		203,143	183,918
Bank and other borrowings	15	2,403,304	2,098,277
Lease liabilities		17,605	17,303
Tax payable		15,786	9,830
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current liabilities		3,429,913	3,345,013
		<hr/>	<hr/>

**INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(CONTINUED)**

30 June 2025

		As at 30 June 2025 (Unaudited) <i>RMB'000</i>	As at 31 December 2024 (Audited) <i>RMB'000</i>
	<i>Notes</i>		
NET CURRENT ASSETS		83,997	75,037
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		7,337,993	6,978,457
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bank and other borrowings	15	5,161,780	4,929,416
Lease liabilities		374,538	337,748
Deferred tax liabilities		78	78
Total non-current liabilities		5,536,396	5,267,242
Net assets		1,801,597	1,711,215
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	16	162,338	162,338
Reserves		1,601,814	1,510,859
		1,764,152	1,673,197
Non-controlling interests		37,445	38,018
Total equity		1,801,597	1,711,215

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

China Nuclear Energy Technology Corporation Limited (the “**Company**”) is a limited liability company incorporated in Bermuda. The registered office of the Company is located at Clarendon House 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda.

During the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) were involved in the following principal activities:

- engineering, procurement and construction (“**EPC**”) and consultancy and general construction services
- power generation
- financing service

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements (the “**Interim Financial Statements**”) for the six months ended 30 June 2025 has been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard (“**HKAS**”) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“**HKICPA**”) and the applicable disclosure provisions of Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The Interim Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“**HKFRSs**”).

The accounting policies applied and the significant judgements made by the management are consistent with those described in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the adoption of amendments to HKFRSs effective for the financial year ending 31 December 2025 as described below.

The HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended HKFRSs that are first effective for the accounting period beginning on 1 January 2025.

All new or amended HKFRSs that are effective from 1 January 2025 did not have any material impact on the Group’s accounting policies. The Group has not early adopted any new standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective for the current accounting period. There is no change in the accounting policies in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial information with those applied of the Group’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Certain assets included in the Group's Interim Financial Statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

The fair value measurement of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the “**fair value hierarchy**”):

- Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

There were no transfers between levels during the six months ended 30 June 2025.

The directors of the Company consider that except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“**FVTPL**”), the carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the Interim Financial Statements approximate to their fair values.

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December 2024 (Audited) <i>RMB'000</i>
Financial assets at FVTPL		
– Unlisted equity investments	<u>45,318</u>	<u>45,334</u>

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair value of unlisted equity investments classified as FVTPL has been estimated by using income approach or recent transaction price, where appropriate. Under the income approach, the discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of the investees, based on an appropriate discount rate and long-term pre-tax operating margins, taking into account management's experience and knowledge of market conditions of the specific industries, ranged from 30% to 35% (31 December 2024: 30% to 35%) and the discount rates of 10.67% (31 December 2024: 10.67%) were adopted, determined using a Capital Asset Pricing Model.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING AND REVENUE

Operating segments and the amounts of each segment item reported in these Interim Financial Statements are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's top management for the purposes of allocating resources to and assessing the performance of the Group's various lines of business.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of business activities.

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has three (six months ended 30 June 2024: three) reportable operating segments as follows:

- (a) the EPC and consultancy and general construction segment comprises the Group's EPC and consulting services operations relating to construction of photovoltaic power plants and general construction services;
- (b) the power generation segment comprises the Group's power generation operations; and
- (c) the financing segment comprises the Group's financing operations.

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit/loss, which is a measure of adjusted profit/loss before tax. The adjusted profit/loss before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax except that interest income, finance costs, dividend income, change in fair value of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, gain on disposal of an associate, share of results of an associate as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from such measurement.

All assets are allocated to operating segments, except for certain property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, prepayment, other receivables and other assets and cash and cash equivalents of head office, financial asset at fair value through profit or loss and investment in an associate.

All liabilities are allocated to operating segments, except for other payables and accruals and bank borrowings of head office.

