Goldwind

金风科技股份有限公司

GOLDWIND SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.*

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

Stock Code: 02208

Innovating for a BRIGHTER TOMORROW

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

* For identification purpose only


Goldwind
ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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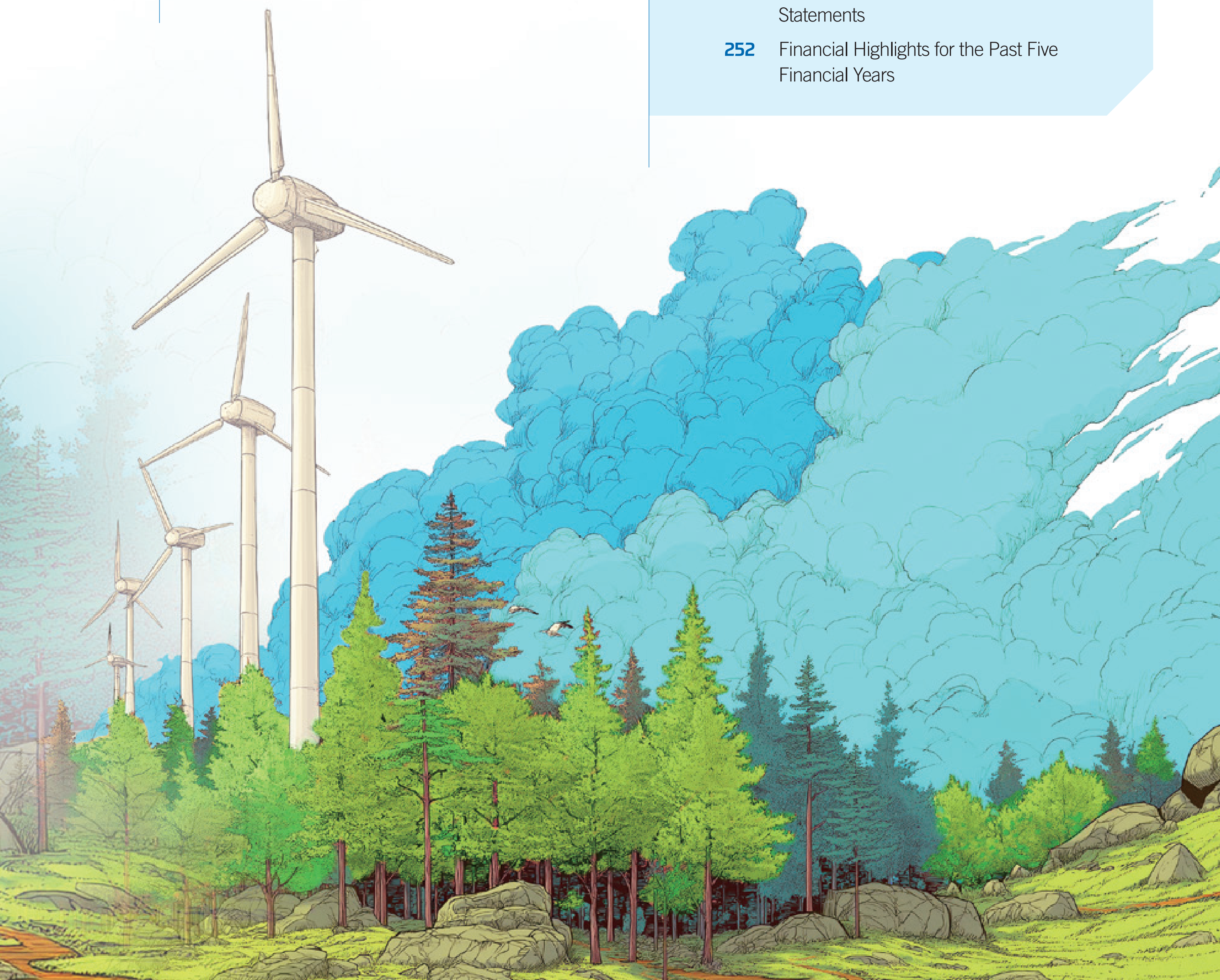


Definitions

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

"2024 AGM"	the 2024 annual general meeting of the Company held on 26 June 2025;
"A Shares"	ordinary shares issued by the Company, with RMB-denominated par value of RMB1.00 each, which are listed on the SZSE and traded in RMB;
"A Shareholders"	the holders of the A Shares;
"AGM"	annual general meeting of the Company;
"Articles"	the Articles of Association of the Company, as amended, modified or otherwise supplemented from time to time;
"associate"	has the meaning as ascribed in the Listing Rules;
"Beijing Tianrun"	Beijing Tianrun New Energy Investment Co., Ltd. (北京天潤新能投資有限公司), a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC on 11 April 2007 and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
"Board"	the board of directors of the Company;
"Board Committees"	specialized committees of the Board established by the Board and include members of the Board, namely the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration and Assessment Committee, and Strategic Committee;
"CASBE"	China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises;
"Chairman"	the chairman of the Board;
"chief executive"	has the meaning as ascribed in the Listing Rules;
"China" or "PRC"	the People's Republic of China. References in this annual report to the PRC exclude Hong Kong, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC and Taiwan;
"China Three Gorges Corporation"	China Three Gorges Corporation (中國長江三峽集團公司), a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC and the parent company of China Three Gorges Energy;
"China Three Gorges Energy"	China Three Gorges New Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. (中國三峽新能源(集團)股份有限公司), a joint stock limited company incorporated under the laws of the PRC, a subsidiary of China Three Gorges Corporation;
"Company"	GOLDWIND SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (金風科技股份有限公司), a joint stock limited liability company incorporated in the PRC on 26 March 2001;
"connected person"	has the meaning as ascribed in the Listing Rules;

"CSRC"	China Securities Regulatory Commission;
"Corporate Governance Code"	Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix C1 of the Listing Rules;
"Directors"	the directors of the Company;
"EGM"	extraordinary general meeting of the Company;
"Financial Statements"	the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, prepared in accordance with IFRSs;
"gearing ratio"	net debt divided by the sum of capital and net debt;
"Group", "Goldwind", "us" or "we"	the Company and its subsidiaries;
"GW"	gigawatt, a unit of power, 1GW equals 1,000MW;
"H Shares"	ordinary shares issued by the Company, with RMB-denominated par value of RMB1.00 each, which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and traded in HKD;
"H Shareholders"	the holders of the H Shares;
"HKD"	Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong;
"Hong Kong"	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC;
"IFRSs"	International Financial Reporting Standards;
"kW"	kilowatt, a unit of power, 1kW equals 1,000 watts;
"kWh"	kilowatt hour, the unit of measurement for calculating the quantity of power production output. 1kWh is the work completed by a kilowatt generator running continuously for one hour at the rated output capacity;
"Latest Practicable Date"	16 April 2026, being the latest practicable date prior to printing this annual report for ascertaining certain information contained in this report;

"Listing Rules"	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;
"Model Code"	the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix C3 of the Listing Rules;
"MW"	megawatt, a unit of power, 1MW equals 1,000kW;
"NEA"	National Energy Administration of the PRC (中國國家能源局);
"NDRC"	National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC (中國國家發展和改革委員會);
"President"	the president of the Company;
"R&D"	research and development;
"Reporting Period"	year ended 31 December 2025;
"RMB"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC;
"Senior Management"	the members of the senior management of the Company, their profiles as at the Latest Practicable Date are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" on page 46 of this annual report;
"SFO"	the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;
"Shareholders"	shareholders of the Company;
"State Council"	the State Council of the PRC (中國國務院);
"Hong Kong Stock Exchange"	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;
"subsidiary"	has the meaning as ascribed in the Listing Rules;
"Supervisors"	the supervisors of the Company, who resigned upon the conclusion of the 2024 AGM;
"Supervisory Committee"	the supervisory committee of the Company, which was abolished upon the conclusion of the 2024 AGM;
"SZSE"	Shenzhen Stock Exchange;
"Wind Farm Investment and Development"	the Group's Wind Farm Investment and Development segment, one of the three primary business segments of the Group;

"Wind Power Services"	the Group's Wind Power Services business segment, one of the three primary business segments of the Group;
"WTG"	wind turbine generator;
"WTG Manufacturing"	the Group's WTG R&D, Manufacturing and Sales business segment, the core business of the Group and one of the three primary business segments of the Group;
"Xinjiang"	the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the PRC;
"Xinjiang Wind Power"	Xinjiang Wind Power Co., Ltd. (新疆風能有限責任公司), a state-owned enterprise incorporated under the laws of the PRC and a substantial shareholder of the Company;
"YoY"	year-over-year, a method of evaluating two or more measured events to compare the results at one time period with those from another time period on an annualized basis; and
"%"	percent, in this annual report, calculations of percentage shall be based on the financial data contained in the Financial Statements including the relevant notes (where applicable).

Corporate Information

As at the Latest Practicable Date, relevant details are as follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors
Mr. Wu Gang *(Chairman)*
Mr. Cao Zhigang *((Vice Chairman)*

Non-executive Directors
Mr. Gao Jianjun
Ms. Yang Liying
Mr. Zhang Xudong

Independent Non-executive Directors
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony
Mr. Liu Dengqing
Mr. Miao Zhaoguang

Employee Representative Director
Ms. Yu Ning

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Ma Jinru

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Wu Gang
Ms. Ma Jinru

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony
Mr. Liu Dengqing
Ms. Yang Liying

REMUNERATION AND ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Liu Dengqing
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony
Mr. Miao Zhaoguang

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Miao Zhaoguang
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony
Ms. Yang Liying

STRATEGIC COMMITTEE

Mr. Wu Gang
Mr. Cao Zhigang
Mr. Gao Jianjun
Mr. Zhang Xudong
Mr. Miao Zhaoguang

PLACE OF BUSINESS

In the PRC
No. 107
Shanghai Road
Economic & Technological Development District
Urumqi
Xinjiang

In Hong Kong
Unit 1701, 17/F, Honest Building
9-11 Leighton Road
Causeway Bay
Hong Kong

LEGAL COUNSEL

Clifford Chance LLP

AUDITORS

International Auditor
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor

PRC Auditor
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP

LISTING PLACES

H Shares:
The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
Stock name: Goldwind
Stock code: 02208

A Shares:
Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Stock name: Goldwind
Stock code: 002202

SHARE REGISTRARS

H Shares:
Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited

A Shares:
China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited, Shenzhen Branch

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

China Development Bank
Export-import Bank of China, Xinjiang Branch
Bank of China Limited, Xinjiang Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Xinjiang Branch
Agricultural Bank of China Limited,
Xinjiang Branch
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Xinjiang Branch

COMPANY WEBSITE

www.goldwind.com

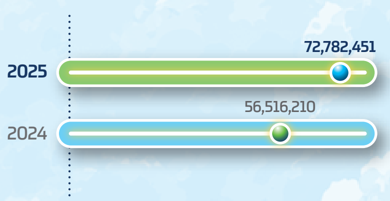
Financial Highlights

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

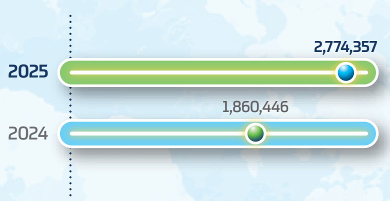
(Except share data, all amounts in RMB thousands)

	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024	Percentage Change
REVENUE	**72,782,451**	56,516,210	28.78%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**3,988,992**	2,103,786	89.61%
Income tax expense	**964,424**	247,392	289.84%
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**3,024,568**	1,856,394	62.93%
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	**2,774,357**	1,860,446	49.12%
Non-controlling interests	**250,211**	(4,052)	6275.00%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE), NET OF TAX	**78,156**	(69,754)	212.05%
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	**2,863,491**	1,788,685	60.09%
EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
Basic and diluted (RMB/share)	**0.64**	0.42	52.38%

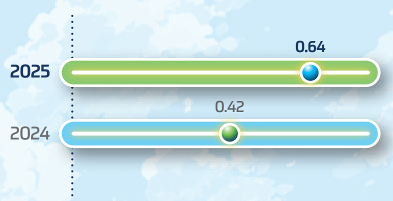
Revenue
RMB thousands



Profit attributable to Owners of the Company
RMB thousands



Earnings per Share
RMB / Share



SUMMARY OF SEGMENT REVENUE

(All amounts in RMB thousands)

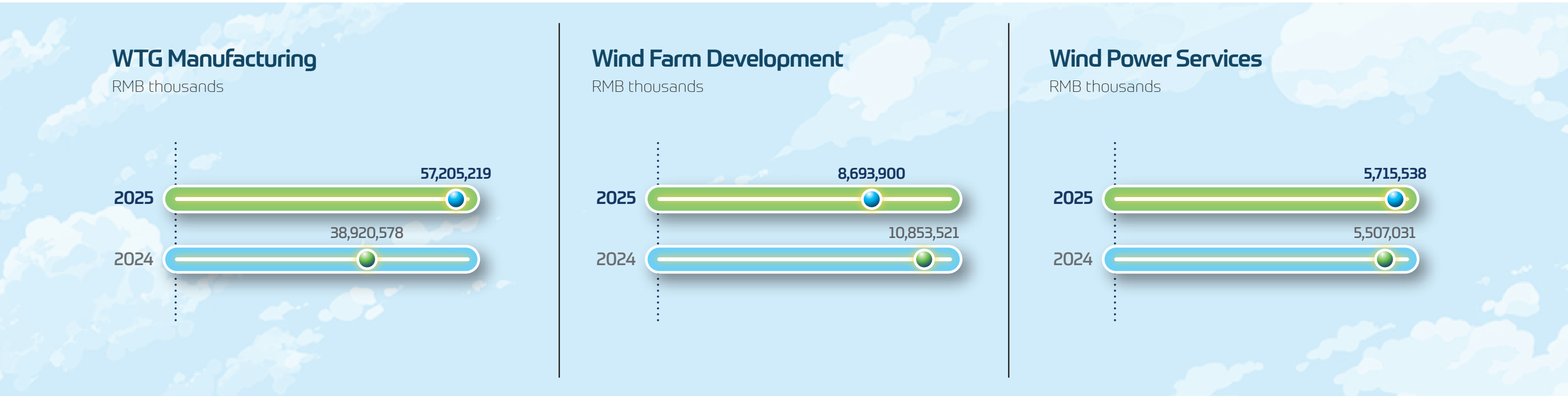
	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024	Percentage Change
WTG Manufacturing	**57,205,219**	38,920,578	46.98%
Wind Farm Development	**8,693,900**	10,853,521	-19.90%
Wind Power Services	**5,715,538**	5,507,031	3.79%
Other	**1,167,794**	1,235,080	-5.45%
Total	**72,782,451**	56,516,210	28.78%

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(All amounts in RMB thousands)

	As at 31 December		Percentage
	2025	2024	Change
Total assets	**166,495,204**	155,224,285	7.26%
Total liabilities	**119,314,461**	114,797,204	3.93%
NET ASSETS	**47,180,743**	40,427,081	16.71%
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**43,436,455**	38,529,306	12.74%
Non-controlling interests	**3,744,288**	1,897,775	97.30%

SUMMARY OF SEGMENT REVENUE



SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(All amounts in RMB thousands)

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Net cash flows from operating activities	**3,543,479**	2,315,846
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(6,296,223)**	(5,724,052)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**369,588**	1,650,277
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,383,156)**	(1,757,929)

Chairman's Letter

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board, I hereby present to you the 2025 Annual Report of Goldwind (the "Company").

In 2025, driven by policies prioritizing the development of renewable energy, accelerating the establishment of a new electricity system, promoting market-based electricity trading and the development of a unified market, and expanding green energy consumption, China's wind power sector entered a new phase of high-quality development. New grid-connected wind power capacity has reached a historic breakthrough, and its share of total installed capacity has steadily increased. According to statistics from the NEA and the China Electricity Council, in 2025, the newly installed capacity of wind power amounted to 120GW, increasing by 51% compared to 2024; the accumulated installed wind power capacity in China came in at approximately 640GW, up by 22.9% YoY.

Goldwind has accurately seized development opportunities and remained committed to the concept of high-quality development. On the one hand, by focusing on niche markets and strengthening technological innovation, the Company has continued to consolidate its core advantages in traditional businesses such as wind power manufacturing and services. On the other hand, it has also actively expanded into offshore wind power and overseas markets, as well as emerging fields such as green methanol, hybrid towers, energy storage, and energy carbon sectors. The Company has established a synergistic and efficient four-in-one business structure integrating wind power manufacturing, services, investment, and load-side "Wind Power+" initiatives, thereby achieving dual enhancements in both competitiveness and scalability. During the Reporting Period, the Group's operating revenue was RMB72,782.45 million, representing an increase of 28.78% YoY. Net profit attributable to owners of the Company was RMB2,774.36 million, representing an increase of 49.12% YoY. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance, the Company added 25.9GW of domestic installed capacity of wind power in 2025, with a domestic market share of 21%, ranking first in China for 15 consecutive years. The Company added 29.3GW of installed capacity of wind power on a global basis, with a global market share of 17.3%, ranking first in the world for 4 consecutive years.

In 2025, the Company continued to expand its multi-platform product portfolio. Building on the proven strengths of the GWHV series, the Company introduced the latest Ultra series to meet diverse market demands with a more comprehensive product matrix. During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from the sales of WTGs and components was RMB57,205.22 million, representing an increase of 46.98% YoY, accounting for 78.60% of the total operating revenue of the Group. During the Reporting Period, units of 6MW and above became the Company's main models. Among which, sales capacity of units of 6MW (inclusive)-10MW increased by 137.81% YoY, sales capacity of units of 10MW and above increased by 150.54% YoY. The Group's external sales totaled 26,626.37MW in 2025, representing an increase of 65.87% YoY. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company's total orders on hand amounted to 53,732.64MW, representing a YoY growth of 13.35%.

Guided by the "offshore and overseas" strategy, the Company's overseas and offshore operations advanced smoothly in 2025 and achieved significant progress. In 2025, the Company topped the list of domestic offshore wind turbine manufacturers for the first time, with 2.089 million Kw of new installed capacity securing a 37.9% market share. During the Reporting Period, the Company's revenue from international business was RMB18,041.65 million, representing an increase of 50.95% YoY. The Company's overseas orders on hand totaled 9,270.17MW, representing a YoY growth of 31.83%.

With the full implementation of "Document No. 136," the wind power industry has shifted entirely from fixed tariff rates to market-based competition. Goldwind has accurately identified market trends and is driving the transformation and upgrading of its wind service business through strategic initiatives focused on technological innovation, market-oriented revenue models, and standardized services. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company's post warranty projects under operation at home and abroad exceeded more than 50GW, representing an increase of 25.9% YoY. During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from the Wind Power Service business was RMB5,715.54 million.

In terms of Wind Farm Investment and Development, the company has achieved incremental expansion by seizing emerging market segments, promoting the transformation of thermal power generation, and deeply engaging with the user side. In terms of existing operations, it has achieved "dual breakthroughs" in both asset scale and power generation. During the Reporting Period, the newly added grid-connected attributable installed capacity in wind farms run by the Company at home and abroad amounted to 2,496.63MW. During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from wind farm investment and development through wind power projects was RMB8,693.90 million.

While continuing to develop its wind power equipment and services businesses and vigorously investing in wind farm development, the Company deepened its involvement in the water treatment and environmental protection industry chain. During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from water operation business totaled RMB1,077.59 million. Additionally, the Company also actively seize opportunities in emerging growth sectors, achieving breakthroughs in green methanol, hybrid towers, energy storage, and energy carbon businesses. In terms of green methanol operations, the Company leveraged its wind power resources to consume green electricity locally and produces green methanol through biomass gasification coupled with green hydrogen technology. Meanwhile, it has signed long-term agreements with clients such as major international shipping companies, creating a virtuous cycle that spans from capacity expansion to market absorption. In terms of hybrid tower, the Company secured over 10GW in new domestic orders in 2025, and maintained its leading market share in the industry. In terms of energy storage, the Company's new domestic energy storage orders in 2025 increased by 12% YoY, while overseas energy storage product orders and shipments both achieved significant breakthroughs in scale. In terms of energy carbon, the Company drove its transition toward a light-asset service model, focusing on energy services, and has established full-chained service capability encompassing "consulting and planning, investment and construction, trading services, and carbon-neutral operations."

As 2026 marks the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan, Goldwind will set its course toward high-quality development, seize development opportunities, transition from scale-driven to value-driven growth, expand from energy equipment manufacturing into clean energy services and green energy applications, and advance from international business operations to global operations. The Company will continue to enhance its overall strength and international influence, and drive the realization of value through full-chained solutions.

Finally, on behalf of the Board, I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to our Shareholders and business partners for their unwavering support and encouragement in 2025, and to each of Goldwind's employees for their contribution to the Company.

Wu Gang
Chairman

Beijing, 27 March 2026

MILESTONES OF 2025

FEBRUARY

The Goldwind GoldBlock L700 series energy storage product successfully completed all test items under the UL9540A standard and obtained a test report issued by SGS, an internationally recognised certification body.

APRIL

Goldwind launched GoldStack 4.0, a new generation customised blade cell energy storage system.

Goldwind was named in the 8th "New Fortune Best IR Hong Kong Stock Company (A+H Shares)" list.

JUNE

Goldwind's GW155-4.5MW grid-forming WTGs passed performance testing conducted by the China Electric Power Research Institute, marking it as having passed the most authoritative grid-forming WTG tests currently available in the industry.

Goldwind was presented with the "Industry Leader" award by the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) and was featured in the GWEC Annual Report.

JULY

238 wind farms utilising Goldwind WTGs were awarded the "Outstanding Wind Farm" title by China Electricity Council, ranking first in the industry.

SEPTEMBER

The conditions for the reserved grant under the Company's 2024 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme had been fulfilled. A total of 2,828,173 Restricted A Shares were granted to 52 participants at a grant price of RMB3.95 per share.

The Goldwind Beijing Yizhuang Carbon Neutrality Smart Park obtained the "Next Generation EU" certification issued by the European Commission, a globally recognised benchmark and international passport for "zero-carbon parks".

OCTOBER

Goldwind launched its new generation Ultra series products covering all onshore and offshore scenarios, with full-lifecycle value optimisation at its core, delivering solutions that transform customers' focus from "securing power generation" to "creating value".

Goldwind's 16MW floating WTG was successfully installed, supporting the full-capacity grid connection and power generation of China's most distant offshore wind farm and advancing the steady exploration of deep-sea wind power.

The gasification furnace process verification of Goldwind's global largest green methanol project was completed successfully.

Goldwind's cumulative deliveries of hybrid towers exceeded 3,000 units, serving more than 240 wind power projects across 21 provinces nationwide, with cumulative delivered capacity exceeding 15GW.

DECEMBER

The Company repurchased and cancelled 1,279,000 restricted A shares that had been granted but remained subject to lock-up restrictions under the 2024 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme. In February 2026, following the completion of this repurchase and cancellation, the Company's total share capital changed from 4,225,067,647 shares to 4,223,788,647 shares.

At the "Adam Smith Awards Asia 2025" organized by Treasury Today, an authoritative UK-based financial magazine, Goldwind was awarded the winner for the "Best Risk Management Solution" in recognition of its outstanding performance across multiple areas, including innovation in risk management systems and effective risk mitigation practices, making it the only wind power company among the award recipients.

Management
Discussion and Analysis

I. PRIMARY ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company is mainly engaged in three primary activities, namely WTG Manufacturing, Wind Power Services and Wind Farm Investment and Development and other activities such as water treatment, green methanol, hybrid towers, energy storage, and energy carbon, which provide the Company with diversified sources of profits. Drawing from the Goldwind's extensive experience in R&D and manufacturing of WTGs and wind farm construction, the Company is able to provide its customers with high-quality WTGs as well as comprehensive solutions, which include Wind Power Services and Wind Farm Investment and Development, enabling the Company to meet its customers' demands in multiple segments of the wind power industry's value chain. The Company's turbines are capable of sustained operation in many varying environments, from high to low temperatures, high altitude, low wind speed and marine environments. In terms of market expansion, the Company has actively expanded into the global wind power market while consolidating the domestic market, with development spreading across six continents.

II. THE INDUSTRY SITUATION IN WHICH THE COMPANY OPERATES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

According to the latest World Economic Outlook Report released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy maintained a resilient growth rate of 3.3% in 2025, with this level expected to persist in 2026 before edging down to 3.2% in 2027. On the one hand, escalating geopolitical conflicts and uncertainties stemming from shifting trade policies continue to exert downward pressure on the economy. On the other hand, investments in AI-related sectors and fiscal and monetary support provide crucial backing for economic growth. Amidst the counterbalancing effects of multiple factors, the global economy as a whole exhibits "a stable trajectory under divergent forces in equilibrium."

In 2025, amid complex and volatile domestic and international conditions, China's economy demonstrated robust development resilience, maintaining steady progress while advancing toward new and higher-quality growth. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) reached RMB140.1879 trillion for the whole year, marking a 5.0% YoY increase. New-type productive forces are steadily growing, and the green and low-carbon transition has yielded remarkable results. The renewable energy sector, including wind power, is accelerating its development. Installed capacity and electricity generation are steadily increasing, making it a vital force in driving the green energy transition, advancing the implementation of the "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" goals, and supporting high-quality economic development.

China registered ongoing growth in electricity demand. Data from the NEA shows that electricity consumption grew by 5.0% YoY to 10,368.2 billion kWh in 2025, and the national wind power generation grew by 13% YoY to 1.13 trillion kWh. On the power supply side, by the end of 2025, the accumulated installed power generation capacity of China was approximately 3.891 billion kW, representing a 16.1% YoY increase, among which the accumulated installed capacity of wind power was approximately 640 million kW, representing 22.9% YoY increase.

i. MAIN POLICIES REVIEW

In 2025, guided by the "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" goals, China's new energy industry accelerated its development. The NDRC, the NEA, and other departments implemented the strategic directives from the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China regarding building a strong energy nation and establishing a new energy system. They deepened market-based reforms for on-grid power tariffs of new energy, systematically advancing the green and low-carbon transition, improving the top-level design of the green certificate market, and continuously stimulating the vitality of high-quality energy development.

1. Improve the market mechanism for new energy and establish a unified national electricity market system

On 1 January 2025, the Energy Law of the People's Republic of China came into effect, proposing to improve energy development and utilisation policies, optimise energy supply and consumption structures, and actively promote clean and low-carbon energy development; accelerate the establishment of a dual control system for total carbon emission volume and intensity; regulate energy market order in accordance with the law and equally protect the legitimate rights and interests of all market participants; ensure energy security and green low-carbon transformation, and promote the development of new energy technologies, new industries and new business models.

On 9 February 2025, the NDRC and NEA jointly issued the "Notice on Deepening Market-oriented Reform of On-grid Power Tariffs for New Energy to Promote High-quality Development of New Energy". The notice proposed, based on the overall approach of market-determined pricing, fair sharing of responsibilities, differentiating between existing and incremental projects, and policy planning and coordination, to deepen market-oriented reform of on-grid power tariffs for new energy, promote full entry of new energy generation into the electricity market and determine on-grid power tariffs through market transactions. It proposes to distinguish between existing and incremental projects, establish a sustainable development pricing settlement mechanism for new energy, maintain policy continuity for existing projects, and stabilise revenue expectations for incremental projects.

On 17 July 2025, the NEA released the "2024 China Electricity Market Development Report," outlining key priorities for electricity market development in 2025. These include: - Establishing a preliminary national unified electricity market system – Achieving near-universal coverage of spot markets – Promoting full participation of new energy generation in the market – Establishing an electricity market evaluation system – Further refining the electricity market regulatory framework.

On 12 September 2025, the NDRC and the NEA issued the "Notice on Improving Price Mechanisms to Promote Local Consumption of New Energy Power Generation." It stipulates that power sources, loads, and energy storage for local consumption projects of new energy power generation should be connected to the public grid as an integrated system. Power sources should be connected to the user side at the property rights boundary point between users and the public grid. The annual self-consumption of new energy electricity from the project should account for no less than 60% of the total available power generation and no less than 30% of the total electricity consumption. For projects added starting in 2030, these ratios shall not be less than 35%. For eligible local consumption projects, the public grid shall provide grid connection and power supply services in accordance with regulations, and ensure reliable power supply based on the connected capacity.

2. Accelerate the pace of green and low-carbon transition to enhance the quality and efficiency of new energy development

On 27 February 2025, the NEA issued the "Guiding Opinions on Energy Work in 2025", proposing to increase the proportion of non-fossil fuel power generation capacity to approximately 60% and the proportion of non-fossil fuels in total energy consumption to approximately 20%; actively promote the construction of the second and third batches of large-scale wind and solar power bases in desert, Gobi and barren land regions, as well as integrated hydro-wind-solar bases in major river basins, scientifically plan the layout of new energy mega-bases in desert, Gobi and barren land regions during the "15th Five-Year Plan" period, and actively promote the development and construction of offshore wind power project; coordinate the optimal planning of new energy with key industries, expand application scenarios for new energy, vigorously implement renewable energy substitution actions in key areas such as industry, transportation, construction and data centres, actively support zero-carbon park construction and building-integrated photovoltaics, and better promote local consumption of new energy.

On 25 August 2025, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the "Opinions on Advancing the Green and Low-Carbon Transition and Strengthening the Building of the National Carbon Market," proposing that by 2027, the national carbon emissions trading market should fundamentally cover major emitting industries in the industrial sector, while the national voluntary greenhouse gas emissions reduction trading market should achieve full coverage in key sectors. By 2030, a national carbon emissions trading market will be largely established, based on total quota control and combining free and paid allocation. A national voluntary greenhouse gas emissions reduction trading market will be developed, characterized by integrity and transparency, unified methodologies, broad participation, and alignment with international standards. A carbon pricing mechanism will be formed that delivers significant emission reductions, features a sound regulatory system, and maintains reasonable price levels.

On 24 September 2025, President Xi Jinping delivered a video statement at the Climate Change Conference, announcing China's new round of Nationally Determined Contribution: By 2035, China aims to reduce its economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions by 7% to 10% from peak levels, striving to achieve even better results. Non-fossil energy consumption will account for over 30% of total energy consumption. The combined installed capacity of wind and solar power will exceed 6 times that of 2020, striving to reach 3.6 billion kW. Forest stock volume will surpass 24 billion cubic meters. New energy vehicles will become the mainstream in new vehicle sales. The national carbon emissions trading market will cover major high-emission industries. A climate-resilient society will be fundamentally established.

On 8 November 2025, the State Council Information Office released the white paper "China's Action on Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality," which states: Achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality represents a major strategic decision made by China from the perspective of its responsibility to human civilization and based on the inherent requirements of sustainable development. Energy activities are the primary source of carbon emissions, and the green and low-carbon transition of energy is key to achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. China, grounded in its fundamental national conditions and stage of development, is vigorously implementing renewable energy substitution while ensuring energy security. It is advancing the construction of a new energy system and a new power system to provide robust support for achieving the "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" goals.

3. Improve the trading mechanism for green certificates and green electricity to enhance the green value of renewable energy

On 18 March 2025, five departments including the NDRC and the NEA issued the "Opinions on Promoting High-quality Development of the Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificate Market." The opinions propose that by 2027, the green certificate market trading system will be fundamentally improved, the green electricity consumption mechanism combining mandatory and voluntary consumption will be further enhanced, and systems for green electricity consumption accounting, certification, and labeling will be largely established. By 2030, the green certificate market system will be further improved, with a significant increase in society-wide demand for voluntary green electricity consumption. The green certificate market will operate efficiently and orderly, and the international application of green certificates will be effectively realized.

On 30 May 2025, the NDRC and the NEA issued the "Notice on Matters Concerning the Orderly Promotion of Direct Connection of Green Electricity Development," proposing to meet enterprises' demand for green energy consumption and enhance the level of local consumption of new energy. Strengthen the coordinated planning of green electricity direct-connection projects such as wind power, solar power generation, and biomass power generation to ensure the orderly development of the green electricity direct-connection model.

On 28 November 2025, the NEA issued the "Implementing Measures for the Management of Green Electricity Certificates for Renewable Energy (Trial)", which governs the issuance, transfer, cancellation, and related management of green certificates corresponding to electricity generated by renewable energy generation projects within China. This establishes a comprehensive, full-lifecycle management mechanism for green certificates with clearly defined responsibilities, providing institutional support for the standardized operation of renewable-energy environmental attributes.

4. Promote high-quality development of energy equipment and accelerate the cultivation of new-quality energy productivity

On 27 August 2025, the NDRC and the NEA issued the "Special Action Plan for the Construction of New-Type Energy Storage at Scale (2025-2027)," which calls for advancing the application of energy storage on the power generation side. Promote the reasonable planning and construction of new energy storage facilities in desert, Gobi and barren land regions. Develop a series of system-friendly new energy power plants to promote the integrated operation of new energy power plants with newly constructed energy storage facilities. This will smooth the output curves of new energy sources, enhance reliable power generation levels, and provide robust grid stability support. Actively innovate application models such as direct connection of green electricity, virtual power plants, smart microgrids, integrated source-grid-load-storage systems, and vehicle-to-grid interaction to further leverage the system's regulatory capabilities.

On 4 September 2025, the NDRC and the NEA issued the "Implementation Opinions on Promoting High-Quality Development of 'AI+' Energy," proposing to accelerate the application of AI in enabling scenarios for "AI+New Energy." To address the issues of output volatility and intermittency in new energy, the implementation opinions call for accelerating AI applications in high-precision power forecasting, electricity markets, smart operation of power stations, new energy planning, and post-project evaluation. Continuously drive the iteration and innovation of key new energy materials and products; Promote the development of intelligent operation and maintenance for new energy stations in remote areas; Establish an integrated new energy intelligent production model combining "weather forecasting + power forecasting + smart trading + intelligent operation and maintenance" to fully support the stable supply of new energy.

On 15 September 2025, the NEA and other departments issued the "Guiding Opinions on Promoting High-Quality Development of Energy Equipment," proposing to enhance the quality and efficiency of renewable energy equipment such as wind power, solar power generation, and hydropower. Concurrently, the development of other clean energy power generation and comprehensive utilization equipment, including biomass energy, geothermal energy, and ocean energy, will be advanced. Breakthroughs in key equipment such as high-performance, high-durability offshore wind turbine blades, high-power gearboxes, ultra-high hybrid tower structure, and highly reliable, low-cost floating foundations; conduct research and development on key technologies and equipment for high-performance, wide-range operation of wind turbines in complex and harsh environments; and enhance the operational reliability of wind turbines in complex scenarios such as desert, Gobi and barren land regions, as well as in deep-sea areas.

On 12 November 2025, the NEA issued the "Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Integrated and Coordinated Development of New Energy," proposing to enhance the level of complementary development across multiple new energy sources. It calls for exploring the construction of new integrated hydro-wind-solar bases that utilize new energy storage technologies as balancing power sources to drive the large-scale, high-quality development of surrounding wind and solar projects; It also called for strengthening the intensive and integrated use of space for new energy development, enhancing the intensive site selection of large-scale new energy bases in desert, Gobi and barren land regions as well as hydropower-wind-solar bases; and deepening the rural energy revolution by integrating rural scattered wind power resources through new models and business formats, while strictly adhering to land use policies. Actively promote the diversified non-electric utilization of new energy, enhance the coordinated development of wind, solar, hydrogen, and storage technologies, and support large-scale green hydrogen, ammonia, and methanol production at desert, Gobi and barren land regions as well as large-scale wind and solar power bases.

ii. INDUSTRY REVIEW

1. New grid-connected wind power capacity has reached a historic breakthrough, and its share of total installed capacity has steadily increased

According to statistics from the NEA and the China Electricity Council, new installed capacity for wind and solar power exceeded 430GW in 2025, accounting for nearly half of the total installed capacity and historically surpassing that of thermal power. The newly installed capacity of wind power amounted to 120GW, increasing by 51% compared to 2024. Among which the newly installed capacity of onshore wind power was 110GW, and the newly installed capacity of offshore wind power was 6.59GW. From the perspective of the distribution of newly installed capacity, the "Three North" regions account for 79% of the national newly installed capacity. As of the end of 2025, the accumulated installed wind power capacity in China came in at approximately 640GW, up by 22.9% YoY, including 590GW of onshore wind power and 47.39GW of offshore wind power. The national wind power generation amounted to 1,130 billion kWh in 2025, up by 13% YoY. The average utilization rate of wind power across the country was 94%. The national utilization of wind power equipment connected to the grid was 1,979 hours on average in 2025.

2. The scale of public tenders for wind turbines remains high

In 2025, bids in the domestic market totalled 121.24GW, maintaining a relatively large scale, of which onshore bids reached 112.10GW and offshore bids reached 9.14GW. More than 70% was located in north China. The trend of larger-scale WTGs continues to develop, and the proportion of bids for 6MW-unit turbines and above has continued to increase.

3. Market-oriented reforms are reshaping the competitive landscape, prompting Chinese wind turbine manufacturers to accelerate their shift toward a value-driven model

According to a report by Wood Mackenzie, driven by industry self-regulatory agreements and policy guidance, price competition in China's onshore wind turbine market is expected to ease in 2025, with prices projected to stabilize in 2026. Meanwhile, China's electricity market reforms have shifted the industry's focus from cost-based competition to revenue-based competition, prompting Chinese wind turbine manufacturers to further reorient their strategic priorities toward providing full-chained solutions that encompass project development, integrated wind-solar-storage energy solutions, and AI-powered electricity trading platforms. Through collaboration with developers, governments, and the supply chain, these efforts aim to improve returns on investment and enhance the competitiveness of wind power relative to other renewable energy sources.

4. Collaborating on both the supply and demand sides to expand opportunities for green energy development

In 2025, the NEA and other departments introduced a series of policies to promote high-quality development on both the supply and demand sides of the new energy sector. On the supply side, market-oriented reforms of on-grid power tariffs for new energy sources will be deepened to propel the sector into a new phase of market-driven development. On the demand side, policies facilitating direct connections for green electricity were introduced to accelerate the implementation of projects in sectors such as data centers, semiconductor manufacturing, biopharmaceuticals, and electrolytic aluminum, as well as in industrial parks and carbon-neutral zones. Meanwhile, efforts were made to establish a green energy consumption system, support non-electric uses of renewable energy such as green electricity for hydrogen, ammonia, and methanol production, expand the applications of green certificates, and stimulate demand for green electricity across society.

III. CORE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

1. Market Leading Position

As one of the first companies in China to enter the wind power equipment manufacturing sector, the Company has been deeply rooted in the industry for over two decades and has grown into a leading domestic and globally recognized provider of comprehensive wind power solutions. Leveraging independent intellectual property in wind turbine technology and a strong foundation in R&D and manufacturing, the Company has ranked first in China for new wind power installations for 15 consecutive years and has ranked first globally for four consecutive years.

2. Advanced Products and Technology

The Company has always regarded R&D, and innovation as the cornerstone of its growth. Through continuous investment, it has enhanced performance of wind turbines, expanded its product portfolio, and established a comprehensive intellectual property system to strengthen its innovative capabilities and core competitiveness. Leveraging its global "1+1+6" R&D network and a team of over 3,000 experienced R&D professionals, the Company stays at the forefront of technological advancements and drives continuous iterations of its product platforms. This enables the Company to address a wider range of application scenarios and ensures comprehensive market coverage. The Company's leading R&D capabilities have ultimately translated into high market recognition. The sustained high volume of orders not only attests to the exceptional quality of our products but also provides a solid foundation for steady revenue growth in the future.

3. Excellent Product Quality

The Company consistently prioritizes the quality of its wind turbine products and remains steadfast in pursuing a development path focused on quality and efficiency. Drawing on more than two decades of experience in R&D and manufacturing, the Company has established a strict full-lifecycle quality control system to ensure the high stability and reliability of our products, thereby effectively helping our customers reduce the levelized cost of energy. With our cutting-edge technology, exceptional power generation efficiency, high-quality after-sales service, and robust capabilities in providing comprehensive solutions, the Company has, through years of industry experience, established an outstanding market reputation and significant industry influence, earning widespread recognition from governments, customers, partners, investors, and other stakeholders across society.

4. Comprehensive Solution Provider

The Company has established a diversified and synergistic business ecosystem centered on wind power. In our core business, leveraging over two decades of experience in wind power development, construction, and operations and maintenance, we have expanded beyond turbine sales to the higher end of the value chain. We provide wind farm services and comprehensive solutions to meet the needs of multiple segments across the industry chain, thereby significantly enhancing our overall competitiveness. In the field of energy conservation and environmental protection, we continue to develop our capabilities in providing comprehensive smart water treatment solutions, with a commitment to becoming a global leader in clean energy and environmental protection. In the field of emerging sectors, the Company is actively expanding its presence in areas such as green methanol, hybrid towers, energy storage, and energy carbon, tapping into their growth potential to push the boundaries of efficient wind energy development and utilization. The synergistic advancement of our diversified business operations has not only strengthened the Company's unique competitive advantages but has also driven the balanced development of the industrial chain through concrete actions, thereby contributing to the achievement of the "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" goals.

5. Global Expansion

As a pioneer in China's wind power "going global" initiative, the Company has consistently adhered to the strategic principle of "advancing internationalization through localization," and through continuous innovation and global expansion, has been deeply involved in the global energy transition process. The Company has established a global operational system: in R&D, it has formed a "1+1+6" collaborative innovation network; in business operations, it has established 7 regional centers, 6 global solution factories, and 3 international production bases, gradually achieving comprehensive internationalization across capital, markets, technology, talent, and management. After years of dedicated development, the Company has expanded its business to 49 countries across six continents. Its installed capacity has exceeded 2GW in Asia (excluding China), South America, and Oceania, and surpassed 1GW in North America, Africa, and Europe, demonstrating the comprehensive capability to provide robust and reliable renewable energy solutions to customers worldwide.

IV. MAIN BUSINESS ANALYSIS

Overview

In 2025, driven by policies prioritizing the development of renewable energy, accelerating the establishment of a new electricity system, promoting market-based electricity trading and the development of a unified market, and expanding green energy consumption, China's wind power sector entered a new phase of high-quality development. Goldwind has accurately seized development opportunities and remained committed to the concept of high-quality development. By focusing on niche markets and strengthening technological innovation, the Company has continued to consolidate its core advantages in traditional operations such as wind power manufacturing and services. It has also actively expanded into offshore wind power and overseas markets, as well as emerging fields such as green methanol, hybrid towers, energy storage, and energy carbon sectors. The Company has established a synergistic and efficient four-in-one business structure integrating wind power manufacturing, services, investment, and load-side "Wind Power+" initiatives, thereby achieving dual enhancements in both competitiveness and scalability. During the Reporting Period, the Group's operating revenue was RMB72,782.45 million, representing an increase of 28.78% YoY. Net profit attributable to owners of the Company was RMB2,774.36 million, representing an increase of 49.12% YoY.

i. WTG and components Manufacturing, R&D and Sales

According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance, the Company added 25.9GW of domestic installed capacity of wind power in 2025, with a domestic market share of 21%, ranking first in China for 15 consecutive years. The Company added 29.3GW of installed capacity of wind power on a global basis, with a global market share of 17.3%, ranking first in the world for 4 consecutive years.

