Goldwind

新疆金风科技股份有限公司

XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.*

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

Stock Code: 2208

Innovating for a BRIGHTER TOMORROW

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

* For identification purpose only

Goldwind

DRIVING OUR RENEWABLE FUTURE

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

Stock Code: 2208

CONTENTS

FINANCIAL SECTION

Definitions

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

"2021 AGM"	the 2021 annual general meeting of the Company held on 22 June 2022;
"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;
"attributable capacity"	represents the capacity attributed to the Group calculated by multiplying the Group's percentage ownership in a power project by the total capacity of such power project;
"availability rate"	a percentage calculated by dividing the amount of time for that a WTG is not experiencing technical defaults over a certain period by the amount of time in such period;
"Beijing Tianrun"	Beijing Tianrun New Energy Investment Co., Ltd. (北京天潤新能投資有限公司), a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC on 11 April 2007 and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
"Beijing Tianyuan"	Beijing Tianyuan Science & Creation Wind Power Technology Co., Ltd. (北京天源科創風電技術有限責任公司), a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC on 29 September 2005 and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
"Board"	the board of directors of the Company;
"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 joint stock limited 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 company incorporated under the laws of the PRC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Three Gorges Corporation, and a former substantial shareholder of the Company;
"Company"	Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (新疆金風科技股份有限公司), a joint stock limited liability company incorporated in the PRC on 26 March 2001;
"connected person"	has the meaning as ascribed in the Listing Rules;
"CSRC"	China Securities Regulatory Commission;
"Corporate Governance Code"	Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report, as set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules;
"DDPM"	direct-drive permanent magnet, a technology that combines a) a drive-train concept in which the need for a gearbox is eliminated and the turbine rotor directly drives the generator rotor; and b) a synchronous generator in which permanent magnet is used on the generator;
"Directors"	the directors of the Company;
"EGM"	extraordinary general meeting of the Company;
"EPC"	Engineering, Procurement and Construction, a construction arrangement where a company that is contracted to construct the project will be responsible for the design, procurement and construction of such project, and will deliver such project to the owner after completion of the project construction and passing of the final acceptance inspection;
"Financial Statements"	the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, prepared in accordance with IFRSs;
"gearing ratio"	net debt divided by the sum of capital and net debt;

"Goldwind Environmental Protection"	Goldwind Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. (金風環保有限公司), a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC in August 2015 and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
"Group", "Goldwind", "us" or "we"	the Company and its subsidiaries;
"Goldwind International"	Goldwind International Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited (金風國際控股(香港)有限公司), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong on 6 October 2010;
"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 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;
"independent shareholders"	has the meaning as ascribed in the Listing Rules;
"kV"	kilovolt, a unit of potential difference between two terminals, 1kV equals 1,000 volts;
"kW"	kilowatt, a unit of power, 1kW equals 1,000 watts;
"kWh"	kilowatt hour, the unit of measurement for calculating the quantity of power production output. 1kWh is the work completed by a kilowatt generator running continuously for one hour at the rated output capacity;
"Latest Practicable Date"	20 April 2023, 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;