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

4. SEGMENT REPORTING AND REVENUE (CONTINUED)

	EPC and consultancy and general construction generation RMB'000	Power Financing RMB'000	Financing RMB'000	Total RMB'000
For the six months ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)				
Segment revenue				
Sales to external customers	32,422	493,208	7,472	533,102
Intersegment sales	327,798	–	719	328,517
Total segment revenue	360,220	493,208	8,191	861,619
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment sales				(328,517)
Revenue from external customers				533,102
Segment results	(27,665)	239,590	658	212,583
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Interest income				2,069
Corporate and other unallocated expenses				(4,515)
Finance costs				(98,013)
Share of results of an associate				405
Profit before tax				112,529
Income tax expense				(26,980)
Profit for the period				85,549
At 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)				
Segment assets	1,638,025	8,566,686	332,524	10,537,235
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Corporate and other unallocated assets				230,671
Total assets				10,767,906
Segment liabilities	2,373,727	6,003,567	132,317	8,509,611
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities				456,698
Total liabilities				8,966,309

4. SEGMENT REPORTING AND REVENUE (CONTINUED)

	EPC and consultancy and general construction <i>RMB'000</i> (Restated)	Power generation <i>RMB'000</i> (Restated)	Financing <i>RMB'000</i> (Restated)	Total <i>RMB'000</i> (Restated)
For the six months ended 30 June 2024				
(Unaudited)/(Restated)				
Segment revenue				
Sales to external customers	362,737	372,912	11,092	746,741
Intersegment sales	—	—	14,012	14,012
Total segment revenue	362,737	372,912	25,104	760,753
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Elimination of intersegment sales				(14,012)
Revenue from external customers				746,741
Segment results	14,646	180,217	(2,700)	192,163
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Interest income				8,729
Corporate and other unallocated expenses				(5,309)
Finance costs				(103,129)
Share of results of an associate				179
Profit before tax				92,633
Income tax expense				(21,914)
Profit for the period				70,719
At 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)/(Restated)				
Segment assets	1,686,175	7,416,186	450,778	9,553,139
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Corporate and other unallocated assets				374,350
Total assets				9,927,489
Segment liabilities	1,934,463	5,139,902	719,176	7,793,541
<i>Reconciliation:</i>				
Corporate and other unallocated liabilities				458,497
Total liabilities				8,252,038

5. FINANCE COSTS

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
		(Restated)
Interest on bank and other borrowings	92,380	100,483
Interest on lease liabilities	5,633	2,646
	98,013	103,129

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
		(Restated)
Reversal of impairment on trade and bills receivables and contract assets	241	370
Auditor's remuneration	230	227
Bank charges	2,822	2,535
Legal and professional fee	2,919	2,773
Short-term and low-value lease expenses	2,253	1,545
Research and development expenses	172	73
Administrative expenses:		
Staff costs (including directors' and chief executive's remuneration):		
Wages, salaries and bonuses	20,089	26,938
Pension scheme contributions	9,119	6,353
Total staff costs	29,208	33,291
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment*	175,679	158,211
Depreciation of right-of-use assets*	13,651	12,271
	189,330	170,482

* Included in cost of sales are depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets of RMB175,679,000 (six months ended 30 June 2024: RMB158,211,000 (restated)) and RMB13,651,000 (six months ended 30 June 2024: RMB12,271,000 (restated)) respectively for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

7. INCOME TAX

Hong Kong Profits Tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (for the six months ended 30 June 2024: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the period. No provision for Hong Kong profits has been made for both periods as the Group did not generate any assessable profits arising in Hong Kong.

Under the Law of People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of PRC subsidiaries is 25% (for the six months ended 30 June 2024: 25%), except for those subsidiaries described below.

A subsidiary operating in the PRC was accredited as "Advanced Technology Enterprise" by the Science and Technology Bureau of relevant provinces and other authorities for a term of three years, and was registered with the local tax authorities to be eligible to the reduced 15% enterprise income tax rate for the period 2023 to 2025.