1. WTG Manufacturing and Sales

During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from the sales of WTGs and components was RMB57,205.22 million, representing an increase of 46.98% YoY, accounting for 78.60% of the total operating revenue of the Group. The Group's external sales totaled 26,626.37MW in 2025, representing an increase of 65.87% YoY. The large-scale capacity transformation process of the wind power industry continues to accelerate. During the Reporting Period, units of 6MW and above became the Company's main models. Among which, sales capacity of units of 6MW (inclusive)-10MW increased by 137.81% YoY, accounting for more than 70% of the total sales capacity; and the sales capacity of units of 10MW and above increased by 150.54% YoY.

The following table lists out details of the Group's WTG sales in 2025 and 2024:

	Year ended 31 December				
	2025		2024		Percentage Change of
Type	**Units Sold**	**Capacity Sold (MW)**	Units Sold	Capacity Sold (MW)	Capacity Sold
Below 6MW	**615**	**3,126.15**	1,245	6,270.96	-50.15%
6MW(inclusive)-10MW	**2,567**	**18,818.22**	1,166	7,913.23	137.81%
10MW and above	**443**	**4,682.00**	157	1,868.80	150.54%
Total	**3,625**	**26,626.37**	2,568	16,052.99	65.87%

During the Reporting Period, the Company sustained stable growth for its orders on hand. As at 31 December 2025, the Company had 39,480.34MW external orders to be executed, including 4,492.95MW for units below 6MW, 26,152.49MW for units 6MW (inclusive)-10MW, and 8,834.90MW for units 10MW and above. The Company had 11,011.56MW of external unsigned contract orders that have been won in tenders, including 999.20MW for units below 6MW, 7,740.76MW for units 6MW (inclusive)-10MW, and 2,271.60MW for units 10MW and above. The Company's external orders on hand totaled 50,491.90MW, including 9,270.17MW overseas orders. In addition, the Company had 3,240.74MW of internal orders. The Company's total orders on hand amounted to 53,732.64MW, representing a YoY growth of 13.35%.

2. Advancing the Implementation of the "Offshore and Overseas" Strategy

Guided by the "offshore and overseas" strategy, the Company's overseas and offshore operations advanced smoothly in 2025 and achieved significant progress, playing a positive role in consolidating the Company's market leadership in the wind power industry and expanding its market share and brand influence.

As China's offshore wind power sector expands into deep-sea areas and grows on a larger scale, the Company is leveraging technological innovation as its core driving force to continuously achieve breakthroughs in key technologies for large-capacity turbines and deep-sea area operations. Meanwhile, it is enhancing its capabilities in integrated offshore wind power design, project construction and delivery, and operational maintenance services, thereby creating a comprehensive four-in-one offshore solution encompassing "offshore turbines, offshore engineering, offshore operations and maintenance, and offshore training." In 2025, the Company topped the list of domestic offshore wind turbine manufacturers for the first time, with 2.089 million kW of new installed capacity, representing a 37.9% market share.

The Company's internationalization strategy continues to deepen, with its international business achieving breakthroughs in market expansion, sales revenue, and order backlog. Its business has expanded to 49 countries worldwide. While continuing to deepen our presence in traditional regions such as the Middle East, North Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America, we have actively expanded into international markets in Europe, the United States, and Australia, securing a series of landmark global projects. These include the world's largest planned onshore wind power project in Saudi Arabia, the largest wind power project in Oman, and the largest single commercial project in South Africa. Additionally, we successfully deployed our self-developed steel-concrete hybrid towers in Thailand for the first time in Southeast Asia. Milestone progress has also been achieved in the offshore wind sector, with the successful installation of the first wind turbine for the South Korean offshore project—the Company's first overseas offshore project in deep sea areas. Meanwhile, the Company is actively establishing localized supply chains and manufacturing centers in South America, Europe, and Asia, driving economic development in these regions through deep localization and continuously enhancing its global brand influence.

During the Reporting Period, the Company's revenue from international business was RMB18,041.65 million, representing an increase of 50.95% YoY. The Company's overseas orders on hand totaled 9,270.17MW, representing a YoY growth of 31.83%.

3. Technology R&D and Product Certification

In 2025, the Company adhered to a development strategy centered on "technology-driven, customer-oriented, and market-led" principles, and continued to expand its multi-platform product portfolio. Building on the proven strengths of the GWHV series, the Company introduced the latest Ultra series to meet diverse market demands with a more complete product matrix.

a. *Product R&D and Industrialization*

In the domestic onshore market, the GWHV12 and GWHV17 platforms work in tandem to leverage their respective strengths. In particular, the GWHV12 platform, with its proven modular design and strong reputation built on years of market validation, continues to lead the local wind power market in terms of electricity generation in key regions such as Yunnan, Inner Mongolia, and Xinjiang, while its product lifecycle continues to be extended. The GWHV17 platform focuses on enhancing both technological iteration and delivery efficiency, covering low-, medium-, and high-wind-speed scenarios; the GWH221-6.25MW turbine won the 2025 "Wind Power Leader" Award for Best Onshore Turbine, fully validating the platform's performance and adaptability.

In the domestic offshore market, in response to the trend toward deep sea area operations and larger-scale projects, the Company has set new industry records in multiple areas. The 20MW offshore wind turbine, developed in collaboration with the Three Gorges Corporation, has been successfully installed, setting a new global record for the largest single-unit capacity and rotor diameter among operational offshore wind turbines. This unit features 100% domestically manufactured key components and has been included in the NEA's list of first-of-a-kind major technological equipment. The independently developed GWH252-16MW floating offshore wind turbine has been successfully installed, setting new global records for both unit capacity and rotor diameter among floating wind turbines, and has been awarded the 2025 "Wind Power Leader" Best Offshore Turbine Award. Meanwhile, the GWHV21 platform units have achieved full-capacity grid connection at China's most distant offshore wind power project, fully demonstrating the reliability of the product.

The Company has launched its latest Ultra series of products, designed to cover all scenarios on land and at sea, driving a shift in its core philosophy from the "levelized cost of energy" to the "levelized value cost of energy." The GWH204 Ultra, the flagship onshore product, emphasizes "high performance and high reliability." It is specifically engineered to perform in a wide range of complex scenarios, including ultra-low wind speeds, rural wind, mountainous terrain, and extreme wind speeds, and features a design life of 25 years. The GWH266-14MW offshore turbine model has a design life of 30 years. Thanks to its small-rotor design, it reduces wake losses by 5-6% compared to units with larger rotors. This model won the Best Offshore Turbine Award at the 2025 "Wind Power Leader" competition.

In response to diverse overseas market needs, the Company has continued to optimize its GWHV12 and GWHV15 units and launched the GWHV19 platform series. These models have successfully obtained type certification and high-durability certification for wind turbines under the International Electrotechnical Commission's Renewable Energy Equipment Certification and Mutual Recognition System (IECRE).

b. *Intellectual Property and Standard-Setting, Product Certification*

The Company consistently maintains a high level of investment in R&D and innovation, regards new product certification as a critical step in the implementation of technology, and provides comprehensive protection for its core technologies through a robust intellectual property management system. With the steady growth in the number of domestic and international patents and the ongoing optimization of the patent application structure, the Company has established a virtuous cycle of "R&D investment—innovation output—intellectual property protection," effectively strengthening its core technological competitiveness.

In 2025, Goldwind received 194 wind turbine certificates in total, of which 134 were domestic certificates and 60 were international certificates. The Company's turbine development certificates cover multiple platforms and various models, meeting the diverse market demands both domestically and internationally.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Company had 5,915 patent applications in China, including 3,744 invention patent applications, accounting for 63% of the total. The Company obtained 4,370 patent licenses in China, including 2,393 invention patents, accounting for 55%, ranking first in the industry. The Company had 1,420 patent applications and 1,013 patent licenses abroad.

Meanwhile, the Company actively participated in the formulation and revision of international and domestic standards. As at 31 December 2025, Goldwind participated in the formulation and revision of 33 International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards, led the formulation for one international standard, and was a participant in 21 International Energy Agency (IEA) standardised research projects. The Company also led and participated in the formulation and revision of 649 domestic standards, including 216 national standards, 218 industrial standards and 215 regional and association standards, among which 566 were already published.

4. Quality Management

Goldwind has always upheld the quality vision of "highly reliable products, reliable Goldwind," prioritizing quality above all else and continuously building a diverse quality brand. In 2025, the Company continued to systematically advance quality management by focusing on three key areas: source-level risk prevention, quality loss control, and the development of a comprehensive quality management system, with the aim of comprehensively enhancing product reliability and brand trust.

In terms of source-level risk prevention, the Company further advanced a diverse quality management across the full-chain and conducted specialized improvement and validation tests tailored to the unique environments and requirements of the "offshore and overseas," thereby ensuring product reliability at the source. Meanwhile, the Company strengthened risk prevention for new products by identifying and mitigating risks associated with large components, thereby establishing a robust quality barrier to support the steady advancement of the Company's core business.

In terms of quality loss control, the Company utilized advanced technologies such as smart sensor monitoring and drone inspections to enable early identification and proactive prevention of potential quality issues, while vigorously promoting efficient maintenance solutions such as on-tower replacement and autonomous crane replacement.

In terms of the development of a comprehensive quality management system, the Company refined the organization-wide quality management network, clarified quality responsibilities at all levels, ensured the implementation of quality incentive and accountability mechanisms, and continuously enhanced quality awareness and management maturity among all employees, thereby laying a solid foundation for the Company's high-quality development.

ii. Wind Power Service

With the full implementation of "Document No. 136," the wind power industry has shifted entirely from fixed tariff rates to market-based competition. Goldwind has accurately identified market trends and is driving the transformation and upgrading of its business through strategic initiatives focused on technological innovation, market-oriented revenue models, and standardized services. In terms of autonomous intelligent operations and maintenance, the Company has established the industry's first fully autonomous wind farm. By adopting a "human-machine collaboration" model, it has reduced the total man-hours required for site inspections and improved overall labor efficiency. In terms of AI-driven intelligence, the Company has developed a comprehensive AI technology system that spans the entire chain—from front-end resource forecasting and mid-end transaction decision-making to back-end turbine operation—to comprehensively drive the upgrade of wind farm operations toward intelligence and profitability. In terms of engineering and technological innovation, the Company has successfully implemented an autonomous crane replacement solution for large wind turbine components through its independent R&D efforts, thereby breaking the traditional reliance on large-scale lifting equipment in operations and maintenance. In terms of asset management services, the Company focused on preserving and enhancing the value of new energy assets. Through digital and intelligent monitoring, refined management, and AI-powered electricity trading, the Company ensured the healthy and stable operation of assets, unlock their potential value, and enhance the stability of returns on new energy assets amid market fluctuations.

In terms of electricity sales service, the Company focused on market-based electricity trading. By optimizing a combination of medium- and long-term contracts and spot market transactions, the Company has secured favorable electricity prices to provide competitive retail electricity supply. This helps customers reduce energy costs and improve energy efficiency, promotes the optimal allocation of energy resources, and empowers enterprises to achieve green, low-carbon, and high-quality development. In 2025, the Company's operations covered 8 provinces. Leveraging Goldwind's strengths in green energy supply, we provided users with reliable, cost-effective, and convenient green energy. During the Reporting Period, the Company's electricity sales business recorded a volume of approximately 2.86 billion kWh, accounting for 13.78% of the Company's total electricity sales.

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company's post warranty projects under operation at home and abroad exceeded 50GW, representing an increase of 25.9% YoY. During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from the Wind Power Service business was RMB5,715.54 million, among which the post-warranty service revenue totaled RMB4,446.39 million, representing an increase of 13.63% YoY.

iii. Wind Farm Investment and Development

In 2025, the Company continued to steadfastly advance its high-quality development strategy, using the significant expansion of its resource reserves and the lean operation of existing assets as twin engines to continuously strengthen its internal growth momentum. In terms of incremental expansion, first, we have secured a foothold in emerging sectors, successfully winning a material wind-to-hydrogen project in Northern China; second, we have driven the transition of thermal power generation by tapping into the flexible regulation potential of coal-fired power units in Central China, thereby securing multiple retrofitting and upgrading projects for supporting new energy sources and contributing to the development of a new power system; third, we have deepened our engagement on the customer side, achieving its first breakthrough in zero-carbon industrial park projects in Central China. In terms of existing asset operations, we achieved "double breakthroughs" in both asset scale and power generation; made significant progress in unlocking the value of green electricity; saw the issuance volume and transaction value of green certificates reach new highs.

During the Reporting Period, the newly added grid-connected attributable installed capacity in wind farms run by the Company at home and abroad amounted to 2,496.63MW, and the Company transferred 138.45MW of grid-connected attributable capacity. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the global cumulative grid-connected attributable installed capacity totaled 9,951.03MW, and the attributable capacity in wind farms under construction was 2,520.88MW.

During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from wind farm investment and development was RMB8,693.90 million. Gain on disposal of equity investment in wind farms totaled RMB136.87 million.

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company's wind power assets accounted in the consolidated financial statements covered 21 provinces across China, and the Company's power generation of wind power projects at home and abroad was 18.330 billion kWh, and on-grid power generation was 17.898 billion kWh. During the Reporting Period, the average power generation utilization hours of domestic turbines was 2,290 hours, which exceeded the national average level by 311 hours, and the average power generation utilization hours of international turbines was 4,625 hours.

Key information in production and operation

Item	Reporting Period	Corresponding period last year
Domestic projects		
Total installed capacity (0' 000 kW)	951.78	760.96
Installed capacity of new generators in operation (0' 000 kW)	249.66	198.03
Planned installed capacity of approved projects (0' 000 kW)	683.03	471.33
Planned installed capacity of projects under construction (0' 000 kW)	252.09	376.39
Power generation (00 million kWh)	165.62	142.26
On-grid power generation or electricity sales (00 million kWh)	161.45	138.80
Average on-grid tariff or electricity selling price (RMB per 00 million kWh, tax inclusive)	34,512,135	41,650,000
Average power consumption rate of power plants (%)	2.52%	2.43%
Utilization hours of power plants (hours)	2,290	2,340
International Projects		
Total installed capacity (0' 000 kW)	43.33	43.33
Installed capacity of new generators in operation (0' 000kW)	0	0
Planned installed capacity of projects under construction (0' 000 kW)	0	0
Power generation (00 million kWh)	17.68	20.36
On-grid power generation or electricity sales (00 million kWh)	17.53	17.63
Average power consumption rate of power plants (%)	0.8%	1.8%
Utilization hours of power plants (hours)	4,625	4,566

iv. Water Treatment and Other Business

In 2025, while continuing to develop its wind power equipment and services businesses and vigorously investing in wind farm development, the Company continued to deepen its involvement in the water treatment and environmental protection industry chain and actively seized opportunities in emerging growth sectors. Breakthroughs were achieved in green methanol, hybrid towers, energy storage, and energy carbon businesses.

In terms of water treatment, supported by its comprehensive water treatment solutions, Goldwind actively pursued business in municipal and industrial wastewater treatment, as well as water plant operations services. In 2025, the Company actively promoted the construction of photovoltaic systems at water plants and the adoption of green electricity to facilitate the green and low-carbon operation of these facilities. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company owned 63 water treatment companies covering 13 provinces in China, and the total operational scale amounts to 2,540,100 tons per day. During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from water operation business totaled RMB1,077.59 million, representing an increase of 6.48% YoY.

In terms of green methanol, the Company leveraged its wind power resources to consume green electricity locally and produces green methanol through biomass gasification coupled with green hydrogen technology. Meanwhile, it has signed long-term agreements with clients such as major international shipping companies, creating a virtuous cycle that spans from capacity expansion to market absorption. In 2025, the Company secured 150,000 metric tons of new orders for green methanol, bringing its total order backlog to over 750,000 metric tons. The Xing'an League Green Methanol Project (Phase I: 250,000 metric tons) achieved a successful first-time startup in September 2025, marking the efficient construction of the world's largest green methanol project, the validation of the core gasification unit's process, and the successful completion of the entire production process. Going forward, the Company will continue to promote the deep integration of energy and chemicals. Through a dual-drive model of "independent development + collaborative development," we will expand our operations in the production and sales of green methanol and its derivatives, providing customers with one-stop solutions and turnkey projects, and striving to become a world-class service provider of green fuel solutions.

In terms of hybrid tower, the Company secured over 10GW in new domestic orders in 2025, representing a YoY increase of 34%, and maintained its leading market share in the industry, while also securing 3.37GW in international project orders. During the Reporting Period, domestic deliveries increased by 28% YoY, with cumulative deliveries exceeding 17GW, achieving the world's largest scale of hybrid tower installations, further solidifying the leading position in industry. The Company's 185m ultra-tall steel-concrete hybrid tower was awarded the "Wind Power Leader" of the Year award in recognition of its outstanding technical innovation capabilities and exceptional overall product performance.

In terms of energy storage, the Company's new domestic energy storage orders in 2025 increased by 12% YoY, while overseas energy storage product orders and shipments both achieved significant breakthroughs in scale. During the Reporting Period, the Changzhou Energy Storage Testing Center obtained national laboratory accreditation following an assessment by the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS). In addition, Goldwind's energy storage system after-sales service capabilities have earned NECAS five-star certification, and its after-sales service system has received CTEAS seven-star certification, placing it at the forefront of the industry.

In terms of energy carbon, the Company drove its transition toward a light-asset service model, focusing on energy services, and has established full-chained service capability encompassing "consulting and planning, investment and construction, trading services, and carbon-neutral operations." The Company's Oasis Energy Dispatch product has been successfully implemented. Leveraging the Oasis AI Intelligent Dispatch Hub, it aggregates distributed, adjustable resources within industrial parks at scale, systematically improving the efficiency and economic benefits of new energy utilization. The Oasis Carbon Account V2.0 product has officially launched. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the energy dispatch and carbon account products had cumulatively served 20 energy-intensive and export-oriented enterprises.

v. Major Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had 803 subsidiaries, including 52 directly owned subsidiaries and 751 indirectly owned subsidiaries. In addition, the Group had 21 joint ventures, 39 associated companies and 36 equity investments. The Group's principal subsidiaries include R&D and manufacturing companies for WTG components, wind farm development companies, wind power service companies, water treatment plants, finance lease service companies, etc. The following table sets out the key financial information of principal subsidiaries of the Group (reported in accordance with CASBE):

As at 31 December 2025
Unit: RMB

No	Company Name	Registered Capital	Total Assets	Net Assets	Revenue from Operations	Net Profits
1	Goldwind International Holdings (HK) Limited.	USD635,197,000	23,250,682,394.27	6,937,713,276.84	17,852,329,914.36	1,768,116,272.98
2	Goldwind Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	1,000,000,000	5,116,145,218.11	3,834,525,721.92	46,121,451.40	1,131,861,183.86
3	Beijing Tianrun New Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	5,550,000,000	68,258,456,987.03	17,543,694,121.97	11,745,057,467.78	722,903,671.42
4	Beijing Goldwind Smart Energy Service Co., Ltd.	100,000,000	4,359,181,505.88	1,488,399,841.61	3,705,515,543.95	372,945,375.20
5	Beijing Goldwind Science & Creation Wind Power Equipment Co., Ltd.	1,044,000,000	13,920,988,372.21	1,226,731,126.39	17,791,336,417.58	322,323,831.13

V. OPERATIONS PERFORMANCE AND ANALYSIS

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

Summary

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's operating revenue was RMB72,782.45 million, net profit attributable to owners of the Company was RMB2,774.36 million. The Group reported basic earnings per share of RMB0.64.

The following table provides the Group's major financial indicators:

Financial indicators	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024	Change (percentage points)
Profitability Index			
Sales margin attributable to owners of the Company	**3.81%**	3.29%	0.52
Return on investment index			
Weighted average return on net assets*	**7.08%**	4.91%	2.17

* *Calculated according to Announcement No. [2009]2, Information Disclosure Compiling Rule No. 9 of Public Offering Company about the Calculation and Disclosure of Net Asset Income Rate and Earnings Per Share (as revised in 2010).*

Revenue

The Group's revenues were generated mainly from: (i) WTG Manufacturing and Sale; (ii) Wind Power Services; (iii) Wind Farm Development; and (iv) Others. Revenue from WTG Manufacturing and Sale was mainly generated through sales of WTGs and components. Revenue from Wind Power Services was mainly generated through post-warranty services, asset management services, finance services, wind farm construction, etc. Revenue from Wind Farm Development was mainly generated from the sale of wind power generation service provided by the Group's wind farms and power station products. Revenues from other business segments include revenues from water operation business, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, The Group's operating revenue was RMB72,782.45 million. Details are set out as below:

Unit: RMB thousand

Revenue	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024	Amount Change	Percentage Change
WTG Manufacturing and Sale	**57,205,219**	38,920,578	18,284,641	46.98%
Wind Farm Development	**8,693,900**	10,853,521	(2,159,621)	–19.90%
Wind Power Services	**5,715,538**	5,507,031	208,507	3.79%
Others	**1,167,794**	1,235,080	(67,286)	–5.45%
Total	**72,782,451**	56,516,210	16,266,241	28.78%

During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue increase during the Reporting Period was mainly due to higher sales of WTG and components, resulting in a YoY increase in revenue from WTG Manufacturing and Sale segment.

Cost of Sales

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

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

Unit: RMB thousand

Cost of Sales	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024	Amount Change	Percentage Change
Raw materials and components	**50,543,564**	38,449,355	12,094,209	31.45%
Labour	**1,385,754**	1,243,059	142,695	11.48%
Depreciation and amortisation	**3,618,920**	2,948,760	670,160	22.73%
Other production costs	**6,994,323**	6,158,279	836,044	13.58%
Total	**62,542,561**	48,799,453	13,743,108	28.16%

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

Unit: RMB thousand

Cost of Sales	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024	Amount Change	Percentage Change
WTG Manufacturing and Sale	**52,127,763**	37,011,427	15,116,336	40.84%
Wind Farm Development	**4,941,341**	6,511,130	(1,569,789)	-24.11%
Wind Power Services	**4,551,824**	4,323,059	228,765	5.29%
Others	**921,633**	953,837	(32,204)	-3.38%
Total	**62,542,561**	48,799,453	13,743,108	28.16%

During the Reporting Period, the increase in cost of sales of the Group was mainly caused by the increase in revenue of the Group in 2025.

Gross Profit

Unit: RMB thousand

Gross Profit	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024	Amount Change	Percentage Change
WTG Manufacturing and Sale	**5,077,456**	1,909,151	3,168,305	165.95%
Wind Farm Development	**3,752,559**	4,342,391	(589,832)	–13.58%
Wind Power Services	**1,163,714**	1,183,972	(20,258)	–1.71%
Others	**246,161**	281,243	(35,082)	–12.47%
Total	**10,239,890**	7,716,757	2,523,133	32.70%

During the Reporting Period, the Group's gross profit increased mainly due to the increase in gross profits from WTG Manufacturing and Sale. Gross profits from Wind Power Services, Wind Farm Development and other business segments decreased YoY.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's comprehensive gross profit margins were 14.07% and 13.65%, respectively. The gross profit margins for the WTG Manufacturing segment were 8.88% and 4.91%, respectively. The following table sets out the gross profit margins for each business segment:

Gross Profit Margin	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024	Change (percentage points)
WTG Manufacturing and Sale	**8.88%**	4.91%	3.97
Wind Farm Development	**43.16%**	40.01%	3.15
Wind Power Services	**20.36%**	21.50%	–1.14
Others	**21.08%**	22.77%	–1.69

During the Reporting Period, gross profit margins for WTG Manufacturing and Sale, Wind Farm Investment and Development had various degree of increase YoY. Gross profit margins for Wind Power Services and other business segments decreased slightly YoY.

Other Income and Gains, Net

Other income and gains of the Group mainly consist of gain on disposal of subsidiaries, gain on disposal of associates and joint ventures, interest income, fair value gain, gross rental, and government grants obtained for R&D projects and production facilities, etc.

Other net income and gains of the Group were RMB3,012.77 million for the year ended 31 December 2025, representing a decrease of 6.83% compared with RMB3,233.57 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. This was mainly caused by the decrease in gain on disposal of interests in subsidiaries, gains on loss of significant influence over associates or disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures, value-added tax ("VAT") deduction and other tax refund, interest income, and dividend income from other non-current financial assets, etc. Such decrease was offset by the increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, government grants, etc.

Selling and Distribution Expenses

The Group's selling and distribution expenses mainly include bidding service fees, staff costs, etc.

Selling and distribution expenses of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 was RMB1,496.64 million, representing an increase of 13.25% compared with RMB1,321.53 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. This was mainly caused by the increase in staff costs, etc.

Administrative Expenses

The Group's administrative expenses mainly include R&D expenses, staff costs, depreciation and amortization, rental expenses, etc.

Administrative expenses of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 was RMB5,062.89 million, representing an increase of 2.61% compared with RMB4,934.14 million for the year ended 31 December 2024, remaining generally stable.

Impairment losses/reversal under expected credit loss model, net

The Group's impairment losses under expected credit loss model primarily consisted of impairment losses on trade receivables, other receivables, financial receivables, contract assets, other non-current financial assets etc.

Impairment losses under expected credit loss model for the year ended 31 December 2025 was loss of RMB252.83 million, representing a decreased loss of 22.72% compared with loss of RMB327.18 million for the corresponding period in 2024.

Details of impairment losses under expected credit loss model are as follows:

Unit: Million RMB

Item	2025	2024	Amount change	Percentage change
Impairment losses of trade receivables	**291.72**	323.48	(31.76)	–9.82%
Impairment losses of financial receivables	**(9.04)**	(0.39)	(8.65)	–2,217.95%
Impairment losses of other receivables	**(28.10)**	(32.05)	3.95	12.32%
Impairment losses of contract assets	**(1.71)**	36.10	(37.81)	–104.74%
Impairment losses of other non-current financial assets	**(0.04)**	0.04	(0.08)	–200.00%
Total	**252.83**	327.18	(74.35)	–22.72%

Main reasons for the increase in impairment losses under expected credit loss model during the Reporting Period include:

1. During the Reporting Period, due to the fact that several customers had experienced material financial difficulties, adverse changes in operating or financial conditions, breach of contract, default or overdue payments for principal, the Group, in the estimation that trade receivables may not be collected in full, therefore performed test with ECL model on an individual basis to evaluate the expected loss for trade receivables and recognized impairment loss of RMB122.24 million; as a result of obtaining the proceeds from the enforcement of litigation and improved financial conditions of some customers etc., the Group had collected several customers' receivables during the Reporting Period, therefore made reversal of impairment of trade receivables on an individual basis of RMB44.08 million; the Group performed test with ECL model on a collective basis to evaluate the expected loss for trade receivables and recognized impairment loss of RMB213.56 million; the total amount of impairment loss recognized during the Reporting Period for trade receivables was RMB291.72 million.

2. During the Reporting Period, the Group performed test with ECL model and recognized reversal of impairment loss of RMB9.04 million for its financial receivables, reversal of impairment loss of RMB28.10 million for other receivables, reversal of impairment loss of RMB1.71 million for contract assets and reversal of impairment loss of RMB0.04 million for other non-current financial assets.

Details of impairment losses under expected credit loss model during the Reporting Period refer to Note 8, 26, 27, 28, 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Expenses

Other expenses of the Group mainly include bank charges, foreign exchange net losses, asset impairment provision, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's other expenses were RMB1,558.56 million, representing an increase of 31.65% compared with RMB1,183.82 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. This was mainly attributable to the increase in asset impairment provision, etc.

Details of impairment of long-term assets are as follows:

Unit: Million RMB

Items	2025	2024	Amount change	Percentage change
Impairment losses of other intangible assets	175.40	190.20	(14.80)	–7.78%
Impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	580.95	576.72	4.23	0.73%
Impairment losses of right-of-use assets	286.46	–	286.46	100.00%
total	1,042.81	766.92	275.89	35.97%

During the Reporting Period, the Group performed impairment tests on other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, goodwill and recognized impairment losses according to the test results:

1. The Group performed impairment test on certain wind farm and photovoltaic power station projects with impairment indicator. Based on the difference between the recoverable amount and the book value of the assets, the Group recognized impairment loss of RMB580.95 million for the property, plant and equipment, impairment loss of RMB286.46 million for right-of-use assets and impairment loss of RMB156.53 million for other intangible assets during the Reporting Period.

2. The Group performed impairment test on certain water and sewage treatment plant projects with impairment indicator. Based on the difference between the recoverable amount and the book value of the assets, the Group recognized impairment loss of RMB18.87 million for other intangible assets during the Reporting Period.

Details of assets impairment during the Reporting Period refer to Note 8, 15, 16, 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

Finance Costs

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's finance costs were RMB1,056.83 million, representing a decrease of 13.13% compared with RMB1,216.55 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. This was mainly due to the decrease in interest expenses for interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, etc.

Income Tax Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's income tax expense was RMB964.42 million, representing an increase of 289.84% compared with RMB247.39 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. This was mainly due to the increase in profit before tax.

Financial Position

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's total assets were RMB166,495.20 million and RMB155,224.29 million, respectively. Total current assets were RMB71,164.56 million and RMB68,600.89 million, respectively. The ratio of current assets to total assets were 42.74% and 44.19%, respectively. The increase in current assets was mainly due to the increase in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, inventories, pledged deposits, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in cash and cash equivalents, contract assets, trade and bills receivables, etc.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's total non-current assets were RMB95,330.65 million and RMB86,623.40 million, respectively. The increase in total non-current asset was mainly due to the increase in property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, contract assets, deferred tax assets, prepayments, other receivables and other assets, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in interests in joint ventures and associates, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial receivables, etc.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's total liabilities were RMB119,314.46 million and RMB114,797.20 million, respectively. Total current liabilities were RMB78,257.78 million and RMB71,873.94 million, respectively. The increase in current liabilities was mainly due to the increase in trade and bills payables, other payables and accruals, provisions, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's total non-current liabilities were RMB41,056.68 million and RMB42,923.26 million, respectively. The decrease in non-current liabilities was mainly due to the decrease in interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, trade payables, etc. Such decrease was offset by the increase in other payables and accruals, provisions, etc.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's net current liabilities were RMB7,093.23 million and RMB3,273.05 million, respectively. The Group's net assets were RMB47,180.74 million and RMB40,427.08 million, respectively.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's cash and cash equivalents were RMB9,510.82 million and RMB11,132.90 million, respectively. The interest-bearing bank and other borrowings were RMB38,865.20 million and RMB42,049.20 million, respectively.

Financial Resources and Liquidity

Unit: RMB thousand

	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Net cash flows from operating activities	**3,543,479**	2,315,846
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(6,296,223)**	(5,724,052)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**369,588**	1,650,277
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,383,156)**	(1,757,929)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**11,030,276**	12,634,213
Net effect of foreign exchange rate changes	**(66,304)**	153,992
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**8,580,816**	11,030,276

1. Cash flows from operating activities

The net cash receipts from the Group's operations mainly include pre-tax profits, plus adjustments for non-cash items, changes in operating capital, other income and gains, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the Group's net cash flows from operating activities were RMB3,543.48 million. Cash inflows consist mainly of profit before tax of RMB3,988.99 million, adjustments of the increase of RMB4,102.47 million in depreciation and amortization, the increase of RMB3,561.98 million in trade and bills payables, the increase of RMB1,087.31 million in provisions, the increase of RMB1,056.83 million in finance costs, etc. The cash inflows were offset by the increase of RMB5,174.92 million in inventories, the increase of RMB3,248.15 million in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, income tax paid of RMB1,544.93 million, the increase of RMB1,128.84 million in fair value gain, net on financial assets of fair value through profit or loss, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2024 the Group's net cash flows from operating activities were RMB2,315.85 million. Cash inflows consist mainly of profit before tax of RMB2,103.79 million, adjustments of the increase of RMB5,165.37 million in other payables and accruals, the increase of RMB3,377.14 million in depreciation and amortization, the increase of RMB1,216.55 in finance costs million, the increase of RMB909.62 million in provisions, the decrease of RMB874.14 million in financial receivables, the increase of RMB576.72 million in impairment of property, plant and equipment, etc. The cash inflows were offset by the increase of RMB6,151.77 million in trade and bills receivables, income tax paid of RMB1,423.61 million, the increase of RMB1,285.49 million in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, the decrease of RMB1,277.71 million in trade and bills payables, the decrease of RMB953.49 million in gain on disposal of subsidiaries, the decrease of RMB809.92 million in gains on loss of significant influence over associates or disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures, the increase of RMB714.51 million in contract assets, etc.

2. Cash flows used in investing activities

The net cash used in investing activities of the Group mainly consists of purchase of properties, plant and equipment, purchases of financial assets, disposals of subsidiaries, disposals of shareholding in associates and joint ventures, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the Group's net cash flows used in investing activities were RMB6,296.22 million. Cash outflows consist mainly of purchases of property, plant and equipment of RMB6,406.60 million, purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB4,851.89 million, purchases of non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired of RMB1,370.00 million, cash paid for interbank certificates of deposit of RMB1,000.00 million, cash paid for reverse repurchase financial assets of RMB998.64 million, etc. The cash outflows were offset by the cash inflows from cash received of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB6,838.66 million, disposals of non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired of RMB540.82 million, disposals of shareholding in associates and joint ventures of RMB536.19 million, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2024 the Group's net cash flows used in investing activities were RMB5,724.05 million. Cash outflows consist mainly of purchases of property, plant and equipment of RMB6,829.11 million, purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB3,025.04 million, deregistration of a subsidiary of RMB700.00 million, additions of other intangible assets of RMB462.74 million, additions of right-of-use assets of RMB378.68 million, acquisitions of interests in associates of RMB143.82 million, etc. The cash outflows were offset by the cash inflows from cash received of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB2,734.06 million, disposals of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of RMB1,503.52 million, disposals of non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired of RMB1,087.22 million, proceeds from disposal of other non-current financial assets of RMB387.59 million, etc.

3. Cash flows from financing activities

The net cash flows from financing activities of the Group mainly consist of new bank and other borrowings and proceeds from issuance of perpetual securities, net of issuance costs.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the Group's net cash inflows from financing activities were RMB369.59 million. Cash inflows consist mainly of new bank and other borrowings of RMB10,597.38 million, capital contributions from other equity instruments holders of RMB3,143.00 million, capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders of RMB2,042.66 million, etc. Cash inflows were offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of RMB12,801.18 million, interest paid of RMB1,074.56 million, dividend paid of RMB889.59 million, repayment of other equity instruments of RMB500.00 million, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2024 the Group's net cash inflows from financing activities were RMB1,650.28 million. Cash inflows consist mainly of new bank and other borrowings of RMB13,220.69 million, issuance of bond of RMB1,999.12 million, capital contributions from other equity instruments holders of RMB1,500.00 million, etc. Cash inflows were offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of RMB11,483.78 million, repayment of other equity instruments of RMB1,549.82 million, interest paid of RMB1,271.69 million, etc.

Capital Expenditure

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the Group's capital expenditures were RMB10,545.72 million, representing an increase of 1.48% compared with RMB10,391.90 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. The primary sources of funds to finance capital expenditures are bank loans and cash flows from operating activities of the Group.

Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's interest-bearing bank loans were RMB32,690.35 million, including bank loans repayable within one year of RMB4,425.82 million, in the second year of RMB3,818.68 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB7,889.41 million, and above five years of RMB16,556.45 million. In addition, as at 31 December 2025, the Group's other borrowings were RMB6,174.85 million, including other borrowings repayable within one year of RMB412.52 million, in the second year of RMB761.91 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB1,609.78 million, and above five years of RMB3,390.64 million.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's interest-bearing bank loans were RMB34,792.93 million, including bank loans repayable within one year of RMB5,287.17 million, in the second year of RMB4,772.53 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB8,230.74 million, and above five years of RMB16,502.49 million. In addition, as at 31 December 2024, the Group's other borrowings were RMB7,256.27 million, including other borrowings repayable within one year of RMB529.49 million, in the second year of RMB785.92 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB1,770.95 million, and above five years of RMB4,169.91 million.

During the Reporting Period, the Group did not apply any interest rate hedging methods.

Capitalisation of Interest

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's capitalised interest expenses were RMB237.65 million.

Reserves

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's reserves distributable to shareholders were RMB1,863.08 million. This was the lower figure calculated under CASBE and IFRS.

Restricted Assets

As at 31 December 2025, certain assets of the Group with a total carrying value of RMB24,877.05 million were pledged as security for certain bank loans, other banking facilities, etc. Such assets include bank deposits of RMB811.72 million, trade and bills receivables of RMB5,444.76 million, property, plant and equipment of RMB17,548.11 million, right-of-use asset of RMB317.71 million, financial receivables of RMB729.76 million, other intangible assets of RMB24.98 million.

As at 31 December 2024, certain assets of the Group with a total carrying value of RMB23,461.87 million were pledged as security for certain bank loans, other banking facilities, etc. Such assets include bank deposits of RMB486.50 million, trade and bills receivables of RMB6,930.95 million, property, plant and equipment of RMB13,158.89 million, inventories of RMB600.89 million, right-of-use asset of RMB255.61 million, financial receivables of RMB1,875.94 million, other intangible assets of RMB153.09 million.

Gearing Ratio

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's gearing ratio, defined as net debt divided by the sum of capital and net debt, was 63.78%, representing a decrease of 1.93 percentage points compared with 65.71% as at 31 December 2024.

Exposure to Fluctuations in Exchange Rates and Any Related Hedges

The Group primarily operated its businesses in China. Over 75% of the Group's revenue, expenditure, and financial assets and liabilities were denominated in RMB. The exchange rate of the RMB against foreign currencies did not have a significant impact on the Group's businesses. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's foreign exchange exposure associated with such transactions (except for the functional currency of the relevant operating entities) maintained at a relatively low level. The currency exchange difference incurred by the Group in respect of the long-term equity investment by our subsidiaries incorporated outside China was recorded under the exchange reserve.

Contingent Liabilities

The Group's contingent liabilities primarily consisted of letters of credit issued, letters of guarantee issued, guarantees and compensation arrangements given to banks in connection with bank loans granted to joint ventures, associates or independent third parties.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's contingent liabilities were RMB30,071.07 million, representing an increase of RMB5,233.81 million compared with RMB24,837.26 million as at 31 December 2024.

Significant Investments

The Group made no significant investment during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Material Acquisitions and Disposals

Save as disclosed in the annual report, the Group did not have any material acquisitions and disposals during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Future Plans for Material Investments or Capital Assets

As at the date of this annual report, there is no plan authorized by the Board for material investments or additions of capital assets.

VI. OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

1. Overall Trend of Industrial Development

In 2025, with the full-scale arrival of the "electricity era," the global energy transition maintained robust momentum. Renewable energy is at the core of the energy transition and accounts for the largest share of the increase in energy demand; despite headwinds such as supply chain and financing pressures, grid integration challenges, and policy uncertainty, the global renewable energy sector continues to expand rapidly. Particularly in emerging economies, cost competitiveness and increased policy support are driving faster growth in renewable energy, with governments in many countries rolling out new tender plans and raising their development targets. According to the Electricity 2026 released by the IEA, renewable energy and nuclear power will become the mainstays of the energy supply, with the two sources together accounting for 50% of global electricity generation by 2030.

At the COP30, the "Global Mobilization: Working Together to Address Climate Change Challenges" general agreement was adopted, calling on countries to "take the initiative" in addressing climate change and to accelerate climate action. The document states that climate agencies need to analyze the alignment between international trade and climate action, and emphasizes that developed countries should provide US$120 billion in climate finance annually to developing countries starting in 2035; however, further clarification is needed regarding funding sources, allocation criteria, the timeline for scaling up funding, and implementation pathways. In its Renewables 2025: Analysis and forecasts to 2030, the IEA forecasts that, compared to the 2019-2024 period, cumulative newly installed onshore wind power capacity will increase by 45% to reach 732GW between 2025 and 2030, while cumulative newly installed offshore wind power capacity is expected to reach 140GW—double the capacity added during the previous five-year period. The report also notes that the share of renewable energy in global electricity generation will expand from 32% in 2024 to 43% in 2030.

In its World Energy Outlook 2025, BP notes that, based on current policies and development trends, by 2035, more than 80% of the demand for new electricity generation will be met by rapidly growing wind and solar power; by 2050, wind and solar power will account for more than half of global electricity generation.

2. Development Trend of Domestic Market

In 2025, China's energy supply security was significantly enhanced, and the pace of the green and low-carbon transition accelerated. According to statistics from the NEA, for the year ended 2025, new installed capacity for wind and solar power exceeded 430 million kW, bringing the cumulative installed capacity to over 1.8 billion kW, with renewable energy accounting for more than 60% of total installed power generation capacity as of the end of 2025. Renewable energy generation reached approximately 4.0 trillion kWh, exceeding the combined electricity consumption of the 27 EU member states (approximately 3.8 trillion kWh). On 3 November 2025, China formally submitted the "China's Nationally Determined Contribution Report for 2035" to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This report outlines the goals and measures China has formulated in accordance with the requirements of the Paris Agreement and its related decisions, reflecting China's utmost efforts. It fully demonstrates China's ambition and commitment to promoting green and low-carbon development and actively addressing global climate change.

On 30 January 2026, the NDRC and the NEA jointly issued the "Notice on Improving the Capacity Tariff Mechanism for Power Generation," which proposed that, to meet the needs of building a new power system and power market, the capacity tariff mechanisms for coal-fired power, gas-fired power, pumped-storage hydropower, and new energy storage should be improved on a category-by-category basis. This includes establishing a grid-side capacity tariff mechanism for new energy storage, with tariff standards determined based on factors such as discharge duration and contribution during peak hours.

Wood Mackenzie has released its "China Onshore Wind Power Market Outlook 2025," which projects that China will add 1.1TW of new wind power installation capacity over the next decade. It is also projected that during the 15th Five-Year Plan period, China's annual average new wind power installation capacity will reach 104GW, representing a 44% increase compared to the annual average during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, with onshore wind power accounting for 84% of the total new capacity added over the five-year period.