"MNS SPAs"	the sale and purchase agreements dated 20 December 2022 entered into between Goldwind International Moorabool Limited and Goldwind International Moorabool South Limited (the "Vendors"), and MNS Wind Finance Pty Ltd. (the "Purchaser 2") pursuant to which the Vendor to the corresponding MNS SPA agreed to sell, and Purchaser 2 agreed to acquire, 25% of the issued capital of each of Moorabool North and Moorabool South;
"Model Code"	the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules;
"Moorabool North"	Moorabool Wind Farm (Holding) Pty Limited, a company incorporated in Australia and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company;
"Moorabool South"	Moorabool South Wind Farm (Holding) Pty Ltd, a company incorporated in Australia and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company;
"MSPM"	Medium speed permanent magnet, a technology that combines a) a transmission method using an impeller connected to a medium-speed gearbox (transmission ratio 10 to 70) to drive the turbine rotor; and b) electric current generated by generator rotor in which permanent magnet is used on;
"MW"	megawatt, a unit of power, 1MW equals 1,000kW;
"NEA"	National Energy Administration of the PRC (中國國家能源局);
"Nebras SPAs"	the sale and purchase agreements dated 12 December 2022 entered into between Goldwind International Moorabool Limited and Goldwind International Moorabool South Limited (the "Vendors"), Goldwind International Holdings (HK) Limited and Nebras Power Australia Pty Limited (the "Purchaser 1"), pursuant to which the Vendor to the corresponding Nebras SPA agreed to sell, and Purchaser 1 agreed to acquire, 49% of the issued capital of each of Moorabool North and Moorabool South;
"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 2022;
"RMB"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC;
"Senior Management"	the members of the senior management of the Company, their profiles as at 31 December 2022 are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management" on page 42 of this annual report;
"SFC"	the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong;
"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);
"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;
"Supervisory Committee"	the supervisory committee of the Company;
"SZSE"	Shenzhen Stock Exchange;
"Target Company(ies)"	Tieling Runqin New Energy Co., Ltd., Tieling Runyun New Energy Co., Ltd., Tieling Runliang New Energy Co., Ltd. and Tieling Runqing New Energy Co., Ltd., the companies which Ningbo Runming New Energy Co., Ltd. intends to sell to Beijing Tianrun (the number of Target Companies are subject to the number of Project Companies);
"Target Shares"	100% equity interest in Tieling Runqin New Energy Co., Ltd., Tieling Runyun New Energy Co., Ltd., Tieling Runliang New Energy Co., Ltd. and Tieling Runqing New Energy Co., Ltd., which Ningbo Runming New Energy Co., Ltd. holds directly and intends to transfer to Beijing Tianrun;

"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

Non-executive Directors
Mr. Gao Jianjun
Mr. Wang Yili

Independent Non-executive Directors
Ms. Yang Jianping
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony
Mr. Wei Wei

SUPERVISORS

Ms. Li Tiefeng
(President of Supervisory Committee)
Mr. Luo Jun
Mr. Wang Yan
Mr. Lu Min
Ms. Ji Tian

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Ma Jinru

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Wu Gang
Ms. Ma Jinru

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Ms. Yang Jianping
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony

REMUNERATION AND ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Wei Wei
Ms. Yang Jianping
Mr. Cao Zhigang

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Yang Jianping
Mr. Wei Wei
Mr. Cao Zhigang

STRATEGIC COMMITTEE

Mr. Wu Gang
Mr. Gao Jianjun
Mr. Wang Yili
Mr. Wei Wei

PLACE OF BUSINESS

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

In Hong Kong
Edinburgh Tower, 33/F
The Landmark
15 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

LEGAL COUNSEL

Morrison & Foerster

AUDITORS

International Auditor
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditors

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: 2208

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

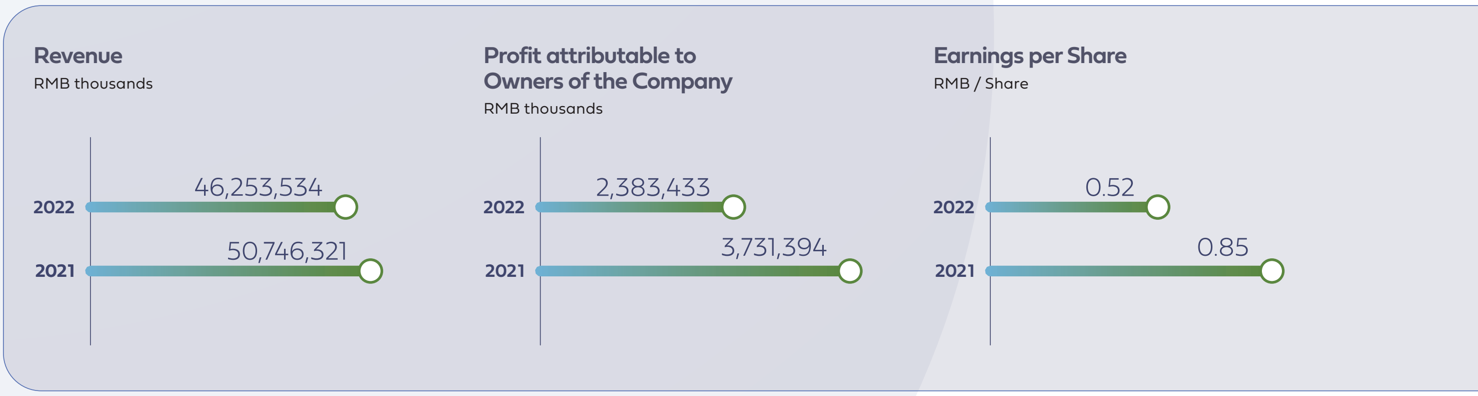
www.goldwind.com

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 2022	2021	Percentage Change
REVENUE	**46,253,534**	50,746,321	-8.85%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**2,771,784**	4,628,664	-40.12%
Income tax expense	**334,909**	847,748	-60.49%
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**2,436,875**	3,780,916	-35.55%
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	**2,383,433**	3,731,394	-36.12%
Non-controlling interests	**53,442**	49,522	7.92%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	**80,426**	102,446	-21.49%
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	**2,463,878**	3,831,524	-35.69%
EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
Basic and diluted (RMB/share)	**0.52**	0.85	-38.82%



SUMMARY OF SEGMENT REVENUE

(All amounts in RMB thousands)

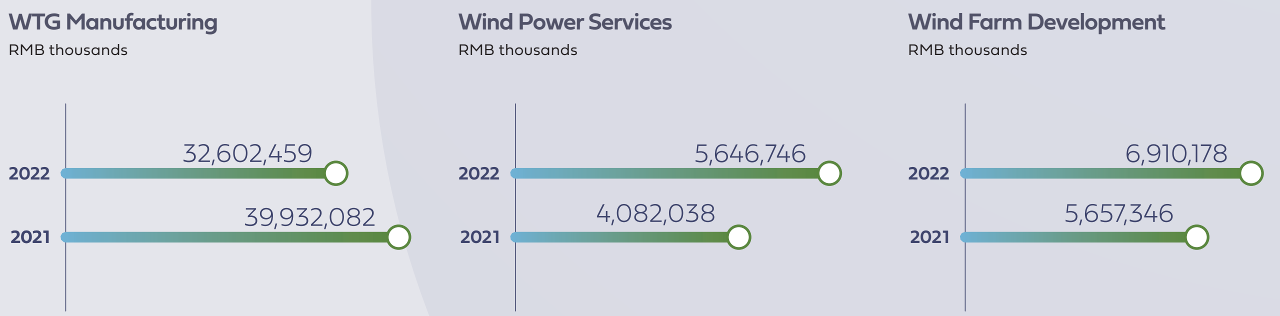
	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021	Percentage Change
WTG Manufacturing	**32,602,459**	39,932,082	-18.36%
Wind Power Services	**5,646,746**	4,082,038	38.33%
Wind Farm Development	**6,910,178**	5,657,346	22.15%
Other	**1,094,151**	1,074,855	1.80%
Total	**46,253,534**	50,746,321	-8.85%

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(All amounts in RMB thousands)

	As at 31 December 2022	2021	Percentage Change
Total assets	**136,822,378**	119,664,997	14.34%
Total liabilities	**96,476,083**	82,936,596	16.33%
NET ASSETS	**40,346,295**	36,728,401	9.85%
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**38,095,079**	35,831,590	6.32%
Non-controlling interests	**2,251,216**	896,811	151.02%

SUMMARY OF SEGMENT REVENUE



SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(All amounts in RMB thousands)

	As at 31 December 2022	2021
Net cash flows from operating activities	**5,881,321**	4,967,643
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(6,138,878)**	(7,953,948)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**6,917,457**	3,471,317
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**6,659,900**	485,012

Chairman's Letter

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board, I hereby present to you the 2022 Annual Report of Goldwind (the "Company").