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
		(Restated)
Current – Chinese Mainland		
Charge for the period	27,350	18,915
(Over-provision)/Under-provision in prior years	(348)	1,079
	<u>26,980</u>	<u>19,994</u>
Deferred tax	(22)	1,920
	<u>(22)</u>	<u>1,920</u>
Income tax expense	26,980	21,914

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

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company is based on the following data:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
		(Restated)
Earnings for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share calculation	86,122	70,383

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT (CONTINUED)

	Number of shares	
	Six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	'000	'000
Issued share capital at beginning and end of the period	<u>1,852,037</u>	<u>1,852,037</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share calculation	<u>1,852,037</u>	<u>1,852,037</u>

9. DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been declared or proposed by the directors of the Company in respect of the six months ended 30 June 2025 (six months ended 30 June 2024: Nil).

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group acquired items of property, plant and equipment with a cost of approximately RMB502,752,000 (six months ended 30 June 2024: RMB696,606,000 (restated)), including property, plant and equipment with a cost of approximately RMB80,813,000 acquired through business combination as disclosed in note 17 to the Interim Financial Statements.

11. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

	30 June	31 December
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Share of net assets	<u>6,725</u>	<u>6,320</u>

11. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

Particulars of the associate as at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

Name	Particulars of issued shares held	Place of incorporation/ registration and business	Percentage of ownership interest attributable to the Group	Principal activities
Zhong He Qiqihar Solar Power Generation Company Limited	RMB10,000,000	PRC/ Chinese mainland	49	Solar energy generation and sale, solar power technology consulting services, photovoltaic technology development, solar photovoltaic system construction in the PRC

The primary business of Zhong He Qiqihar Solar Power Generation Company Limited is solar energy generation and sale, solar power technology consulting services, photovoltaic technology development, solar photovoltaic system construction in the PRC. This is in alignment with the Group's power generation segment.

12. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. The credit period is generally three months, extending up to one year for major customers. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management of the Company. Trade and bills receivables are non-interest bearing.

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	31 December 2024 (Audited) RMB'000
Trade receivables	1,477,164	1,443,093
Bills receivable	26,242	25,622
Impairment	(32,834)	(33,011)
Net carrying amount	<u>1,470,572</u>	<u>1,435,704</u>

12. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

An ageing analysis of the trade and bills receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and before net of loss allowance, is as follows:

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	31 December 2024 (Audited) RMB'000
0 to 90 days	190,368	273,385
91 to 180 days	63,607	257,669
181 to 365 days	371,973	157,363
Over 365 days	877,458	780,298
Total	<u>1,503,406</u>	<u>1,468,715</u>

Bills receivable are received from the customers under EPC and consultancy and general construction segment and are due within six months from date of billing.

13. PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS

Pledged bank deposits represents deposits pledged to banks to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group. Deposits amounting to RMB75,336,000 (31 December 2024: RMB100,894,000) have been pledged to secure general banking facilities and bills payables and are classified as current assets.

The pledged bank deposits carry interest at fixed rates ranging from 0.2% to 1.3% (31 December 2024: 0.1% to 1.3%) per annum. The pledged bank deposits will be released upon settlement of relevant bank borrowings. The pledged bank deposits are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

Pledged bank deposits denominated in RMB amounted to approximately RMB75,336,000 (31 December 2024: RMB100,894,000) as at 30 June 2025. The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Chinese Mainland's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, and Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

14. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

An ageing analysis of the trade and bills payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	31 December 2024 (Audited) RMB'000
0 to 90 days	160,617	241,555
91 to 180 days	89,956	106,489
181 to 365 days	123,509	138,688
Over 365 days	319,619	404,469
Total	693,701	891,201

The trade and bills payables are non-interest bearing.

15. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	31 December 2024 (Audited) RMB'000
Current		
Short-term bank borrowings, secured	1,505,029	1,297,481
Short-term bank borrowings, unsecured	456,437	390,719
Long-term bank borrowings, secured, current portion	421,536	390,566
Other borrowings, secured, current portion	20,302	19,511
Total – current	2,403,304	2,098,277
Non-current		
Long-term bank borrowings, secured	5,062,744	4,825,432
Other borrowings, secured	99,036	103,984
Total – non-current	5,161,780	4,929,416
Total	7,565,084	7,027,693

15. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The secured bank and other borrowings were secured by (i) corporate guarantee provided by subsidiaries of the Company (31 December 2024: subsidiaries of the Company); (ii) finance lease receivables amounting to RMB23,984,000 (31 December 2024: RMB68,705,000); (iii) trade and bills receivables approximately amounting to RMB570,667,000 (31 December 2024: RMB517,788,000); (iv) power plants amounting to RMB2,371,315,000 (31 December 2024: RMB2,068,755,000) and (v) the share capital of certain subsidiaries of the Company (31 December 2024: share capital of certain subsidiaries).

All bank and other borrowings bear interest at floating rates, with effective interest rates ranging from 2.2% to 3.75% per annum (31 December 2024: 1.5% to 7.0% per annum). The interest rates are adjusted and reset based on changes in the prevailing benchmark lending interest rates promulgated by People's Bank of China. The carrying amounts of bank and other borrowings approximate to their fair values.

The carrying amounts of borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	31 December 2024 (Audited) RMB'000
RMB	<u>7,565,084</u>	<u>7,027,693</u>

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had undrawn bank loans facilities of RMB3,308,529,000 (31 December 2024: approximately RMB2,009,931,000).

15. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2025, total current and non-current bank and other borrowings were scheduled to repay as follows:

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	31 December 2024 (Audited) RMB'000
Analysed into:		
Bank borrowings:		
Within one year	2,383,002	2,078,766
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	523,485	513,930
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	1,525,598	1,371,214
After five years	3,013,661	2,940,288
Subtotal	7,445,746	6,904,198
Other borrowings:		
Within one year	20,302	19,511
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	21,090	20,385
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	67,085	65,497
After five years	10,861	18,102
Subtotal	119,338	123,495
Total	7,565,084	7,027,693

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares in issue '000	Share capital RMB'000
Issued and fully paid:		
At 31 December 2024 (audited) and 30 June 2025 (unaudited)	1,852,037	162,338

17. BUSINESS COMBINATION

On 31 March 2025, the Group acquired a 100% interest in Shaoguan Dingrong New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. from a third-party company. Shaoguan Dingrong New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. is engaged in the new energy power generation plant in PRC and generates revenue from sale of electricity. The acquisition was made as part of the Group's strategy to expand its market share of power generation at PRC. The purchase consideration for the acquisition was in the form of cash, with RMB1,000,000 paid.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Shaoguan Dingrong New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition <i>RMB'000</i>
Property, plant and equipment	80,813
Right-of-use assets	3,200
Trade receivables	1,631
Prepayments and other receivables	643
Trade payables	(70,742)
Accruals and other payables	(9,946)
Lease liabilities	(3,332)
	<hr/>
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	2,267
	<hr/>
Goodwill on acquisition	(1,267)
	<hr/>
Satisfied by cash	1,000
	<hr/>

An analysis of the cash flows in respect of the acquisition of a subsidiary is as follows:

	<i>RMB'000</i>
Cash consideration	(1,000)
Cash and bank balances acquired	—
	<hr/>
Total net cash outflow	(1,000)
	<hr/>

17. BUSINESS COMBINATION (CONTINUED)

Since the acquisition, Shaoguan Dingrong New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. contributed RMB1,893,000 to the Group's revenue and RMB67,000 to the consolidated loss for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

Had the combination taken place at the beginning of the period, the revenue from continuing operations of the Group and the profit of the Group for the period would have been RMB535,634,000 and RMB85,549,000, respectively.

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities at the end of reporting period (31 December 2024: Nil).