3. Corporate Strategy

Goldwind undertakes the mission of "Innovating for a Brighter Tomorrow" and is committed to becoming a globally trusted strategic partner in clean energy. During the "15th Five-Year Plan" period, the Company continues to focus on high-quality development, guided by the values of "reverence for nature, facilitation of clients' success, leading the innovation, legal compliance, as well as healthy and long-term development". With a strategic intent centered on "Innovation leading, Efficiency-driven, Global operations, and High-quality growth", Goldwind aims to advance sustainable development initiatives.

4. Company Business Plan and Major Objectives

As 2026 marks the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan, Goldwind will set its course toward high-quality development, seize development opportunities, transition from scale-driven to value-driven growth, expand from energy equipment manufacturing into clean energy services and green energy applications, and advance from international business operations to global operations. The Company will continue to enhance its overall strength and international influence, and drive the realization of value through full-chain solutions.

5. Capital Requirements

According to the Company's operation objectives and plans for 2026, the Company's working capital in 2026 will be financed mainly by a combination of self-owned capital and bank loans. The Company has a strong solvency position with high reputation, in tandem with stable and smooth financing channels, and sources of capital are sufficiently guaranteed.

6. Possible Risks

(1) Policy Risk

As a strategic emerging industry, the wind power sector's development trajectory is closely linked to policy directions such as national and local medium- and long-term energy plans, industry standards and regulations, and the development of market mechanisms. Adjustments to relevant policies may have a certain impact on the market demand for the Company's products, their selling prices, and its operating performance.

(2) Market Competition Risk

The deepening advancement of the national "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" strategy has created unprecedented development opportunities for China's wind power industry, marking a historic turning point for the industry. However, opportunities often come with challenges. As market demands for higher quality and greater efficiency in wind turbine products continue to rise, coupled with enterprises' drive to secure advantageous resources and expand their market share, competition among enterprises will intensify further.

(3) Economic Environment and Exchange Rate Fluctuations

The current domestic and international economic environment is complicated and volatile, which might affect the Company's internationalization strategy and international business expansion. As the Company's overseas businesses are mainly denominated in USD, AUD or other local currencies, it may be affected by the risk of exchange rate loss arising from exchange rate movements.

Facing the aforementioned possible risks, the Company will consolidate its manufacturing base, roll out products and solutions of higher quality, lower prices and better performance, with technological innovation and product upgrade as main drivers, and bring into play its competitive advantage in the whole industrial chain. Meanwhile, the Company will continue to strengthen its diversified profitability and achieve sustainable development.

Profiles of Directors and Senior Management

Below are the profiles of Directors and Senior Management that were in office as at the Latest Practicable Date:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Wu Gang (武鋼先生)

Mr. Wu Gang ("**Mr. Wu**"), aged 68, is currently the Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Company. Mr. Wu holds a master's degree and is a professor-level senior engineer as well as an expert entitled to a special allowance granted by the State Council. From 1983 to 1997, Mr. Wu successively served as the head of the Teaching and Researching Office of Xinjiang Water Power School, the head of wind farms of Xinjiang Wind Power Company, and the deputy general manager of Xinjiang Wind Power. From 1997 to 2006, he served as the general manager of Goldwind. Since May 2002, he has been serving as the Chairman of Goldwind. Between 2006 and 2013, he concurrently served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and between March 2012 and January 2013, he concurrently served as the President of the Company. Since July 2022, Mr. Wu has also been serving as the Chief Engineer of the Company.

Mr. Cao Zhigang (曹志剛先生)

Mr. Cao Zhigang ("**Mr. Cao**"), aged 51, is currently the Vice Chairman and the President of the Company. Mr. Cao holds a master's degree and is a senior engineer. Mr. Cao joined the Company in March 1999. From May 2002 to February 2006, he successively served as the head of the electricity control business department, the head of the chief engineer office and the deputy chief engineer of Goldwind. Since March 2006, he has successively served as the vice president, the executive vice president and the president of the Company. Since June 2013, he has been serving as an executive Director of the Company. Since July 2025, he has been serving as the Vice Chairman of the Company.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Gao Jianjun (高建軍先生)

Mr. Gao Jianjun ("**Mr. Gao**"), aged 59, is currently a non-executive Director. Mr. Gao graduated from Xinjiang Coal Academy. From June 2000 to August 2008, he successively served as the deputy director of the Technical Transformation Department, the director of the Investment and Planning Department, the director of the Industrial Park Management Department (during the period from April 2006 to October 2006, he served as temporary deputy director of the Trade and Industry Bureau of Bao'an District in Shenzhen), and the deputy secretary general of the Economic and Trade Commission of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (the "**Autonomous Region**"). From August 2008 to August 2012, he served as Party Secretary and Director of the Machinery Electronics Industry Management Office of the Autonomous Region. From August 2012 to July 2023, he successively served as Deputy Party Secretary, Director, General Manager, Party Secretary and Chairman of Xinjiang New Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. From July 2023 to January 2024, he served as Deputy Party Secretary, Deputy Chairman and General Manager of Xinjiang Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. From August 2020 to April 2024, he served as a director of Xinjiang Lixin Energy Co., Ltd. Since December 2016, Mr. Gao has served as Party Secretary and Chairman of Xinjiang Wind Power, a substantial shareholder of the Company. Since January 2024, he has been serving as Party Secretary and Chairman of Xinjiang Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. Mr. Gao has been a non-executive Director of the Company since March 2017.

Ms. Yang Liying (楊麗迎女士)

Ms. Yang Liying ("**Ms. Yang**"), aged 44, is currently a non-executive Director. Ms. Yang holds a master's degree. From July 2008 to March 2023, she successively served as an assistant to the Public Administration Department of the Junction Management Bureau of China Yangtze Three Gorges Project Corporation, an assistant to the Public Administration Department, chief officer of the General Office, chief officer of the Legal Affairs Department, and deputy director of Legal Affairs Division One under the Legal Affairs Department of China Three Gorges Corporation; and the chief officer of the Legal Affairs Department and the chief officer of the Legal and Compliance Department (Corporate Management Department) of China Three Gorges Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. Since March 2023, she has served as the chief officer of the Investment, Merger and Acquisition Department and the Investment, Merger and Acquisition Center of China Three Gorges Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. From April 2025 to June 2025, she served as the Board Secretary and concurrently as the chief officer of the Investment, Merger and Acquisition Department and the Investment, Merger and Acquisition Center of China Three Gorges Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. Since June 2025, she has been serving as the Board Secretary and General Counsel (Chief Compliance Officer) as well as the head of the Equity Management Center of China Three Gorges Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. Ms. Yang has been a non-executive Director of the Company since June 2023.

Mr. Zhang Xudong (張旭東先生)

Mr. Zhang Xudong ("**Mr. Zhang**"), aged 39, is currently a non-executive Director. Mr. Zhang holds a bachelor's degree. From March 2011 to August 2021, he served as the supervisor, manager and head of functional departments within Fujia Group Co., Ltd. From August 2021 to September 2022, he served as the chief officer of the general manager's office and the deputy general manager (in charge of work) of the institutional development department of Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd. Since September 2022, he has been serving as the chief officer of the Board's office, concurrently as the general manager of the institutional development department and the general manager of the brand promotion department of Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd. Mr. Zhang has been a non-executive Director of the Company since February 2024.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony (曾憲芬先生)

Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony ("**Mr. Tsang**"), aged 65, is currently an independent non-executive Director. Mr. Tsang holds a master's degree and is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (FCPA). Mr. Tsang is currently the managing director of Super Concepts Limited in Hong Kong.

Mr. Tsang served as audit manager of Coopers & Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers) from 1983 to 1992; as financial controller of Uni Fit Garment Group from 1992 to 1994; as executive director of Vertex Video & Audio Production Group from 1994 to 1995; as general manager (corporate) of Team Concepts Electronics Group from 1995 to 1997; as financial director of Jackin International Group from 1997 to 1998; as alternative director and company secretary of Hwa Kay Thai Group in 1999; as chief financial officer (overseas) of Wai Kee Group from 1999 to 2000; as executive director of Interchina Group from 2000 to 2001; as general manager (corporate) of Vicwood Timber Group from 2002 to 2024 and as managing director of Super Concepts Limited since 2004. Mr. Tsang has been an independent non-executive Director of the Company since June 2022.

Mr. Tsang was appointed as an independent non-executive director of ENM Holdings Limited on 19 January 2024 and as an independent non-executive director of Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company on 22 November 2024, both companies are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Mr. Tsang is a board member of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority, a member of its Executive Committee and the chairman of its Audit & Risk Committee. He is also a member of the Hospital Governing Committee of Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital and a member of the Finance and Capital Works Subcommittee of Tuen Mun Hospital.

Mr. Liu Dengqing (劉登清先生)

Mr. Liu Dengqing ("**Mr. Liu**"), aged 56, is currently an independent non-executive Director. Mr. Liu holds a doctoral degree. He is currently director, president and CEO of Beijing Zhongqihua Asset Appraisal Co., Ltd. He is a certified public valuer (CPV), real estate appraiser, mining rights appraiser and merger & acquisition practitioner. Mr. Liu is among the first batch of senior members of the China Appraisal Society and the first batch of leading talents in the asset appraisal industry. Mr. Liu serves as a director of the China Association of Chief Financial Officers, a director of the China Appraisal Society, vice chairman of the China Association of Mining Right Appraisal, a member of the first party committee of the Beijing Certified Public Accountants Asset Appraisal Industry, and a director of the Beijing Asset Appraisal Association. He is the chairman of the education and training committee, vice chairman of the standards and technical committee, vice chairman of the disciplinary committee, and a member of the expert committee for Certified Asset Appraiser Qualification Examinations of the China Appraisal Society. Mr. Liu is a member of the Ministry of Finance's asset appraiser qualification examination working committee, an expert for asset appraisal project review under the state-owned assets supervision and administration commission of the State Council, and a member of the expert committee for shareholding and voting rights of the China Securities Investor Services Center. He is also a member of the national steering committee for professional master's degree graduate education in Asset Appraisal, an expert reviewer for the academic degrees and graduate education development center of the Ministry of Education, and serves concurrently as visiting professor, part-time professor and graduate supervisor at various universities. From July 1999 to present, Mr. Liu has served at Beijing Zhongqihua Asset Appraisal Co., Ltd., having held the positions of chief appraiser, senior executive vice president and Chief Appraiser, and currently serves as president and CEO. From December 2009 to December 2017, he served as an independent director of Harbin Electric Company Limited. From September 2014 to May 2019, he served as an independent supervisor of Qingdao Port International Co., Ltd. From November 2014 to June 2021, he served as an independent director of China Spacesat Co., Ltd. From June 2015 to August 2021, he served as an independent director of Hengxin Oriental Culture Co., Ltd. From December 2016 to April 2023, he served as an independent director of Huachuang Yangan Co., Ltd. From June 2018 to June 2024, he served as an independent director of Dongfang Electric Corporation Limited. From December 2020 to present, he has served as an independent director of BetterLife Holding Limited. Mr. Liu has been serving as an independent non-executive Director of the Company since June 2025.

Mr. Miao Zhaoguang (苗兆光先生)

Mr. Miao Zhaoguang ("**Mr. Miao**"), aged 54, is currently an independent non-executive Director. Mr. Miao holds a doctoral degree. From January 2003 to December 2005, Mr. Miao served as senior consultant at Beijing Hejun Venture Management Consulting Co., Ltd. From January 2006 to December 2010, he served as vice president of Beijing Maipusheng Management Consulting Co., Ltd. From January 2016 to May 2022, he served as an independent director of Beijing Dynamic Power Co., Ltd. From January 2011 to present, he has served as senior partner, vice president and chief strategy and organization expert of Beijing Huaxia Cornerstone Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd. From April 2024 to present, he has served as executive director of Beijing Runhe Hengqing Management Consulting Co., Ltd. Mr. Miao has been serving as an independent non-executive Director of the Company since June 2025.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTOR

Ms. Yu Ning (余寧女士)

Ms. Yu Ning ("**Ms. Yu**"), aged 51, is currently an employee representative Director and the general manager of the Company's Legal Affairs Centre. Ms. Yu holds a master's degree. Ms. Yu joined the Company in 2012 and has successively served as legal supervisor and compliance supervisor of the Board Secretary Office, deputy head of the Audit and Legal Department, deputy head and head of the Legal Department, head of the Legal and Compliance Department, and head of the Legal Department. Since June 2025, she has been serving as an employee representative Director of the Company; and since December 2025, she has been serving as the general manager of the Company's Legal Affairs Centre.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Gao Jinshan (高金山先生)

Mr. Gao Jinshan ("**Mr. Gao**"), aged 52, is currently a vice president. Mr. Gao holds a doctoral degree and is a senior economist. Mr. Gao previously served as the deputy director of Xinjiang Branch of China Development Bank. From March 2010 to March 2022, he successively served as the deputy general manager of Beijing Tianrun, the finance director and deputy general manager of Goldwind International Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited, the finance director of Goldwind, and the general manager of the financial business unit. From June 2012 to November 2022, he served as the chairman of Tianxin International Leasing Co., Ltd. From 2013 to 2015, he concurrently served as the chief financial officer of Goldwind International Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited. From December 2020 to October 2023, he served as the chairman of Goldwind Finance Co., Ltd. From September 2022 to February 2024, he concurrently served as the chairman and general manager of Goldwind Investment Holdings Limited. Since April 2022, he has successively served as the president of the Southwest Region and the president of the Xinjiang Region of the Company. From 2013 to August 2019, he served as the business vice president of the Company. Since August 2019, he has been serving as vice president of the Company. Since September 2025, he has been concurrently serving as the chairman and general manager of Beijing Tianrun.

Mr. Wang Hongyan (王宏岩先生)

Mr. Wang Hongyan ("**Mr. Wang**"), aged 55, is currently the chief financial officer. Mr. Wang holds a master's degree and is a visiting scholar of Peking University, a postgraduate tutor of the National Accounting Institute, a senior accountant and a senior economist. Mr. Wang previously served as the chief financial officer of Softnews (Beijing) Information Technology Co., Ltd., the chief financial officer of Beijing Konruns Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., the financial director and executive vice president of Datang Telecom Technology Co., Ltd., a director of Visionox Technology Inc., and the joint president and chief financial officer of TOJOY Shared Business Incubation Investment Group Co., Ltd. Mr. Wang has been serving as the chief financial officer of the Company since September 2021.

Ms. Ma Jinru (馬金儒女士)

Ms. Ma Jinru ("**Ms. Ma**"), aged 60, is currently a vice president, the Secretary of the Board and the Company Secretary. Ms. Ma holds a master's degree. She is a senior economist, a fellow of The Hong Kong Chartered Governance Institute and an MBA tutor of the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences. Ms. Ma previously served as an economist in the Dalian Port Design Institute, the head of the joint venture and cooperation division of the Foreign Economic and Trade Department of Dalian Port Authority, the manager of the financial management department of Dalian Port Container Comprehensive Development Company, the secretary of the board of Dalian Port Container Co., Ltd., and the secretary of the board and company secretary of Dalian Port (PDA) Co., Ltd. Since March 2010, she has been serving as a vice president, the Secretary of the Board and the Company Secretary of the Company.

Mr. Wu Kai (吳凱先生)

Mr. Wu Kai ("**Mr. Wu**"), aged 57, is currently a vice president. Mr. Wu holds a master's degree. He is vice chairman of the National Technical Committee for the Standardization of Wind Machinery, vice chairman of the Wind Energy Professional Committee of the China Renewable Energy Society, and a board member of the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC). Mr. Wu previously worked at the Thirteenth Institute of China Academy of Launch Vehicle Technology and SKF China Ltd. From 2008 to 2011, he served as the general manager of the Supply Chain Management Centre and the general manager of the R&D Centre of Goldwind. From January 2011 to August 2019, he successively served as vice president and executive vice president of the Company. Since February 2019, he has successively served as the general manager and chairman of Goldwind International Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited. Since August 2019, he has been serving as vice president of the Company.

Mr. Liu Rixin (劉日新先生)

Mr. Liu Rixin ("**Mr. Liu**"), aged 53, is currently a vice president. Mr. Liu holds a bachelor's degree. Mr. Liu previously served as the deputy general manager of China Resources Power (Wind Energy) Development Co., Ltd., the deputy general manager of China Resources New Energy Holdings Co., Ltd., and the deputy general manager of the new energy division and vice president of China Resources Power Holdings Co., Ltd. From February 2017 to the present, he has been serving as a vice president of Goldwind Technology. From April 2022 to February 2024, he served as the chairman of Goldwind Environmental Protection Co., Ltd., and concurrently as the president of the Northern Region and the president of the Southern Region of the Company. Since November 2022, he has been concurrently serving as the general manager of Goldwind Green Chemical. From July 2023 to June 2025, he served as an executive Director of the Company.

Mr. Chen Qiuhua (陳秋華先生)

Mr. Chen Qiuhua ("**Mr. Chen**"), aged 44, is currently a vice president. Mr. Chen holds a master's degree. Mr. Chen joined Goldwind in April 2007. From February 2017 to the present, he has successively served as the deputy general manager of the domestic marketing center of the Company's wind power industry group, the general manager of the product and solutions center, the deputy general manager of the wind power industry group and concurrently the general manager of the product and solutions center, the deputy general manager of the wind power industry group and concurrently the general manager of the domestic marketing center, the executive deputy general manager of the wind power industry group, and the general manager of the wind power industry group. From March 2021 to September 2022, he served as the deputy dean of the Central Research Institute of the Company; from March 2022 to July 2022, he served as the business vice president of the Company; and since July 2022, he has been serving as a vice president of the Company.

Mr. Chen ceased to serve as a director of Goldwind Marine Engineering Co., Ltd., a private company, in March 2025.

Mr. Zhai Endi (翟恩地先生)

Mr. ZHAI Endi ("**Mr. ZHAI**"), aged 63, is currently the Chief Engineer. Mr. ZHAI holds a postdoctoral degree. He currently serves as executive deputy director and chairman of the Technical Committee of the National Wind Power Technology Innovation Center, the director of the National Wind Power Engineering Technology Research Centre, vice president and secretary-general of the Offshore Wind Power Branch of the China Association of Oceanic Engineering, chairman of Jiangsu Standard Technical Committee for Wind and Electrical Equipment, and is a part-time professor at North China Electric Power University, Beijing University of Technology, Hohai University, Tianjin University and Chongqing University. Mr. ZHAI previously served as a senior research engineer at Powertech Laboratories, Inc. of British Columbia Hydropower Authority in Canada, a senior engineer at AECOM in the United States, a senior engineer at Group Delta Consultants, Inc. in the United States, regional manager for Southern California at HDR Inc. in the United States, and principal engineer and vice president of Kleinfelder Inc. in the United States. He also served as the chief engineer for Civil Works and director of the chief engineer's office at China Three Gorges Corporation. Mr. ZHAI has been serving as the Chief Engineer of Goldwind since July 2017; from July 2017 to May 2025, he concurrently served as the president of the Central Research Institute of the Company; and since April 2022, he has successively served as the president of the East China Region and the president of the Southern Region of the Company.

The Board expressed its gratitude to the following persons for their contributions during their terms of office:

Due to the expiration of the term of office, Mr. Liu Rixin ceased to serve as the executive Director, and Ms. Yang Jianping and Mr. Wei Wei ceased to serve as independent non-executive Directors, with effect from 26 June 2025.

Other Disclosures Pursuant to Rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules

Save as disclosed in this section and in this annual report, none of the Directors held other long positions or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as of the Latest Practicable Date; or had any other relationship with any Directors or Senior Management of the Company as of the Latest Practicable Date.

The Board of Directors' Report

The Board hereby presents to our Shareholders its report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and the Financial Statements.

PRIMARY BUSINESS

The Group has three primary businesses, including WTG Manufacturing, Wind Power Services and Wind Farm Investment and Development, and water treatment, green methanol, hybrid towers, energy storage, and energy carbon and other businesses.

WTG Manufacturing is our core business and its revenue represents a majority of the Group's total revenue from operations. A fair review of the principal activities of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and its likely future development are set out in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" on page 14 of this annual report.

CASH DIVIDEND POLICY

The Resolution on the Future Three-year (2024-2026) Shareholders' Return Plan of the Company was passed at the 21st meeting of the eighth session of the Board and the AGM of 2023. It was proposed in the profit distribution plan that the Company shall distribute dividends in cash, shares or a combination of cash and shares, with cash distribution as the preferred way of profit distribution.

Conditional upon the Company being profitable and the accumulated undistributed profit being positive as well as the cash flow being able to satisfy the normal operation and long-term development of the Company, the Company shall actively distribute cash dividends and value the importance of Shareholders' return.

Over the three years from 2024 to 2026, when distributing dividends, the Board shall take into account the features of the industries in which the Company operates, its stage of development, business model, profit level and whether it has any significant capital expenditure plans when formulating profits distribution proposals in accordance with the provisions set out below and procedures provided in the Articles:

(1) If the Company is at a mature stage of development and has no significant capital expenditure plan, the proportion of cash dividends shall be at least 80% of the profit distribution;

(2) If the Company is at a mature stage of development and has a significant capital expenditure plan, the proportion of cash dividends shall be at least 40% in the profit distribution;

(3) If the Company is at the growing stage and has a significant capital expenditure plan, the proportion of cash dividends shall be at least 30% in the profit distribution. If it is difficult to determine the Company's stage of development while it has a significant capital expenditure plan, the profit distribution may be dealt with pursuant to the rules applied in the previous distribution.

If the operation of the Company is satisfactory, and the Board believes that the scale of share capital does not match the scale of operation of the Company and dividend payment in shares will be in the interest of all Shareholders, the Company may propose to distribute dividends in shares.

The dividend proposal of the Company for the year 2025 was made according to the above plan.

RESULTS AND PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

The annual results of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in the Financial Statements.

The Board recommends the payment of a final dividend of RMB2 per every 10 Shares (including tax) from the Company's retained undistributed profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, based on the total issued share capital of 4,223,788,647. The dividend paid in total will be RMB844,757,729.40. This recommendation is subject to approval by the Shareholders at the forthcoming AGM for the year of 2025 in accordance with the provisions of the Articles, and will be implemented thereafter. The final dividend is expected to be paid to the Shareholders on or before 28 August 2026.

TAX RELIEF (H SHAREHOLDERS)

When the Group distributes final dividends, the income tax for H-share Shareholders will be deducted at the following rates:

Non-resident enterprise Shareholders

Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法》), and the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法實施條例》), the Company is required to withhold corporate income tax at the rate of 10% to non-resident enterprise Shareholders whose names appear on the H share register of members.

Non-resident individual Shareholders

Pursuant to the Individual Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國個人所得稅法》) and its implementing regulations of the State Taxation Administration of PRC, the Company is required to withhold individual income tax at the rate of 20% to non-resident individual Shareholders of H shares. For Hong Kong residents, Macau residents and other non-resident individual Shareholders of H shares in countries and regions which have entered into an agreement with China in respect of a 10% tax rate, the Company withholds individual income tax at the rate of 10%.

The Company implements the requirements of documents of the Notice of the State Taxation Administration Regarding Questions on Withholding Enterprise Income Tax on the Dividends Paid by PRC Resident Enterprises to Non-Resident Enterprise Shareholders of H Shares (Guo Shui Han [2008] No. 897) (《國家稅務總局關於中國居民企業向境外H股非居民企業股東派發股息代扣代繳企業所得稅有關問題的通知》(國稅函[2008]897號)), the Notice of the State Taxation Administration on Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Dividend Provisions of Tax Agreements (Guo Shui Han [2009] No. 81) (《國家稅務總局關於執行稅收協議股息條款有關問題的通知》(國稅函[2009]81號)), the Announcement on Matters Concerning Withholding and Payment of Income Tax of Non-resident Enterprises from Source (SAT Circular 2017 No.37) (《國家稅務總局關於非居民企業所得稅源泉扣繳有關問題的公告》(國家稅務總局公告2017年第37號)), Administrative Measures on Preferential Treatment Entitled by Non-resident taxpayers (SAT Circular 2019 No.35) (《非居民納稅人享受協議待遇管理辦法》(國家稅務總局公告2019年第35號)).

Mainland investors

If any resident enterprise listed on the Company's register of members which is duly incorporated in the PRC or under the laws of a foreign country (or a region) but with a PRC-based de facto management body, the Company shall not withhold and pay any income taxes, as the income taxes shall be reported and paid by the investing enterprises on their own. Meanwhile, for dividends obtained by mainland resident enterprises from holding relevant H shares for 12 months consecutively, enterprise income taxes shall be exempted according to laws. The Company shall withhold and pay individual income tax at the rate of 20% for mainland individual investors who investing in H-shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

If anyone would like to change the identity of the holders in the register of members, please enquire about the relevant procedures with the nominees or trustees. The Company will withhold for payment of the enterprise income tax for its non-resident enterprise Shareholders strictly in accordance with the relevant laws and requirements of the relevant government departments and adhere strictly to the information set out in the Company's register of members on the record date for the dividend payment. The Company assumes no liability whatsoever in respect of and will not entertain any claims arising from any delay in, or inaccurate determination of, the status of the Shareholders or any disputes over the mechanism of withholding.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS

Financial highlights of the Group's results and balance sheets prepared in accordance with IFRS for the past five financial years are set out in the section headed "Financial Highlights for the Past Five Financial Years" on page 252 of this annual report.

CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, 29.37% and 7.22% of the Group's revenue from operations was attributed to our five largest customers and our largest customer, respectively. During the same period, 33.57% and 11.67% of the Group's total procurement expenditure was attributed to our five largest suppliers and our largest supplier, respectively.

Other than the information disclosed above, none of the Directors, their close associates, or any Shareholders (that, as far as is known to the Directors, own more than 5% of the issued shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares)) held any interest in the Group's five largest customers or suppliers.

RESTRICTED A SHARE INCENTIVE SCHEME

In order to further establish and improve the Company's long-term incentive mechanism, attract and retain talented individuals, fully raise the enthusiasm of core staff of the Company, bond the interests of Shareholders and the Company, as well as the personal interests of the core teams together effectively, and enable various parties to attend to the long-term development of the Company, the Company has adopted the 2024 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme ("Incentive Scheme") at its EGM convened on 19 November 2024.

I. SUMMARY OF THE INCENTIVE SCHEME

The Scope of Participants

The Participants of the Incentive Scheme include Directors, Senior Management, middle management and core backbone staff of the Company (including branches and subsidiaries). Participants of the Incentive Scheme shall be nominated by the Remuneration and Assessment Committee under the Board and the Board, and verified and determined by the Supervisory Committee. The Participants of the Incentive Scheme exclude the Independent Directors, Supervisors, and the Shareholders individually or in aggregate holding 5% or more of the Shares of the Company and their spouses, parents or children.

Source and Number of Restricted Shares

The source of the underlying Shares of the Incentive Scheme shall be ordinary A Shares repurchased from the secondary market by the Company.

The number of the Restricted Shares to be granted by the Company to the Participants shall not exceed 42,250,000 Shares, approximately representing 1.00% of the total share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares) as at the date of this report. The number of the Shares of the Company granted to any of the Participants of the Incentive Scheme through the Company's Incentive Scheme in validity period shall not exceed 1% of the Company's total share capital.

The Grant Price of the Restricted Shares and the Basis of Its Determination

The Grant Price of the Restricted Shares under the first grant of the Incentive Scheme shall not be lower than the carrying amount of the Shares, and not lower than the higher of the followings: (1)50% of the average trading price of the Company's Shares on one trading day prior to the draft announcement of the Incentive Scheme (the total value of shares traded on the previous one trading day/the total amount of shares traded on the previous one trading day) of RMB8.18 per share, which is RMB4.09 per Share; (2)50% of the average trading price of the Company's shares on 120 trading days prior to the announcement of the draft announcement of the Incentive Scheme (the total value of shares traded on the previous 120 trading days/the total amount of shares traded on the previous 120 trading days) of RMB7.68 per Share, which is RMB3.84 per Share.

The Grant Price of the reserved Restricted Shares under the Incentive Scheme is the same as the Grant Price of the first grant of Restricted Shares, which is RMB4.09 per share. The Board shall be convened to consider and approve the relevant resolutions and disclose the grant of the reserved Restricted Shares prior to the grant.

Lock-up Period and Unlocking Arrangement

The Lock-up Period of the Restricted Shares granted to the Participants under the Incentive Scheme shall be 12, 24 or 36 months since the date on the completion of which the corresponding Restricted Shares are granted and registered. During the Lock-up Period, the Restricted Shares granted to the Participants under the Incentive Scheme shall be restricted for sale and shall not be transferred or used for guarantee or repayment of debts.

The Unlocking Period and the unlocking schedule for each period for the Restricted Shares under the first grant of the Incentive Scheme are shown in the table below:

Unlocking arrangement	Unlocking schedule	Unlocking proportion
First Unlocking Period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 12 months from the date of the completion of grant and registration of corresponding Restricted Shares to the last trading day upon the expiry of 24 months from the date of the completion of grant and registration of corresponding Restricted Shares	30%
Second Unlocking Period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 24 months from the date of the completion of grant and registration of corresponding Restricted Shares to the last trading day upon the expiry of 36 months from the date of the completion of grant and registration of corresponding Restricted Shares	30%
Third Unlocking Period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 36 months from the date of the completion of grant and registration of corresponding Restricted Shares to the last trading day upon the expiry of 48 months from the date of the completion of grant and registration of corresponding Restricted Shares	40%

The Unlocking Period and the unlocking schedule for each period for the reserved restricted shares for grant of the Incentive Scheme are shown in the table below:

Unlocking arrangement	Unlocking schedule	Unlocking proportion
First Unlocking Period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 12 months from the date of the reserved grant to the last trading day upon the expiry of 24 months from the date of the completion of grant and registration of corresponding Restricted Shares	50%
Second Unlocking Period	Commencing from the first trading day upon the expiry of 24 months from the date of the reserved grant to the last trading day upon the expiry of 36 months from the date of the completion of grant and registration of corresponding Restricted Shares	50%

Performance appraisal

The unlocking of the restricted shares also requires the fulfillment of certain conditions, including meeting the performance appraisal requirements at both the company level and individual level.

Performance appraisal at company level

The appraisal period of the Incentive Scheme covers three accounting years from 2024 to 2026. Appraisals are made once per accounting year, and the performance appraisal objectives for each year are set out in the table below:

The performance conditions for unlocking of Restricted Shares under the first grant are set out in the table below

Unlocking Period	Performance Appraisal Objectives
First Unlocking Period	The Company is supposed to fulfil one of the following two conditions: 1. Taking the net profit of 2023 as the base, the growth rate of net profit of 2024 compared with that of 2023 is not less than 20%; 2. Taking the operating income of 2023 as the base, the growth rate of operating income of 2024 compared with that of 2023 is not less than 10%.
Second Unlocking Period	The company is supposed to fulfil one of the following two conditions: 1. Taking the net profit of 2023 as the base, the sum of (the net profit growth rate of 2024 over 2023 + the net profit growth rate of 2025 over 2023) is not less than 50%; 2. Taking the operating income of 2023 as the base, the sum of (the operating income growth rate of 2024 over 2023 + the operating income growth rate of 2025 over 2023) is not less than 30%.
Third Unlocking Period	The company is supposed to fulfil one of the following two conditions: 1. Taking the net profit of 2023 as the base, the sum of (the net profit growth rate of 2024 over 2023 + the net profit growth rate of 2025 over 2023 + the net profit growth rate of 2026 over 2023) is not less than 85%; 2. Taking the operating income of 2023 as the base, the sum of (the growth rate of operating income of 2024 over 2023 + the operating income growth rate of 2025 over 2023 + the operating income growth rate of 2026 over 2023) shall not be less than 60%.

Notes:

1. The above "Operating Income" is calculated based on the data contained in the audited consolidated statement of the Company, the same hereinafter;

2. "Net profit" refers to the net profit attributable to Shareholders of the listed company in the audited consolidated statement of the Company, the same hereinafter.

The performance appraisal targets of the reserved Restricted Shares for grant for two accounting yeas from 2025 to 2026 will be set out as the following table:

Unlocking Period	Performance appraisal objectives
First Unlocking Period	The company is supposed to fulfil one of the following two conditions: 1. Taking the net profit of 2023 as the base, the sum of (the net profit growth rate of 2024 over 2023 + the net profit growth rate of 2025 over 2023) is not less than 50%; 2. Taking the operating income of 2023 as the base, the sum of (the operating income growth rate of 2024 over 2023 + the operating income growth rate of 2025 over 2023) is not less than 30%.
Second Unlocking Period	The company is supposed to fulfil one of the following two conditions: 1. Taking the net profit of 2023 as the base, the sum of (the net profit growth rate of 2024 over 2023 + the net profit growth rate of 2025 over 2023 + the net profit growth rate of 2026 over 2023) is not less than 85%; 2. Taking the operating income of 2023 as the base, the sum of (the operating income growth rate of 2024 over 2023 + the growth rate of operating income of 2025 over 2023 + the operating income growth rate of 2026 over 2023) is not be less than 60%.

If the Company fails to achieve the above performance appraisal targets, all the Restricted Shares held by the Participants that are unlockable in the relevant appraisal year shall not be unlocked and shall be repurchased and cancelled by the Company at the sum of the Grant Price plus interest on deposits of the bank at the same period.

Performance appraisal at individual level

The performance appraisal results of the Participants are classified into five grades, i.e., S, A, B, C and D. The unlocking proportion provision of the Participants is set out in the table below:

	Performance evaluation table	
Evaluation results	S/A/B	C/D
Unlocking proportion	100%	0

If the individual performance appraisal rating of the Participants for the previous year is S/A/B, the Participants may unlock in batches in accordance with the ratio stipulated in the Incentive Scheme; If the individual performance appraisal rating of the Participants for the previous year is C/D, the Company will cancel the current unlocking quota of the Participants in accordance with the provisions of the Incentive Scheme, and the Restricted Shares will be repurchased and cancelled by the Company at the sum of the Grant Price plus the interest on deposits of the bank at the same period.

II. THE FIRST GRANT OF RESTRICTED SHARES TO PARTICIPANTS

On 13 December 2024, the Board considered and approved the resolutions in relation to adjustments to matters relating the 2024 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme and the first grant of restricted shares to Participants. The Board has resolved that the first grant date of the Incentive Scheme shall be 13 December 2024, and 39,400,000 Restricted Shares have been granted to 460 Participants at the Grant Price of RMB4.09 per share. On 27 December 2024, the Company completed the registration of the grant of the aforementioned Incentive Scheme with Shenzhen Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited. The relevant grant price has been paid by each of incentive Participants by 27 December 2024. As a result of the profit distribution for the year of 2024, the grant price of the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme shall be adjusted from RMB4.09 per share to RMB3.95 per share according to the relevant provisions of the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme.

The Validity Period of the Incentive Scheme shall commence on the date on the completion of which the Restricted Shares have been granted and registered for the first time and end on the date of unlocking all the Restricted Shares (excluding circumstances such as reductions or restrictions in the shareholdings of Directors and Senior Management) or the date of completion of repurchase and cancellation of the Restricted Shares, which shall not exceed 60 months. Accordingly, based on the date of the completion of registration of the grant of the Restricted Shares which falls on 27 December 2024, the Incentive Scheme shall remain valid until no later than 27 December 2029.

A summary of the movements of the Restricted Shares granted under the first grant of the Incentive Scheme during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Participants	Date of Grant	Grant Price (RMB per share)	Number of Restricted Shares granted but locked-up as at 1 January 2025	Granted during the Year	Unlocked during the Year	Lapsed during the Year	Cancelled during the Year	Number of Restricted Shares granted but locked-up as at 31 December 2025	Unlocking period
Director									
Mr. Wu Gang	13 December 2024	3.95	400,000	–	–	–	–	400,000	29 December 2025 to 25 December 2026, 28 December 2026 to 24 December 2027, 27 December 2027 to 26 December 2028
Mr. Cao Zhigang	13 December 2024	3.95	400,000	–	–	–	–	400,000	
Ms. Yu Ning	13 December 2024	3.95	80,000	–	–	–	–	80,000	
The five highest paid Individuals within the Year (collectively)	13 December 2024	3.95	1,500,000	–	–	–	–	1,500,000	
Other grantees in Aggregate	13 December 2024	3.95	37,020,000	–	–	–	–	37,020,000	

Notes:

1. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the five highest paid individuals within the year included one Director, namely Mr. Cao Zhigang, and therefore the total number of restricted shares granted to the remaining four individuals is presented herein.

2. The closing price of A shares immediately before the date on which the restricted shares were granted was RMB10.98 (i.e., the closing price of A shares on 12 December 2024).

3. In accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 11 – Share-Based Payments, the fair value of the restricted shares at the date of grant was the closing price of A shares at the date of grant of RMB10.81 – grant price of RMB4.09=RMB6.72.

4. Ms. Yu Ning has been appointed as employee representative Director since 27 June 2025.

5. The grant price of the restricted shares is RMB3.95 per share, which is the adjusted grant price.

6. On 6 January 2026, the Company completed the procedures for unlocking the sales restrictions for incentive Participants who met the conditions for the first unlocking period of the first grant under the 2024 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme. The date on which the restricted shares released from sales restrictions become tradable on the market is 9 January 2026.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INCENTIVE SCHEME DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Adjustment of Grant Price and Reserved Grant

On 24 September 2025, the Board considered and approved the resolutions in relation to adjustments to matters relating the 2024 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme and the grant of reserved restricted shares to Participants. As a result of the profit distribution for the year of 2024, the grant price of the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme shall be adjusted from RMB4.09 per share to RMB3.95 per share according to the relevant provisions of the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme. Given that the condition for the reserved grant of the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme has been fulfilled, the Board, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, has determined that the reserved grant date of the Incentive Scheme shall be 24 September 2025, and 2,828,173 Restricted Shares have been granted to 52 Participants at the Grant Price of RMB3.95 per share. On 4 November 2025, the registration of the reserved shares for the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme was completed.

A summary of the movements of the restricted shares granted under the reserved grant of the Incentive Scheme during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Participants	Date of Grant	Grant Price (RMB per share)	Number of restricted Shares granted but locked-up as at 1 January 2025	Granted during the Year	Unlocked during the Year	Lapsed during the Year	Cancelled during the Year	Number of restricted Shares granted but locked-up as at 31 December 2025	Unlocking period
Middle management and key staff members	24 September 2025	3.95	–	2,828,173	–	–	–	2,828,173	5 November 2026 to 4 November 2027, 5 November 2027 to 3 November 2028

Notes:

1. The closing price of A shares immediately before the date on which the restricted shares were granted was RMB13.12 (i.e., the closing price of A shares on 23 September 2025).

2. In accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 11 – Share-Based Payments, the fair value of the restricted shares at the date of grant was the closing price of A shares at the date of grant of RMB13.41 – grant price of RMB3.95=RMB9.46.

Repurchase and Cancellation of Part of the Restricted Shares

On 21 November 2025, the Board considered and approved the resolutions in relation to repurchase and cancel part of Restricted Shares. Among the Participants of the first grant under the Company's 2024 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, 15 Participants have resigned, and 2 Participants failed the individual performance appraisal for the year 2024. The Company intends to repurchase and cancel 1,279,000 Restricted Shares which have been granted but not yet unlocked held by the aforesaid Participants. On 19 December 2025, the 2025 third EGM, the 2025 third A shareholders' class meeting and the 2025 third H shareholders' class meeting considered and approved the aforesaid resolutions. On 26 February 2026, the Company repurchased and cancelled 1,279,000 restricted shares, involving 17 first grant Participants. The total amount of the repurchase was RMB5,054,310.10. The highest repurchase price per share was RMB4.01(including dividends), and the lowest repurchase price per share was RMB3.95. Upon completion of repurchase and cancellation for the Restricted Shares under the Incentive Scheme, the total share capital of the Company has been changed from 4,225,067,647 shares to 4,223,788,647 shares.

Unlocking of Restricted Shares

On 26 December 2025, the conditions for unlocking the first tranche of the First Grant under the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme had been fulfilled, and the Company uniformly handled the unlocking arrangement and listing for 443 Participants who satisfied the unlocking conditions. The number of unlocked restricted shares involved was 11,409,000 A shares. The date of listing and availability for trading is 9 January 2026.

EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES AND ANY RELATED HEDGES

Details are set out in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" on page 14 of this annual report.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of adjustments made to property, plant and equipment of the Group during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in note 15 to the Financial Statements.

RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves as at 31 December 2025 and the movements therein for the year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in note 38 to the Financial Statements.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

The Group did not have any material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the Reporting Period.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

The Group did not enter into any contract in respect of the management and administration of the entire or any significant part of the business of the Group, nor did any such contract subsist at any time during the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

TOP FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS

Details regarding the five highest paid individuals, including the chief executive of the Company, for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in note 11 to the Financial Statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

The particulars of the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2025 are set out as follows:

Share Category	Number of Shares	As a Percentage of Total Shares
A Shares	3,451,495,248	81.69%
H Shares	773,572,399	18.31%
Total	4,225,067,647	100.00%

As disclosed above, on 26 February 2026, the Company repurchased and cancelled 1,279,000 restricted A Shares. Upon completion of repurchase and cancellation, the total share capital of the Company has been changed from 4,225,067,647 Shares to 4,223,788,647 Shares. The particulars of the issued share capital of the Company as at the Latest Practicable Date are set out as follows:

Share Category	Number of Shares	As a Percentage of Total Shares
A Shares	3,450,216,248	81.69%
H Shares	773,572,399	18.31%
Total	4,223,788,647	100.00%

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2025, the total number of Shareholders was 362,160, among which the number of A Share Shareholders and H Share Shareholders were 361,215 and 945 respectively.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2025, to the best of the Directors' knowledge, save for the interests disclosed in "Interests and Short Positions in Shares of the Company and Its Associated Corporations by Directors and Chief Executive", according to the register kept by the Company in accordance with section 336 of the SFO, the following persons had an interest or short position in the shares of the Company which would require disclosure under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO:

Long position in A Shares:

Name of Shareholder	Capacity	Number of Shares	Total	As a Percentage of A Shares	As a Percentage of Total Shares
Xinjiang Wind Power	Beneficial owner	497,510,186	497,510,186	14.41%	11.78%
China Three Gorges Energy[1]	Beneficial owner	386,909,686	884,419,872	25.62%	20.93%
	Interest in controlled corporation	497,510,186			
China Three Gorges Corporation[2]	Interest in controlled corporation	884,419,872	884,419,872	25.62%	20.93%
Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd.	Beneficial owner	193,046,247	193,046,247	5.59%	4.57%

Notes:

1. As at 31 December 2025, China Three Gorges Energy directly holds 386,909,686 A Shares of the Company. China Three Gorges Energy holds 43.33% of the issued share capital of Xinjiang Wind Power. Under the SFO, other than directly holding interests in the Company, China Three Gorges Energy is deemed to be interested in the 497,510,186 A Shares held by Xinjiang Wind Power.