In 2022, the scale of China's wind power installation continued to grow steadily. Offshore wind power has become affordable, and the construction of large onshore wind power bases has been progressing steadily. The whole industry has shown a larger-scale and higher-quality development trend, which has promoted the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, implementation of the "dual carbon" target strategic deployment, and active response to climate change issues. According to the data released by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, in 2022, the newly grid-connected installed capacity of wind power in China was 48.8GW, of which onshore wind power increased 43.6GW and offshore wind power increased 5.2GW.

With strong R&D and product technology advantages, forward-looking industrial layout and diversified profit model, Goldwind constantly pursues high-quality, high-efficiency and large-scale development, making outstanding contributions to global sustainable development. During the Reporting Period, the Group's operating revenue was RMB46,253.53 million; and net profit attributable to the parent company amounted to RMB2,383.43 million. According to the data released by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, in 2022, the Group's newly installed capacity in China reached 11.36GW, with a domestic market share of 23%, ranking first in China for twelve consecutive years, whereas the newly installed capacity in the globe was 12.7GW, with a global market share of 14.82%, ranking first in the world.

In 2022, Goldwind's external sales totaled 13,870.64MW, among which, the sales capacity of MSPM turbines increased significantly, representing an increase of 7,847.23% YoY, and its proportion increased from 1.02% in 2021 to 62.17%. The Company's orders on hand totaled 27,112.75MW, representing an increase of 55.53% YoY, among which, the proportion of MSPM turbines orders increased significantly, and the capacity increased by 278.21% YoY.

Facing the mainstream trend of large-sized wind turbines, the Company continued to upgrade its product structure. Following the batch commercialization of GWHV11 platform products, the Company's MSPM products added GWHV12, GWHV20, GWHV21 and other commercial product platforms, and obtained orders in multiple wind power projects., among which, the first batch of projects on the GWHV12 platform have successively entered the stage of grid-connected operation. In the 2022 "World's Best Wind Turbine" competition released by Windpower Monthly, the GWH191-4.0MW model and GWH191-6.7MW model of the GWHV12 platform won the Gold Award and the Silver Award for the World's Best Onshore Wind Turbine respectively. In addition, the platform GWH191-5.0MW was the first unit in China to obtain the A certificate of Jianheng 19X type certification. The GWH252-16MW model of the GWHV20 platform has set a new record for the largest single machine capacity and impeller diameter in the world, successfully overcome a series of key technical issues such as ultra-long flexible blades, localization of large-scale main shaft bearings, and miniaturization of ultra-large-capacity generators, and won the title of the "Top 10 Powerful Machinery of China" in 2022.

In the 2022 "World's Best Wind Turbine" appraisal released by Windpower Monthly, Goldwind's MSPM transmission system won the silver award for the world's best transmission system, characterized by more reasonable drive chain design, good operating conditions of generator gearbox and high reliability of the whole machine.

Wu Gang, Chairman

As one of the first companies in China to enter the wind power post-warranty service market, Goldwind has comprehensive and systematic solution capabilities in the industry, as well as a complete service network, spare parts network and digital team. Currently, the Company has 10 greater regional service companies, and cooperates with 5 new energy shared service centers to successfully create a 2-hour service circle to provide customers with comprehensive and maximized service guarantees in their areas. Furthermore, during the Reporting Period, wind farm assets under management by the Company totaled 18,494.25MW, including 11,338.7MW of external wind farm assets. In addition, through power trading on the generation side and electricity retail by electricity retailing companies, the Company provided over 3,000 power users with green energy of high reliability, reasonable cost and convenient use. The contracted capacity of the Company's electricity sales business was 15.96 billion kWh. During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from the Wind Power Service business was RMB5,646.75 million, among which the Post-Warranty Service revenue totaled RMB2,463.00 million, representing an increase of 25.19% YoY.