19. COMMITMENTS

As at 30 June 2025, the Group has contractual commitments of RMB1,016,473,000 (31 December 2024: RMB964,591,000) for power plants construction.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) The Group had the following transactions with related parties during the period:

		Six months ended 30 June	
		2025	2024
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		RMB'000	RMB'000
			(Restated)
		Notes	
Addition of right-of-use assets from related companies	(i)	44,714	2,687
Interest on lease liabilities paid to related companies	(i)	317	132
Payment of lease liabilities to related companies	(i)	4,627	808
Sales of electricity to related companies	(ii)	2,197	937
Addition of property, plant and equipment from related companies	(iii)	334	–

(i) Certain indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company (as a lessee) entered into certain lease contracts with China Nanshan Development (Group) Incorporation and its subsidiaries (as a lessor), a holding company of a substantial shareholder of the Company holding approximately 29.1% of the total issued shares of the Company. Interest on lease liabilities of RMB317,000 (six months ended 30 June 2024: RMB132,000 (restated)) and payments of lease liabilities of RMB4,627,000 (six months ended 30 June 2024: RMB808,000 (restated)) were recognised during the period.

(ii) The sales of electricity to related companies were made according to the published prices and conditions offered to the major customers of the Group.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(a) The Group had the following transactions with related parties during the period: (continued)

(iii) Certain indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company (as a purchaser) entered into certain contracts with related companies (as a seller). Addition of Property, plant and equipment of RMB334,000 (six months ended 30 June 2024: Nil) were recognised during the period.

(b) Outstanding balances with related party:

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	31 December 2024 (Audited) RMB'000
Lease liabilities to related companies	58,659	18,254
Trade and bills receivables from related companies	6,166	5,956

(c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited) RMB'000	2024 (Unaudited) RMB'000 (Restated)
Short term employee benefits	1,645	1,202
Pension scheme contribution	162	141
Compensation paid to key management personnel	1,807	1,343

21. COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

The comparative amounts in these Interim Financial Statements in respect of the six months ended 30 June 2024 were restated as a result of the change in presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements from HK\$ to RMB, as further detailed in note 2.5 to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

22. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Interim Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors of the Company on 26 August 2025.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND OTHER INFORMATION

Corporate Governance Practices

The Company has applied the principles of Corporate Governance Code (the “**CG Code**”) as set out in Appendix C1 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the “**Listing Rules**”) on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”) and has complied with applicable code provisions of the CG Code throughout the six months ended 30 June 2025.

Audit Committee

The Company has established an audit committee (the “**Audit Committee**”) in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules for the purpose of reviewing and supervising the Group’s financial reporting process, risk management and internal control. The Audit Committee comprises three members, namely, Dr. Su Lixin, Dr. Xu Shiqing and Mr. Wang Ruzhang, all of whom are independent non-executive Directors. The Audit Committee, together with the management of the Company, has reviewed the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and also discussed the financial reporting matters including the review of the Group’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

Model Code For Securities Transactions by the Directors

The Company has adopted its own code of conduct regarding directors’ dealings in the Company’s securities (the “**Code of Conduct**”) on terms no less exacting than the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “**Model Code**”) as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules. In response to specific enquiries made, all Directors confirmed that they complied with the required standard of dealings as set out in the Code of Conduct and Model Code throughout the six months ended 30 June 2025.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

During the six months ended 30 June 2025, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any shares of the Company.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no major subsequent events occurred since 30 June 2025 and up to the date of this announcement.

The directors are of the opinion that there have been no material changes to the information published in its annual report for the year ended 31 December 2024, other than those disclosed in this interim results announcement.

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Board did not declare any interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2025 (2024: Nil).

By Order of the Board
China Nuclear Energy Technology Corporation Limited
Chairman
Li Hongwei

Hong Kong, 26 August 2025

As at the date of this announcement, the executive Directors are Mr. Li Hongwei (Chairman), Mr. Wu Rong (Vice Chairman), Mr. Qiu Wenhe (Vice Chairman), Mr. Liu Genyu, Mr. Li Xiaofeng and Ms. Du Ruili; and the independent non-executive Directors are Dr. Xu Shiqing, Dr. Su Lixin and Mr. Wang Ruzhang.