2. China Three Gorges Corporation is the holding company of China Three Gorges Energy. Under the SFO, the 497,510,186 A Shares held by Xinjiang Wind Power, in which China Three Gorges Energy is deemed to be interested, and the 386,909,686 A Shares directly held by China Three Gorges Energy, were deemed to be the interests of China Three Gorges Corporation in the Company.

Other than as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2025, to the best knowledge of the Directors, no other persons (excluding the Directors and chief executive of the Company) had an interest or short position in shares of the Company which would require disclosure under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

The Articles and the laws of the PRC do not have any mandatory provision regarding pre-emptive rights.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF LISTED SECURITIES

Open Market Repurchases of H Shares

On 26 June 2025, the 2024 AGM, the 2025 second A shareholders' class meeting and the 2025 second H shareholders' class meeting considered and approved the general mandate to repurchase H Shares of the Company. The total number of shares to be repurchased not exceeding 10% of the total number of H Shares of the Company in issue (excluding any treasury shares) as at the date of the AGM and the class meetings at which the resolution was considered. H Shares repurchased by the Company will be cancelled or held as treasury shares.

During the Reporting Period and as of the Latest Practicable Date, the Company had repurchased a total of 10,000 H Shares and held them as treasury shares. The Company intends, having regard to the prevailing market conditions and the Group's capital management needs, to determine whether and how the treasury shares will be utilized in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Listing Rules and the Articles.

The summary details of aforesaid repurchase are as follows:

Months	Number of H Share repurchased	Price per share Highest HKD	Price per share Lowest HKD	Total Price paid HKD
January 2026	10,000	14.51	14.50	145,050
	10,000			145,050

Open Market Repurchases of A Shares

On 20 May 2025, the 2025 first EGM, the 2025 first A shareholders' class meeting and the 2025 first H shareholders' class meeting considered and approved the repurchase of A Shares through centralized price bidding. The repurchase of A Shares by the Company with self-owned funds through centralized price bidding on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange has been approved, with the total repurchase amount of not less than RMB300 million (inclusive) and of not more than RMB500 million (inclusive) as well as the repurchase price of not more than RMB13.28 per share (inclusive). The period of the share repurchase shall be no more than 12 months from the date on which the resolution on the share repurchase is considered and approved by the EGM and the class meetings. As a result of the profit distribution for the year of 2024, the A Share repurchase price cap was adjusted to RMB13.14 per share with effect from 15 August 2025 (being the ex-dividend date of the A Shares for the profit distribution for the year of 2024) pursuant to the A Share repurchase plan. During the Reporting Period, the Company has not repurchased its A Shares.

Repurchase of A Shares under the 2024 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme

On 21 November 2025, the Board considered and approved the resolution in relation to repurchase and cancel part of Restricted Shares. Among the Participants of the first grant under the Company's Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, 15 Participants have resigned, and 2 Participants failed the individual performance appraisal for the year 2024. The Company intends to repurchase and cancel 1,279,000 Restricted Shares which have been granted but not yet unlocked held by the aforesaid Participants. On 19 December 2025, the 2025 third EGM, the 2025 third A shareholders' class meeting and the 2025 third H shareholders' class meeting considered and approved the aforesaid resolutions. On 26 February 2026, the Company repurchased and cancelled 1,279,000 restricted shares, involving 17 first grant Participants. The total amount of the repurchase was RMB5,054,310.10. The highest repurchase price per share was RMB4.01 (including dividends), and the lowest repurchase price per share was RMB3.95. Upon completion of repurchase and cancellation, the total share capital of the Company has been changed from 4,225,067,647 shares to 4,223,788,647 shares.

Save as disclosed in this report, during the Reporting Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any listed securities of the Company (including treasury shares).

GREEN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION BONDS

The Board considered and approved the Proposal of Application for Registration and Issue of Long-term Option-embedded Medium-term Bonds on 30 May 2025. It was agreed that the Company would apply to the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors for registration and issuance of Long-term Option-embedded Medium-term Bonds with a total amount not exceeding RMB3 billion. On 11 September 2025, the Company received the Notification of Acceptance of Registration (Zhongshi Xiezhu [2025] No. MTN878)（《接受註冊通知書》（中市協注[2025]MTN878號））issued by the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors, accepting the Company's registration of medium-term bonds, with a registration amount of RMB3 billion. The registration amount is valid within 2 years from the date of signing the Notification of Acceptance of Registration. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 12 September 2025.

On 22 September 2025, the Company issued the First Tranche of Green Technology Innovation Bonds in 2025. The funds were received on 23 September 2025. The actual issued amount of the bonds is RMB500 million and the initial benchmark interest rate + issue interest rate spread of the bonds is 2.6 %. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 23 September 2025.

On 29 October 2025, the Company issued the Second Tranche of Green Technology Innovation Bonds in 2025. The funds were received on 30 October 2025. The actual issued amount of the bonds is RMB1 billion and the initial benchmark interest rate + issue interest rate spread of the bonds is 2.49%. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 30 October 2025.

On 19 November 2025, the Company issued the Third Tranche of Green Technology Innovation Bonds in 2025. The funds were received on 20 November 2025. The actual issued amount of the bonds is RMB1 billion and the initial benchmark interest rate + issue interest rate spread of the bonds is 2.46%. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 20 November 2025.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

From publicly available information and to the best knowledge of the Directors, the Company had maintained a sufficient public float as required under the Listing Rules throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS

The Directors and Supervisors in office during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and up to the Latest Practicable Date were:

Name	Commencement Date of Term	Effective Date of Resignation
Executive Directors		
Mr. Wu Gang *(Chairman)*	23 May 2002	
Mr. Cao Zhigang *(Vice Chairman)*	26 June 2013	
Mr. Liu Rixin	19 July 2023	26 June 2025
Non-executive Directors		
Mr. Gao Jianjun	1 March 2017	
Ms. Yang Liying	21 June 2023	
Mr. Zhang Xudong	28 February 2024	
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony	23 June 2022	
Mr. Liu Dengqing	27 June 2025	
Mr. Miao Zhaoguang	27 June 2025	
Ms. Yang Jianping	22 June 2019	26 June 2025
Mr. Wei Wei	22 June 2019	26 June 2025
Employee Representative Director		
Ms. Yu Ning	27 June 2025	
Supervisors		
Mr. Chang Qing *(Chairman of the Supervisory Committee)*	26 June 2024	26 June 2025
Mr. Luo Jun	18 May 2004	26 June 2025
Mr. Wang Yan	26 February 2022	26 June 2025
Mr. Lu Min *(employee representative Supervisor)*	22 April 2015	26 June 2025
Ms. Ji Tian *(employee representative Supervisor)*	29 June 2016	26 June 2025

Save as disclosed above, there were no changes to the Directors and Supervisors during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

PROFILES OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The profiles of the Directors and Senior Management of the Company in office as at the Latest Practicable Date are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" on page 46 of this annual report.

INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES OF THE COMPANY AND ITS ASSOCIATED CORPORATIONS BY DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Based on the information known to the Directors, as at 31 December 2025, the interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executive of the Company in the securities of the Company are set out as follows:

Long position:

			As at 31 December 2025		
Name	Capacity	Share Category	Number of Shares	As a Percentage of A Shares	As a Percentage of Total Shares
Mr. Wu Gang	Beneficial owner	A Shares	62,538,411	1.81%	1.48%
Mr. Cao Zhigang	Beneficial owner	A Shares	12,743,283	0.37%	0.30%
Ms. Yu Ning	Beneficial owner	A Shares	80,000	0.0023%	0.0019%

Other than as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2025, as far as known to the Company, none of the Directors or chief executive of the Company had any interests and short positions in shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), or as recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Save as disclosed in the paragraph headed "Interests and Short Positions in Shares of the Company and its Associated Corporations by Directors and Chief Executive" in this report, at no time, during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 or the period following 31 December 2025 and up to the Latest Practicable Date, was the Company, or any of its subsidiaries or its holding company or any of the subsidiaries of the Company's holding company, a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors or their associates to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other corporate body, and none of the Directors or their spouses and children under the age of 18 had any right to subscribe for the securities of the Company or had exercised any such right during such period.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of the Directors had a service contract with the Company. If a Director is dismissed from the position of Director by the Shareholders' general meeting of the Company, or the circumstances of the Director are not in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Company Law of the PRC or the Articles, the contract will be terminated automatically.

The Company did not enter into a service contract with any Director that is not terminable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Details of the remuneration paid to the Directors and chief executive of the Company are set out in note 11 to the Financial Statements.

DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

As at 31 December 2025 or at any time during the financial year ended 31 December 2025, other than the service contract, there were no transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to the Group in which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or a Supervisor, whether directly or indirectly, had a material interest.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESSES

None of the Directors had interests in any business apart from the Company's business, which competed or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the business of the Company.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY

The Company has maintained appropriate directors' liability insurance and such permitted indemnity provision for the benefit of the Directors is currently in force and was in force throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Non-exempt continuing connected transactions under Listing Rules

The Group had non-exempt continuing connected transactions with the Company's connected persons during the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

On 25 October 2024, the Company entered into the 2025 Product Sales Framework Agreement with Xinjiang Wind Power in respect of continuing connected transactions for a term from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Set out below is the relevant annual cap of the continuing connected transactions:

Unit: RMB million

	Annual Cap for 2025
Sales of Products to Xinjiang Wind Power and its associates	408.13

(1) details for connected persons

Xinjiang Wind Power is a connected person of the Company by virtue of being a substantial Shareholder of the Company. Accordingly, the continuing transactions with any member of the connected persons which comprises Xinjiang Wind Power and its associates constitute a continuing connected transaction for the Company.

(2) actual amounts of continuing connected transactions in 2025

The following table sets out the actual amounts of such non-exempt continuing connected transactions during the year ended 31 December 2025:

Unit: RMB million

Connected Transactions	**Annual Cap for 2025**	**Actual Amount for 2025**
Sales of Products to Xinjiang Wind Power and its associates	408.13	129.81

Product Sales

The Group sold, and will continue to sell, products to the Company's connected persons in the ordinary and usual course of business.

The sale of WTGs, parts and components to the Company's connected persons is usually carried out pursuant to public tenders in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, i.e. the relevant companies will invite bids for the WTGs, parts and components they propose to purchase, and the Group, as the tenderer, shall submit tender documents in response to the invitation to tender. The Group has put into place a sales supervision system and has also formed a dedicated team to carry out its product sales.

Under the relevant written agreements, the consideration in connection with any sale of WTGs, parts and components to the Company's connected persons has been, and will continue to be, determined through public tenders; for sales of parts and components that do not require tender, the consideration has been, and will continue to be, determined through market price. Such market price is defined by reference to the price at which the Group is able to sell identical or similar products to an independent third party in the ordinary and usual course of business.

The independent non-executive Directors have reviewed the Group's continuing connected transactions mentioned above, and confirmed that the transactions carried out during the financial year ended 31 December 2025:

1. were carried out in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group;

2. were conducted on normal commercial terms or better, or if there were insufficient number of comparable transactions to determine whether or not they can be determined as on normal commercial terms or better, then as far as the Group is concerned, the conditions of such transactions were no less favourable than those received from, or offered to, an independent third party; and

3. were conducted according to the terms of agreement of the relevant transactions, where the terms of agreement were fair and reasonable, and in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole.

The Company's auditors have confirmed that the respective counterparties to the aforementioned continuing connected transactions had allowed them sufficient access to their records for the purpose of reporting on the transactions as set out in this report, and the aforementioned continuing connected transactions carried out during the financial year ended 31 December 2025:

1. had been approved by the Board;

2. were, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of pricing policies of the Company;

3. had been entered into in accordance with the relevant agreements governing the transactions; and

4. had not exceeded the annual caps disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 25 October 2024.

(3) Product Sales Framework Agreement and Annual Cap for 2026

On 24 October 2025, as the 2025 Product Sales Framework Agreement would expire on 31 December 2025, the Company entered into the 2026 Product Sales Framework Agreement with Xinjiang Wind Power for a term from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026. The annual cap in respect of the continuing connected transactions under the 2026 Product Sales Framework Agreement is RMB180.32 million. The Company has followed the relevant pricing policies and guidelines as disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 24 October 2025 when determining the price and terms of the transactions conducted during the year ending 31 December 2026. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 24 October 2025.

Non-exempt connected transactions under Listing Rules

Save as disclosed above, during the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Company had no other non-exempt connected transactions under Listing Rules.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group entered into certain transactions with parties regarded as "related parties" under the applicable accounting standards during the financial year ended 31 December 2025. Save as the non-exempt continuing connected transactions as set out in the section headed "Connected Transactions" on page 70 of this annual report, these related party transactions were not regarded as connected transactions under the Listing Rules and were fully exempt from shareholders' approval, annual review and all disclosure requirements pursuant to Rule 14A of the Listing Rules. Details are set out in note 46 to the Financial Statements. The Company has complied with the disclosure requirements in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS

Charitable donations made by the Group during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 was RMB1.85 million.

RELATIONSHIP WITH EMPLOYEES

The Group is committed to providing our staff with a stable working environment and continues to uphold the principles of impartiality, fairness and merit-based employment, and constantly improves the criteria for personnel selection and appointment. The Group also provides lifelong learning and career development to our employees. Details are set out in the Company's 2025 Sustainable Development Report.

RELATIONSHIP WITH CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The Group values mutually beneficial relationship with its customers and suppliers. The Group places strong emphasis on the protection of customers' interests and pays strong attention to product quality. The Group has been committed to the development of the supply chain construction and has a number of regular suppliers. Details of the Group's relationship with customers and suppliers are set out in the Company's 2025 Sustainable Report.

THE PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES FACING THE COMPANY

Details are set out in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" on page 14 of this annual report.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT SUMMARY

The Group, on the basis of realizing its own personal business development goals, strives to maximize the long-term interest of all parties by making use of their professional advantages and resources to emphasize the impact of production and business activities on all of its customers, staff, suppliers, environment, community while protecting the interest of all the stakeholders, providing conditions for further development, and minimizing adverse impacts on stakeholders. For a comprehensive and systematic disclosure of relevant environmental, social and governance conditions in 2025, the Company has published the 2025 Sustainability Report covering its yearly corporate governance, products and services, environmental protection, employee development, supply chain management, social and public interests, as well as action and performance. For more information, please refer to the 2025 Sustainability Report published by the Company which is available online for view or downloading on the websites of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Company.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Board pays attention to the Group's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. For the year ended 31 December 2025, to the best of knowledge of the Board, the Company had remained in strict compliance with the relevant laws and regulations of Hong Kong and the PRC, including the Company Law of the PRC, Securities Law of the PRC, Code of Corporate Governance for Listed Companies (《上市公司治理準則》) issued by the CSRC, Corporate Governance Code, the Listing Rules, and the listing rules of the SZSE.

REVIEW OF 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

The Audit Committee of the Company has reviewed and approved the 2025 Annual Report of the Company. Information on works performed by the Audit Committee and its composition are set out in the section headed "Board Committees" on page 79 of this annual report.

AUDITORS

The Company has appointed Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP as the domestic auditor of the Company and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as the international auditor of the Company with effect from 23 June 2020 to fill the vacancies following the retirement of Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP and Ernst & Young.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP was the domestic auditor of the Company and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu had been appointed as the international auditor of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment at the forthcoming annual general meeting. A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and to authorize the Board to fix their remunerations will be proposed by the Board at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

There has been no other change in auditors of the Company in the preceding three years.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no significant events subsequent to 31 December 2025 which would materially affect the Group's operating and financial performance as at the date of this report.

Yours Sincerely,
Wu Gang
Chairman
GOLDWIND SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Corporate Governance Report

The Company is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and to continually improve its corporate governance structure, optimize its management and internal controls in order to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders and enhance corporate value.

Being listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the SZSE, the Company has remained in strict compliance with the relevant laws and regulations of Hong Kong and the PRC during the year ended 31 December 2025, which included the Company Law of the PRC, Securities Law of the PRC, Code of Corporate Governance for Listed Companies (《上市公司治理準則》) issued by the CSRC, Corporate Governance Code, the Listing Rules, and the listing rules of the SZSE.

The Directors are, and will continue to be, committed to improving the corporate governance of the Company to ensure that formal and transparent procedures are in place to protect the interests of the Shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Board is responsible for implementing the Corporate Governance Code and managing the Group's corporate governance matters. The Board has reviewed the corporate governance policies and procedures of the Company and its compliance management systems and procedures, as well as training and continuous professional development of the Directors and Senior Management. The Board has also reviewed the disclosure of the Corporate Governance Report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Pursuant to the Articles and the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, the term of office of the eighth session of the Board ceased after the election of the ninth session of the Board by the Shareholders at the 2024 AGM, the term of office of members of the various committees established under the Board (including the audit committee, the remuneration and assessment committee, the nomination committee and the strategic committee) also expired. The Board appointed members to each of the Board committees at the Board meeting held on 8 July 2025. Accordingly, during the short interval between the 2024 AGM and the said Board meeting, the Company failed to comply with the relevant requirements regarding its audit committee, remuneration and assessment committee and nomination committee under Rule 3.21, Rule 3.25 and Rule 3.27A, respectively, of the Listing Rules. Following the appointment of the chairman and members of the Board committees on 8 July 2025, the Company fully complied with Rule 3.21, Rule 3.25 and Rule 3.27A of the Listing Rules during the year ended 31 December 2025. Save as disclosed above, the Company has complied with all applicable code provisions under the Corporate Governance Code during the year ended 31 December 2025.

SHAREHOLDERS

The Board and Senior Management recognize their responsibilities towards all Shareholders to represent their interests and maximize shareholder value.

As the highest authority of the Company, the shareholders' general meeting is responsible for the decision-making of all major Company issues in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The Company has remained in strict compliance with the Rules on Shareholders' General Meetings of Listed Companies (《上市公司股東會規則》) issued by the CSRC, the Articles, the Company's Rules on Procedures of Shareholders' General Meetings, and other relevant laws, rules and regulations. The Company convenes shareholders' general meetings each year and standardizes the meeting procedures in accordance with the relevant laws to ensure fair treatment towards all Shareholders, especially minority Shareholders, and to enable them to fully exercise their rights.

The Company regards the shareholders' general meeting as an important event and all Directors and Senior Management are encouraged to attend. The Company also encourages all Shareholders to attend, exercise their rights and express their opinions.

Pursuant to the Articles, Shareholders have the right to obtain information and documents from the Company. They also have the right to request, hold, convene, host, participate, or appoint proxies to participate in shareholders' general meetings, as well as to exercise corresponding speaking rights and voting rights.

Pursuant to the Articles, Shareholders that, either individually or jointly, hold over 10% of the shares of the Company have the right to propose to the Board in writing for the convening of an EGM. The Board will, in accordance with the relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles, provide a written reply within 10 days after receiving such proposal with respect to whether it agrees with the convening of an EGM. In the event that the Board disagrees with the convening of an EGM, or fails to provide any feedback within 10 days after receiving such proposal, such Shareholders shall have the right to propose to the Audit Committee in writing for the convening of an EGM.

Pursuant to the Articles, the Board, the Audit Committee and Shareholders that, either individually or jointly, hold over 1% of the shares of the Company have the right to make proposals to the Company for approval at shareholders' general meetings. The Company shall include all matters in the proposals that fall within the jurisdiction of the shareholders' general meeting into the agenda of such meetings. In addition, Shareholders that, either individually or jointly, hold over 1% of the shares of the Company have the right to submit temporary proposals to the convener of the shareholders' general meeting in writing at least 10 days prior to such meeting. The convener of the meeting shall give a supplementary notice of the shareholders' general meeting within 2 days after receiving such proposals and announce the contents of the temporary proposals.

The Articles sets out the rights of the Shareholders, including those mentioned above. The Company has taken all necessary steps to comply with all provisions of the relevant laws, regulations, the Listing Rules, and the listing rules of the SZSE to ensure adequate protection of Shareholders' rights.

Shareholders are welcome to send their written enquiries to the Company's Office of Secretary of the Board at No. 8 Bo Xing Yi Road, Economic & Technological Development District, Beijing, the PRC, PC: 100176. Alternatively, Shareholders may also contact the Company through the Company's Investor Relations Hotline +86-10-6751 1996, Investor Relations e-mail at goldwind@goldwind.com, or raise their enquiries directly by way of questions at an AGM or EGM.

THE BOARD

The Board is charged with directing and managing the Company's affairs and continued to pursue the sustainable development of the Company in the year ended 31 December 2025. Each Director has a duty to act in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. The Directors are aware of their collective and individual responsibilities to all Shareholders for the manner in which the affairs of the Company are managed, controlled and operated.

The decisions and responsibilities undertaken by the Board and corporate governance include those relating to:

- The formulation and review of the Company's corporate governance policy and practices;
- The review and monitoring of training and continuous professional development of Directors and Senior Management;
- The review and monitoring of the Company's policies and practices in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- The development, review and monitoring of the code of conduct of employees and Directors; and
- The review of the Company's compliance with the Corporate Governance Code and its disclosures in its Corporate Governance Report.

Board Composition

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Board is comprised of nine Directors, which includes two executive Directors, three non-executive Directors, three independent non-executive Directors and one employee representative Director. The Board is characterized by its diversity in terms of professional background and skills, age and gender, among other aspects, which promotes critical review of significant decisions and contributes to the effective direction of the Group. The Board includes members from wind power industry, business administration, economics, corporate governance, and financial backgrounds.

The Company endeavours to ensure that the Board can obtain independent views and opinions. As such, the Company reviews the structure and the composition of the Board, and evaluates the performance of the independent non-executive Directors regarding independence on an annual basis. Apart from the effective independent opinions provided by the independent non-executive Directors, the three non-executive Directors are all external Directors (from Xinjiang Wind Power, China Three Gorges Energy, and Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd., respectively), who also provide opinions for the Board and the management with their expertise and capabilities. Their presence helps to enhance the Board's balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives.

The Board composition during the year ended 31 December 2025 and up to the Latest Practicable Date is set out below:

Executive Directors

Mr. Wu Gang *(Chairman)*
Mr. Cao Zhigang *(Vice Chairman)*
Mr. Liu Rixin (leaving office on 26 June 2025)

Non-executive Directors

Mr. Gao Jianjun
Ms. Yang Liying
Mr. Zhang Xudong

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony
Mr. Liu Dengqing
Mr. Miao Zhaoguang
Ms. Yang Jianping (leaving office on 26 June 2025)
Mr. Wei Wei (leaving office on 26 June 2025)

Employee Representative Director

Ms. Yu Ning

The current Board is the ninth session of the Board. The term of office of the ninth session of the Board commenced on 27 June 2025, with a term of three years. The Company has already entered into a service contract with each of the Directors, including the non-executive Directors, for their services to the Company, stating, among other things, their respective annual remuneration and length of service with the Company.

The executive and non-executive Directors have extensive expertise, experience, and skills in the wind power industry and other professional areas, thereby providing knowledge and expertise for making strategic decisions of the Group. The independent non-executive Directors have extensive experience in the industry and possess professional qualifications in areas such as finance and asset appraisal. The profiles of the Directors in office as at the Latest Practicable Date are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" on page 46 of this annual report.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, in compliance with the requirements of the Listing Rules, the Board had at least three independent non-executive Directors, representing at least one-third of the Board, and at least one of the independent non-executive Directors had appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise. During the same period, there were no financial, business, family or other major or relevant relationships between members of the Board or the Chairman and the President.

Pursuant to the requirement of Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules, the Board has received a confirmation from each independent non-executive Director of their independence to the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025, and considers that all of the independent non-executive Directors are independent.

Changes to Members of the Board

The Shareholders at the 2024 AGM approved the re-election of Mr. Wu Gang and Mr. Cao Zhigang as executive Directors, Mr. Gao Jianjun, Ms. Yang Liying and Mr. Zhang Xudong as non-executive Directors, Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony as an independent non-executive Director, and the election of Mr. Liu Dengqing and Mr. Miao Zhaoguang as independent non-executive Directors. The employee representative assembly of the Company was held on 20 June 2025. The proposal to elect Ms. Yu Ning as an employee representative Director has been approved, who shall form the ninth session of the Board together with the above Directors. Mr. Liu Dengqing, Mr. Miao Zhaoguang and Ms. Yu Ning obtained legal opinions as stipulated in Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules on 18 June 2025 and confirmed that they understood the responsibilities of directors of a listed company. The term of office of the ninth session of the Board shall be three years beginning from the day following the date of the 2024 AGM.

Mr. Liu Rixin retired as an executive Director, and Ms. Yang Jianping, and Mr. Wei Wei retired as independent non-executive Directors with effect from the election of the ninth session of the Board by the Shareholders at the 2024 AGM, and did not seek re-election as Directors of the ninth session of the Board.

Dissolution of the Supervisory Committee

The Shareholders at the 2024 AGM approved the proposed amendments to the Articles. The Company no longer maintains the Supervisory Committee. Mr. Chang Qing, Mr. Luo Jun, Mr. Wang Yan, Mr. Lu Min and Ms. Ji Tian retired as the Supervisors of the Company after the conclusion of the 2024 AGM.

Changes to Information of Directors and Senior Management

Mr. Cao Zhigang has served as the Vice Chairman of the Company since July 2025.

Save as disclosed above, to the best of the Company's knowledge, during the year ended 31 December 2025, there has been no change to the information about the Directors or Senior Management of the Company required to be disclosed and which have been disclosed in accordance with Rules 13.51(2)(a) to (e) and (g) of the Listing Rules.

Chairman and President

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the roles of Chairman and President were vested in Mr. Wu Gang and Mr. Cao Zhigang, respectively.

The Chairman is responsible for establishing the Company's strategies, ensuring the proper functioning of the Board, and monitoring the Company's corporate governance practices and procedures. In addition, the Chairman is responsible for encouraging all Directors to fully contribute to the Board's affairs and to express their opinions, ensuring that decisions of the Board reflect their consensus fairly, creating a culture of openness and constructive discussions, maintaining an effective communications channel with the Shareholders, and ensuring that the Board acts in the best interests of the Company. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Chairman held a meeting with independent non-executive Directors and obtained independent opinions relating to affairs of the Board and the Company without the presence of other Directors.

The President is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Company's operations, including implementing corporate strategies set out by the Board, making day-to-day management decisions, coordinating the Company's businesses, and submitting operational reports to the Board.

Directors' and Supervisor's Securities Transactions

The interests in the Company's securities held by Directors as at 31 December 2025 are set out in the section headed "The Board of Directors' Report – Interests and Short Positions in Shares of the Company and its Associated Corporations by Directors and Chief Executive" on page 68 of this annual report.

The Company has adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors and Supervisors on terms no less exacting than the required standard set out in the Model Code. The Company has strictly complied with other relevant binding clauses imposed by the regulatory authorities of Hong Kong and the PRC, and adhered to the principle of complying with the stricter regulations between the two jurisdictions. The Company made specific enquiry to all Directors and Supervisors about whether they complied with the Model Code during the Reporting Period, with all Directors and Supervisors confirming that they have complied with the Model Code during the year ended 31 December 2025.

The Group's employees, who are likely to be in possession of inside information of the Company, have also been subject to the Model Code for securities transactions. No incident of non-compliance of the Model Code by the Group's relevant employees was noted by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Board Committees

The Board established the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration and Assessment Committee and the Strategic Committee in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules. The written terms of reference of the Board Committees clearly set out their respective roles and authorities and are available on the websites of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Company for review.

The composition of the Board Committees as at the Latest Practicable Date and their respective responsibilities are set out below:

1. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consisted of two independent non-executive Directors and one non-executive Director, namely Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony, Mr. Liu Dengqing and Ms. Yang Liying. The committee chairman was Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony.

The primary responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to review and propose recommendations relating to the Company's external auditors and audit services provided by them, review the integrity of the Company's periodic financial statements, oversee matters relating to the Company's internal audit, risk management and internal controls, review significant transactions of the Company, and report to the Board on matters of the Corporate Governance Code.

During the Reporting Period, a total of 8 Audit Committee meetings were held. The work performed by the Audit Committee included reviewing the Company's annual, interim and quarterly reports, internal audit and internal control assessment, risk management and monitoring external audit services. The Audit Committee reviewed and discussed the auditor's report to ensure that the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Group in annual report were prepared in accordance with IFRS and comply with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. During the Reporting Period, careful considerations had been made by the Audit Committee to ensure transparency and consistency have been applied throughout the financial reporting disclosures.

During the Reporting Period, the Audit Committee also reviewed the independence of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, as well as the objectivity and effectiveness of the audit process. It reviewed the audit fees and the fees for non-audit services payable to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Having considered the performance and independence of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board the re-appointment of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP as the PRC auditor of the Company and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as the international auditor of the Company, which will be considered by the Shareholders at the forthcoming AGM.

2. Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee consisted of two independent non-executive Directors and one non-executive Director, namely Mr. Miao Zhaoguang, Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony and Ms. Yang Liying. The committee chairman was Mr. Miao Zhaoguang.

The primary duties of the Nomination Committee include making recommendations to the Board on the structure, size and composition (including skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board based on the Company's operating structure, asset size and shareholding structure at least one assessment annually, assisting the Board in maintaining a board skills matrix, and making recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy; studying the criteria and procedures for the selection of Directors and Senior Management and making recommendations to the Board regarding the nomination or appointment and removal of Directors, and the appointment or dismissal of Senior Management; reviewing the independence of independent non-executive Directors; extensively searching for qualified candidates for Directors and Senior Management; reviewing the qualifications of the nominees and forming clear review opinions; reviewing the succession plan for the members of the Board, particularly the Chairman and the President and making recommendations to the Board; and supporting the Company's regular evaluation of the Board's performance.

Procedures for nomination of Directors and Senior Management are:

- Shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 3% of the shares of the Company, the Board, the President, or the Chairman of the Board may propose the candidates for Directors and Senior Management and submit relevant materials of the nominees in accordance with the role requirements for Directors and Senior Management under the Articles to the office of the secretary of the Board for collection purposes; any shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 1% of the shares of the Company may propose candidate(s) for Independent Directors in accordance with the role requirements for Independent Directors under the Articles to the office of the secretary of the Board for collection purposes;

- The office of the secretary of the Board shall collect and sort out the proposed positions and relevant materials of the nominees and submit them to the Nomination Committee;

- The chairman of the Nomination Committee shall designate a member to seek the opinions of the nominees on the nomination;

- The Nomination Committee shall convene a meeting to review the qualifications of the candidates and make recommendations to the Board based on the candidates' contributions in terms of qualifications, skills, experience, independence and gender diversity, as well as the job requirements for Directors and Senior Management as required by laws and regulations;

- Prior to the election of new Directors and the appointment of new members of Senior Management, review opinions on the candidates for Directors and new Senior Management, which shall be submitted to the Board.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, a total of 3 Nomination Committee meetings were held. The work performed by the Nomination Committee during the year ended 31 December 2025 included reviewing the structure and composition of the Board and reviewing the qualification of Directors and Senior Management.

DIVERSITY

(1) Board Diversity Policy

- Summary of Board Diversity Policy

  The Company has recognized the importance of board diversity to corporate governance and board effectiveness in terms of examination and evaluation of corporate issues from different perspectives. As such, the Company adopted a board diversity policy (the "Diversity Policy") in 2014, and revised it in 2019, which sets out the objectives and principle regarding board diversity. Pursuant to the Diversity Policy, the Company considers board diversity from a number of measurable aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, nationality, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of services. The ultimate decision would be based on merit and contribution the selected candidates would bring to the Board as well as the Company's business needs. Having reviewed the Diversity Policy and the Board's composition, the Board considers that the requirements set out in the Diversity Policy have been met.

- Measurable objectives

  Selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, nationality, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of services. The ultimate decision would be based on merit and contribution the selected candidates would bring to the Board as well as the Company's business needs.

  As at the date of this report, the Board's composition under diversified perspectives was summarized as follows:

Unit: No. of person

Educational background		**Bachelor's Degree**	**Master's Degree**	**Doctor of Philosophy**
		2	5	2
Designation	**Executive Director**	**Non-Executive Director**	**Independent Non-executive Director**	**Employee Representative Director**
	2	3	3	1
Gender			**Male**	**Female**
			7	2
Nationality			**China**	**Hong Kong**
			8	1
Age group		**35-50**	**51-60**	**61-70**
		2	5	2
Length of service		**Less than 5 years**	**6-19 years**	**More than 20 years**
		6	1	2

(2) Gender Diversity

- Gender Diversity at Board Level

  The Company recognizes and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board and sees increasing diversity at the Board level, including gender diversity, as an essential element in maintaining the Company's competitive advantage and enhancing its ability to attract, retain and motivate employees from the widest possible pool of available talent. We have also taken, and will continue to take steps to promote gender diversity at all levels of the Company, including but not limited to our Board and the Senior Management levels. Currently, two of our Directors are female, demonstrating that we have realized gender diversity in our Board. The Board will continue to maintain at least one female director in the future. The Nomination Committee will review the gender balance from time to time to ensure its continued effectiveness.

- Gender Diversity at the Company

  The Company also attaches great importance to gender diversity of employees, and delegates the Nomination Committee of the Company to review the gender diversity of employees from time to time. As of the end of the Reporting Period, female employees accounted for 21.41% of the total number of employees; the Company had 10 members of Senior Management, of whom one was female. The Company plans to provide more opportunities to female employees in terms of recruitment and talent cultivation, so as to achieve a more balanced gender mix within the Company. As of the date of this annual report, the Company is not aware of any factors or circumstances that would make it more challenging or less relevant for the Company to achieve gender diversity among its employees.

3. Remuneration and Assessment Committee

The Remuneration and Assessment Committee consisted of three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Liu Dengqing, Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony and Mr. Miao Zhaoguang. The committee chairman was Mr. Liu Dengqing.

The primary responsibilities of the Remuneration and Assessment Committee are to establish the Company's remuneration policy for Directors and Senior Management, make recommendations to the Board, review the remuneration proposals for Directors and Senior Management, review and assess their performance, including assessing the performance of executive Directors, and review and approve compensation payable for their termination in accordance with their contractual term; review and/or approve matters relating to share schemes under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules; make recommendations to the Directors on the formulation or modification of the share incentive schemes and the employee share ownership schemes, and on the fulfillment of the conditions for the grant and exercise of interests to the participants; make recommendations to the Directors on the arrangement of the share ownership schemes of the proposed spin-off of a subsidiary participated by the Directors and Senior Management.

The remuneration policy of Directors is set out below:

- The remuneration of the Chairman shall include a fixed remuneration of RMB1,380,000 (before tax) per annum and performance related bonus, which shall be determined by the remuneration and assessment committee of the Board of the Company with reference to the performance and remuneration management policy of the Company;

- The remuneration of Directors who hold senior management positions in the Company (excluding the Chairman) and employee representative Director shall be determined based on their positions in the Company and the Company's remuneration management policy;

- The non-executive Directors who do not hold any position in the Company do not receive any remuneration from the Company;

- Each of the independent non-executive Directors shall be entitled to a remuneration of RMB500,000 (before tax) per annum.

The remuneration of the Company's employees is determined based on the principles of fairness and reasonableness, taking into account basic salary, performance salary, housing provident fund and various insurance amounts. The Company will also provide year-end bonuses to employees at its discretion based on the Company's performance and individual performance of employees.

During the Reporting Period, a total of 6 Remuneration and Assessment Committee meetings were held. The work performed by the Remuneration and Assessment Committee during the year ended 31 December 2025 included reviewing the Company's remuneration report, determining the remuneration and bonus of relevant Directors and Senior Management based on the performance of the Company and in accordance with the Company's Administration Rules for Remuneration, reviewing matters relating to the 2024 restricted A Share incentive scheme.

4. Strategic Committee

The Strategic Committee consisted of two executive Directors, two non-executive Directors, and one independent non-executive Director, namely Mr. Wu Gang, Mr. Cao Zhigang, Mr. Gao Jianjun, Mr. Zhang Xudong and Mr. Miao Zhaoguang. The committee chairman was Mr. Wu Gang.

The primary responsibilities of the Strategic Committee are to review and propose recommendations for the Group's long-term strategies, significant decisions, investment and financing plans, and capital operations. During the Reporting Period, a total of 1 Strategic Committee meeting was held.

Board and Committee Meetings

Pursuant to the Articles, the Board is required to hold at least four Board meetings each year, to be convened by the Chairman. In case of urgent matters, extraordinary Board meetings may be convened upon proposal by the Chairman or the President. A notice period of at least 14 days shall be given to every Director for a regular Board meeting pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code, and the notice for such meetings shall be sent to every Director at least 10 days in advance pursuant to the Articles, in particular, every Director shall be given at least 14 days' prior notice of the time of regular meetings. The notice of a Board meeting shall include the date and place of the meeting, the duration of the meeting; matters and resolutions to be considered at the meeting, and the date of the notice.

A Board meeting must have over half of all the Directors in attendance. The Directors may attend the Board meeting in person or appoint another Director in writing to attend the Board meeting by proxy. The Board shall keep minutes of decisions on matters discussed at the meeting and ensure that such minutes are available for inspection by any Director.

Details of Directors' attendance at Board meetings, committee meetings, and shareholders' general meetings of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2025 are set out below:

Name	Board	Audit Committee	Nomination Committee	Remuneration And Assessment Committee	Strategic Committee	Shareholders' General Meeting
Executive Directors						
Mr. Wu Gang	13(1)[1]/14				1/1	7/10
Mr. Cao Zhigang	13(1)[1]/14		1/1	3/3		10/10
Mr. Liu Rixin[4]	5/5					6/6
Non-executive Directors						
Mr. Gao Jianjun	11(3)[1]/14					0/10
Ms. Yang Liying	13(1)[1]/14	8/8	2/2		1/1	7/10
Mr. Zhang Xudong	14/14				1/1	7/10
Independent Non-executive Directors						
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony	14/14	8/8	2/2	3/3	1/1	10/10
Mr. Liu Dengqing[2]	9/9	4/4		3/3	1/1	1/4
Mr. Miao Zhaoguang[2]	7(2)[1]/9		2/2	3/3	1/1	4/4
Ms. Yang Jianping[4]	5/5	4/4	1/1	3/3		6/6
Mr. Wei Wei[4]	4(1)[1]/5		1/1	3/3		6/6
Employee Representative Director						
Ms. Yu Ning[3]	9/9					3/4

Notes:

1. The Director attended the board meetings by proxy.

2. Mr. Liu Dengqing and Mr. Miao Zhaoguang have been appointed as Directors since 27 June 2025.

3. Ms. Yu Ning has been appointed as employee representative Director since 27 June 2025.

4. Due to the expiration of the term of office, Mr. Liu Rixin ceased to serve as the executive Director, and Ms. Yang Jianping and Mr. Wei Wei ceased to serve as independent non-executive Directors, with effect from 26 June 2025.

Election of Directors

The Company has a formal and transparent procedure in place for the election of directors. Suitable candidates are first considered by the Nomination Committee, whereby the relevant qualifications of such candidates will be reviewed. The qualified candidate will then be put forward to the Board for consideration before such candidate's election as Director is proposed to the Company's shareholders' general meeting.

Pursuant to the Articles, any Director's term of office shall begin on the day after the approval of the relevant resolution of the Company's shareholders' general meeting until the expiration of the current session of the Board. Directors may serve consecutive terms if re-elected upon the expiration of the previous term of office. Independent non-executive Directors may not serve more than six years.

Directors' Commitments

All of the Directors have disclosed to the Company the number and nature of offices held in other listed companies or other significant commitments, including the name of and offices held in such companies or organizations. The Directors are periodically reminded to notify the Company in a timely manner with regard to any change of such information. Offices held in other listed companies or other significant commitments of the Directors in office as at 31 December 2025 are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" on page 46 of this annual report. Any changes to such information of the Directors during the year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in the section headed "Changes to Information on Directors and Chief Executive" on page 77 of this annual report.

Directors' Training

The Company continuously updates all Directors on latest developments regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements to ensure compliance of the same by all Directors. The Company also submitted Directors' Monthly Operations Report to brief Directors on the Company's monthly businesses position, industry and market environment, and capital market updates. The Board encourages the Directors to observe the relevant regulatory requirements. All Directors are encouraged to attend external forums or training courses on relevant topics which may count towards continuous professional development training.

Pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code, Directors should participate in continuous professional development to refresh and develop their knowledge and skills. This is to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. During the year, all Directors have participated in appropriate continuous development activities either by attending training courses or by reading materials relevant to the Company's business or the Director's duties and responsibilities.

Details of Directors' attendance at seminars/training sessions/in-house briefing/regarding materials during the year ended 31 December 2025 are set out as below:

Name	Attending seminar and/or Conferences and/or forums	Reading journals, updates, articles and/or materials, etc.
Executive Directors		
Mr. Wu Gang	✓	✓
Mr. Cao Zhigang	✓	✓
Mr. Liu Rixin[3]	✓	✓
Non-executive Directors		
Mr. Gao Jianjun	✓	✓
Ms. Yang Liying	✓	✓
Mr. Zhang Xudong	✓	✓
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony	✓	✓
Mr. Liu Dengqing[1]	✓	✓
Mr. Miao Zhaoguang[1]	✓	✓
Ms. Yang Jianping [3]	✓	✓
Mr. Wei Wei [3]	✓	✓
Employee Representative Director		
Ms. Yu Ning[2]	✓	✓

Notes:

1. Mr. Liu Dengqing and Mr. Miao Zhaoguang have been appointed as Directors since 27 June 2025.

2. Ms. Yu Ning has been appointed as employee representative Director since 27 June 2025.

3. Due to the expiration of the term of office, Mr. Liu Rixin ceased to serve as the executive Director, and Ms. Yang Jianping and Mr. Wei Wei ceased to serve as independent non-executive Directors, with effect from 26 June 2025.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Group is committed to establishing and continually improving its risk management and internal control. As the Group developed its business over the years, it strengthened its internal management and risk control through analysis of past performance and implementation of innovative ideas.

Risk Management

Risk Management Framework Objectives and Principles

The Group established its risk management system based on the Central Enterprises Comprehensive Risk Management Guidelines (《中央企業全面風險管理指引》), COSO Comprehensive Risk Management Framework (《COSO全面風險管理框架》) and ISO31000 Guide to Risk Management (ISO31000《風險管理指南》). The Company defines risks as uncertainty towards business objectives, including possible gains or losses.