Combined with the "14th Five-Year Plan" new energy development policy, the Company focused on the layout of large base projects, rural revitalization and other diversified business types by developing onshore and offshore, centralized and distributed projects simultaneously, and acquired project resources from 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Xinjiang, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Tianjin, Zhejiang and Hunan. Moreover, the Company has seen continuous revenue growth and above-average hours of electricity generation utilization. During the Reporting Period, the Company's power generation revenue from wind farm business was RMB6,910.18 million, representing an increase of 22.15% YoY; the average power generation utilization hours of domestic turbines were 2,456 hours, 235 hours higher than the national average. The Company's wind power assets accounted in consolidated financial statements covered 24 provinces across China.

In 2023, the wind power industry will continue to maintain rapid development, while facing challenges including market competition and customers' needs for high-quality products and services. Faced with such industry opportunities and challenges, in 2023, with "adhere to high-quality development" as its guiding ideology and focusing on customer needs, the Company will insist on innovation and investment in technology, products, management, and business models, continuously improve profitability, and maintain its global leading position in wind power equipment; seize market opportunities, promote large-scale development of resources, improve asset operation efficiency and rate of return; promote the platformization and unification of comprehensive energy services, and build the core competitiveness and brand influence of service products; combined with the characteristics of business development, formulate targeted business development strategies for water affairs and green electricity hydrogen production. In 2023, the Company will continue to lead the development of the industry and diverse market demands in order to allow wind power to realize its full social and ecological value.

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 2022, and to each of Goldwind's employees for their contribution to the Company.

Wu Gang
Chairman

Beijing, 30 March 2023

Milestone of 2022

JANUARY

Goldwind won four honors issued by the (first) “Wind Power Leader” Technology Innovation Forum, including the “Best Onshore Unit Award”, the “Best Offshore Unit Award”, the “Best Service and Product Award” and the “Best Innovation Award”.

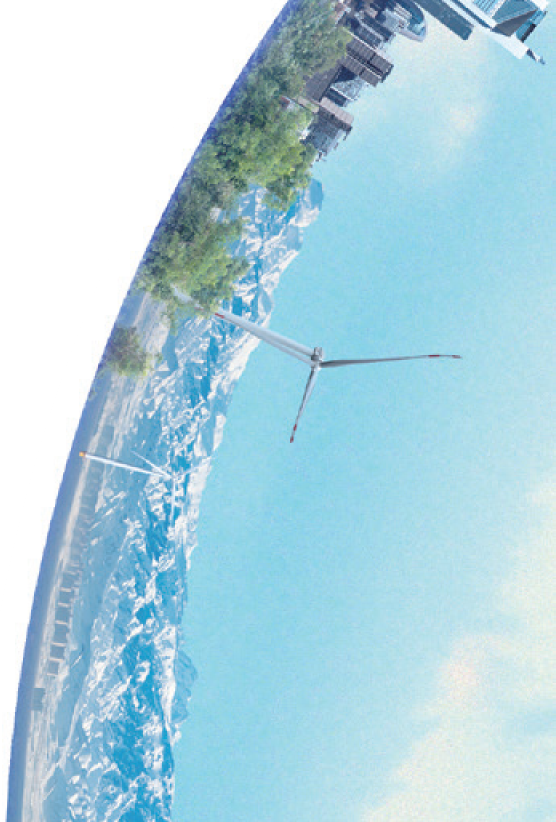
APRIL

Goldwind won three awards, including the 18th New Fortune Outstanding Board Secretary, the Best ESG Information Disclosure Award, and the 5th New Fortune Best IR Hong Kong Stock Company (A+H Shares).