The Group's overall risk management objectives are to:

- Ensure that the risk is within the scope of the Company's development strategy;
- Achieve true and reliable communication of the Company's internal and external information;
- Ensure that the Company is in compliance with the relevant laws and regulatory requirements;
- Ensure the implementation of the Company's relevant regulations for major measures that achieve business objectives, ensure the validity of the Company's management, improve the efficiency and effect of business activities, and reduce uncertainty when achieving business objectives;
- Ensure that the Company has a critical risk plan, mitigates heavy losses, and safeguards its assets.

The Group's risk management program was established on the basis of its:

- Complete implementation principle: risk management should be implemented before, during and after every event; it should be implemented in every level within the Company's operations, covering all business of the Company and influencing every operating decision. From administration to supervision to feedback on information, the Company's risk management process aims to be one without gaps or loopholes;
- Importance principle: risk management should be based on overall control, focusing on important business issues and high risk areas, strengthening the risk management of the "Three Priorities and One Major (三重一大)";
- Adaptability principle: risk management should be based on changes in the internal and external environment and combined with regular assessments. The risk database and risk response strategies should be updated accordingly to adapt to the realization of the Company's strategic goals.
- Integrated management principle: the risk management system should be fully integrated with other management systems, including quality management system, environmental and occupational health and safety management system, process system, and information security system. Risk prevention, anti-fraud and standardized management should be organically combined to achieve coordinated operation and mutual promotion of various management systems, continuously strengthen risk prevention and control capabilities, and effectively improve the Company's performance;
- Cost-benefit principle: the Company must evaluate the cost and expected return to achieve effective control at an appropriate cost;

Risk Management Organization and Responsibilities

The Group's risk management is equipped with "decision-making line + three lines": decision-making committee and various professional committees undertake the responsibility of the decision-making line; each business unit, subsidiaries are its first line; functional departments are its second line; the audit and supervision department is its third line.

First line: Each business unit and subsidiaries shall carry out risk management work in accordance with the Company's risk management requirements, conduct risk identification, analysis, assessment and response, record the risk management process, embed risk management as much as possible into business processes and execution standards, and report major risks.

Second line: Each functional department organizes, guides, coordinates and implements the corresponding risk management requirements, risk assessment, risk response, risk record and reporting, risk supervision, inspection and evaluation, etc.

Third line: The audit and supervision department independently conducts supervision and evaluation of risk management work.

The Group's decision committee and various professional committees are responsible for reviewing risk-related decision-making matters within their respective jurisdictions. The secretariat institutions supervise and ensure the implementation of the decision-making resolutions. The Board and its Audit Committee are responsible for risk management, promoting the implementation and improvement of the Company's risk management work.

Risk Classification

According to the factors that affect the achievement of different goals, the Company's risks are divided into five categories: strategic risks, financial risks, market risks, operational risks, and legal risks.

Risk Management Processes and Procedures

The general procedures followed by the Company's risk management are risk identification, risk analysis, risk evaluation and risk response. The Company's risk management system requires participation in departments at every level; regardless of the level of risk management or business area, all must adhere to this universal procedure.

Risk identification – the process of analysis and discovery of potential factors that may affect the Company's strategic objectives and business objectives. The qualitative method is mainly adopted for risk identification, and different approaches are adopted based on the actual situation.

Risk analysis – determine the level of risk by considering its causes, consequences and likelihood of occurrence, existing risk control measures and their effectiveness.

Risk evaluation–the process of deciding whether the risk needs to be addressed based on the results of risk analysis and selecting the most appropriate risk response strategy.

Risk response – the process of selecting and applying specific response measures to manage the risk. Risk response strategies mainly include risk avoidance and mitigation, risk reduction and sharing, risk sharing and acceptance, and risk acceptance and termination.

Risk Management Characteristics

Integrated – the risk management system of the Company is a comprehensive management system that is integrated within other management systems. Risk management, internal control and management assessment are integrated within standardized management, lean management in goal setting, division of labor organization, guaranteeing measures and implementation procedures, the Company's continual exploration, its integrated management system, and the process of improving the overall management efficiency.

Harmonized – the Company's risk management system requires full coverage in the management of all aspects. For instance, the annual business development plan, project investment examination and approval, bidding and purchasing, and policy-making all require a risk response plan.

Aligned – the Company's risk management style is aligned with the Company's corporate culture. The Company's corporate culture and value proposition determine the Company's appetite for risk.

Internal Control

The Group established its internal control based on the Company Law of the PRC, Accounting Law of the PRC, CASBE, and the Basic Administration Rules on Corporate Internal Control (《企業內部控制基本規範》) jointly issued by five regulatory bodies of the PRC in 2008, and other relevant rules and regulations. The basic principles of the internal control system of Group are comprehensiveness, importance, balance, adaptability and cost efficiency.

Organizational System and Responsibilities

Everyone in the Group has a role to undertake within the Company's internal control system:

- The Board is responsible for the establishment and improvement of internal control. The Board has established the Audit Committee, which is responsible for the review of internal control, the effective implementation of monitoring internal control and internal control self-assessment, as well as coordination of internal control audit and other related matters.

- The managers are responsible for organizing and leading the daily operation of internal control.

- The Audit and Legal Affairs Department supervises and checks the effectiveness of the internal control of the Group in conjunction with the internal control and internal audit. Internal control deficiencies found by the Audit and Legal Affairs Department will be reported in accordance with the working procedures of the internal audit. The Audit and Legal Affairs Department reports directly to the Board and its Audit Committee any major defects found in internal control supervision and inspection.

- Staff at all levels are responsible for the implementation of specific internal controls in accordance with the requirements of the Company's internal control manual and the control of evidence.

Internal Control Mechanism

The Group, in accordance with the Basic Administration Rules on Corporate Internal Control (《企業內部控制基本規範》), established an internal control system based on its internal environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and internal supervision. The Internal Control Manual of GOLDWIND SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (《金風科技股份有限公司內部控制手冊》) is one of the fundamental documents detailing the construction and evaluation of Group's internal control system. It is a guide for the construction and implementation of Group's internal control system, promotes the further standardization of production and business activities, and once implemented, strengthens the ability of risk prevention.

The Company advocates integrity as the core of positive corporate culture. The Company developed the Goldwind Science & Technology Culture Handbook (《金風科技文化手冊》), which covers the Company's mission, vision and core values, business philosophy, and other content so that all employees have a clear understanding of the principles and norms of the Company. The Company's governance structure is a standardized and stable operation. Human Resources has developed a comprehensive introduction, development, use, and exit related system processes.

The Company has different levels of coping strategies for risk, either the Company's level of risk or business activity level of risk. At the Company level, it determines its overall goals and objectives for mitigation according to the business objectives of the Company's development strategy and its annual business objectives; it identifies the factors that influence the realization of its goals (collection, analysis, and arrangement of risk), it creates a preliminary risk database with examples from both its domestic and foreign industry; it uses the Company's risk assessment standards to analyze historical industry data to understand the cause of the risk, the probability and impact of risk, to identify significant risks at the Company level. At the business activity level, the Group takes account of the important accounting items and disclosures in the financial statements to sort out the business of the Company; it determines sales and receivables of project management and 16 other types of business, and in practice covers all aspects of the Group's management activities. To facilitate the process, the Group has created an important business process directory. After identifying important business processes, the Group evaluates risk in important business by the method of risk identification and analysis, and establishes a risk database. At the same time, the Group identifies new risks according to changes in business activities, and maintains and updates its risk database. The internal control manual's established processes are also regularly updated according to the business process evaluation.

The Group, according to the Company level or business activity level risk assessment results, uses incompatible job separation control, authorization control, accounting system control, property protection control, budgetary control, operation control and performance evaluation control, through the development and deployment of systems and process implements internal control activities. The Group's functional departments and business units, in their respective duties within the scope of their management formulate their own rules and regulations; each business unit in different business sectors; for example, purchasing, sales, and R&D all create their own business systems and process documents, and operational rules for business execution. The operation center of the Group is responsible for the collection and compilation of the system processes of all levels, units and departments, and is responsible for daily management including publication, update and abolishment of such processes.

The Company gradually formed a scientific standardization, wherein different levels, through various forms of internal information transmission mechanism, protect the internal control of the transfer of information and support the internal monitoring operation. The Company attaches importance to the construction of its information system, and gives full play to the role of information technology in internal control. The Company has established a complaint reporting system and set up a hotline which is open to all of its staff to ensure the smooth flow of complaints; it has become one of the important steps in the Company's measures against fraud.

Internal Audit

The Company has established an internal audit function and formulated the Internal Audit System (《內部審計制度》) and Internal Control Self-Assessment Management Measures (《內部控制自我評價管理辦法》), which clearly defines the internal audit department as accepting the guidance and supervision of the Board's Audit Committee, carrying out the functions of inspection and supervision independently, and specify the qualitative and quantitative standards for defects. The audit and supervision department is equipped with full-time staff whose daily work includes risk assessment, internal control audits, financial audits, complaint handling, and special inspection work. At least once a year, the department conducts a comprehensive inspection and supervision of the group's internal control, and carries out regular inspections of the internal control of the Group on a regular basis. The audit department reports directly to the Secretary of the Board. The Audit and Legal Affairs Department regularly reports to the Audit Committee on its work about internal audit. The Audit Committee provides guidance on the internal audit work.

At each year end, in accordance with the requirements under the Company Internal Control Evaluation Guideline (企業內部控制評價指引), which focuses on the internal environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, internal supervision and other factors, the Company conducts a comprehensive self-evaluation on internal control. The scope of the evaluation includes all of the Company's key business areas and business processes. The annual internal control evaluation comprises the internal control evaluation team, a clear division of labor and rate of progress schedule, and an on-site inspection amongst other ways to organize the implementation of an internal control evaluation. The main person in charge of each unit is responsible for the authentication of the internal control self-assessment process and its conclusion. The Audit and Legal Affairs Department submits an annual report on internal control self-assessment to the Audit Committee within three months after the end of the year.

Internal Control Defect Handling

The Company established defect identification standards for its internal control according to its business scale, characteristics, and risk tolerance. These standards were formulated from two aspects of qualitative and quantitative identification according to the severity of the defects which are classified as major defects, important defects and general defects. This identification criteria was adopted by the Board.

After an audit, the internal audit department of the Company will report all internal control anomalies and improvement proposals in a work report to the Chairman and the management of the Company. The management of the Company will propose corrective actions while the internal audit department will supervise its implementation, after immediately sending a report to the Board's Audit Committee. For instance, there were defects in the Company's annual internal control self-assessment that were reported to the Audit Committee. The identified deficiencies in the Company's annual internal control self-assessment were reported to the Board. After that, the Board would ultimately determine the major deficiencies and propose and implement corresponding strategies.

Due to negligence in relevant personnel resulting in significant defects or significant risks in the internal control report to the Company that caused serious damage, the Company will utilize its accountability process to identify the source of the negligence.

Review of Risk Management and Internal Control Results

According to the Fundamental Norms of Enterprise Internal Control (《企業內部控制基本規範》) and its supporting guidelines, the Company's internal control system and evaluation methods, on the basis of daily supervision of internal control and special supervision as well as the Board's Audit Committee submitting an assessment determining the nature and level of risk that the Company is willing to undertake to achieve its strategic objectives and tweaking their internal control system at least once a year are sufficient for its risk management and internal control system implementation and supervision. The Board has reviewed the Company's risk management and internal control system once for the year ended 31 December 2025, and has concluded that there are no significant deficiencies in its risk management and internal control systems and that such systems are sufficient, effective and adequate. The Board has received the confirmation from the management that there are no significant deficiencies in its risk management and internal control systems and that such systems are sufficient, effective and adequate.

Risk management and internal control have inherent limitations, as these systems are designed to manage risk rather than eliminate any risk of failure when achieving business objectives. Any monitoring system can only provide reasonable assurance rather than absolute assurance. Nevertheless, the Board and the Company's management will continue to improve the company's risk management and internal control system.

The Board is ultimately responsible for the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control system. Each year, the Board reviews the Company's financial report while simultaneously reviewing and forming resolutions for the Internal Control Evaluation Report (《內部控制評價報告》), after which it is responsible for disclosing information to relevant departments for handling.

Inside Information

The Company was in strict compliance with the Securities Law of the PRC, Securities and Futures Ordinance, the Listing Rules of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and other relevant laws and regulations for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Company established and improved internal control procedures related to handling and dissemination of insider information.

- The Company understood and followed the principle of timely disclosure of inside information and safe harbor provisions.

- The Company created the Information Disclosure Management System (《信息披露管理制度》), which states that the Board bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the Company performs its disclosure obligations. This system has established an effective information disclosure management system and standardized the responsibility and procedure of information disclosure.

- The Company established the insider registration system (《內幕消息知情人登記制度》), which clearly stipulates the scope of knowledge and confidentiality obligations of those with inside information.

- The Company regularly provided training on inside information to relevant personnel.

- The Company is listed on the Hong Kong and Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and has ensured that the disclosure of inside information was timely, accurate and consistent in the two markets.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Senior Management is charged with implementing the strategies and directions as determined by the Board. In discharging their responsibilities, Senior Management must comply with business principles and ethics which are consistent with those expected by the Board, the Shareholders and other stakeholders.

The responsibilities undertaken by the Senior Management include:

- management of the Company's production and operations;
- establishment of corporate policies and the management framework of the Company;
- appointment, evaluation or dismissal of employees of the Company; and
- implementation of resolutions of the Board.

Senior Management Composition

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Senior Management is comprised of nine members, which includes the President, vice presidents and the Secretary of the Board who concurrently holds the position of vice president, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Chief Engineer.

The Senior Management composition during the year ended 31 December 2025 and up to the Latest Practicable Date is set out below:

President

Mr. Cao Zhigang

Vice Presidents

Mr. Gao Jinshan
Mr. Wu Kai
Mr. Liu Rixin
Mr. Chen Qiuhua
Mr. Li Fei (leaving office on 11 February 2026)
Mr. Xue Naichuan (leaving office on 4 August 2025)

Secretary of the Board

Ms. Ma Jinru

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Wang Hongyan

Chief Engineer

Mr. Wu Gang
Mr. Zhai Endi

The profiles of the Senior Management in office as at the Latest Practicable Date are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors and Senior Management" on page 46 of this annual report.

Shares Held by Senior Management

Based on information known to the Company, as at 31 December 2025, details of Senior Management who hold shares in the Company are set out below:

Name	Position	Commence Date of Term	Share Category	Number of Shares
Mr. Wu Gang	Chief Engineer	25 July 2022	A Shares	62,538,411
Mr. Cao Zhigang	President	11 July 2019	A Shares	12,743,283
Mr. Gao Jinshan	Vice President	9 August 2019	A Shares	400,000
Mr. Wang Hongyan	Chief Finance Officer	28 September 2021	A Shares	300,000
Ms. Ma Jinru	Vice President and Secretary of the Board	25 March 2010	A Shares	972,150
Mr. Wu Kai	Vice President	24 January 2011	A Shares	1,072,150
Mr. Liu Rixin	Vice President	28 February 2017	A Shares	300,000
			H Shares	79,300
Mr. Chen Qiuhua	Vice President	25 July 2022	A Shares	300,000
Mr. Zhai Endi	Chief Engineer	7 July 2017	A Shares	330,000
Mr. Li Fei[1]	Vice President	9 August 2019	A Shares	400,000

Note:

1. Mr. Li Fei resigned on 11 February 2026.

Remuneration of Directors and Senior Management

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the remuneration of Directors and Senior Management during their term of office is set out below:

Unit:RMB0,000

Name	Position	Total Remuneration before tax receivable from the Company	Total Remuneration before tax actual received from the Company
Mr. Wu Gang	Chairman and Chief Engineer	336.40	308.90
Mr. Cao Zhigang	Vice Chairman and President	535.48	398.98
Mr. Gao Jianjun	Non-executive Director	0.00	0.00
Ms. Yang Liying	Non-executive Director	0.00	0.00
Mr. Zhang Xudong	Non-executive Director	0.00	0.00
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony	Independent Non-executive Director	45.11	45.11
Mr. Liu Dengqing	Independent Non-executive Director	25.56	25.56
Mr. Miao Zhaoguang	Independent Non-executive Director	25.56	25.56
Ms. Yu Ning	Employee Representative Director	64.65	64.65
Mr. Gao Jinshan	Vice President	450.74	357.24
Mr. Wang Hongyan	Chief Financial Officer	541.78	464.78
Ms. Ma Jinru	Vice President and Secretary of the Board	445.45	333.70
Mr. Wu Kai	Vice President	530.55	377.55
Mr. Liu Rixin	Vice President	430.25	370.75
Mr. Chen Qiuhua	Vice President	435.05	324.55
Mr. Zhai Endi	Chief Engineer	395.34	306.09
Ms. Yang Jianping	Independent Non-executive Director	19.56	19.56
Mr. Wei Wei	Independent Non-executive Director	19.56	19.56
Mr. Li Fei	Vice President	450.36	351.61
Mr. Xue Naichuan	Vice President	191.04	191.04
Total	–	4,942.44	3,985.19

Notes:

1. The Company has implemented deferred payment for a portion of the performance-based compensation for Senior Management. The total pre-tax remuneration shown in the table represents the pre-tax remuneration before the deferred payment; the actual pre-tax remuneration received from the Company represents the pre-tax remuneration after the deferred payment.

2. Mr. Liu Dengqing and Mr. Miao Zhaoguang have been appointed as Directors since 27 June 2025.

3. Ms. Yu Ning has been appointed as employee representative Director since 27 June 2025. Her total pre-tax remuneration of RMB646,500 refers to remuneration she received during her tenure as employee representative Director during the Reporting Period.

4. Due to the expiration of the term of office, Mr. Liu Rixin ceased to serve as the executive Director, and Ms. Yang Jianping and Mr. Wei Wei ceased to serve as independent non-executive Directors, with effect from 26 June 2025.

5. Mr. Li Fei resigned as Vice President of the Company due to personal health reasons on 11 February 2026.

6. Due to the expiration of the term of office, Mr. Xue Naichuan ceased to serve as the Vice President with effect from 4 August 2025. His total pre-tax remuneration of RMB1,910,400 refers to remuneration he received during his tenure as Vice President during the Reporting Period.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary as at the Latest Practicable Date is Ms. Ma Jinru. She supports the Chairman, the Board and the Board Committees by ensuring good information flow and that Board policies and procedures are followed. She advises the Board on corporate governance matters and facilitates the training and professional development of the Directors. Ms. Ma Jinru is an employee of the Company and was appointed by the Board. Any Director may call upon her for advice and assistance at any time in respect of their duties and the effective operations of the Board. She also plays an essential role in managing the Company's disclosure obligations and maintaining the relationship between the Company and the Shareholders, including assisting the Board in discharging its obligations to the Shareholders pursuant to the Listing Rules.

In compliance with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules, Ms. Ma Jinru participated in approximately 87 hours of relevant professional training during the year ended 31 December 2025 relating to, among others, regulatory updates, corporate governance and business and market related topics to develop and refresh her knowledge and skills.

ARTICLES

On 30 May 2025, the Board approved the proposals in relation to the amendment of the Articles. For details, please refer to the announcement dated 30 May 2025 of the Company. At the 2024 AGM, the Shareholders approved the amendments to the Articles. For details, please refer to the announcement dated 26 June 2025 of the Company.

On 21 November 2025, the Board approved the proposals in relation to change in registered capital and proposed amendments to the Articles. For details, please refer to the announcement dated 21 November 2025 of the Company. At the 2025 third extraordinary general meeting, the 2025 third A share class meeting and the 2025 third H share class meeting, the Shareholders approved the amendments to the Articles. For details, please refer to the announcement dated 19 December 2025 of the Company.

AUDITORS

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu were appointed as the Company's auditors for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. The Audit Committee reviewed and confirmed the auditors' independence and that there were no relationships between the auditors and the Company which may reasonably be thought to bear on their independence.

The services received from Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and other Deloitte member institutions and the respective fees payable by the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are set out below:

Unit: RMB million

Service	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Audit		
Audit of annual report and other related services	**9.600**	9.600
Audit of internal control	**0.850**	0.850
Audit of the Group's subsidiaries	**3.710**	3.955
Non-audit		
Review of interim report	**2.100**	2.100
Other assurances services	**0.800**	0.470
Non-assurances services	**3.433**	2.634
Total	**20.493**	19.609

DIRECTORS' AND AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, results and cash flows of the Group. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that were prudent, fair and reasonable and prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis. The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records and accurately disclosing the financial position, results, cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group in a timely manner.

The Directors' and auditors' responsibilities for the Financial Statements are set out in the section headed "Independent Auditor's Report" on page 101 of this annual report.

Employees

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had a total of 11,890 employees. As at 31 December 2024, the Group had a total of 11,126 employees.

As at 31 December 2025, the composition of employees in terms of profession and educational background is as follows:

Profession	Number
Production personnel	1,237
Sales personnel	1,398
Technology personnel	3,563
Financial personnel	398
Administrative personnel	2,487
O&M and services personnel	2,807
Total	11,890

Education	Number
Master's degree and above	2,460
Undergraduate	6,595
College degree and below	2,835
Total	11,890

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the remuneration of Group's employees amounted to RMB4,794,068,000, which comprises wages and salaries, pension scheme contributions, and welfare and other expenses. During the year ended 31 December 2024, the remuneration of the Group's employees amounted to RMB4,361,461,000.

Remuneration of Employees

As a reward for employees to assume work responsibility and create value, remuneration is the embodiment of employee value. Taking responsibility, ability and performance as the main criteria for evaluating employee value, we build a competitive remuneration management system, combined with characteristics of the industry. With value creation as the incentive orientation, the Company's incentive system is designed as a whole, and is built and optimized step by step. At the same time, the Company provides employees with a diversified welfare system, reasonable vacation system and good working environment to stimulate the employees' working potential.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group adopted the 2024 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme, for details please refer the section headed "RESTRICTED A SHARE INCENTIVE SCHEME" of this annual report.

Training for employees

Goldwind has consistently prioritized talent cultivation as its core value proposition. The Company has developed the Training Management System and is committed to continuously enhancing its talent training framework each year. By accumulating and sharing knowledge and experience, Goldwind establishes a robust learning platform for employees, facilitating their lifelong growth and development.

In order to meet the needs of the company's business development and employee growth, the Company continues to deepen the accumulation of wind power knowledge and experience, forming a knowledge tree of wind power containing more than 1,400 proprietary courses as at the end of the Reporting Period, and exploring diversified and multi-channel learning methods. Relying on the online learning platform, it has expanded the coverage of training, broadened the breadth of learning, and enriched the learning content to provide in-depth business support and satisfy the needs of employees to strengthen their expertise and basic vocational skills. In addition to these initiatives, the Group establishes a three-tier talent development framework across the group level, business unit level, and center/department level. This framework facilitates collaboration in designing and implementing various development programs focused on leadership skills, professional competencies, general capabilities, and onboarding for new employees. In 2025, the employee training number per capita is 47.7 hours.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Group is committed to protecting the interests of its investors. The Company adheres to strict disclosure principles and strives to ensure that the information disclosed in its announcements, circulars and periodic reports are true, accurate and complete, and disclosures are made in a timely manner. In addition, the Company encourages regular communication and interaction with its investors and potential investors in order to allow them to better understand the wind power industry, the status of the Company's operation, and its long-term development strategies. The Office of Secretary of the Board of the Company is responsible for organizing investor visits and conferences, responding to queries from the Investor Relations Hotline, attending to the Investor Relations email inbox and SZSE's investor interactive platform, analyzing information contained in the Company's disclosure documents and assisting investors with related queries, and updating the "Investor Relations" section on the Company's website in a timely manner.

During the Reporting Period, the Company organized four results announcement conferences, accommodated a total of 740 investors in such events, organized two online Q&A investor interactive sessions. In addition, the Company organized four performance roadshows, communicated with 759 institutional investors, and hosted 44 investor calls and 31 company visits.

SHAREHOLDERS' COMMUNICATION POLICY

The Company has adopted a shareholders' communication policy (the "Policy") to promote effective and transparent communication between the Company and its Shareholders. Pursuant to the Policy, Shareholders may get in touch with the Company through the contact information provided on the Company's website (www.goldwind.com). In addition, the Company maintains different sections on its website, such as "Investors", "Company Governance", "Shareholder Information" to provide key information and updates of the Company to its Shareholders. The Company has reviewed the implementation of the Policy during the year ended 31 December 2025 and is of the opinion that the Policy is effective and adequate.

WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

The Company has adopted a whistleblowing policy for employees of the Group and those who deal with the Group to raise concerns, in confidence and anonymity, with the Audit Committee about possible improprieties in any matters related to the Group.

The Company has also adopted an anti-corruption policy to safeguard against corruption and bribery within the Company. The Company has an internal reporting channel that is open and available for employees of the Company and stakeholders to report any suspected corruption and bribery. Employees can also make anonymous reports to the internal anti-corruption department, which is responsible for investigating the reported incidents and taking appropriate measures. The Company continues to carry out anti-corruption and anti-bribery activities to cultivate a culture of integrity, and actively organizes anti-corruption training and inspections to ensure the effectiveness of anti-corruption and anti-bribery.

Deloitte.
德勤

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35/F One Pacific Place
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Hong Kong

To the shareholders of GOLDWIND SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
(Established in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of GOLDWIND SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 107 to 251, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code"), as applicable to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of trade receivables	
As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of trade receivables was approximately RMB32,345 million representing 19.43% of the Group's total assets as at that date. In accordance with the impairment method of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, the Group established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment after taking into consideration the credit risk characteristics of different customers. The expected credit losses (the "ECLs") is calculated based on the combination of individual and collective assessment. The Group recognised a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs, the amount of provision involved the use of significant management judgement and estimates. Details of the related estimation uncertainty are set out in notes 4, 5, 26 and 50 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our major procedures in relation to impairment of trade receivables included: • Testing the Group's relevant internal controls over impairment of trade receivables. • Assessing and evaluating the appropriateness of the ECLs model and the reasonableness of the average loss rate of the ECLs model adopted by management, and evaluating the appropriateness of management's assessment of the forward-looking information. • Corroborating the relevant consideration and objective evidences used by the management in assessing whether there were special impairment indications over long ageing receivables. • For impairment of trade receivables assessed individually, assessing the basis and appropriateness of management's estimation of expected cash flows on a sample basis; for impairment of trade receivables assessed collectively, reviewing the basis and appropriateness of management's judgement on whether the debtors in the same aging group have similar credit risk patterns, testing the accuracy of the ageing of trade receivable balances.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provision for product warranties	
As at 31 December 2025, the provision for product warranties amounting to approximately RMB7,309 million was recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group grants various types of product warranties to the customers of wind turbine generator products under which the performance of products delivered is generally guaranteed for a period of two to five years. During the warranty period, the Group is required to provide operation and maintenance services including free repairs and renewal of spare parts. Provision for product warranties made by the Group for certain products was estimated based on sales data and the warranty rates. If the estimate changes, it will have a significant impact on the provision for product warranties expense and balance. Details of the related estimation uncertainty are set out in notes 4, 5 and 35 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our major procedures in relation to provision for product warranties included: • Testing the Group's relevant internal controls over the provision for product warranties. • Evaluating the appropriateness of the methodology used by management for estimating warranty provision, assessing the assumptions used by management in determining the reasonableness of the warranty provision by comparing historical data. • Testing the appropriateness of the underlying data used in the calculations by reviewing the warranty terms as set out in the respective sales contracts. • Testing the arithmetic accuracy of the warranty provision made. • Testing the amount of warranty provision utilised during the year and testing the accuracy of the amount of warranty provision reversed as unconsumed after the warranty period.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is LUNG, Wing Hung, David.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
27 March 2026

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
		Year ended 31 December	
REVENUE	7	**72,782,451**	56,516,210
Cost of sales	8	**(62,542,561)**	(48,799,453)
Gross profit		**10,239,890**	7,716,757
Other income and gains, net	7	**3,012,769**	3,233,574
Selling and distribution expenses		**(1,496,641)**	(1,321,529)
Administrative expenses		**(5,062,889)**	(4,934,137)
Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net		**(252,833)**	(327,175)
Other expenses	9	**(1,558,556)**	(1,183,822)
Finance costs	10	**(1,056,830)**	(1,216,551)
Share of results of:			
Joint ventures	19	**118,351**	121,418
Associates	20	**45,731**	15,251
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	8	**3,988,992**	2,103,786
Income tax expense	12	**(964,424)**	(247,392)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**3,024,568**	1,856,394
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**2,774,357**	1,860,446
Non-controlling interests		**250,211**	(4,052)
		3,024,568	1,856,394

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE)			
Other comprehensive income/(expense) that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):			
Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income/(expense)		**43,067**	(45,507)
		43,067	(45,507)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**73,282**	(130,425)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income/(expense)		**1,066**	(2,664)
Cash flow hedges		**22,632**	73,734
Cost of fair value hedges		**(61,891)**	(1,662)
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations		**–**	37,085
Share of other comprehensive expense of joint ventures and associates		**–**	(315)
Net other comprehensive income/(expense) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**35,089**	(24,247)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**78,156**	(69,754)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**3,102,724**	1,786,640
Total comprehensive income/(expense) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**2,863,491**	1,788,685
Non-controlling interests		**239,233**	(2,045)
		3,102,724	1,786,640
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY			
Basic and diluted (expressed in RMB per share)	14	**0.64**	0.42

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
		As at 31 December	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	15	**52,047,316**	45,973,875
Investment properties		**8,699**	8,976
Right-of-use assets	16	**4,683,255**	3,030,535
Goodwill	17	**56,666**	56,765
Other intangible assets	18	**6,710,785**	6,760,777
Interests in joint ventures	19	**2,393,370**	2,948,340
Interests in associates	20	**1,496,737**	1,545,004
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	**217,181**	164,996
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22	**3,034,749**	3,562,016
Other non-current financial assets	23	**150,751**	200,345
Deferred tax assets	24	**6,864,902**	6,136,494
Financial receivables	27	**6,578,320**	7,043,030
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	28	**4,092,107**	3,776,077
Contract assets	29	**6,995,305**	5,415,238
Derivative financial instruments	33	**505**	930
Total non-current assets		**95,330,648**	86,623,398
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	25	**16,878,843**	14,827,632
Trade and bills receivables	26	**33,133,433**	33,262,578
Contract assets	29	**592,059**	1,665,052
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	28	**8,786,122**	5,808,147
Financial receivables	27	**395,835**	377,194
Derivative financial instruments	33	**54,114**	36,452
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Other non-current financial assets	23	**1,613**	4,428
Pledged deposits	30	**811,721**	486,500
Cash and cash equivalents	30	**9,510,816**	11,132,904
Total current assets		**71,164,556**	68,600,887
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and bills payables	31	**44,254,276**	40,778,869
Other payables and accruals	32	**23,627,561**	20,895,556
Derivative financial instruments	33	**65,541**	30,900
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	34	**4,838,337**	5,816,660
Tax payable		**1,808,801**	1,633,040
Provisions	35	**3,663,266**	2,718,915
Total current liabilities		**78,257,782**	71,873,940
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		**(7,093,226)**	(3,273,053)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**88,237,422**	83,350,345

	Notes	As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	31	**701,887**	719,442
Other payables and accruals	32	**416,233**	249,268
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	34	**34,026,860**	36,232,543
Deferred tax liabilities	24	**1,572,134**	1,582,036
Provisions	35	**4,008,754**	3,866,339
Government grants	36	**311,248**	252,147
Derivative financial instruments	33	**19,563**	21,489
Total non-current liabilities		**41,056,679**	42,923,264
Net assets		**47,180,743**	40,427,081
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	37	**4,225,068**	4,225,068
Reserves	38	**39,211,387**	34,304,238
		43,436,455	38,529,306
Non-controlling interests		**3,744,288**	1,897,775
Total equity		**47,180,743**	40,427,081

The consolidated financial statements on pages 107 to 251 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Wu Gang
Director

Cao Zhigang
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		Attributable to owners of the Company													
	Note	Share capital RMB'000 (note 37)	Capital reserve RMB'000	Treasury shares RMB'000	Special reserve RMB'000	Statutory surplus reserve RMB'000	Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Exchange fluctuation reserve RMB'000	Share-based payments reserve RMB'000	Other equity instruments RMB'000 (note 39)	Hedging reserve RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
As at 1 January 2025		4,225,068	11,919,849	(190,779)	–	1,868,020	(52,900)	(179,997)	133,215	2,000,000	(32,417)	18,839,247	38,529,306	1,897,775	40,427,081
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,774,357	2,774,357	250,211	3,024,568
Other comprehensive income/(expenses) for the year:															
Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive expense, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	43,067	–	–	–	–	–	43,067	–	43,067
Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income/(expense), net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	1,244	–	–	–	–	–	1,244	(178)	1,066
Cash flow hedges, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,632	–	22,632	–	22,632
Cost of fair value hedges, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(61,891)	–	(61,891)	–	(61,891)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		–	–	–	–	–	–	84,082	–	–	–	–	84,082	(10,800)	73,282
Total comprehensive income/(expenses) for the year		–	–	–	–	–	44,311	84,082	–	–	(39,259)	2,774,357	2,863,491	239,233	3,102,724
Capital contributions from shareholders		–	63,494	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63,494	–	63,494
Capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,979,168	1,979,168
Disposal of subsidiaries	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(111,611)	(111,611)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		–	(106,436)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(106,436)	(101,681)	(208,117)
Final 2024 dividend declared		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(590,829)	(590,829)	(158,596)	(749,425)
Profit appropriation to reserves		–	–	–	–	69,268	–	–	–	–	–	(69,268)	–	–	–
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145,985	–	–	–	145,985	–	145,985
Grant of restricted shares		–	(18,462)	18,462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to special reserve (note (i))		–	–	–	273,091	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	273,091	7,491	280,582
Utilisation of special reserve (note (i))		–	–	–	(273,091)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(273,091)	(7,491)	(280,582)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders		–	(5,321)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,143,000	–	–	3,137,679	–	3,137,679
Capital reductions to other equity instruments holders		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(500,000)	–	–	(500,000)	–	(500,000)
Other changes of investments in associates		–	(1,092)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,092)	–	(1,092)
Distribution to other equity instruments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(110,375)	(110,375)	–	(110,375)
Other changes of treasury shares		–	8,173	(2,941)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,232	–	5,232
At 31 December 2025		4,225,068	11,860,205	(175,258)	–	1,937,288	(8,589)	(95,915)	279,200	4,643,000	(71,676)	20,843,132	43,436,455	3,744,288	47,180,743

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		Attributable to owners of the Company													
	Notes	Share capital RMB'000 (note 37)	Capital reserve RMB'000	Treasury shares RMB'000	Special reserve RMB'000	Statutory surplus reserve RMB'000	Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Exchange fluctuation reserve RMB'000	Share-based payments reserve RMB'000	Other equity instruments RMB'000 (note 39)	Hedging reserve RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
As at 1 January 2024		4,225,068	12,172,726	–	–	1,806,408	4,393	(47,565)	–	2,049,818	(141,574)	17,540,625	37,609,899	2,619,014	40,228,913
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,860,446	1,860,446	(4,052)	1,856,394
Other comprehensive (expenses)/income for the year:															
Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	(45,507)	–	–	–	–	–	(45,507)	–	(45,507)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments measure at fair value through other comprehensive expense, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	(2,664)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,664)	–	(2,664)
Cash flow hedges, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73,734	–	73,734	–	73,734
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,085	–	37,085	–	37,085
Cost of fair value hedges, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,662)	–	(1,662)	–	(1,662)
Share of other comprehensive expenses of associates	20	–	(315)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(315)	–	(315)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		–	–	–	–	–	–	(132,432)	–	–	–	–	(132,432)	2,007	(130,425)
Total comprehensive (expenses)/income for the year		–	(315)	–	–	–	(48,171)	(132,432)	–	–	109,157	1,860,446	1,788,685	(2,045)	1,786,640
Capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	193,446	193,446
Disposal of subsidiaries	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(441)	(441)
Deregistration of a subsidiary		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(700,000)	(700,000)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(112,230)	(112,230)
Final 2023 dividend declared		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(422,507)	(422,507)	(99,969)	(522,476)
Profit appropriation to reserves		–	–	–	–	61,612	–	–	–	–	–	(61,612)	–	–	–
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	133,215	–	–	–	133,215	–	133,215
Repurchase of shares		–	–	(442,460)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(442,460)	–	(442,460)
Grant of restricted shares		–	(251,681)	251,681	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to special reserve (note (i))		–	–	–	198,902	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198,902	2,082	200,984
Utilisation of special reserve (note (i))		–	–	–	(198,902)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(198,902)	(2,082)	(200,984)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,500,000	–	–	1,500,000	–	1,500,000
Capital reductions to other equity instruments holders		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,549,818)	–	–	(1,549,818)	–	(1,549,818)
Other changes of investments in associates		–	(881)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(881)	–	(881)
Distribution to other equity instruments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(86,827)	(86,827)	–	(86,827)
Disposal of equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	–	(9,122)	–	–	–	–	9,122	–	–	–
At 31 December 2024		4,225,068	11,919,849	(190,779)	–	1,868,020	(52,900)	(179,997)	133,215	2,000,000	(32,417)	18,839,247	38,529,306	1,897,775	40,427,081

Note (i): In preparation of these consolidated financial statements, the GOLDWIND SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") has appropriated certain amounts of retained profits to a special reserve fund for each of the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2025, for safety production expense purposes as required by directives issued by the relevant People's Republic of China ("PRC") government authorities. The Group charged the safety production expenses to profit or loss when such expenses were incurred, and at the same time the corresponding amounts of special reserve fund were utilised and transferred back to retained profits until such special reserve was fully utilised.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**3,988,992**	2,103,786
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	10	**1,056,830**	1,216,551
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net		**(31,890)**	42,254
Interest income	7	**(413,221)**	(464,538)
Share of results of joint ventures	19	**(118,351)**	(121,418)
Share of results of associates	20	**(45,731)**	(15,251)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	8	**3,093,420**	2,674,146
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	**381,699**	181,586
Amortisation of other intangible assets	8	**627,351**	521,405
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, net	8	**117,154**	52,591
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	7	**(177,660)**	(953,494)
Gains on loss of significant influence over associates or disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures	7	**(318,174)**	(809,920)
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	**(5,094)**	(21,542)
Dividend income from other non-current financial assets	7	**(16,451)**	(38,578)
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	7	**(22,616)**	(14,523)
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	**(6,157)**	(154)
Fair value gain, net on financial assets of fair value through profit or loss	7	**(1,128,837)**	(247,289)
Fair value loss, net on derivative financial instruments	7	**46,625**	92,028
Impairment of trade and other receivables	8	**263,623**	291,433
Reversal of financial receivables	8	**(9,040)**	(389)
(Reversal)/impairment of contract assets	8	**(1,707)**	36,103
(Reversal)/impairment of other non-current financial assets	8	**(45)**	28
Impairment of inventories to net realisable value	8	**42,498**	55,807
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	8	**580,946**	576,717
Impairment of right-of-assets	8	**286,465**	–
Impairment of other intangible assets	8	**175,398**	190,199
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**8,366,027**	5,347,538

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		**(5,174,917)**	387,275
Increase in contract assets		**(505,367)**	(714,505)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and bills receivables		**479,730**	(6,151,769)
Decrease in financial receivables		**446,069**	874,142
Increase in prepayments, other receivables and other assets		**(3,248,145)**	(1,285,490)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and bills payables		**3,561,983**	(1,277,714)
(Decrease)/increase in other payables and accruals		**(400,312)**	5,165,372
Increase in provisions		**1,087,311**	909,624
Increase in government grants and deferred income		**62,807**	20,445
Cash generated from operations		**4,675,186**	3,274,918
Income tax paid		**(1,544,928)**	(1,423,610)
Interest received		**413,221**	464,538
Net cash flows from operating activities		**3,543,479**	2,315,846
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment		**(6,406,602)**	(6,829,110)
Additions of right-of-use assets		**(271,807)**	(378,678)
Additions of other intangible assets		**(800,237)**	(462,742)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		**–**	1,808
Payment of purchase consideration payable for acquisition of subsidiaries in previous periods		**(11,494)**	(34,730)
Acquisitions of interests in joint ventures		**(68,448)**	–
Acquisitions of interests in associates		**(40,100)**	(143,820)
Purchases of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(5,105)**	(5,455)
Purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(4,851,887)**	(3,025,037)
Purchases of financial assets measured at amortised cost		**(21,000)**	(77,050)
Purchases of non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired		**(1,370,000)**	(100,000)
Deregistration of a subsidiary		**–**	(700,000)
Increase in pledged deposits		**(11,179)**	–
Cash paid for reverse repurchase financial assets		**(998,637)**	–
Cash paid for interbank certificates of deposit		**(1,000,000)**	–
Loans to joint ventures, associates and third parties		**(28,031)**	(94,911)
Prepayment for acquisitions of equity investments		**(6,000)**	(49,000)
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		**138,336**	17,770
Disposals of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of	41	**263,143**	1,503,521
Cash received from disposal of subsidiaries during previous year	41	**467,255**	1,957

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**27,713**	20,934
Interest received from other non-current financial assets		**16,587**	5,003
Dividend received from joint ventures and associates		**435,809**	97,096
Dividend received from equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**6,157**	154
Dividend received from disposed subsidiaries		**120,385**	55,277
Proceeds from disposal of other non-current financial assets		**68,411**	387,592
Cash received of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**6,838,655**	2,734,056
Disposals of non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired		**540,815**	1,087,218
Disposal of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		**–**	9,773
Disposals of shareholding in associates and joint ventures		**536,193**	50,132
Loan repayment from the related parties and third parties		**132,222**	100,710
Cash from other investments		**2,623**	103,480
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(6,296,223)**	(5,724,052)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
New bank and other borrowings	42(b)	**10,597,378**	13,220,686
Issuance of bond	42(b)	**–**	1,999,123
Repayment of bank and other borrowings	42(b)	**(12,801,179)**	(11,483,776)
Interest paid	42(b)	**(1,074,556)**	(1,271,686)
Fees and other payments		**(2,640)**	–
Capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders		**2,042,662**	193,452
Dividend paid	42(b)	**(889,589)**	(602,000)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders		**3,143,000**	1,500,000
Cash received from Restricted Share Incentive Scheme granted		**11,171**	161,146
Cash receivable from related parities		**14,227**	201,700
Purchase of minority interest in a subsidiary		**(170,846)**	(273,829)
Repayment on sold of bills as collateral on securities lending	42(b)	**(40)**	(2,103)
Repurchase of shares		**–**	(442,618)
Repayment of other equity instruments		**(500,000)**	(1,549,818)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**369,588**	1,650,277
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(2,383,156)**	(1,757,929)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**11,030,276**	12,634,213
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		**(66,304)**	153,992
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	30	**8,580,816**	11,030,276

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

During the year, the Group was involved in the following principal activities:

- Research and development, manufacture and sale of wind turbine generators and spare parts;
- Development and operation of wind farms, consisting of wind power generation service provided by the Group's wind farms as well as the sale of wind farms;
- Wind farm construction, post-warranty service and asset management services; and
- Development and operation of water treatment plants.

In the opinion of the directors of the Company (the "Directors"), the Company has no controlling shareholders.

2. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries of the Company as at 31 December 2025 were as follows:

Names*	Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
Beijing Goldwind Science & Creation Wind Power Equipment Co., Ltd. (北京金風科創風電設備有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB1,044,000,000	100	–	Manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Goldwind Windenergy GmbH	Germany	EUR 350,000	100	–	Investment holding
Beijing Tianrun New Energy Investment Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Tianrun") (北京天潤新能投資有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB5,550,000,000	100	–	Investment holding
Beijing Tianyuan Science & Creation Wind Power Technology Co., Ltd. (北京天源科創風電技術有限責任公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB200,000,000	100	–	Provision of construction and technical services for wind farms

2. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries of the Company as at 31 December 2025 were as follows: (continued)

Names*	Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
Gansu Goldwind Wind Power Equipment Manufacture Co., Ltd. (甘肅金風風電設備製造有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB88,600,000	100	–	Manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Beijing Techwin Electric Co., Ltd. (北京天誠同創電氣有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB100,000,000	100	–	Manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Urumqi Goldwind Tianyi Wind Power Co., Ltd. (烏魯木齊金風天翼風電有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB426,060,000	100	–	Development and operation of wind farms
Beijing Goldwind Tiantong Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd. (北京金風天通科技發展有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB3,000,000	100	–	Trading of wind power equipment and accessories
Jiangsu Goldwind Wind Technology Co., Ltd. (江蘇金風科技有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB1,264,533,762	60	–	Manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Goldwind Investment Holding Co., Ltd. (金風投資控股有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB1,000,000,000	100	–	Investment holding
Hami Goldwind Wind Power Equipment Manufacture Co., Ltd. (哈密金風風電設備有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB10,000,000	100	–	Manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Tianze Jiangsu Goldwind Wind Power Co., Ltd. (江蘇金風天澤風電有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB52,000,000	100	–	Development and operation of wind farms
Goldwind New Energy (HK) Investment Limited	The PRC/Hong Kong	HK$ 501,000,000	100	–	Investment holding
Goldwind International Holdings (HK) Limited	The PRC/Hong Kong	US$ 635,197,000	100	–	Investment holding and sale of wind power equipment and accessories

2. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries of the Company as at 31 December 2025 were as follows: (continued)

Names*	Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
Goldwind Environmental Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (金風環保有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB2,741,944,339	73	–	Investment holding, development and operation of water treatment plants
Xilingol league Area Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (錫林郭勒盟金風科技有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB50,000,000	100	–	Manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Guangdong Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (廣東金風科技有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB100,000,000	100	–	Manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Guodian Yinhe Water Co., Ltd. (國電銀河水務股份有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB300,000,000	–	100	Development and operation of water treatment plants
Tianxin International Finance Lease Co., Ltd. (天信國際租賃有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	US$ 30,000,000	–	100	Finance lease services
Hami Tianrun New Energy Co., Ltd. (哈密天潤新能源有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB25,800,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
Tacheng Tianrun New Energy Co., Ltd. (塔城天潤新能源有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB67,000,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
Pinglu Tianrun Wind Power Co., Ltd. (平陸天潤風電有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB32,000,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
Keyou Zhongqi Tianyou New Energy Co., Ltd. (科右中旗天佑新能源有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB75,000,000	–	70	Development and operation of wind farms
Hami Yandun Tianrun Wind Power Co., Ltd. (哈密煙墩天潤風電有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB31,000,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms

2. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries of the Company as at 31 December 2025 were as follows: (continued)

Names*	Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
Hami Tianrun Solar Energy Co., Ltd. (哈密天潤太陽能有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB44,000,000	–	100	Development and operation of solar power generation projects
Goldwind USA, Inc.	USA/Delaware	US$ 3,600,000	–	100	Research and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Goldwind Australia Pty Ltd.	Australia/Victoria	AUD 159,093,000	–	100	Research and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Vensys Energy AG	Germany	EUR 5,000,000	–	70	Provision of technical services and manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
Vensys Elektrotechnik GmbH	Germany	EUR 100,000	–	63	Provision of technical services and manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories
PARQUE EÓLICO LOMA BLANCA I S.A.	Argentine Republic/Buenos Aires	Piso 34,200,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
PARQUE EÓLICO LOMA BLANCA II S.A.	Argentine Republic/Buenos Aires	Piso 44,100,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
PARQUE EÓLICO LOMA BLANCA III S.A.	Argentine Republic/Buenos Aires	Piso 26,300,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
PARQUE EÓLICO LOMA BLANCA VI S.A.	Argentine Republic/Buenos Aires	Piso 36,100,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
PARQUES EÓLICOS MIRAMAR S.A.	Argentine Republic/Buenos Aires	Piso 36,100,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms

2. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries of the Company as at 31 December 2025 were as follows: (continued)

Names*	Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
Western Water Corporation	Samoa/Apia	US$ 5,000,000	–	100	Development and operation of water treatment plants
Beijing Goldwind Carbon Neutral Energy Co., Ltd. (北京金風零碳能源有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB100,000,000	100	–	Development and operation of solar power farms, energy storage business

* The English names of the companies registered in the PRC represent the best efforts of the management of the Company in directly translating the Chinese names of the companies as no English names have been registered.

** All these companies were incorporated with limited liability.

*** None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities at the end of the year.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the Directors, principally affected the results for the year or formed a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group as at 31 December 2025. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the Directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the following amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") for the first time, which are mandatory effective for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2025 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability

The application of the amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards in the current year has had no material impact on the Group's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

New and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency[3]
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments[2]
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity[2]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[1]
Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11[2]
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements[3]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or 1 January 2026.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or 1 January 2027.

Except for the new IFRS Accounting Standards mentioned below, the Directors anticipate that the application of all amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

New and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which sets out requirements on presentation and disclosures in financial statements, will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. This new IFRS Accounting Standard, while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1, introduces new requirements to present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements and improve aggregation and disaggregation of information to be disclosed in the financial statements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings per Share are also made.

IFRS 18, and amendments to other standards, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The application of the new standard is not expected to have significant impact on the financial performance and positions of the Group in terms of recognition and measurement. However, it is expected to affect the presentation of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and disclosures. The Group is in the process of assessing the detailed impact of IFRS 18 on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

4.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include the applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules"). They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB"), which is also the functional currency of the Company, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

The Group has evaluated the going concern for twelve months from 31 December 2025 and was of the view that there is no significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2025. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

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

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

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

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

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity therein, which present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the relevant subsidiaries upon liquidation.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Interests in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. 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.

The Group's interests in associates and joint ventures are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at the Group's share of net assets under the equity method of accounting, less any impairment losses. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. The Group's share of the post-acquisition results and other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's investments in the associates or joint ventures, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the assets transferred. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of associates or joint ventures is included as part of the Group's interests in associates or joint ventures.

If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the retained interest is not remeasured. Instead, the investment continues to be accounted for under the equity method. In all other cases, upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Optional concentration test

The Group can elect to apply an optional concentration test, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. The gross assets under assessment exclude cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets, and goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities. If the concentration test is met, the set of activities and assets is determined not to be a business and no further assessment is needed.

Business combinations and goodwill

A business is an integrated set of activities and assets which includes an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired processes are considered substantive if they are critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, including an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform the related processes or they significantly contribute to the ability to continue producing outputs and are considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at the acquisition date fair value which is the sum of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities assumed by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts of the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any fair value of the Group's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the sum of this consideration and other items is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is, after reassessment, recognised in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on the disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of an asset and a liability in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the "Conceptual Framework") except for transactions and events within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, in which the Group applies IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 instead of the Conceptual Framework to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its derivative financial instruments and equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. 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 measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorises within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than inventories, contract assets, deferred tax assets, financial assets and non-current financial assets/a disposal group classified as held for sale), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person

(i) has control or joint control over the Group;

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

or

(b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:

(i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);

(iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and

(viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use, including costs of testing whether the related assets is functioning properly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Buildings:	2.40% to 5.00%
Machinery:	3.84% to 20.00%
Vehicles:	9.60% to 19.20%
Electronic equipment and others:	9.60% to 50.00%

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

Construction in progress represents property, plant and equipment under construction, which are stated at cost less any impairment losses, and are not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction and capitalised borrowing costs on related borrowed funds during the period of construction. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use.

Other intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Other intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Other intangible assets (other than goodwill) (continued)

Patents, licences, self-developed technology know-how and office software

Purchased patents, licences, self-developed technology know-how and office software are stated at cost less any impairment losses and are amortised on the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives of 7 to 10 years and the relevant licence periods.

Water treatment operating concession

Water treatment operating concession represents the right to operate a water treatment plant and is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is provided on the straight-line basis over the period of the operating concession granted to the Group of 25 to 30 years. Details are given in “Service concession agreements” below.

Wind farm development and operating permit

Wind farm development and operating permit represents the right to develop and operate a wind farm and is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is provided on the straight-line basis over the period of the development and operating permit granted to the Group of 20 to 30 years. If the wind farm is still in development stage, the amortisation will be capitalised in construction in progress.

Research and development costs

All research costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Expenditure incurred on projects to develop new products is capitalised and deferred only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the project and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development. Product development expenditure which does not meet these criteria is expensed when incurred.

Deferred development costs are stated at cost less any impairment losses and are amortised using the straight-line basis over the commercial lives of the underlying products commencing from the date when the products are put into commercial production.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Service concession agreements

Consideration given by the grantor

A financial asset (receivable under a service concession arrangement) is recognised to the extent that (a) the Group has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services rendered and/or the consideration paid and payable by the Group for the right to charge users of the public service; and (b) the grantor has little, if any, discretion to avoid payment, usually because the agreement is enforceable by law.

The Group has an unconditional right to receive cash if the grantor contractually guarantees to pay the Group (a) specified or determinable amounts or (b) the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of the public service and specified or determinable amounts, even if the payment is contingent on the Group ensuring that the infrastructure meets specified quality of efficiency requirements. The financial asset (receivable under service concession arrangement) is accounted for in accordance with the policy set out for loans and receivables under "Investments and other financial assets" below.

An intangible asset (operating concession) is recognised to the extent that the Group receives a right to charge users of the public service, which is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are contingent on the extent that the public uses the service. The intangible asset (operating concession) is accounted for in accordance with the policy set out for "Intangible assets (other than goodwill)" above.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial receivable is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

When the Group receives a payment during the concession period, it will apportion such payment among (i) a repayment of the financial receivables (if any), which will be used to reduce the carrying amount of the financial receivables on the consolidated statement of financial position, (ii) interest income, which will be recognised as revenue in profit or loss and (iii) revenue from operating and maintaining the wastewater treatment plants in profit or loss.

Construction or upgrade services

Revenue and costs relating to construction or upgrade services are accounted for in accordance with the policy set out for "Construction services" below.

Operating services

Revenue relating to operating services are accounted for in accordance with the policy for "Revenue recognition" below. Costs for operating services are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under IFRS 16 at inception of the contract. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

Group as a lessee

The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (that is the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, 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.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Prepaid land lease payments	10 to 50 years
Buildings	2 to 25 years
Machinery	2 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	2 to 5 years
Electronic and other equipment	2 to 10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

When the Group obtains ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term, upon exercising purchase options, the cost of the relevant right-of-use assets and the related accumulated depreciation and impairment loss are transferred to property, plant and equipment.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (that is those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it classifies at lease inception (or when there is a lease modification) each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessor (continued)

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. When a contract contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee are accounted for as finance leases.

At the commencement date, initial direct costs (other than those incurred by manufacturer or dealer lessors) are included in the measurement of the net investments in the lease and presented as a receivable. The finance income of such leases is recognised in the statement of profit or loss so as to provide a constant periodic rate of charge over the lease terms.

Sale and leaseback transactions

The Group applies the requirements of IFRS 15 to assess whether sale and leaseback transaction constitutes a sale by the Group. For a transfer that does not satisfy the requirements as a sale, the Group as a seller-lessee continues to recognise the assets and accounts for the transfer proceeds as borrowings within the scope of IFRS 9.

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Financial assets which are not held within the aforementioned business models are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)

For debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to the statement of profit or loss.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Fair value gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income and gains in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value profit or loss are also recognised as other income and gains in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the assets. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

General approach (continued)

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

For debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At each reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt investments are considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the external credit ratings of the debt investments.

The Group may consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables and contract assets which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

Stage 1 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs

Stage 2 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

Stage 3 – Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Simplified approach

For trade receivables and contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Group perform ECL assessments collectively and individually. The Group uses provision matrix to calculate ECL for the trade receivables from goods and services from customers. The provision rates are based on past due analysis as groupings of various debtors that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates taking into consideration forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable available without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. In addition, credit-impaired trade receivables from goods and services are assessed for ECL individually. For collective assessment, the Group takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- types of financial instruments;
- remaining maturities of contracts;
- industry of debtors; and
- location of debtors.

For trade receivables and contract assets that contain a significant financing component and lease receivables, the Group chooses as its accounting policy to adopt the simplified approach in calculating ECLs with policies as described above.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and bills payables, other payables, derivative financial instruments and interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"). Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except for the gains or losses arising from the Group's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification to the statement of profit or loss. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing bank and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. A financial guarantee contract is recognised initially as a liability at its fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group measures the financial guarantee contracts at the higher of: (i) the ECL allowance determined in accordance with the policy as set out in "Impairment of financial assets"; and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contract to hedge its foreign currency risk. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which such derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment; or

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, or a foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment; or

- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting, the risk management objective and its strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is “an economic relationship” between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

- The effect of credit risk does not “dominate the value changes” that result from that economic relationship.

- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Hedges which meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedging reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The cash flow hedging reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in other comprehensive income for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment to which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect the statement of profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in other comprehensive income must remain in accumulated other comprehensive income if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to the statement of profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After the discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income is accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instruments are recognised in profit or loss as other expenses. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as a part of the carrying amount of the hedged item and is also recognised in profit or loss as other expenses.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, the adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the effective interest rate method. Effective interest rate amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and shall begin no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cost of hedges

The Group separated the intrinsic value and time value of an option contract and designating as the hedging instrument only the change in intrinsic value of an option and excluding change in its time value; and same for the forward element and the spot price of a forward contract. These exceptions are permitted because the intrinsic value of the option and the forward element can generally be measured separately. A dynamic hedging strategy that assesses both the intrinsic value and time value of an option contract can qualify for hedge accounting.

Current versus non-current classification

Derivative instruments that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are classified as current or non-current or separated into current and non-current portions based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances (i.e., the underlying contracted cash flows).

A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract are classified consistently with the cash flows of the host contract.

Derivative instruments that are designated as, and are effective hedging instruments, are classified consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instruments are separated into current portions and non-current portions only if a reliable allocation can be made.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, work in process, finished and semi-finished goods, power station product development costs, etc.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Development cost of power station products is accounted for using the specific-unit -cost method, and the cost of other inventories is determined on the weighted average basis. In the case of work in progress, semi-finished goods and finished goods, the cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling prices for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Costs necessary to make the sale include incremental costs directly attributable to the sale and non-incremental costs which the Group must incur to make the sale.

The power station projects are initially classified as either inventories or property, plant and equipment according to the initially approved development plan of the project. The power station projects that are initially set up and developed with a clearly defined sole purpose to sell to customers are accounted for and presented as "Inventories-power station product development costs" in the consolidated statement of financial position. The power station projects that, according to the initial project setup and approval, the Group plans to hold and operate or does not have a clearly defined plan to sell the power station projects to customers upon completion are classified as non-current assets and accounted for and presented as property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position from inception. Power station product development costs comprises costs for acquiring land use rights, expenditures of support infrastructure, expenditures of construction and installation work, borrowing interest expenses qualifying for capitalization and other related expenses incurred during the course of development.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Provisions (continued)

The Group provides for warranties in relation to the sale of certain industrial products and the provision of construction services for general repairs of defects occurring during the warranty period. Provisions for these assurance-type warranties granted by the Group are recognised based on sales volume and past experience of the level of repairs, discounted to their present values as appropriate.

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of (i) the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the general policy for provisions above; and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the amount of income recognised in accordance with the policy for revenue recognition.

Contingent assets/liabilities

Contingent assets

Contingent assets arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the Group and they are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. The Group assesses continually the development of contingent assets. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the Group recognises the asset and the related income in the consolidated financial statements in the reporting period in which the change occurs.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a present obligation arising from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Where the Group is jointly and severally liable for an obligation, the part of the obligation that is expected to be met by other parties is treated as a contingent liability and it is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group assesses continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the reporting period in which the change in probability occurs, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right-of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies IAS 12 requirements to the lease liabilities, and the related assets separately. The Group recognises a deferred tax asset related to lease liabilities to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised and a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and at the time of the transaction does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and at the time of the transaction does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the 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 liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Perpetual securities

Perpetual securities are classified as equity, as the following conditions have been met:

- The financial instruments have no contractual obligation to pay cash or other financial assets to others, nor to exchange financial assets or liabilities with others under potential unfavourable circumstances;

- The financial instruments will or may be settled in the Group's own equity instruments: if the financial instrument is non-derivative, it should not have the contractual obligation to be settled by the Group delivering a variable number of its own equity instruments; if the financial instrument is derivative, it should solely be settled by the Group delivering a fixed number of its own equity instruments in exchange for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets.

Interest and distributions on perpetual securities classified as equity are recognised as distributions within equity.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in IFRS 15.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Sale of wind turbines and spare parts

Revenue from the sale of individual wind turbines based on standard solutions (supply-only projects) as well as spare parts sales, at the point in time when control of the promised assets have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold;

Some contracts for the sale of industrial products provide customers with rights of return and volume rebates. The rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Sale of electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity, which is recognised at the point of transmission of electric power to electric power grid companies, is determined based on the volume of electric power transmitted and the applicable fixed tariff rates.

Wind power services

Revenue from the provision of construction services is recognised over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced. The input method recognises revenue based on the proportion of the actual costs incurred relative to the estimated total costs for satisfaction of the construction services.

Sales of power station project products

The performance obligation under the power station project product sales contract between the Group and the customer is satisfied at a point of time upon the transfer of project products.

The power station projects are initially set up and developed with a clearly defined sole purpose to sell to customers, and the sale of power station project is part of the Group's ordinary course of business. The Group recognises the sales revenue of power station project products when the control of the power station project is transferred to the customer. The transaction price for the sale of power station project includes non-cash consideration, which represents the liabilities transferred to the customers upon transferring of the power station project. The Group determines the transaction price based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration.

Revenue from other sources

Rental income is recognised on a time proportion basis over the lease terms.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment, details of which are included in the accounting policies for impairment of financial assets.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Contract costs

Other than the costs which are capitalised as inventories, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, costs incurred to fulfil a contract with a customer are capitalised as an asset if all of the following criteria are met:

- The costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the entity can specifically identify.
- The costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future.
- The costs are expected to be recovered.

The capitalised contract costs are amortised and charged to the statement of profit or loss on a systematic basis that is consistent with the pattern of the revenue to which the asset related is recognised. Other contract costs are expensed as incurred.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Employee benefits

Pension scheme

The Group has the social pension plans for its employees arranged by local government labour and security authorities. The Group makes contributions on a monthly basis to the social pension plans. The contributions are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the social pension plans. Under the plans, the Group has no further obligations beyond the contributions made.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Shares granted to employees

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (share-based payments reserve). At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest based on assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share-based payments reserve.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions (continued)

Modification to the terms and conditions of the share-based payment arrangements

When the terms and conditions of an equity-settled share-based payment arrangement are modified, the Group recognises, as a minimum, the services received measured at the grant date fair value of the equity instruments granted, unless those equity instruments do not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition (other than a market condition) that was specified at grant date. In addition, if the Group modifies the vesting conditions (other than a market condition) in a manner that is beneficial to the employees, for example, by reducing the vesting period, the Group takes the modified vesting conditions into consideration over the remaining vesting period.

The incremental fair value granted, if any, is the difference between the fair value of the modified equity instruments and that of the original equity instruments, both estimated as at the date of modification.

If the modification reduces the total fair value of the share-based arrangement, or is not otherwise beneficial to the employee, the Group continues to account for the original equity instruments granted as if that modification had not occurred.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs capitalised. All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. Proposed final dividends are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the Directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. When a fair value gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in profit or loss. When a fair value gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are currencies other than the RMB. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated into RMB at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

4.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries are translated into RMB at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas subsidiaries which arise throughout the year are translated into RMB at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determination of one performance obligations

The Group's sales transaction of wind turbine includes two types of goods or services commitments: sales of wind turbine as well as operation and maintenance services. As customers can benefit from the goods or services or together with other readily available resources, and the goods or services commitments can be distinguished from each other within the context of the contract, the above goods or services commitments constitute an one performance obligation separately.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Equity instrument

Equity instruments issued by the Company, such as perpetual medium-term notes, which are not settled in the Company's own equity instruments, contain no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity. Therefore, such equity instruments are accounted for as other equity instruments.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

Method of determining performance progress for construction contracts

The input method is adopted by the Group to determine the progress of performance of construction contracts. Specifically, the construction costs actually incurred on a cumulative basis as a percentage of estimated total costs is used to determine the progress of performance. Costs actually incurred on a cumulative basis include direct and indirect costs incurred by the Group in the course of transfer of goods to customers. The Group considers that the consideration of construction contracts signed with customers is determined based on construction costs. The construction costs actually incurred on a cumulative basis as a percentage of estimated total costs can practically reflect the progress of performance of the construction service. As the period of validity of construction contracts is relatively long and may span over a number of accounting periods, the Group shall review and revise budget as the duration of the construction contracts continues, and adjust the performance progress accordingly.

Impairment of financial instruments and contract assets

The Group uses ECL model to assess the impairment of financial instruments and contract assets. The application of ECL model requires significant judgements and estimates, and requires consideration for all reasonable and proofed information, including forward-looking information. The Group make these judgements and estimates based on its historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment after taking into consideration the credit risk characteristics of different customers. The ECL is calculated based on the combination of individual and collective assessment. Different estimates may affect the accrual of provision for impairment. The accrued provision for impairment may not be equal to the actual amount of impairment losses in the future.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of inventories

The Group makes provision for inventory fall in price for obsolete and slow-moving inventories. These estimates are made with reference to the inventory age analysis, the expected future sales of the goods, and the experience and judgement of the management. When the cost of inventory is lower than the net realisable value, provision for inventory depreciation is made. When market conditions change, the actual sales of goods may differ from the current estimates, and the difference will affect the current profit and loss.

Useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are estimated based on the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment of similar nature and functions in the past, and based on historical experience. If the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment are shortened, the Group will increase the depreciation rate and eliminate idle or technically obsolete property, plant and equipment.

In determining the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment, the Group periodically reviews the changes in market conditions, the expected physical wear and tear, and the maintenance of the asset. The estimation of the useful life of the asset is based on historical experience of the Group with similar assets that are used in a similar way. Depreciation amounts will be adjusted if the estimated useful lives and/or the residual values of items of property, plant and equipment are different from previous estimation. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed, at the end of each reporting period based on changes in circumstances.

Useful lives of items of intangible assets

The useful lives of intangible assets are determined by estimating the period during which economic benefits can be generated from using these assets. The Group reviews at the end of each reporting period based on changes in circumstances and will adjust when needed.

Current income tax and deferred income tax

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions in the PRC. Judgement is required in determining the provision for taxation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts originally recorded, the differences will impact on the current income tax and deferred income tax in the periods in which the differences arise.

Deferred tax assets relating to certain temporary differences and tax losses are recognised as management considers it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised. The realisation of the deferred tax assets mainly depends on whether sufficient future taxable profits will be available in the foreseeable future. In cases where the actual future taxable profits generated are less than expected, a material reversal of deferred tax assets may arise, which will be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which such a reversal takes place.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Warranty provision

The Group grants various types of product warranties to the customers of wind turbine generator products under which the performance of products delivered is generally guaranteed for a period of two to five years. During the warranty period, the Group is required to provide operation and maintenance services including free repairs and renewal of spare parts. For a combination of contracts with similar characteristics, considering all relevant information such as product improvements and market changes, the Group estimates the warranty rates based on historical warranty data, current-warranty conditions. The Group re-evaluates the warranty rate at the end of each reporting period and recognises the provision for product warranties based on the re-evaluated warranty rate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and development costs capitalised are tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. Besides, the Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for other non-financial assets at the end of each reporting period. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. An impairment exists when the carrying value of a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When determine the fair value using income approach or when the value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected gross margin rate, perpetual increase rate and other assumptions related to the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating units, and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

6. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

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

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

(c) the wind power services segment provides wind power construction, post-warranty service and asset management services; and

(d) the others segment mainly engages in the operation of water treatment plants under the service concession arrangements.

Management, being the chief operating decision maker (the "CODM"), 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 or loss, which is a measure of adjusted profit or loss before tax. The adjusted profit or loss before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax.

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

6. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Eliminations RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue (note 7):						
Revenue from external customers	57,205,219	8,693,900	5,715,538	1,167,794	-	72,782,451
Intersegment sales	2,867,405	6,788	1,895,753	19,742	(4,789,688)	-
Total revenue	60,072,624	8,700,688	7,611,291	1,187,536	(4,789,688)	72,782,451
Segment results	2,375,184	2,245,842	453,964	1,486,805	(1,929,194)	4,632,601
Interest income	455,280	101,723	96,723	196,309	(436,814)	413,221
Finance costs	(375,474)	(1,010,175)	(47,316)	(136,429)	512,564	(1,056,830)
Profit before tax	2,454,990	1,337,390	503,371	1,546,685	(1,853,444)	3,988,992
Segment assets	107,901,503	77,673,670	21,585,535	30,027,914	(70,693,418)	166,495,204
Segment liabilities	74,853,907	55,287,229	16,585,267	18,102,557	(45,514,499)	119,314,461
Other segment information:						
Share of results of:						
Joint ventures	886	117,465	–	–	–	118,351
Associates	(37,092)	69,400	7,430	5,993	–	45,731
Depreciation and amortisation[1]	1,091,574	2,527,987	97,267	280,940	192,086	4,189,854
Impairment of inventories, net	17,560	–	24,938	–	–	42,498
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of trade and other receivables, net	102,605	8,666	49,541	118,363	(15,552)	263,623
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of contract assets, net	1,901	–	(3,758)	150	–	(1,707)
(Reversal of impairment)/impairment of financial receivables, net	–	–	(7,733)	8	(1,315)	(9,040)
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of other non-current financial assets, net	–	–	4,093	–	(4,138)	(45)
Impairment of right-of-use assets	–	360,112	–	–	(73,647)	286,465
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	–	652,407	–	–	(71,461)	580,946
Impairment of other intangible assets	–	156,769	–	18,869	(240)	175,398
Interests in joint ventures	35,643	2,357,727	–	–	–	2,393,370
Interests in associates	467,588	745,549	26,092	257,508	–	1,496,737
Income tax expense	225,022	156,219	143,438	422,802	16,943	964,424
Capital expenditure [2]	1,238,826	7,039,768	540,012	1,832,869	(105,760)	10,545,715

6. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Eliminations RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue (note 7):						
Revenue from external customers	38,920,578	10,853,521	5,507,031	1,235,080	–	56,516,210
Intersegment sales	5,904,545	6,182	2,148,378	245,098	(8,304,203)	–
Total revenue	44,825,123	10,859,703	7,655,409	1,480,178	(8,304,203)	56,516,210
Segment results	(90,929)	3,469,334	531,734	1,265,104	(2,319,444)	2,855,799
Interest income	605,411	70,343	28,943	307,849	(548,008)	464,538
Finance costs	(453,654)	(1,170,113)	(25,056)	(163,377)	595,649	(1,216,551)
Profit before tax	60,828	2,369,564	535,621	1,409,576	(2,271,803)	2,103,786
Segment assets	101,745,368	80,564,530	19,503,855	27,943,997	(74,533,465)	155,224,285
Segment liabilities	71,301,731	59,490,184	14,805,918	17,262,550	(48,063,179)	114,797,204
Other segment information:						
Share of results of:						
Joint ventures	(18,823)	140,241	–	–	–	121,418
Associates	(24,857)	(7,431)	28,509	19,030	–	15,251
Depreciation and amortisation[(1)]	805,753	1,927,447	470,092	364,191	(127,584)	3,439,899
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of inventories, net	50,801	(138)	5,144	–	–	55,807
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of trade and other receivables, net	264,489	(1,438)	(4,374)	43,466	(10,710)	291,433
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of contract assets, net	480	–	35,970	(347)	–	36,103
(Reversal of impairment)/impairment of financial receivables, net	–	–	(5,048)	4,659	–	(389)
Impairment of other non-current financial assets, net	–	–	28	–	–	28
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	–	576,717	–	–	–	576,717
Impairment of other intangible assets	–	–	–	190,199	–	190,199
Interests in joint ventures	3,767	2,808,065	–	136,508	–	2,948,340
Interests in associates	364,481	778,631	18,627	383,265	–	1,545,004
Income tax expense	(382,092)	189,746	139,728	321,522	(21,512)	247,392
Capital expenditure (2)	1,600,895	7,702,632	443,449	598,662	46,263	10,391,901

(1) Depreciation and amortisation mainly consists of depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets, investment properties, leasehold improvement and right-of-use assets.

(2) Capital expenditure mainly consists of additions to property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets, and right-of-use assets, including assets from the acquisition of subsidiaries.

6. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
China	**54,740,806**	44,564,076
Overseas	**18,041,645**	11,952,134
	72,782,451	56,516,210

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

(b) Non-current assets

	As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
China	**70,191,548**	62,759,575
United States of America	**80,819**	92,082
Australia	**628,848**	751,460
Argentina	**3,145,844**	3,445,316
Germany	**145,924**	185,396
Brazil	**95,609**	98,373
Other countries	**106,853**	23,823
	74,395,445	67,356,025

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

6. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Information about major customers

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, no revenue from transactions with a single customer, including sales to a group of entities which are known to be under the control of that customer, which individually accounted for over 10% of the Group's total revenue.

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	**72,603,824**	56,279,893
Revenue from other sources		
Finance lease service	**178,627**	236,317
	72,782,451	56,516,210

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregated revenue information

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Segments	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Type of goods or services					
Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale	57,205,219	–	–	–	57,205,219
Wind farm development	–	8,693,900	–	–	8,693,900
Wind power services	–	–	5,536,911	–	5,536,911
Others	–	–	–	1,167,794	1,167,794
Total revenue from contracts with customers	57,205,219	8,693,900	5,536,911	1,167,794	72,603,824
Geographical markets					
China	41,937,632	7,774,396	3,682,357	1,167,794	54,562,179
Other countries	15,267,587	919,504	1,854,554	–	18,041,645
Total revenue from contracts with customers	57,205,219	8,693,900	5,536,911	1,167,794	72,603,824
Timing of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred at a point in time	57,205,219	8,693,900	–	602,374	66,501,493
Services transferred over time	–	–	5,536,911	565,420	6,102,331
Total revenue from contracts with customers	57,205,219	8,693,900	5,536,911	1,167,794	72,603,824

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(i) Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Segments	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Type of goods or services					
Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale	38,920,578	–	–	–	38,920,578
Wind farm development	–	10,853,521	–	–	10,853,521
Wind power services	–	–	5,270,714	–	5,270,714
Others	–	–	–	1,235,080	1,235,080
Total revenue from contracts with customers	38,920,578	10,853,521	5,270,714	1,235,080	56,279,893
Geographical markets					
China	28,490,204	9,925,240	4,677,235	1,235,080	44,327,759
Other countries	10,430,374	928,281	593,479	–	11,952,134
Total revenue from contracts with customers	38,920,578	10,853,521	5,270,714	1,235,080	56,279,893
Timing of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred at a point in time	38,920,578	10,853,521	–	535,456	50,309,555
Services transferred over time	–	–	5,270,714	699,624	5,970,338
Total revenue from contracts with customers	38,920,578	10,853,521	5,270,714	1,235,080	56,279,893

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(i) Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

Set out below is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers to the amounts disclosed in the segment information:

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Segments	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	**60,072,624**	**8,700,688**	**7,432,664**	**1,187,536**	**77,393,512**
External customers	**57,205,219**	**8,693,900**	**5,536,911**	**1,167,794**	**72,603,824**
Intersegment sales	**2,867,405**	**6,788**	**1,895,753**	**19,742**	**4,789,688**
Intersegment adjustments and eliminations	**(2,867,405)**	**(6,788)**	**(1,895,753)**	**(19,742)**	**(4,789,688)**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**57,205,219**	**8,693,900**	**5,536,911**	**1,167,794**	**72,603,824**

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Segments	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	44,825,123	10,859,703	7,419,092	1,480,178	64,584,096
External customers	38,920,578	10,853,521	5,270,714	1,235,080	56,279,893
Intersegment sales	5,904,545	6,182	2,148,378	245,098	8,304,203
Intersegment adjustments and eliminations	(5,904,545)	(6,182)	(2,148,378)	(245,098)	(8,304,203)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	38,920,578	10,853,521	5,270,714	1,235,080	56,279,893

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(i) Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

The following table shows the amounts of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that were included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period and recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods:

	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 RMB'000
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:		
Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale	**14,895,286**	6,975,717
Construction services	**166,250**	207,297
Others	**108,759**	50,406
	15,170,295	7,233,420

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(ii) Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

Sale of wind turbine generators and spare parts and sales of power station project products

The contracts with customers for the sales of wind turbine or the sales of power station project products are standalone performance obligation, which is satisfied upon delivery of the control rights of goods.

Sale of electricity

The performance obligations are satisfied upon power transmission, and measured based on the volume of wind power transmitted and the applicable fixed tariff rates.

Wind power services

Wind power services include service-type warranties and construction services. Performance obligation of service-type warranties will be satisfied over the period during which the services are provided. The construction contracts between the Group and its customers usually include performance obligations for wind farm construction. The performance obligations are satisfied over time in accordance with the progress of construction.

Others

Others mainly include the revenue generated from the operation of water treatment plants under the service concession arrangements, the performance obligations of which are satisfied over time in accordance with progress of service provided.

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Other income and gains	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	 2024 RMB'000
Interest income		**413,221**	464,538
Dividend income from equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**6,157**	154
Interest income from other non-current financial assets		**16,451**	38,578
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		**22,616**	14,523
Gross rental income from investment properties and equipment		**34,235**	27,795
Government grants		**318,392**	206,858
Value-added tax ("VAT") deduction and other tax refund		**297,005**	385,735
Provision of technical service		**71,371**	45,987
Gain on disposal:			
Gain on disposal of interests in subsidiaries	41	**177,660**	953,494
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**5,094**	21,542
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		**–**	518
Gains on loss of significant influence over associates or disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures		**318,174**	809,920
Fair value (losses)/gains, net:			
Derivative financial instruments		**(46,625)**	(92,028)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**1,128,837**	247,289
Others		**250,181**	108,671
		3,012,769	3,233,574

8. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

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

	Notes	Year ended 31 December **2025** **RMB'000**	 2024 RMB'000
Cost of inventories sold		**52,127,764**	37,011,427
Cost of services provided		**4,551,824**	4,323,059
Cost of wind power generation		**4,941,341**	6,511,130
Cost of others		**921,632**	953,837
		62,542,561	48,799,453
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	15	**3,093,143**	2,673,869
Depreciation of investment properties		**277**	277
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16(a)	**381,699**	181,586
Amortisation of other intangible assets	18	**627,351**	521,405
		4,102,470	3,377,137
Impairment of trade receivables	26	**569,213**	631,813
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	26	**(277,491)**	(308,330)
		291,722	323,483
Impairment of other receivables	28	**45,408**	69,492
Reversal of impairment of other receivables	28	**(73,507)**	(101,542)
		(28,099)	(32,050)
Impairment of contract assets	29	**4,180**	39,830
Reversal of impairment of contract assets	29	**(5,887)**	(3,727)
		(1,707)	36,103
Recognition of impairment of other non-current financial assets	23	**–**	220
Reversal of impairment of other non-current financial assets	23	**(45)**	(192)
		(45)	28
Impairment of financial receivables	27	**484**	9,933
Reversal of impairment of financial receivables	27	**(9,524)**	(10,322)
		(9,040)	(389)
Impairment of write-down of inventories		**94,421**	123,569
Reversal of impairment of write-down of inventories		**(51,923)**	(67,762)
		42,498	55,807

8. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (continued)

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

		Year ended 31 December	
	Notes	**2025** **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	15	**580,946**	576,717
Impairment of other intangible assets	18	**175,398**	190,199
Impairment of right-of-assets	16	**286,465**	–
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, net		**117,154**	52,591
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	16(c)	**152,859**	159,139
Auditors' remuneration:			
Audit and assurances		**17,060**	16,975
Non-assurances services		**3,433**	2,634
		20,493	19,609
Employee benefit expenses (including Directors' and supervisors' remuneration):			
Wages and salaries		**3,933,995**	3,539,980
Pension scheme contributions (i)		**397,167**	404,938
Welfare and other expenses		**462,906**	416,543
		4,794,068	4,361,461
Research and development costs:			
Staff costs		**984,052**	936,269
Amortisation and depreciation		**362,874**	317,391
Materials expenditure and others		**1,154,113**	1,223,308
		2,501,039	2,476,968

(i) There was no forfeited contributions made by the Group on behalf of employees who left the scheme prior to vesting fully in such contributions available for use by the Group, as the employer, to reduce existing level of contributions.

9. OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Rental cost	**30,721**	31,098
Bank charges	**112,640**	112,657
Asset impairment provision	**1,042,808**	766,916
Foreign exchange loss, net	**–**	42,254
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	**117,154**	53,109
Penalty expenses and surcharge expenses	**78,125**	38,715
Public welfare donations	**1,854**	5,462
Others	**175,254**	133,611
	1,558,556	1,183,822

10. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest on bank loans and other borrowings	**1,144,492**	1,279,109
Interest on lease liabilities	**149,987**	223,826
Less: Interest capitalised	**(237,649)**	(286,384)
	1,056,830	1,216,551

11. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' REMUNERATION AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

(a) Directors and supervisors' remuneration

Directors' and supervisors' remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules, section 383(1) (a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Fees	**1,355**	1,200
Other emoluments:		
– Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**5,615**	7,154
– Performance related bonuses	**8,800**	7,735
– Pension scheme contributions	**204**	275
– Equity-settled share-based payment	**4,428**	360
	20,402	16,724

11. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' REMUNERATION AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (continued)

(a) Directors and supervisors' remuneration (continued)

The names of the Directors and supervisors of the Company (the "Supervisors") and their remuneration for the year are as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Fees RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Performance related bonuses RMB'000	Pension scheme contributions RMB'000	Equity-settled share-based payment RMB'000	Total remuneration RMB'000
Executive directors							
Wu Gang		–	1,791	1,999	49	1,501	5,340
Cao Zhigang (the chief executive officer)		–	1,913	3,579	68	1,501	7,061
Liu Rixin	(i)	–	1,488	2,929	47	1,126	5,590
		–	5,192	8,507	164	4,128	17,991
Non-executive directors							
Gao Jianjun		–	–	–	–	–	–
Yang Liying		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhang Xudong		–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–
Independent non-executive directors							
Wei wei	(ii)	196	–	–	–	–	196
Tsang Hin Fun Anthony		451	–	–	–	–	451
Yang Jianping	(iii)	196	–	–	–	–	196
Liu Dengqing	(iv)	256	–	–	–	–	256
Miao Zhaoguang	(v)	256	–	–	–	–	256
		1,355	–	–	–	–	1,355
Employee Director							
Yu Ning	(vi)	–	423	293	40	300	1,056
		–	423	293	40	300	1,056
		1,355	5,615	8,800	204	4,428	20,402

11. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' REMUNERATION AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (continued)

(a) Directors and supervisors' remuneration (continued)

(i) Liu Rixin resigned as an executive director of the Company with effect from 26 June 2025, and remained as vice president of the Company.

(ii) Wei wei resigned as an independent non-executive directors of the Company with effect from 26 June 2025.

(iii) Yang jianping resigned as an independent non-executive directors of the Company with effect from 26 June 2025.

(iv) Liu Dengqing was appointed as an independent non-executive director of the Company with effect from 27 June 2025.

(v) Miao Zhaoguang was appointed as an independent non-executive director of the Company with effect from 27 June 2025.

(vi) Yu Ning was appointed as an employee director of the Company with effect from 27 June 2025.

11. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' REMUNERATION AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (continued)

(a) Directors and supervisors' remuneration (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Fees RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Performance related bonuses RMB'000	Pension scheme contributions RMB'000	Equity-settled share-based payment RMB'000	Total remuneration RMB'000
Executive directors							
Wu Gang		–	1,809	2,070	48	131	4,058
Cao Zhigang (the chief executive officer)		–	1,906	2,768	66	131	4,871
Liu Rixin		–	1,515	2,434	47	98	4,094
		–	5,230	7,272	161	360	13,023
Non-executive directors							
Gao Jianjun		–	–	–	–	–	–
Yang Liying		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhang Xudong	(i)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–
Independent non-executive directors							
Wei wei		400	–	–	–	–	400
Tsang Hin Fun Anthony		400	–	–	–	–	400
Yang Jianping		400	–	–	–	–	400
		1,200	–	–	–	–	1,200
Supervisors							
Chang Qing	(ii)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luo Jun		–	–	–	–	–	–
Wang Yan		–	–	–	–	–	–
Lu Min		–	928	73	66	–	1,067
Ji Tian		–	996	390	48	–	1,434
Li Tiefeng	(iii)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	1,924	463	114	–	2,501
		1,200	7,154	7,735	275	360	16,724

(i) Zhang Xudong was appointed as a non-executive director of the Company with effect from 27 February 2024.

(ii) Chang Qing was appointed as a Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Company with effect from 25 June 2024.

(iii) Li Tiefeng resigned as a Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Company with effect from 24 April 2024.

11. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' REMUNERATION AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (continued)

(b) Five highest paid employees

An analysis of the headcount of the five highest paid employees within the Group for the year is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Directors	**1**	1
Non-director, non-supervisor and non-chief executive employees	**4**	4
	5	5

Details of the remuneration of the above non-director, non-supervisor and non-chief executive highest paid employees are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025 **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**7,191**	8,228
Performance related bonuses	**13,094**	10,431
Pension scheme contributions	**273**	265
Equity-settled share-based payment	**5,628**	490
	26,186	19,414

The number of non-director, non-supervisor and non-chief executive highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2,025	2,024
HK$4,500,000 to HK$5,000,000	**–**	2
HK$5,000,000 to HK$5,500,000	**2**	–
HK$5,500,000 to HK$6,000,000	**–**	2
HK$6,000,000 to HK$6,500,000	**2**	–

During the year, no Directors, Supervisors, or any of the non-director, non-supervisor and non-chief executive highest paid employees waived or agreed to waive any emoluments and no emoluments were paid by the Group to the Directors, Supervisors, or any of the non-director, non-supervisor and non-chief executive highest paid employees as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company and eleven subsidiaries of the Company (2024: the Company and nine subsidiaries of the Company) have been identified as "high and new technology enterprises" and were entitled to preferential income tax at a rate of 15% for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law.

Certain subsidiaries of the Company in China, which were established after 1 January 2008 and are engaged in public infrastructure projects including wind farm and urban water treatment projects, are each entitled to a tax holiday of a three-year full exemption followed by a three-year 50% exemption commencing from the respective years when operating income is generated for the first time.

Certain subsidiaries of the Company in China were taxed at a preferential rate of 15% primarily due to their status as entities engaging in development projects supported by the government in the western region of the PRC.

Certain subsidiaries of the Company in China which are small and micro-sized enterprises, the following tax policy applies: For the portion of annual income amount not exceeding RMB3 million, the taxable income amount should be computed at 25% and subject to a tax rate of 20%. The preferential period was extended to 31 December 2027 according to the relevant updated tax regulation.

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

Certain subsidiaries of the Company in overseas countries are subject to corporate income tax at a rate ranging from 10% to 35% (2024: 10% to 35%).

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2024: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong, China during the year.

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

		Year ended 31 December	
	Note	**2025** **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Current			
– China		**1,371,897**	1,553,689
– Elsewhere		**348,792**	313,235
		1,720,689	1,866,924
Deferred	24	**(756,265)**	(1,619,532)
Tax expense for the year		**964,424**	247,392

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

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

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit before tax	**3,988,992**	2,103,786
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	**997,248**	525,947
Effect of different income tax rates for overseas entities	**(77,809)**	(72,532)
Effect of the preferential income tax rates for domestic entities	**(24,829)**	36,051
Effect of income tax rate change	**-**	(32,564)
Tax effect on unrecognised tax losses and temporary differences	**165,469**	394,857
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses and temporary differences	**(9,236)**	(7,934)
Income not subject to tax	**(5,271)**	(3,414)
Expenses not deductible for tax	**48,681**	39,423
Additional tax deduction for research and development expenditure	**(199,566)**	(186,106)
Profits attributable to joint ventures	**(29,588)**	(30,355)
Profits attributable to associates	**(11,433)**	(3,813)
Others (Note(i))	**110,758**	(412,168)
Tax expense for the year at the effective rate of 24.2% (2024: 11.8%)	**964,424**	247,392

Note (i): Others mainly include the impact of tax inflation adjustment on long-term assets.

13. DIVIDENDS

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the board of Directors proposed to distribute cash dividends of RMB 2.0 (tax included) per each 10 shares with total amount of RMB844,758,000 to the shareholders. The proposed final dividends for the year are subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

The final cash dividends of RMB1.4 (tax included) per each 10 shares, which amounted to RMB591,114,000 of cash dividends for the year ended 31 December 2024, were approved by the Company's shareholders on 26 June 2025.

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

For those financial instruments classified as equity, if the distributions are cumulative, the undeclared amounts of the cumulative distributions in respect of the year were deducted in arriving at earnings for the purposes of the basic earnings per share calculation. On the other hand, if the distributions are non-cumulative, only the amount of dividends declared in respect of the year were deducted in arriving at the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders. The diluted potential ordinary shares of the Group consist of restricted shares granted to the employees.

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	**2,774,357**	1,860,446
Less: Distribution relating to the medium-term notes (i)	**(110,375)**	(86,827)
Profit used to determine basic earnings per share	**2,663,982**	1,773,619
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	**4,182,839**	4,217,097
Basic earnings per share (expressed in RMB per share)	**0.64**	0.42
Diluted earnings per share (expressed in RMB per share)	**0.64**	0.42

(i) The long-term option-embedded medium-term notes (the "Perpetual Medium-term Notes") issued by the Company in March 2024, September 2024, April 2025, June 2025, July 2025, September 2025, October 2025 and November 2025 were classified as other equity instruments with deferrable cumulative interest distribution and payment. The interest from the Perpetual Medium-term Notes which has been generated but not yet declared, during the years of 2025 and 2024, was deducted from earnings when calculating the earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Year ended 31 December 2025					
	Buildings RMB'000	Machinery RMB'000	Vehicles RMB'000	Electronic equipment and others RMB'000	Construction in progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:						
At 1 January 2025	4,030,311	41,803,149	167,848	753,534	10,777,400	57,532,242
Additions	107,044	762,486	40,360	82,564	10,048,905	11,041,359
Disposals	(64,380)	(379,420)	(3,345)	(36,475)	(94,078)	(577,698)
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	(20,058)	(1,152,674)	(4)	(3,536)	(17,296)	(1,193,568)
Transfers	456,415	9,846,117	401	2,126	(10,305,059)	–
Exchange realignment	15,774	(66,960)	6,035	9,949	7,622	(27,580)
At 31 December 2025	4,525,106	50,812,698	211,295	808,162	10,417,494	66,774,755
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
At 1 January 2025	(1,057,358)	(9,810,162)	(71,422)	(468,013)	(151,412)	(11,558,367)
Depreciation provided during the year (note 8)	(423,196)	(2,582,124)	(18,566)	(69,257)	–	(3,093,143)
Disposals	31,544	152,245	2,157	35,904	–	221,850
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	3,923	281,445	4	2,012	–	287,384
Impairment (note 8)	–	(538,548)	–	–	(42,398)	(580,946)
Exchange realignment	(12,124)	16,942	(2,657)	(6,956)	578	(4,217)
At 31 December 2025	(1,457,211)	(12,480,202)	(90,484)	(506,310)	(193,232)	(14,727,439)
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2025	3,067,895	38,332,496	120,811	301,852	10,224,262	52,047,316
At 1 January 2025	2,972,953	31,992,987	96,426	285,521	10,625,988	45,973,875

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2024					
	Buildings RMB'000	Machinery RMB'000	Vehicles RMB'000	Electronic equipment and others RMB'000	Construction in progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:						
At 1 January 2024	3,096,001	38,887,198	167,242	679,210	8,059,263	50,888,914
Additions	238,594	883,547	14,883	110,291	8,001,196	9,248,511
Disposals	(77,811)	(189,842)	(6,944)	(31,462)	(80,267)	(386,326)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	1,318	1,318
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	(205,337)	(1,656,873)	(299)	(4,526)	(351,616)	(2,218,651)
Transfers	985,733	3,849,616	238	5,928	(4,841,515)	–
Exchange realignment	(6,869)	29,503	(7,272)	(5,907)	(10,979)	(1,524)
At 31 December 2024	4,030,311	41,803,149	167,848	753,534	10,777,400	57,532,242
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
At 1 January 2024	(769,680)	(7,545,179)	(61,984)	(442,136)	(264,603)	(9,083,582)
Depreciation provided during the year (note 8)	(371,525)	(2,226,584)	(15,558)	(60,202)	–	(2,673,869)
Disposals	33,017	91,408	3,769	27,731	–	155,925
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	48,110	455,452	251	2,691	113,197	619,701
Impairment (note 8)	–	(576,717)	–	–	–	(576,717)
Exchange realignment	2,720	(8,542)	2,100	3,903	(6)	175
At 31 December 2024	(1,057,358)	(9,810,162)	(71,422)	(468,013)	(151,412)	(11,558,367)
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2024	2,972,953	31,992,987	96,426	285,521	10,625,988	45,973,875
At 1 January 2024	2,326,321	31,342,019	105,258	237,074	7,794,660	41,805,332

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The net carrying amount of construction in progress of the Group included capitalised interest of RMB232,977,000 (2024: RMB199,113,000) charged for the year 2025 prior to being transferred to buildings, machinery and electronic equipment.

As at 31 December 2025, certain of the Group's property, plant and equipment, with a net carrying amount of RMB17,548,114,000 (31 December 2024: RMB13,158,891,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (Note 34).

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group recognised impairment provisions on long-term assets in respect of certain subsidiaries within the wind farm development reporting segment. The recoverable amount was determined based on value in use calculations using cash flow projections approved by management, including forecast electricity sales volume and grid electricity tariff rates. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 7.14% to 14.81%. Based on the results of the impairment test, the carrying amount of the asset groups is RMB3,743,507,000 and the recoverable amount is RMB2,718,260,000. Accordingly, the Group recognised total impairment provisions of RMB1,025,247,000 during the year, comprising impairment provision for property, plant and equipment of RMB580,946,000 (2024: RMB576,717,000), right-of-use assets of RMB286,465,000 (2024: Nil) (Note 16), intangible assets of RMB156,529,000 (2024: Nil) (Note 18) and other long-term assets of RMB1,307,000 (2024: Nil).

16. LEASES

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of land, buildings, machinery, motor vehicles, electronic equipment and other equipment used in its operations. Land leased from owners generally has lease terms from 10 to 50 years. The lease term of buildings is between 2 and 25 years. Leases of machinery, electronic equipment and other equipment generally have lease terms between 2 and 10 years, while motor vehicles generally have lease terms between 2 and 5 years. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025					
	Prepaid land lease payments RMB'000	Buildings RMB'000	Machinery RMB'000	Motor Vehicles RMB'000	Electronic and other equipment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:						
At 1 January 2025	1,644,980	625,799	1,643,371	14,703	10,371	3,939,224
Additions	336,994	71,326	2,004,095	–	–	2,412,415
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	(11,426)	(7,709)	–	–	–	(19,135)
Others	(8,849)	–	(61,120)	–	–	(69,969)
Exchange realignment	(10,007)	1,990	–	–	–	(8,017)
At 31 December 2025	1,951,692	691,406	3,586,346	14,703	10,371	6,254,518
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
At 1 January 2025	(234,470)	(309,696)	(348,252)	(11,569)	(4,702)	(908,689)
Depreciation provided during the year (note 8)	(57,940)	(100,159)	(223,017)	(216)	(367)	(381,699)
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	1,038	2,827	–	–	–	3,865
Impairment (note 8)	(48,310)	–	(238,155)	–	–	(286,465)
Others	647	–	–	–	–	647
Exchange realignment	2,293	(1,215)	–	–	–	1,078
At 31 December 2025	(336,742)	(408,243)	(809,424)	(11,785)	(5,069)	(1,571,263)
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2025	1,614,950	283,163	2,776,922	2,918	5,302	4,683,255
At 1 January 2025	1,410,510	316,103	1,295,119	3,134	5,669	3,030,535

16. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(a) Right-of-use assets (continued)

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows: - continued

	Year ended 31 December 2024					
	Prepaid land lease payments RMB'000	Buildings RMB'000	Machinery RMB'000	Motor Vehicles RMB'000	Electronic and other equipment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:						
At 1 January 2024	1,239,398	703,525	1,998,965	14,703	10,371	3,966,962
Additions	428,991	26,237	101,575	–	–	556,803
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	(23,097)	(5,960)	–	–	–	(29,057)
Others	(4,700)	(94,596)	(457,169)	–	–	(556,465)
Exchange realignment	4,388	(3,407)	–	–	–	981
At 31 December 2024	1,644,980	625,799	1,643,371	14,703	10,371	3,939,224
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
At 1 January 2024	(197,356)	(252,999)	(308,410)	(11,353)	(4,335)	(774,453)
Depreciation provided during the year (note 8)	(42,951)	(79,891)	(58,161)	(216)	(367)	(181,586)
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	7,059	3,021	–	–	–	10,080
Others	396	19,449	18,319	–	–	38,164
Exchange realignment	(1,618)	724	–	–	–	(894)
At 31 December 2024	(234,470)	(309,696)	(348,252)	(11,569)	(4,702)	(908,689)
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2024	1,410,510	316,103	1,295,119	3,134	5,669	3,030,535
At 1 January 2024	1,042,042	450,526	1,690,555	3,350	6,036	3,192,509

As at 31 December 2025, certain of the Group's right-of-use assets, with a net carrying amount of RMB317,715,000 (2024: RMB255,608,000), were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (note 34).

16. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing bank and other borrowings) and the movements during the year are as follows:

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025 Lease liabilities RMB'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 Lease liabilities RMB'000
Carrying amount at 1 January		**4,588,993**	5,231,674
New leases		**944,455**	3,095,970
Accretion of interest recognised during the year		**149,987**	223,826
Sales of power station project products and disposals of subsidiaries		**(1,314,918)**	(2,963,742)
Payments		**(730,935)**	(986,045)
Exchange realignment		**21,725**	(12,690)
Carrying amount at 31 December		**3,659,307**	4,588,993
Analysed into:			
Current portion	34	**320,984**	372,878
Non-current portion	34	**3,338,323**	4,216,115

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 RMB'000
Interest on lease liabilities	**149,987**	223,826
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	**381,699**	181,586
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease terms ending within one year	**152,859**	159,139
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**684,545**	564,551

17. GOODWILL

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost and net carrying amount at beginning of year	**56,765**	107,369
Disposal of subsidiaries	**–**	(50,670)
Exchange realignment	**(99)**	66
Cost and net carrying amount at end of year	**56,666**	56,765

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of goodwill are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
At beginning of year	**214,771**	335,223
Disposal of subsidiaries	**–**	(112,092)
Exchange realignment	**17,834**	(8,360)
At end of year	**232,605**	214,771

Impairment testing of goodwill

The recoverable amount of subsidiaries engaged in wind farm development have been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections approved by management, basing on installed capacity of wind farms and applicable tariff rates. The discount rates before taxes applied to the cash flow projections are from 8.47% to 16.34% (2024: 7.64% to 22.22%). Based on the results of the impairment test, the Group does not have to recognise goodwill impairment provision for the current year.

18. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Year ended 31 December 2025						
	Technology licences RMB'000	Office software RMB'000	Patents and technology know-how RMB'000	Development costs RMB'000	Water treatment operating concession RMB'000 Note (i)	Wind farm development and operating permit RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:							
At 1 January 2025	851	1,121,971	2,845,756	433,209	4,403,308	1,584,187	10,389,282
Additions	–	42,499	–	320,657	380,231	56,850	800,237
Disposals	–	(16,999)	–	–	(2,800)	–	(19,799)
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	–	(4,288)	–	–	(27,019)	–	(31,307)
Transfers	–	68,945	111,874	(180,819)	–	–	–
Exchange realignment	–	1,908	19,742	–	(125)	(12,686)	8,839
At 31 December 2025	851	1,214,036	2,977,372	573,047	4,753,595	1,628,351	11,147,252
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:							
At 1 January 2025	(851)	(449,928)	(1,244,290)	(324,748)	(1,297,431)	(311,257)	(3,628,505)
Amortisation provided during the year (note 8)	–	(159,608)	(211,545)	–	(215,063)	(41,135)	(627,351)
Impairment (note 8)	–	–	–	–	(18,869)	(156,529)	(175,398)
Disposals	–	6,399	–	–	743	–	7,142
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	–	717	–	–	1,880	–	2,597
Exchange realignment	–	(1,076)	(19,714)	–	17	5,821	(14,952)
At 31 December 2025	(851)	(603,496)	(1,475,549)	(324,748)	(1,528,723)	(503,100)	(4,436,467)
Net carrying amount:							
At 31 December 2025	–	610,540	1,501,823	248,299	3,224,872	1,125,251	6,710,785
At 1 January 2025	–	672,043	1,601,466	108,461	3,105,877	1,272,930	6,760,777

18. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2024						
	Technology licences RMB'000	Office software RMB'000	Patents and technology know-how RMB'000	Development costs RMB'000	Water treatment operating concession RMB'000 Note (i)	Wind farm development and operating permit RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:							
At 1 January 2024	851	793,442	2,552,744	763,272	4,441,962	1,101,995	9,654,266
Additions	–	45,528	26,256	326,234	50,276	475,986	924,280
Disposals	–	(32,062)	–	–	(45,991)	–	(78,053)
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	–	(64,306)	–	–	(42,939)	–	(107,245)
Transfers	–	380,250	276,047	(656,297)	–	–	–
Exchange realignment	–	(881)	(9,291)	–	–	6,206	(3,966)
At 31 December 2024	851	1,121,971	2,845,756	433,209	4,403,308	1,584,187	10,389,282
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:							
At 1 January 2024	(851)	(354,397)	(1,084,855)	(324,748)	(924,629)	(268,632)	(2,958,112)
Amortisation provided during the year (note 8)	–	(115,902)	(168,710)	–	(197,701)	(39,092)	(521,405)
Impairment (note 8)	–	–	–	–	(190,199)	–	(190,199)
Disposals	–	12,862	–	–	8,148	–	21,010
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 41)	–	7,504	–	–	6,950	–	14,454
Exchange realignment	–	5	9,275	–	–	(3,533)	5,747
At 31 December 2024	(851)	(449,928)	(1,244,290)	(324,748)	(1,297,431)	(311,257)	(3,628,505)
Net carrying amount:							
At 31 December 2024	–	672,043	1,601,466	108,461	3,105,877	1,272,930	6,760,777
At 1 January 2024	–	439,045	1,467,889	438,524	3,517,333	833,363	6,696,154

Note (i): The arrangements involve the Group as an operator operating and maintaining the infrastructure (a water treatment plant) at a specified level of serviceability for a period of 25 to 30 years (the "service concession period") and transferring the infrastructure with nil consideration at the end of the service concession period.

As at 31 December 2025, certain of the Group's other intangible assets, with a net carrying amount of RMB24,983,000 (2024: RMB153,095,000), were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (note 34).

19. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES

The Group's balances of trade and bills receivables, prepayments, other receivables and other assets, trade and bills payables and other payables and accruals with the joint ventures are disclosed in notes 26, 28, 31 and 32 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

The following table illustrates the aggregate financial information of the Group's joint ventures that are not individually material:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025 **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Share of the joint ventures' results for the year	**118,351**	121,418
Share of the joint ventures' total comprehensive income	**118,351**	121,418

	As at 31 December	
	2025 **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's investments in the joint ventures	**2,393,370**	2,948,340

20. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

The Group's balances of trade receivables, prepayments, other receivables and other assets, trade payables, other payables and accruals with the associates are disclosed in notes 26, 28, 31 and 32 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

The following table illustrates the aggregate financial information of the Group's associates that are not individually material:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Share of the associates' results for the year	**45,731**	15,251
Share of the associates' other comprehensive expense	**–**	(315)
Share of the associates' total comprehensive income	**45,731**	14,936

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's investments in the associates	**1,496,737**	1,545,004

21. EQUITY INVESTMENTS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Unlisted equity investments, at fair value:		
SKYCATCH INC	**6,582**	1,256
ZPARK CAPITAL II, L.P.	**58,262**	19,001
Nanjing Turbine & Electric Machinery (Group) Co., Ltd.	**31,274**	38,149
State Power Investment Group Xiangshui New Energy Co., Ltd. (i)	**44,118**	37,500
Guoshui Investment Group Xi'an Wind Power Equipment Co., Ltd. (i)	**24,024**	4,581
Tongling Wanjiang Rural Commercial Bank	**4,476**	4,481
Beijing Jiutian Weather Technology Co., Ltd.	**2,400**	15,440
Huadian (Yangjiang Yangdong) New Energy Co., Ltd.	**6,000**	–
Jiangsu Guoxin Runfeng Offshore Wind Power Generation Co., Ltd.	**1,025**	–
Huaneng (Heze Dongming) Power Intelligent Energy Co., Ltd.	**456**	–
Stockyard Hill WF Holding	**38,564**	44,588
	217,181	164,996

The above equity investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as the Group considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

(i) During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group received dividends in the amounts of RMB6,000,000 (2024: RMB154,000) and RMB157,000 (2024: Nil) from State Power Investment Group Xiangshui New Energy Co., Ltd. and Guoshui Investment Group Xi'an Wind Power Equipment Co.,Ltd.

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Listed equity investments, at fair value	**1,294,086**	1,754,215
Unlisted equity investments, at fair value	**1,599,233**	1,667,801
Investment in limited partnership	**120,000**	120,000
Wealth management products at fair value	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Others	**21,430**	20,000
	4,034,749	4,562,016
Portion classified as non-current portion	**(3,034,749)**	(3,562,016)
Current portion	**1,000,000**	1,000,000

The above equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were held for trading.

The above wealth management products issued by banks in Mainland China. They were mandatorily classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as their contractual cash flows are not SPPI.

23. OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Debt investments	**152,648**	205,102
	152,648	205,102
Provision for other non-current financial assets	**(284)**	(329)
	152,364	204,773
Portion classified as non-current assets	**(150,751)**	(200,345)
Current portion	**1,613**	4,428

The movements in the provision for other non-current financial assets are as follows:

		Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
	Note	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
At beginning of the year		**329**	349
Impairment losses recognised	8	**–**	220
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(45)**	(192)
Exchange rate movement		**–**	(48)
At end of the year		**284**	329

24. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2025

Deferred tax assets

	Notes	Provision for impairment of assets RMB'000	Tax losses RMB'000	Provisions and accruals RMB'000	Government grants received not yet recognised as income RMB'000	Unrealised gains arising from intra-group sales RMB'000	Fair value adjustments of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/profit or loss RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2025		644,373	2,048,600	2,040,920	40,080	755,458	54,905	666,770	6,251,106
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to profit or loss during the year	12	367,143	10,948	283,075	14,743	143,311	(44,809)	(49,605)	724,806
Deferred tax charged to other comprehensive income during the year		–	–	–	–	–	(2,355)	–	(2,355)
Deferred tax decreased upon disposal of subsidiaries	41	(3,261)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,261)
Exchange realignment		–	–	–	–	–	–	3,502	3,502
At 31 December 2025		1,008,255	2,059,548	2,323,995	54,823	898,769	7,741	620,667	6,973,798

Deferred tax liabilities

	Notes	Excess of fair values of identifiable assets over carrying values arising from acquisition of subsidiaries RMB'000	Depreciation of assets RMB'000	Fair value adjustments of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/profit or loss RMB'000	Service concession arrangements RMB'000	Discount of long-term payables RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2025		788,488	538	529,705	267,528	18,050	92,339	1,696,648
Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year	12	(87,066)	(30)	13,852	(39,765)	(4,806)	86,356	(31,459)
Deferred tax credited to other comprehensive income during the year		–	–	(3,699)	–	–	–	(3,699)
Deferred tax decreased upon disposal of subsidiaries	41	(3,850)	–	–	–	–	–	(3,850)
Exchange realignment		–	–	–	–	–	23,390	23,390
At 31 December 2025		697,572	508	539,858	227,763	13,244	202,085	1,681,030

24. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities of the Group after offset amount were as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2024 RMB'000
Deferred tax assets	**6,864,902**	6,136,494
Deferred tax liabilities	**(1,572,134)**	(1,582,036)

Year ended 31 December 2024

Deferred tax assets

	Notes	Provision for impairment of assets RMB'000	Tax losses RMB'000	Provisions and accruals RMB'000	Government grants received not yet recognised as income RMB'000	Unrealised gains arising from intra-group sales RMB'000	Fair value adjustments of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/profit or loss RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2024		544,074	1,549,042	1,510,300	32,844	613,884	65,987	248,759	4,564,890
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to profit or loss lduring the year	12	103,922	499,558	530,620	7,236	141,574	(4,041)	428,373	1,707,242
Deferred tax charged to other comprehensive income during the year		–	–	–	–	–	(7,041)	–	(7,041)
Deferred tax decreased upon disposal of subsidiaries	41	(3,623)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,623)
Exchange realignment		–	–	–	–	–	–	(10,362)	(10,362)
At 31 December 2024		644,373	2,048,600	2,040,920	40,080	755,458	54,905	666,770	6,251,106

24. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2024

Deferred tax liabilities

	Note	Excess of fair values of identifiable assets over carrying values arising from acquisition of subsidiaries RMB'000	Depreciation of assets RMB'000	Fair value adjustments of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/profit or loss RMB'000	Service concession arrangements RMB'000	Discount of long-term payables RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2024		875,421	483	317,874	288,543	26,091	154,455	1,662,867
Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year	12	(54,657)	55	203,363	(21,015)	(8,041)	(31,995)	87,710
Deferred tax charged to other comprehensive income during the year		–	–	8,468	–	–	–	8,468
Deferred tax generated from acquisition of subsidiaries		6,795	–	–	–	–	–	6,795
Deferred tax decreased upon disposal of subsidiaries	41	(39,071)	–	–	–	–	–	(39,071)
Exchange realignment		–	–	–	–	–	(30,121)	(30,121)
At 31 December 2024		788,488	538	529,705	267,528	18,050	92,339	1,696,648

Deductible losses on unrecognised deferred tax assets will expire in the following years:

	As at 31 December	
	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
31 December 2025	**–**	484,562
31 December 2026	**268,323**	277,257
31 December 2027	**807,142**	807,142
31 December 2028	**510,402**	510,420
31 December 2029	**1,126,971**	1,127,114
31 December 2030 and later	**591,345**	–
	3,304,183	3,206,495

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the above losses as they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time and it is not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

24. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has deductible temporary differences of RMB1,998,382,000 (31 December 2024: RMB1,916,479,000). No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to such deductible temporary difference as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available which the deductible temporary differences can be utillised.

25. INVENTORIES

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Raw materials	**7,800,628**	4,650,108
Work in progress, finished and semi-finished goods	**8,306,828**	4,552,648
Low-value consumables and others	**20,733**	12,408
Development cost of power station	**750,654**	5,612,468
	16,878,843	14,827,632

Note : The capitalization amount of interest included in the development cost of power station was RMB4,672,000 (2024: RMB87,271,000). The capitalization rate of interest was 2.51% to 3.50% (2024: 2.50% to 3.20%).

As at 31 December 2025, certain of the Group's inventories, with a net carrying amount of RMB Nil (31 December 2024: RMB600,884,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (Note 34).

26. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade receivables	**34,636,310**	32,840,414
Bills receivable	**788,792**	2,437,112
	35,425,102	35,277,526
Provision for impairment	**(2,291,669)**	(2,014,948)
	33,133,433	33,262,578

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 one month, extending up to three months for major customers. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has a credit control department to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

As part of its normal business, the Group endorsed or discounted bills receivable accepted by banks. Bills receivable is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling bills receivable. Therefore, the Group has classified bills receivable presented in trade and bills receivable as at 31 December 2025 amounting to RMB788,792,000 (31 December 2024: RMB2,437,112,000) as debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, but still listed as trade and bills receivables.

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

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 6 months	**16,638,277**	16,526,290
6 months to 1 year	**4,791,522**	4,531,854
1 to 2 years	**5,872,818**	6,353,032
2 to 3 years	**3,334,433**	2,832,886
Over 3 years	**2,496,383**	3,018,516
	33,133,433	33,262,578

26. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade and bills receivables are as follows:

		Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
	Note	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
At beginning of year		**2,014,948**	1,677,216
Impairment losses recognised	8	**569,213**	631,813
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(277,491)**	(308,330)
Amounts written off as uncollectible		**(15,520)**	(283)
Exchange realignment		**519**	14,532
At end of year		**2,291,669**	2,014,948

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure ECL. The provision rates are based on the ageing of the balances for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risk patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

26. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables:

	As at 31 December 2025		
	ECL rate	**Gross carrying Amount RMB'000**	**ECL RMB'000**
Individually impaired	**81.01%**	**1,563,840**	**1,266,893**
Collectively impaired			
Within 6 months	**0.25%**	**16,477,315**	**40,673**
6 months to 1 year	**1.39%**	**4,228,886**	**58,763**
1 to 2 years	**3.12%**	**6,012,228**	**187,583**
2 to 3 years	**7.68%**	**3,523,531**	**270,463**
Over 3 years	**16.51%**	**2,830,510**	**467,294**
	3.10%	**33,072,470**	**1,024,776**
Total	**6.62%**	**34,636,310**	**2,291,669**

	As at 31 December 2024		
	ECL rate	Gross carrying Amount RMB'000	ECL RMB'000
Individually impaired	76.50%	1,567,906	1,199,402
Collectively impaired			
Within 6 months	0.29%	14,099,033	40,998
6 months to 1 year	0.85%	4,570,864	39,010
1 to 2 years	2.84%	6,434,272	183,041
2 to 3 years	5.92%	2,764,184	163,508
Over 3 years	11.43%	3,404,155	388,989
	2.61%	31,272,508	815,546
Total	6.14%	32,840,414	2,014,948

26. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES (continued)

The amounts due from the Group's beneficial shareholders, joint ventures and associates included in trade and bill receivables are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Beneficial shareholders of the Company	**22,467**	1,963
Joint ventures	**54,767**	35,923
Associates	**11,066**	29,379
	88,300	67,265

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

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's trade and bills receivables amounting to RMB5,444,760,000 (31 December 2024: RMB 6,930,952,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group's interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (note 34).

27. FINANCIAL RECEIVABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Receivables for service concession agreements	**3,876,193**	3,983,349
Receivables for finance lease services	**2,837,211**	3,240,376
Accrued VAT on finance lease receivables	**303,787**	236,064
Loans to joint ventures	**31,600**	44,111
Provision for impairment	**(74,636)**	(83,676)
	6,974,155	7,420,224
Portion classified as non-current assets	**(6,578,320)**	(7,043,030)
Current portion	**395,835**	377,194

Receivables for service concession agreements arose from service concession contracts to build and operate water treatment plants and were recognised to the extent that the Group has an unconditional right to receive cash from grantor.

Receivables for finance lease services arose from finance lease contracts to lease equipment to customers.

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of financial receivables based on a lifetime ECL are as follows:

		Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
	Note	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
At beginning of year		**83,676**	167,944
Impairment losses recognised	8	**484**	9,933
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(9,524)**	(10,322)
Decrease due to disposals		**–**	(83,879)
At end of year		**74,636**	83,676

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's financial receivables amounting to RMB729,760,000 (31 December 2024: RMB1,875,936,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (note 34).

28. PREPAYMENTS, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

		As at 31 December	
	Note	**2025** **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Advances to suppliers		**2,480,528**	2,193,175
Prepayments		**2,699,137**	766,214
Deductible input VAT		**6,144,189**	4,151,810
Deposits and other receivables		**1,752,872**	2,732,427
		13,076,726	9,843,626
Impairment allowance		**(198,497)**	(259,402)
		12,878,229	9,584,224
Portion classified as non-current assets	(i)	**(4,092,107)**	(3,776,077)
Current portion		**8,786,122**	5,808,147

Note:

(i) The non-current portion of deposits and other receivables mainly represented advances to suppliers and deductible input VAT at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Movements in the loss allowance for impairment of prepayments, other receivables and other assets are as follows:

		Year ended 31 December	
	Note	**2025** **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
At beginning of year		**259,402**	286,997
Impairment losses recognised	8	**45,408**	69,492
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(73,507)**	(101,542)
Amounts written off as uncollectible		**(23,895)**	(925)
Exchange realignment		**(8,911)**	5,380
At end of year		**198,497**	259,402

28. PREPAYMENTS, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS (continued)

The amounts due from the Group's beneficial shareholders, joint ventures and associates included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025 **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Joint ventures	**824,564**	584,855
Associates	**18,547**	36,770
	843,111	621,625

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

29. CONTRACT ASSETS

		As at 31 December	
	Notes	**2025** **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Contract assets arising from:			
Retention receivables on the sale of wind turbines	(i)	**7,148,920**	5,883,414
Construction services	(ii)	**280,119**	1,146,251
Services concession arrangement		**203,683**	97,690
		7,632,722	7,127,355
Impairment		**(45,358)**	(47,065)
		7,587,364	7,080,290
Portion classified as non-current assets		**(6,995,305)**	(5,415,238)
Current portion		**592,059**	1,665,052

Notes:

(i) For retention money receivables, the due dates usually range from two to five years after the completion of commissioning for wind turbines.

(ii) Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from the provision of construction services. Upon billing of construction and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables and financial receivables.

29. CONTRACT ASSETS (continued)

The expected timing of recovery or settlement for contract assets as at 31 December is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within one year	**592,059**	1,665,052
After one year	**6,995,305**	5,415,238
Total contract assets	**7,587,364**	7,080,290

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of contract assets are as follows:

		Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
	Note	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
At beginning of year		**47,065**	10,962
Impairment losses recognised	8	**4,180**	39,830
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(5,887)**	(3,727)
At end of year		**45,358**	47,065

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure ECL. The provision rates for the measurement of the ECL of the contract assets are based on those of the trade receivables as the contract assets and the trade receivables are from the same customer bases. The provision rates of contract assets are based on trade receivables for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risk patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's contract assets:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
ECL rate	**0.59%**	0.66%
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Gross carrying amount	**7,632,722**	7,127,355
ECL	**45,358**	47,065

30. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND PLEDGED DEPOSITS

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cash and bank balances	**8,792,537**	11,512,606
Time deposits	**1,530,000**	106,798
	10,322,537	11,619,404
Less: Pledged for:		
– Bank loans, letters of credit, bills issued and others	**(57,267)**	(5,874)
– Provision for risk and mandatory reserve deposits	**(754,454)**	(480,626)
	(811,721)	(486,500)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	**9,510,816**	11,132,904
Less: Non-pledged deposits with original maturity of more than three months when acquired	**(930,000)**	(102,628)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**8,580,816**	11,030,276
Pledged deposits	**811,721**	486,500
Current portion	**811,721**	486,500
Cash and cash equivalents and pledged deposits denominated in:		
– RMB	**7,297,773**	9,568,652
– Australian dollar	**313,181**	124,013
– United States dollar	**1,151,694**	739,968
– Euro	**740,604**	406,636
– Hong Kong dollar	**408,379**	209,531
– Argentine peso	**107,949**	148,352
– Other currencies	**302,957**	422,252
	10,322,537	11,619,404

30. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND PLEDGED DEPOSITS (continued)

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

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

31. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade payables	**32,334,222**	31,193,698
Bills payable(i)	**12,621,941**	10,304,613
	44,956,163	41,498,311
Portion classified as non-current liabilities (ii)	**(701,887)**	(719,442)
Current portion	**44,254,276**	40,778,869

(i) These relate to trade payables in which the Group has issued bills to the relevant suppliers for future settlement trade payables. The Group continues to recognise these trade payables as the relevant banks are obliged to make payments only on the due date of the bills, under the same conditions as agreed with the suppliers without further extension.

(ii) The non-current portion of trade payables mainly represented retention amounts held by the Group as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

31. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES (continued)

Trade and bills payables are non-interest-bearing. For the retention payables in respect of warranties granted by the suppliers, the due dates usually fall from three to five years after the completion of the preliminary acceptance of goods.

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

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 3 months	**23,784,897**	18,676,717
3 to 6 months	**11,201,893**	9,143,588
6 months to 1 year	**2,700,690**	4,029,998
1 to 2 years	**3,202,534**	5,265,523
2 to 3 years	**2,046,419**	1,899,570
Over 3 years	**2,019,730**	2,482,915
	44,956,163	41,498,311

The amounts due to the Group's beneficial shareholders, joint ventures and associates included in the trade and bills payables are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Beneficial shareholders of the Company	**30**	220
Joint ventures	**8,166**	15,147
Associates	**428,389**	629,817
	436,585	645,184

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

32. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Notes	As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Receipt in advance		**6,299**	9,705
Contract liabilities	(ii)	**21,060,322**	18,181,188
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits		**1,150,128**	1,015,372
Other taxes payable		**189,288**	364,829
Interest payable		**83**	764
Dividends payable		**58,954**	88,743
Other payables		**1,578,720**	1,484,223
		24,043,794	21,144,824
Portion classified as non-current liabilities	(i)	**(416,233)**	(249,268)
Current portion		**23,627,561**	20,895,556

Notes:

(i) The non-current portion of other payables mainly represented output VAT to be recognised and guaranteed deposit as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: output VAT to be recognised and guaranteed deposit).

32. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS (continued)

(ii) Details of contract liabilities are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Short-term advances received from customers	**20,840,687**	17,727,852
Billed earlier than completion of construction service	**59,507**	169,400
Others	**160,128**	283,936
Total contract liabilities	**21,060,322**	18,181,188

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received from customers, billed earlier than completion of construction service.

The amounts due to the Group's beneficial shareholders, joint ventures and associates included in other payables and accruals are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Beneficial shareholders of the Company	**302**	–
Joint ventures	**9,505**	9,071
Associates	**878**	4,215
	10,685	13,286

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

33. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Note	As at 31 December 2025 Assets RMB'000	As at 31 December 2025 Liabilities RMB'000
Forward currency contracts – designated for hedge purposes	(i)	**54,619**	**76,250**
Call option		**–**	**8,854**
		54,619	**85,104**
Portion classified as non-current:			
Forward currency contracts – designated for hedge purposes	(i)	**(505)**	**(19,563)**
		(505)	**(19,563)**
Current portion		**54,114**	**65,541**

	Note	As at 31 December 2024 Assets RMB'000	As at 31 December 2024 Liabilities RMB'000
Forward currency contracts – designated for hedge purposes	(i)	37,382	39,069
Call option		–	13,320
		37,382	52,389
Portion classified as non-current:			
Forward currency contracts – designated for hedge purposes	(i)	(930)	(8,169)
Call option		–	(13,320)
		(930)	(21,489)
Current portion		36,452	30,900

Note:

(i) The Group used forward currency contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk. The Group signed several forward currency contracts with some banks during this year which were designated for hedge purposes and classified as cash flow hedges and fair value hedges. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The carrying amounts of the derivative financial instruments are the same as their fair values.

34. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

	As at 31 December 2025			As at 31 December 2024		
	Effective interest rate (%)	Maturity	RMB'000	Effective interest rate (%)	Maturity	RMB'000
Current						
Short-term bank loans:						
– Unsecured	**2.30-2.80**	**2025-2026**	**713,517**	2.30-3.35	2025	1,576,164
Current portion of long-term bank loans:						
– Unsecured	**2.24-4.50**	**2025-2026**	**1,764,309**	1.50-4.50	2025	1,216,775
– Secured (a)	**1.20-4.55**	**2025-2026**	**1,947,991**	1.20-4.70	2025	2,494,235
Lease liabilities (note 16(b)):	**2.80-4.75**	**2025-2026**	**320,984**	2.90-4.85	2025	372,878
Sale and leaseback payables-within 1 year	**3.00-5.60**	**2025-2026**	**91,536**	3.80-4.95	2025	156,608
			4,838,337			5,816,660
Non-current						
Long-term bank loans:						
– Unsecured	**1.50-3.65**	**2026-2043**	**8,316,279**	1.50-4.50	2026-2043	10,361,479
– Secured (a)	**2.76-4.45**	**2026-2042**	**19,948,252**	1.20-4.70	2026-2042	19,144,277
Sale and leaseback payables	**3.00-5.60**	**2026-2038**	**2,424,006**	2.90-4.85	2026-2038	2,510,672
Lease liabilities: (note 16(b)):	**2.80-4.75**	**2026-2048**	**3,338,323**	3.80-4.95	2026-2048	4,216,115
			34,026,860			36,232,543
			38,865,197			42,049,203
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings are denominated in:						
– RMB			**38,692,690**			41,329,250
– United States dollar			**172,507**			683,073
– Euro			**–**			36,880
			38,865,197			42,049,203

34. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

The maturity profile of the interest-bearing bank and other borrowings as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Analysed into:		
Bank loans repayable:		
Within one year	**4,425,817**	5,287,174
In the second year	**3,818,680**	4,772,524
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	**7,889,405**	8,230,739
Above five years	**16,556,446**	16,502,493
	32,690,348	34,792,930
Other borrowings repayable:		
Within one year	**412,520**	529,486
In the second year	**761,913**	785,923
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	**1,609,778**	1,770,953
Above five years	**3,390,638**	4,169,911
	6,174,849	7,256,273
	38,865,197	42,049,203

34. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

The Group's interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of RMB28,071,092,000 (31 December 2024: RMB28,894,785,000) were secured or guaranteed by the following:

(a) Certain of the Group's bank loans amounting to RMB21,896,243,000 (31 December 2024: RMB21,638,512,000) as at 31 December 2025 were secured by mortgages over certain of the property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets, inventories and right-of-use assets of the Group and by the pledge of the Group's bank deposits, trade and bills receivables, financial receivables, bank deposits as provision for risk.

As at the reporting date, the aggregate carrying values of the assets as follows:

		As at 31 December	
	Notes	**2025 RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Property, plant and equipment	15	**17,548,114**	13,158,891
Right-of-use assets	16	**317,715**	255,608
Other intangible assets	18	**24,983**	153,095
Inventories	25	**–**	600,884
Bank deposits		**2,059**	1,201
Trade and bills receivables	26	**5,444,760**	6,930,952
Financial receivables	27	**729,760**	1,875,936
		24,067,391	22,976,567

(b) Certain of the bank loans amounting to RMB169,994,000 (31 December 2024: RMB402,181,000) are guaranteed. Certain of the bank loans of the Company's subsidiaries, amounting to RMB166,994,000 (31 December 2024: RMB397,181,000) as at 31 December 2025 were guaranteed by the Company. Certain of the Company's bank loans amounting to RMB3,000,000 (31 December 2024: RMB5,000,000) as at 31 December 2025 were guaranteed by a subsidiary.

35. PROVISIONS

Provisions mainly represented product warranties, asset retirement obligations and others. The Group generally provides warranties of two to five years to its customers on the wind turbine generators sold by the Group, under which faulty components are repaired or replaced. The amount of the provision for the warranties is estimated based on sales volumes and past experience of the level of repairs. The estimation basis is reviewed on an ongoing basis and revised where appropriate.