MAY

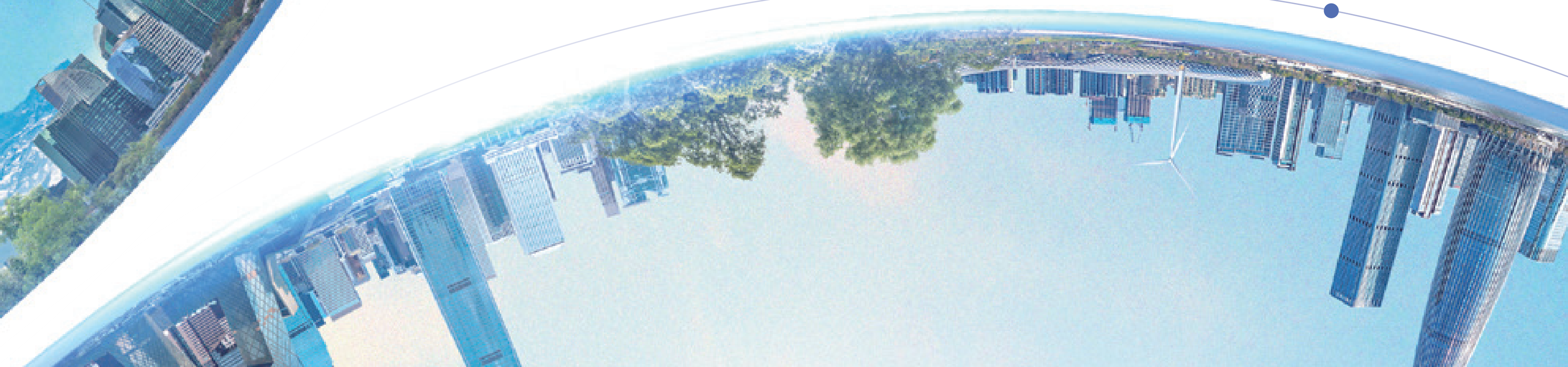
The complete machine simulation software GTSim, of which Goldwind owns independent intellectual property rights, has been certified by the international certification body TÜV NROD, becoming the first wind power complete machine manufacturer in Asia to receive this certification.

Goldwind passed the world’s highest level of CMMI5 certification, becoming the first wind power turbine company in China to pass this certification.



JUNE

Goldwind won the first prize in the National Grid Regulatory Artificial Intelligence Innovation Competition.



SEPTEMBER

Goldwind successfully signed the Zarafshan 500MW wind power project in Uzbekistan and joined hands with Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company to build the largest single wind power project in Central Asia.

OCTOBER

Goldwind stood out from 4,153 A-share companies in the 4th New Fortune Best Listed Companies list, was once again selected as “New Fortune Top 50 Best Listed Companies” and won the “Best ESG Practice Award”.

DECEMBER

Goldwind’s GWH252-16MW Offshore Wind Turbine was selected as one of the “Top 10 Powerful Machinery of China in 2022”.

Goldwind was selected as one of the Top 500 Chinese Energy Enterprises (Group) in 2022.

Management Discussion and Analysis

I. OVERVIEW

In 2022, international institutions such as the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development repeatedly adjusted their economic growth forecasts for downwards in view of the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, high inflation, energy crisis, recurring epidemic outbreaks and high-temperature drought. According to the latest World Economic Outlook published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global economic growth rate was 3.4% for 2022 and estimated to drop to 2.9% for 2023, as worldwide economic development remained subject to multiple difficulties.

Despite these challenges, China was able to stabilise and steer towards positive development against volatile conditions as it coordinated both economic and social development and anti-epidemic control. According to the data published by National Bureau of Statistic, China's gross domestic production (GDP) amounted to RMB121,020.7 billion in 2022, up by 3.0% YoY, as it played an important stablishing role in the world economy.