	Year ended 31 December 2025			
	Product warranties RMB'000	**Asset retirement obligations RMB'000**	**Others RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**
At beginning of year	**6,307,071**	**160,042**	**118,141**	**6,585,254**
Additional provision	**3,488,096**	**13,881**	**97,877**	**3,599,854**
Reversal of unutilised amounts	**(389,245)**	**–**	**–**	**(389,245)**
Amounts utilised during the year	**(2,096,448)**	**–**	**(22,192)**	**(2,118,640)**
Exchange realignment	**(683)**	**(3,768)**	**(752)**	**(5,203)**
At end of year	**7,308,791**	**170,155**	**193,074**	**7,672,020**
Portion classified as current liabilities	**(3,599,162)**	**–**	**(64,104)**	**(3,663,266)**
Non-current portion	**3,709,629**	**170,155**	**128,970**	**4,008,754**

	Year ended 31 December 2024			
	Product warranties RMB'000	Asset retirement obligations RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At beginning of year	5,440,724	95,085	139,821	5,675,630
Additional provision	2,758,507	–	24,455	2,782,962
Reversal of unutilised amounts	(282,599)	–	(3,427)	(286,026)
Amounts utilised during the year	(1,619,570)	–	(43,491)	(1,663,061)
Exchange realignment	10,009	64,957	783	75,749
At end of year	6,307,071	160,042	118,141	6,585,254
Portion classified as current liabilities	(2,704,211)	(5,432)	(9,272)	(2,718,915)
Non-current portion	3,602,860	154,610	108,869	3,866,339

The carrying amount of the Group's provisions approximates to its fair value.

36. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Government grants	**311,248**	252,147

Government grants are received by the Group as financial subsidies for the research and development projects and improvement of manufacturing facilities of the Group. Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the research and development costs that they are intended to compensate or over the expected useful life of the relevant property, plant and equipment.

The movements of government grants during the year are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
At beginning of year	**252,147**	231,702
Additions	**149,449**	77,472
Recognised as income during the year	**(88,651)**	(53,092)
Others	**(2,346)**	(4,009)
Exchange realignment	**649**	74
At end of year	**311,248**	252,147

37. SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31 December			
	2025		2024	
	Number of shares	**Value**	Number of shares	Value
	'000	**RMB'000**	'000	RMB'000
Shares				
Issued and fully paid:				
A shares of RMB1.00 each	**3,451,496**	**3,451,496**	3,451,496	3,451,496
H shares of RMB1.00 each	**773,572**	**773,572**	773,572	773,572
	4,225,068	**4,225,068**	4,225,068	4,225,068

38. RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the current and prior years on pages 11 and 12 of these consolidated financial statements.

39. OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

In September 2022, the Company issued RMB500,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of renewable loans. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments. In September 2025, the Company redeemed the renewable loans for RMB500,000,000, resulting in a decrease of RMB500,000,000 in other equity instruments.

In March 2024, the Company issued RMB1,000,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of renewable loans. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

In September 2024, the Company issued RMB500,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of renewable loans. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

In April 2025, the Company issued RMB200,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of renewable loans. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

In June 2025, the Company issued RMB197,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of renewable loans. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

In July 2025, the Company issued RMB146,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of renewable loans. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

In September 2025, the Company issued RMB100,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of renewable loans. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

39. OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS (continued)

In September 2025, the Company issued RMB500,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of green technology innovation bonds. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

In October 2025, the Company issued RMB1,000,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of green technology innovation bonds. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

In November 2025, the Company issued RMB1,000,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of green technology innovation bonds. According to the terms of the contract above, the Company had no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders. The Company considered that the loans did not satisfy the definition of financial liabilities and included the loans in other equity instruments.

40. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

The shareholders of the Company approved the Restricted Share Incentive Scheme (the "Incentive Scheme") on 19 November 2024. The restricted shares of the Incentive Scheme amounted to RMB442,460,000 were ordinary A Shares repurchased from the secondary market by the Company. On 13 December 2024 (the "Grant Date") 39,400,000 restricted shares were granted to the selected participants, including directors, senior management, middle management and key staff of the Company (including branches and subsidiaries). The participants subscribed for the restricted shares at RMB4.09 per share (the "Grant Price"). The fair value of the Incentive Scheme is measured by reference to the market price of the Company's ordinary shares at the Grant date. The closing price of the shares at the Grant date is RMB10.81 per share.

Under the terms of the Incentive Scheme, if the vesting conditions: (a) performance target of the Company and (b) individual performance evaluation requirement of selected participants are met, the restricted shares shall be vested by 30%, 30% and 40% in the following three years, respectively.

Subsequently on 24 September 2025 (the "Grant Date") 2,828,000 reserved restricted shares were granted to the selected participants, including middle management and key staff of the Company (including branches and subsidiaries). The participants subscribed for the restricted shares at RMB3.95 per share (the "Grant Price"). The fair value of the Incentive Scheme is measured by reference to the market price of the Company's ordinary shares at the Grant date. The closing price of the shares at the Grant date is RMB13.41 per share.

40. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Under the terms of the Incentive Scheme, if the vesting conditions: (a) performance target of the Company and (b) individual performance evaluation requirement of selected participants are met, the restricted shares shall be vested by 50% and 50% in the following three years, respectively.

The following table discloses movements of the Scheme during the year:

	Number of granted shares	
	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Outstanding as at beginning of the year	**39,400,000**	–
Granted during the year	**2,828,000**	39,400,000
Forfeited during the year	**(1,279,000)**	–
Unlocked during the year	**(11,409,000)**	–
Outstanding as at the end of the year	**29,540,000**	39,400,000

The Group recognised the expense of RMB145,985,000 for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: RMB12,126,000) in relation to the Incentive Scheme.

41. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

In 2025, the following entities were disposed from the Group. Details are as follows:

Company names	Disposal date	Equity interests disposed	Cash consideration RMB'000
Jimu Nai Runjiaying Wind Power Co., Ltd.	1 January 2025	51%	3,060
Mulei Jinfeng Tianrun Wind Power Co., Ltd.	30 April 2025	100%	348,889
Shanghai Hurong New Energy Co., Ltd.	14 May 2025	100%	191
Glide Precision Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. (Note(i))	27 June 2025	N/A	–
Taicang Juyi Chuangzhi Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	30 June 2025	100%	2
Hangzhou Jinchu Jiayuan New Energy Co., Ltd.	1 July 2025	100%	110
Windfarm Achter de Dijk Wieringermeer B.V.	25 July 2025	100%	32,115
Qinhuangdao Mingqifeng New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	14 October 2025	100%	1,099
Inner Mongolia Jinfeng Qingyuan Green Energy Co., Ltd.	14 November 2025	51%	76,402
Qinhuangdao Jinfeng Runlan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	8 December 2025	51%	59,125
Chengdu Qihuifeng New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	10 December 2025	100%	4,413
Mianzhu Jinchu Jiayuan New Energy Co., Ltd.	17 December 2025	100%	390
Yinhe Water Affairs (Tengzhou Mushi) Co., Ltd.	31 December 2025	100%	66,467
			592,263

Note(i): On 27 June 2025, the Group lost control of Glide Precision Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. by terminating the concerted action agreement.

41. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

The net assets/liabilities of the subsidiaries disposed of during the year ended 31 December 2025 were as follows:

	Notes	RMB'000
Net assets disposed of:		
Property, plant and equipment	15	906,184
Right-of-use assets	16(a)	15,270
Other intangible assets	18	28,710
Trade and bills receivables		350,585
Cash and cash equivalents		142,218
Inventories		7,487
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets		45,860
Deferred tax assets	24	3,261
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings		(720,543)
Trade and bills payables		(104,131)
Other payables and accruals		(126,853)
Provision		(545)
Government grants		(3,706)
Deferred tax liabilities	24	(3,850)
Non-controlling interests		(111,611)
		428,336

41. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

The net assets/liabilities of the subsidiaries disposed of during the year ended 31 December 2025 were as follows:

	Note	RMB'000
Net assets disposed of		428,336
Less: Interests in joint ventures		(13,733)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	7	177,660
Total consideration		592,263
Satisfied:		
Cash		405,361
Other receivables		186,902
		592,263
Net cash inflow arising on disposal:		
Total cash consideration received		405,361
Bank balances and cash disposed of		(142,218)
		263,143
Cash received from disposal of subsidiaries during previous year		467,255
Net inflow of cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2025		730,398

42. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Major non-cash transactions

During the year, the Group endorsed certain bills receivable accepted by banks in Mainland China to certain of its suppliers in order to settle the trade payables due to such suppliers with a carrying amount of RMB15,973,024,000 (2024: RMB10,383,363,000).

During the year, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of RMB944,455,000 and RMB944,455,000 respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for plant and equipment (2024: RMB3,095,970,000 and RMB3,095,970,000).

During the year, the Group had non-cash decreases to interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of RMB2,516,182,000 due to sales of power plant products (2024: RMB2,577,876,000).

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings RMB'000	Dividends payable RMB'000	Interest payable RMB'000
At 31 December 2024	42,049,203	88,743	764
Changes from financing cash flows	(2,203,841)	(889,589)	(1,074,556)
Interest expense	220,604	–	1,073,875
Final 2024 dividend declared	–	590,829	–
Dividend declared to non-controlling shareholders	–	158,596	–
New leases	944,455	–	–
Distribution of other equity instruments	–	110,375	–
Foreign exchange movement	289,828	–	–
Sales of power plant products	(2,516,182)	–	–
Decrease arising from disposal of subsidiaries	(720,543)	–	–
Increase from other non-cash transactions	801,673	–	–
At 31 December 2025	38,865,197	58,954	83

42. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings RMB'000	Dividends payable RMB'000	Interest payable RMB'000
At 31 December 2023	38,843,099	81,440	182
Changes from financing cash flows	3,733,930	(602,000)	(1,271,686)
Interest expense	230,667	–	1,272,268
Final 2023 dividend declared	–	422,507	–
Dividend declared to non-controlling shareholders	–	99,969	–
New leases	3,095,970	–	–
Distribution of other equity instruments	–	86,827	–
Foreign exchange movement	553,781	–	–
Sales of power plant products	(2,577,876)	–	–
Decrease arising from disposal of subsidiaries	(1,347,033)	–	–
Settlement for trade receivables factoring	(483,335)	–	–
At 31 December 2024	42,049,203	88,743	764

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

Amount includes payments of principal and interest portion of lease liabilities, short-term leases, low-value assets and payments of lease payments on or before lease commencement date (including prepaid land lease payments). These amounts could be presented in operating, investing or financing cash flows.

The total cash outflow for leases included in the statement of cash flows is as follows:

	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Within operating activities	**152,859**	159,139
Within investing activities	**271,807**	378,678
Within financing activities	**730,935**	986,045
	1,155,601	1,523,862

43. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the end of the reporting period, contingent liabilities not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025 **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Letters of guarantee issued	**29,810,439**	24,537,869
Guarantees given to banks in connection with bank loans granted to:		
Associates	**153,571**	170,042
A third party	**107,062**	129,348
	30,071,072	24,837,259

In 2015, Beijing Tianrun, a subsidiary of the Company, disposed of its entire equity interest in Chifeng Tianrun Xinneng New Energy Investment Co., Ltd. ("Xinneng") to Chifeng Jinneng New Energy Investment Co., Ltd. ("Jinneng"), an unrelated third party. According to the disposal arrangement, Beijing Tianrun entered into a guarantee agreement with Jinneng, Xinneng and a bank which granted a loan to Xinneng. Based on the agreement, in case where Xinneng fails to repay the bank loans on schedule, Beijing Tianrun shall repurchase the entire equity interest in Xinneng, and the consideration would be a certain percentage of the net assets of Xinneng by that time. As at 31 December 2025, based on Xinneng's financial information as provided thereof, the Directors are of the view that Xinneng should have the ability to repay the loan on schedule. Therefore, the repurchase risk exposure is insignificant.

The Group was involved in a number of legal proceedings and claims against it in the ordinary course of business. Provision has been made for the probable losses to the Group on those legal proceedings and claims when management can reasonably estimate the outcome of the legal proceedings and claims taking into account the legal advice. No provision has been made for pending legal proceedings and claims when the outcome of the legal proceedings and claims cannot be reasonably estimated or management believes that the probability of loss is remote.

As at 31 December 2025, the amount of pending litigation matters of which the Group as the defendant was RMB2,866,195,000 (2024: RMB2,450,965,000).

44. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

Details of the Group's bank and other borrowings, letters of credit, guarantees issued, provision risk, mandatory reserve deposits and uncompleted transactions, which are secured by the assets of the Group, are included in notes 15, 16, 18, 25, 26, 27 and 30, respectively, to these consolidated financial statements.

45. COMMITMENTS

(a) The Group had the following capital commitments as at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31 December	
	2025 **RMB'000**	2024 RMB'000
Contracted, but not provided for:		
Property, plant and equipment and land use rights	**4,807,710**	6,936,784

46. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Beneficial connected shareholders of the Company:		
Sales of wind turbine generators and spare parts	**129,810**	10,127
Other sales	**–**	30
Purchases of spare parts	**69**	1,913
Provision of services	**278**	2,456
	130,157	14,526
Associates:		
Sales of wind turbine generators and spare parts	**1,846**	128,687
Sales of construction services	**–**	41,316
Purchases of spare parts	**975,448**	584,335
Purchases of processing services	**276,348**	156,858
Provision of technical services	**58,925**	70,371
Other sales	**1,832**	2,030
Other expenses	**61,201**	15,558
	1,375,600	999,155
Joint ventures:		
Sales of wind turbine generators	**2,929**	2,845
Purchases of spare parts and processing services	**22,859**	23,578
Provision of technical services	**129,326**	100,836
Other sales	**2,403**	1
Other expenses	**22,499**	24,695
	180,016	151,955

In the opinion of the Directors, the transactions between the Group and the related parties were based on prices mutually agreed between the parties.

In the opinion of the Directors, the above related party transactions were conducted in the ordinary course of business.

46. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(b) Commitments with related parties

The amounts of total transactions with related parties for the year are included in note 46(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000
Continuing transactions with:	
Jointly ventures:	
Provision of technical services	12,887
	12,887

(c) Outstanding balances with related parties

Details of the outstanding balances with related parties are set out in notes 26, 28, 31 and 32 to these consolidated financial statements.

46. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(d) Guarantee for related parties

Guarantee	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000	Guarantee period
An associate	**153,571**	170,042	From 20 July 2023 to 20 July 2028
	153,571	170,042	

(e) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	Year ended 31 December 2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
Short-term employee benefits	**51,180**	48,458
Pension scheme contributions	**706**	784
Equity-settled share-based payment	**14,370**	1,225
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**66,256**	50,467

The related party transactions with beneficial shareholders of the Company above include connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

47. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

As at 31 December 2025

Financial assets

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Financial assets at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	217,181	–	217,181
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,034,749	–	–	4,034,749
Other non-current financial assets	–	–	152,364	152,364
Trade and bills receivables	–	788,792	32,344,641	33,133,433
Financial receivables	–	–	3,705,982	3,705,982
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	–	–	1,610,602	1,610,602
Derivative financial instruments	36,694	17,925	–	54,619
Contract assets	–	–	7,140,812	7,140,812
Pledged deposits	–	–	811,721	811,721
Bank balances	–	–	9,510,782	9,510,782
Purchase with agreement to resell	–	–	999,775	999,775
Negotiable certificate of deposit	–	–	999,959	999,959
	4,071,443	1,023,898	57,276,638	62,371,979

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade and bills payables	–	–	44,956,163	44,956,163
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	–	–	1,234,650	1,234,650
Derivative financial instruments	9,205	75,899	–	85,104
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	–	–	35,205,890	35,205,890
	9,205	75,899	81,396,703	81,481,807

47. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

Financial assets

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Financial assets at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	164,996	–	164,996
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,562,016	–	–	4,562,016
Other non-current financial assets	–	–	204,773	204,773
Trade and bills receivables	–	2,437,112	30,825,466	33,262,578
Financial receivables	–	–	3,966,780	3,966,780
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	–	–	2,496,911	2,496,911
Derivative financial instruments	450	36,932	–	37,382
Contract assets	–	–	5,877,160	5,877,160
Pledged deposits	–	–	486,500	486,500
Bank balances	–	–	11,132,857	11,132,857
	4,562,466	2,639,040	54,990,447	62,191,953

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Trade and bills payables	–	–	41,498,311	41,498,311
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	–	–	1,325,293	1,325,293
Derivative financial instruments	17,148	35,241	–	52,389
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	–	–	37,460,210	37,460,210
	17,148	35,241	80,283,814	80,336,203

48. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that reasonably approximate to fair values, are as follows:

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2024 RMB'000	**As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000**	As at 31 December 2024 RMB'000
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, non-current portion	**28,264,531**	29,505,756	**28,264,412**	29,491,965

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, pledged deposits, contract assets, trade and bills receivables, financial receivables, financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, other non-current financial assets, financial liabilities included in trade and bills payables, other payables and accruals, the current portion of interest-bearing bank and other borrowings approximate to their carrying amounts.

The Group's corporate finance team headed by the finance manager is responsible for determining the policies and procedures for the fair value measurement of financial instruments. The corporate finance team reports directly to the chief financial officer and the audit committee. At each reporting date, the corporate finance team analyses the movements in the values of financial instruments and determines the major inputs applied in the valuation. The valuation is reviewed and approved by the chief financial officer. The valuation process and results are discussed with the audit committee twice a year for interim and annual financial reporting.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair values of pledged deposits, trade and bills receivables, financial receivables, trade and bills payables, financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, and interest-bearing bank and other borrowings have been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using rates currently available for instruments with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The Group's own non-performance risk for the non-current portion of interest-bearing bank and other borrowings as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was assessed to be insignificant.

48. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The fair values of listed equity investments are based on quoted market prices. The Group has estimated the fair value of the restricted listed equity investment by using an Asian Option valuation model based on the quoted market prices and liquidity discount. The fair value of unlisted equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income have been estimated using a market-based valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or rates. The valuation requires the Directors to determine comparable public companies (peers) based on industry, size, leverage and strategy, and to calculate an appropriate price multiple, such as enterprise value to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation ("EV/EBITDA") multiple and price to earnings ("P/E") multiple, for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by dividing the enterprise value of the comparable company by an earnings measure. The trading multiple is then discounted for considerations such as illiquidity and size differences between the comparable companies based on company-specific facts and circumstances. The discounted multiple is applied to the corresponding earnings measure of the unlisted equity investments to measure the fair value.

The Group invests in unlisted investments, which represent wealth management products issued by banks in Mainland China. The Group has estimated the fair value of these unlisted investments by using a discounted cash flow valuation model based on the market interest rates of instruments with similar terms and risks.

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with the financial institutions with AAA credit ratings. Derivative financial instruments, including forward currency contracts and power price swap contracts, are measured using valuation techniques similar to forward currency and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various market observable inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rate, interest rate curves and power price trend. The carrying amounts of the derivative financial instruments are the same as their fair values.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the mark-to-market value of the derivatives was net of a credit/debit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationship and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

For the fair value of the unlisted equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, management has estimated the potential effect of using reasonably possible alternatives as inputs to the valuation model.

48. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables illustrate the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments:

As at 31 December 2025

Assets measured at fair value:

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Unlisted equity investments	–	–	217,181	217,181
Trade and bills receivables	–	788,792	–	788,792
	–	788,792	217,181	1,005,973
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed equity investments	807,142	486,944	–	1,294,086
Unlisted equity investments	–	–	1,599,233	1,599,233
Limited partnership investments	–	–	120,000	120,000
Wealth management products	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000
Other	–	–	21,430	21,430
	807,142	1,486,944	1,740,663	4,034,749
Derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	–	54,619	–	54,619
	–	54,619	–	54,619
	807,142	2,330,355	1,957,844	5,095,341

48. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Liabilities measured at fair value:

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	–	76,250	8,854	85,104
	–	76,250	8,854	85,104

During the year ended 31 December 2025, one unlisted equity investment changed to restricted listed equity investment, therefore the fair value measurement of the equity investment transfers to Level 2 from Level 3. There were no transfers of fair value measurement between Level 1 and Level 2.

48. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

Assets measured at fair value:

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Unlisted equity investments	–	–	164,996	164,996
Trade and bills receivables	–	2,437,112	–	2,437,112
	–	2,437,112	164,996	2,602,108
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed equity investments	1,754,215	–	–	1,754,215
Unlisted equity investments	–	–	1,667,801	1,667,801
Limited partnership investments	–	–	120,000	120,000
Wealth management products	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000
Other	–	–	20,000	20,000
	1,754,215	1,000,000	1,807,801	4,562,016
Derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	–	37,382	–	37,382
	–	37,382	–	37,382
	1,754,215	3,474,494	1,972,797	7,201,506

48. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Liabilities measured at fair value:

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	–	39,069	–	39,069
Call option	–	–	13,320	13,320
	–	39,069	13,320	52,389

During the year ended 31 December 2024, two restricted listed equity investments were released as the restriction period has expired, therefore the fair value measurement of the equity investments transfers to Level 1 from Level 2. There were no transfers of fair value measurement between Level 2 and Level 3.

Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:

As at 31 December 2025

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, non-current portion	**–**	**28,264,531**	**–**	**28,264,531**

As at 31 December 2024

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, non-current portion	–	29,505,756	–	29,505,756

48. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	**Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000**	**Derivative financial instruments RMB'000**
At 1 January 2025	**1,807,801**	**164,996**	**(13,320)**
Transfers of fair value measurement	**(146,565)**	**–**	**–**
Total gains:	**69,296**	**45,244**	**4,466**
– in profit or loss	**69,296**	**–**	**4,466**
– in other comprehensive expense	**–**	**45,244**	**–**
Purchased	**66,431**	**7,482**	**–**
Disposals	**(56,300)**	**–**	**–**
Exchange realignment	**–**	**(541)**	**–**
At 31 December 2025	**1,740,663**	**217,181**	**(8,854)**

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss RMB'000	Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Derivative financial instruments RMB'000
At 1 January 2024	1,439,184	223,090	9,212
Transfers of fair value measurement	–	–	–
Total gains/(losses):	25,366	(51,622)	(13,320)
– in profit or loss	25,366	–	(13,320)
– in other comprehensive expense	–	(51,622)	–
Purchased	367,499	5,472	–
Disposals	(24,248)	(9,773)	(9,212)
Exchange realignment	–	(2,171)	–
At 31 December 2024	1,807,801	164,996	(13,320)

49. TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

(a) At 31 December 2025, the Group endorsed or discounted certain bills receivable accepted by banks in Mainland China (the "Endorsed Bills" or the "Discounted Bills") with a carrying amount of RMB520,026,000 (31 December 2024: RMB1,604,418,000) to certain of its suppliers in order to settle the trade payables due to such suppliers (the "Endorsement" or the "Discount"). In the opinion of the Directors, the Group has retained the substantial risks and rewards, which included default risks relating to such Endorsed Bills or Discounted Bills, and accordingly, it continued to recognise the full carrying amounts of the Endorsed Bills or Discounted Bills and the associated trade payables settled. Subsequent to the Endorsement or the Discount, the Group did not retain any rights on the use of the Endorsed Bills or Discounted Bills, including the sale, transfer or pledge of the Endorsed Bills or Discounted Bills to any other third parties. The aggregate carrying amount of the trade payables settled by the Endorsed Bills or Discounted Bills during the year to which the suppliers have recourse was RMB521,396,000 (31 December 2024: RMB1,620,633,000) as at 31 December 2025.

(b) As part of its normal business, the Group entered into a trade receivable factoring arrangement (the "Arrangement") and transferred certain trade receivables to a bank. Under the Arrangement, the Group may be required to reimburse the bank for loss of interest if any trade debtors have late payment. The Group is not exposed to default risks of the trade debtors after the transfer. Subsequent to the transfer, the Group did not retain any rights on the use of the trade receivables, including the sale, transfer or pledge of the trade receivables to any other third parties. The original carrying value of the trade receivables transferred under the Arrangement that have not been settled as at 31 December 2025 was RMB14,735,000 (31 December 2024: RMB10,000,000). The carrying amount of the assets that the Group continued to recognise as at 31 December 2025 was RMB14,735,000 (31 December 2024: RMB10,000,000) and that of the associated liabilities as at 31 December 2025 was RMB14,735,000 (31 December 2024: RMB10,000,000).

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety

At 31 December 2025, the Group endorsed or discounted certain bills receivable accepted by banks in Mainland China (the "Derecognised Bills") to certain of its suppliers in order to settle the trade payables due to such suppliers with a carrying amount in aggregate of RMB15,732,115,000 (31 December 2024: RMB11,811,460,000). The Derecognised Bills had a maturity of one to twelve months at the end of the reporting period. In accordance with the Law of Negotiable Instruments in the PRC, the holders of the Derecognised Bills have a right of recourse against the Group if the PRC banks default (the "Continuing Involvement"). In the opinion of the Directors, the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards relating to the Derecognised Bills. Accordingly, it has derecognised the full carrying amounts of the Derecognised Bills and the associated trade payables or loans. The maximum exposure to loss from the Group's Continuing Involvement in the Derecognised Bills and the undiscounted cash flows to repurchase these Derecognised Bills is equal to their carrying amounts. In the opinion of the Directors, the fair values of the Group's Continuing Involvement in the Derecognised Bills are not significant.

During the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group has not recognised any gain or loss on the date of transfer of the Derecognised Bills. No gains or losses were recognised from the Continuing Involvement, both during the year or cumulatively. The endorsement has been made evenly throughout the year.

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, cash and cash equivalents and pledged deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade and bills receivables and trade and bills payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The Group also enters into derivative transactions, including foreign currency contracts and power price swap contracts. The purpose is to manage the interest rate risks, foreign currency risk and price risk arising from the Group's operations and its sources of finance.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are fair value and cash flow interest rate risks, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Generally, the senior management of the Company meets regularly to analyse and formulate measures to manage the Group's exposure to these risks. In addition, the Directors hold meetings regularly to analyse and approve the proposals made by the senior management of the Company. Generally, the Group introduces conservative strategies on its risk management. The Group's accounting policies in relation to derivative financial instruments are set out in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Fair value and cash flow interest rate risks

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. With its borrowings issued at fixed and floating interest rates, the Group is exposed to both fair value and cash flow interest rate risks.

The Group regularly reviews and monitors the mix of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings in order to manage its interest rate risk. The Group's interest-bearing bank and short-term deposits are stated at amortised cost and not revalued on a periodic basis. Floating rate interest income and expenses are credited/charged to profit or loss as earned/incurred.

The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. To manage this mix in a cost-effective manner, the Group enters into an interest rate swap, in which the Group agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. At 31 December 2025, after taking into account the effect of the interest rate swap, approximately 0.02% (31 December 2024: 1.85%) of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings bore interest at fixed rates.

If there were a general increase/decrease in the interest rates of bank loans with floating interest rates by 1% point, with all other variables held constant, the consolidated pre-tax profit, inventroies and construction in progress would have decreased/increased by RMB245,710,000 (2024: RMB251,357,000) for the year ended 31 December 2025, and there would be no impact on other components of the consolidated equity, except for retained profits, of the Group.

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and the Group has applied the exposure to interest rate risk to those financial instruments in existence at those dates. The estimated one percentage point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the end of the next reporting period.

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and bank loans that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily Euro, the United States dollar, the Australian dollar and Hong Kong dollar.

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from sales or purchases by operating units in currencies other than the units' functional currencies. The Group requires all its operating units to use foreign currency forward currency contracts to eliminate the foreign currency exposures on any individual transactions for which payment is anticipated more than one month after the Group has entered into a firm commitment for a sale or purchase. The foreign currency forward currency contracts must be in the same currency as the hedged item. It is the Group's policy not to enter into forward contracts until a firm commitment is in place.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had hedged most of its foreign currency sales for which firm commitments existed at the end of the reporting period.

It is the Group's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedge derivatives to match the terms of the hedged item to maximise hedge effectiveness.

The Group's exposures to foreign currencies as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As at 31 December					
	2025			2024		
	Euro RMB'000	**United States dollar RMB'000**	**Australian dollar RMB'000**	Euro RMB'000	United States dollar RMB'000	Australian dollar RMB'000
Trade receivables	**–**	**66,118**	**–**	43,638	414,198	16,476
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	**92,858**	**98,869**	**–**	68,682	63,268	6,904
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,859**	**560,466**	**2,894**	6,123	580,376	16,114
Trade payables	**(118,880)**	**(67,948)**	**(140)**	(21,770)	(8,841)	–
	(23,163)	**657,505**	**2,754**	96,673	1,049,001	39,494

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity at the end of the reporting period to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates by 5%, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit after tax and the Group's equity.

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	(Decrease)/ increase in profit after tax RMB'000
2025		
If RMB weakens against Euro	**5%**	**(790)**
If RMB strengthens against Euro	**(5%)**	**790**
If RMB weakens against United States dollar	**5%**	**27,799**
If RMB strengthens against United States dollar	**(5%)**	**(27,799)**
If RMB weakens against Australian dollar	**5%**	**117**
If RMB strengthens against Australian dollar	**(5%)**	**(117)**
2024		
If RMB weakens against Euro	5%	(3,764)
If RMB strengthens against Euro	(5%)	3,764
If RMB weakens against United States dollar	5%	42,630
If RMB strengthens against United States dollar	(5%)	(42,630)
If RMB weakens against Australian dollar	5%	1,678
If RMB strengthens against Australian dollar	(5%)	(1,678)

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in foreign currency rates had occurred on 31 December 2025 and the Group had applied the exposure to foreign currency risk to those monetary assets and liabilities and net investment operations in existence at those dates. The estimated 5% increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in foreign currency rates over the period until the end of the next reporting period. The sensitivity analysis is performed on the same basis for the year.

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy parties. The Group has a credit policy in place which requires credit evaluations on all customers who wish to trade on credit terms. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. In most instances, advance payments are required for customers of wind turbine generators. Otherwise, the credit quality of customers is assessed after taking into account the customers' financial position and past experience with the customers.

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 December 2025. For listed debt investments, the Group also monitors them by using external credit ratings. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets and the exposure to credit risk for the financial guarantee contracts.

As at 31 December 2025

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs			
	Stage 1 RMB'000	Stage 2 RMB'000	Stage 3 RMB'000	Simplified approach RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Contract assets*	–	–	–	7,632,722	7,632,722
Trade and bills receivables*	788,792	–	–	34,636,310	35,425,102
Other non-current financial assets	152,648	–	–	–	152,648
Financial receivables	7,048,791	–	–	–	7,048,791
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets					
– Normal**	1,710,629	–	–	–	1,710,629
– Doubtful**	–	–	42,225	–	42,225
Pledged deposits					
– Not yet past due	811,721	–	–	–	811,721
Bank balances	9,510,782	–	–	–	9,510,782
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to associates					
– Not yet past due	153,571	–	–	–	153,571
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to third party					
– Not yet past due	107,062	–	–	–	107,062
	20,283,996	–	42,225	42,269,032	62,595,253

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs			
	Stage 1 RMB'000	Stage 2 RMB'000	Stage 3 RMB'000	Simplified approach RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Contract assets*	–	–	–	7,127,355	7,127,355
Trade and bills receivables*	2,437,112	–	–	32,840,414	35,277,526
Other non-current financial assets	205,102	–	–	–	205,102
Financial receivables	7,503,900	–	–	–	7,503,900
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets					
– Normal**	2,678,441	–	–	–	2,678,441
– Doubtful**	–	–	53,986	–	53,986
Pledged deposits					
– Not yet past due	486,500	–	–	–	486,500
Bank balances	11,132,857	–	–	–	11,132,857
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to associates					
– Not yet past due	170,042	–	–	–	170,042
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to third party					
– Not yet past due	129,348	–	–	–	129,348
	24,743,302	–	53,986	39,967,769	64,765,057

* For trade receivables and contract assets to which the Group applies the simplified approach for impairment, information based on the provision matrix is disclosed in notes 26 and 29 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

** The credit quality of the financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets is considered to be "normal" when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Otherwise, the credit quality of the financial assets is considered to be "doubtful".

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of losses to be incurred in respect of trade and other receivables. The main component of this allowance is a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures.

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The allowance account in respect of trade and other receivables is used to record impairment losses unless the Group is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible. At that point, the impaired financial asset is considered irrecoverable and the amount charged to the allowance account is written off against the carrying amount of the impaired financial asset.

Management evaluates the creditworthiness of the Group's existing and prospective customers and ensures that the customers have adequate financing for the projects as well as the source of the financing.

As at 31 December 2025, the maximum exposure to credit risk was represented by the carrying amount of financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cash and bank balances are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated.

Liquidity risk

The Group's net current liabilities amounted to approximately RMB7,093 million (31 December 2024: net current liabilities amounted to approximately RMB3,273 million) as at 31 December 2025, and its net cash inflow from operating activities and financing activities amounted to approximately RMB3,543 million and RMB370 million (2024: net cash inflow from operating activities and financing activities amounted to approximately RMB2,316 million and RMB1,650 million), and its net cash outflow used in investing activities was approximately RMB6,296 million (2024: net cash outflow used in investing activities was approximately RMB5,724 million) respectively for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Group recorded a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of approximately RMB2,383 million (2024: decrease in cash and cash equivalents of approximately RMB1,758 million) for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The Group is dependent on its ability to maintain adequate cash inflow from operations, its ability to maintain existing external financing, and its ability to obtain new external financing to meet its debt obligations as they fall due and to meet its committed future capital expenditures. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had banking facilities with several banks and financial institutions for providing sufficient bank financing.

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial instruments and financial assets (e.g., trade receivables) and projected cash flows from operations.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of interest-bearing bank and other borrowings. The Group's policy is that not more than 70% of borrowings should mature in any 12-month period.

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

	Within 1 year RMB'000	1 to 2 years RMB'000	2 to 5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000	Total RMB'000
As at 31 December 2025					
Trade and bills payables	**44,254,276**	**398,515**	**302,793**	**65,088**	**45,020,672**
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	**1,210,256**	**–**	**10,366**	**21,113**	**1,241,735**
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	**4,517,354**	**4,128,508**	**9,099,810**	**18,788,993**	**36,534,665**
Lease liabilities	**354,498**	**757,139**	**1,060,623**	**2,585,968**	**4,758,228**
Derivative financial instruments	**56,687**	**19,563**	**–**	**–**	**76,250**
Interest payments on bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	**893,008**	**970,643**	**2,332,626**	**3,788,556**	**7,984,833**
External guarantee	**260,633**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**260,633**
	51,546,712	**6,274,368**	**12,806,218**	**25,249,718**	**95,877,016**
As at 31 December 2024					
Trade and bills payables	40,778,869	502,832	271,475	40,656	41,593,832
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	1,305,232	1,330	7,616	17,239	1,331,417
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	5,443,782	5,107,894	9,499,555	18,258,344	38,309,575
Lease liabilities	372,878	729,607	1,134,823	2,958,632	5,195,940
Derivative financial instruments	30,900	8,169	–	–	39,069
Interest payments on bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	1,043,634	1,088,773	2,656,718	3,868,963	8,658,088
External guarantee	299,390	–	–	–	299,390
	49,274,685	7,438,605	13,570,187	25,143,834	95,427,311

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 maximise 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, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Capital management (continued)

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by capital plus net debt. Net debt includes trade and bills payables, financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals, derivative financial instruments, interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and the current portion of pledged deposits. Capital represents equity attributable to owners of the parent as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group's strategy is to maintain the gearing ratio at a healthy capital level in order to support its businesses. The principal strategies adopted by the Group include, but are not limited to, reviewing future cash flow requirements and the ability to meet debt repayment schedules when they fall due, maintaining a reasonable level of available banking facilities and adjusting investment plans and financing plans, if necessary, to ensure that the Group has a reasonable level of capital to support its businesses.

The gearing ratios at the end of the reporting periods are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2024 RMB'000
Trade and bills payables	**44,956,163**	41,498,311
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	**1,234,650**	1,325,293
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	**38,865,197**	42,049,203
Less: Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**(8,580,816)**	(11,030,276)
Net debt	**76,475,194**	73,842,531
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**43,436,455**	38,529,306
Capital and net debt	**119,911,649**	112,371,837
Gearing ratio	**63.78%**	65.71%

51. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 27 March 2026, the board of Directors proposed to distribute cash dividends of RMB2.0 (tax included) per each 10 shares on share capital of 4,223,789,000, with total amount of RMB844,758,000. The proposed final dividends for the year are subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

52. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	**368,437**	328,585
Right-of-use assets	**37,344**	41,521
Other intangible assets	**1,645,446**	1,724,019
Investments in subsidiaries	**21,205,900**	20,808,900
Interests in associates	**111,632**	163,242
Interests in joint ventures	**3,508**	3,067
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,400**	15,440
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**245,384**	134,574
Other non-current financial assets	**–**	–
Deferred tax assets	**2,315,170**	2,122,124
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	**87,755**	10,102
Contract assets	**3,773,636**	2,839,254
Financial receivables	**1,446,434**	3,814,965
Total non-current assets	**31,243,046**	32,005,793
CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventories	**4,446,100**	2,017,974
Trade and bills receivables	**16,027,908**	13,933,037
Contract assets	**194,675**	444,699
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	**30,376,781**	25,044,181
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Financial assets measured by amortised costs	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents	**4,240,487**	3,369,524
Pledged deposits	**702,728**	101,499
Derivative financial instruments	**36,328**	450
Total current assets	**57,025,007**	45,911,364
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and bills payables	**31,287,896**	27,211,933
Other payables and accruals	**22,426,865**	19,113,214
Derivative financial instruments	**9,002**	3,828
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	**1,669,154**	1,281,245
Tax payable	**–**	67
Provisions	**1,556,532**	1,492,669
Total current liabilities	**56,949,449**	49,102,956
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)	**75,558**	(3,191,592)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	**31,318,604**	28,814,201

52. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade payables	**108,772**	136,286
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	**4,987,522**	5,381,583
Provisions	**1,446,597**	1,331,983
Derivative financial instruments	**–**	13,320
Government grants	**85,872**	72,058
Total non-current liabilities	**6,628,763**	6,935,230
Net assets	**24,689,841**	21,878,971
EQUITY		
Share capital	**4,225,068**	4,225,068
Reserves	**20,464,773**	17,653,903
Total equity	**24,689,841**	21,878,971

52. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

	Capital reserve RMB'000	Treasury shares RMB'000	Special reserve RMB'000	Statutory surplus reserve RMB'000	Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income RMB'000	Exchange fluctuation reserve RMB'000	Share-based payments reserve RMB'000	Other equity instruments RMB'000	Hedging reserve RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2025	**12,013,770**	**(190,779)**	**–**	**1,869,077**	**3,604**	**(3,150)**	**12,126**	**2,000,000**	**8,380**	**1,940,875**	**17,653,903**
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	–	–	–	–	(4,239)	25,866	–	–	13,339	692,680	727,646
Final 2024 dividend declared	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(590,829)	(590,829)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders	(5,321)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,143,000	–	–	3,137,679
Capital reductions to other equity instruments holders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(500,000)	–	–	(500,000)
Distribution of other equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(110,374)	(110,374)
Profit appropriation to reserves	–	–	–	69,268	–	–	–	–	–	(69,268)	–
Recognition of equity-settled sharebased payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	145,985	–	–	–	145,985
Grant of restricted shares	(18,462)	18,462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in other equity of investment with equity method	(4,469)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,469)
Other changes of treasury shares	8,173	(2,941)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,232
Transfer to special reserve	–	–	32,350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,350
Utilisation of special reserve	–	–	(32,350)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(32,350)
At 31 December 2025	**11,993,691**	**(175,258)**	**–**	**1,938,345**	**(635)**	**22,716**	**158,111**	**4,643,000**	**21,719**	**1,863,084**	**20,464,773**
At 1 January 2024	12,223,462	–	–	1,807,465	10,044	(2,917)	–	2,049,818	10,921	1,888,310	17,987,103
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	–	–	–	–	(6,440)	(233)	–	–	(2,541)	623,511	614,297
Final 2023 dividend declared	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(422,507)	(422,507)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,500,000	–	–	1,500,000
Capital reductions to other equity instruments holders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,549,818)	–	–	(1,549,818)
Distribution of other equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(86,827)	(86,827)
Profit appropriation to reserves	–	–	–	61,612	–	–	–	–	–	(61,612)	–
Recognition of equity-settled sharebased payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,126	–	–	–	12,126
Repurchase of shares	–	(442,460)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(442,460)
Grant of restricted shares	(251,681)	251,681	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in other equity of investment with equity method	41,989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,989
Transfer to special reserve	–	–	31,378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,378
Utilisation of special reserve	–	–	(31,378)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(31,378)
At 31 December 2024	12,013,770	(190,779)	–	1,869,077	3,604	(3,150)	12,126	2,000,000	8,380	1,940,875	17,653,903

53. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of Directors on 27 March 2026.

Financial Highlights for the Past Five Financial Years

(Except share data, all amounts in RMB thousands)

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Year ended 31 December				
	2021 (Restated)	2022	2023	2024	**2025**
REVENUE	50,746,321	46,253,534	50,243,726	56,516,210	**72,782,451**
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	4,628,664	2,771,784	2,519,226	2,103,786	**3,988,992**
Income tax expense	(847,748)	(334,909)	(997,024)	(247,392)	**(964,424)**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	3,780,916	2,436,875	1,522,202	1,856,394	**3,024,568**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	3,731,394	2,383,433	1,330,998	1,860,446	**2,774,357**
Non-controlling interests	49,522	53,442	191,204	(4,052)	**250,211**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	102,446	80,426	(231,260)	(69,754)	**78,156**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	3,831,524	2,463,878	1,099,333	1,788,685	**2,863,491**
EARNINGS PER SHARE:					
Basic and diluted (RMB/Share)	0.85	0.52	0.29	0.42	**0.64**

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As at 31 December				
	2021 (Restated)	2022	2023	2024	**2025**
Cash and cash equivalents	8,141,296	15,246,143	13,693,908	11,132,904	**9,510,816**
Current assets	47,935,932	62,372,889	63,829,477	68,600,887	**71,164,556**
Non-current assets	71,729,065	74,449,489	79,665,123	86,623,398	**95,330,648**
Total assets	119,664,997	136,822,378	143,494,600	155,224,285	**166,495,204**
Current liabilities	(49,886,074)	(59,129,920)	(63,019,604)	(71,873,940)	**(78,257,782)**
Non-current liabilities	(33,050,522)	(37,346,163)	(40,246,083)	(42,923,264)	**(41,056,679)**
Total liabilities	(82,936,596)	(96,476,083)	(103,265,687)	(114,797,204)	**(119,314,461)**
Net assets	36,728,401	40,346,295	40,228,913	40,427,081	**47,180,743**
Issued share capital	4,225,068	4,225,068	4,225,068	4,225,068	**4,225,068**
Reserves	31,606,522	33,870,011	33,384,831	34,304,238	**39,211,387**
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	35,831,590	38,095,079	37,609,899	38,529,306	**43,436,455**
Non-controlling interests	881,813	2,251,216	2,619,014	1,897,775	**3,744,288**

* The EPS data was not restated.

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金风科技股份有限公司

GOLDWIND SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.*

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

Stock Code: 02208