China registered ongoing growth in electricity demand during the Reporting Period. According to data released by the NEA, China's electricity consumption grew by 3.6% YoY to 8,637.2 billion kWh in 2022. As at the end of December 2022, the accumulated installed power generation capacity of China was approximately 2.56 billion kW, representing a 7.8% YoY increase, among which the accumulated installed capacity of wind power was approximately 370 GW, representing a 11.2% YoY increase.

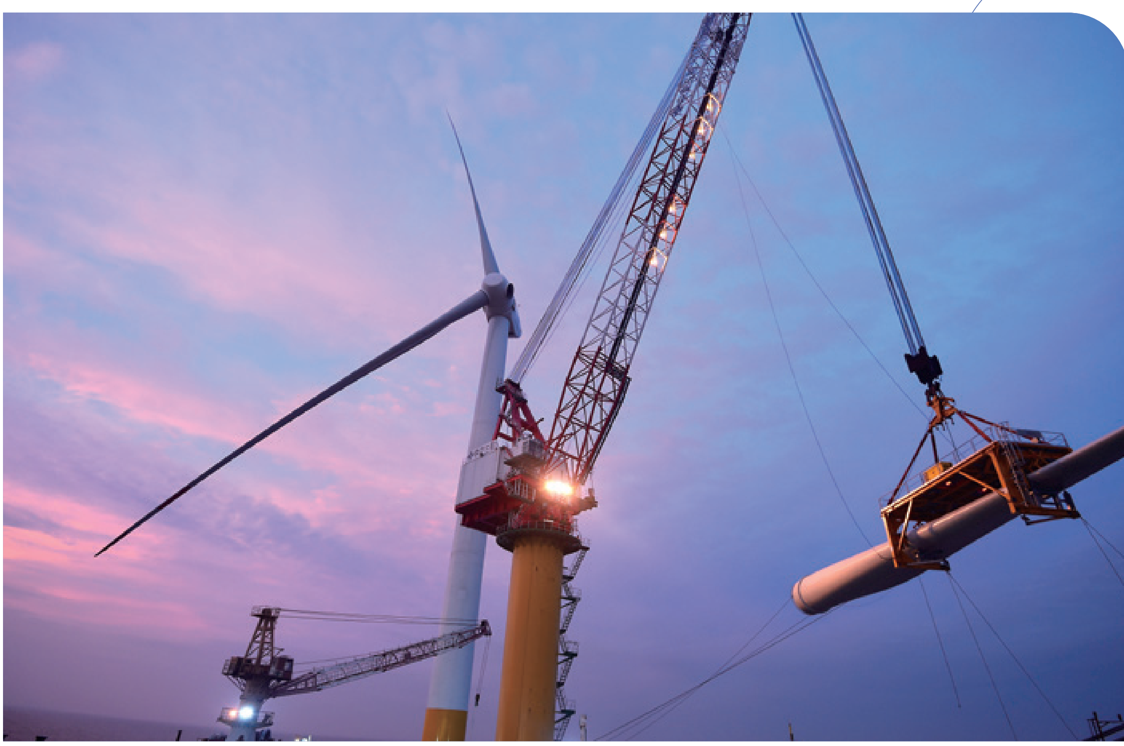
i. MAIN POLICIES REVIEW

In 2022, China persisted in seeking steady progress in energy transformation in intensive implementation of its new strategy for energy security underpinned by "Four Revolutions and One Cooperation". Subject to protection of energy security, China was steadily advancing towards low-carbon green transformation. The NDRC, the NEA and other authorities promulgated policies and measures involving energy system planning, new electricity system, renewable energy consumption, reform of the structure and mechanism of the electricity market and construction of large wind power bases in a further effort to usher in a new stage of development for renewable energy.

1. Stepping up with design of new energy system and planning to facilitate high-quality development of new energy

On 22 March, the NDRC and the NEA issued the "14th Five-Year Plan Modern Energy System Plan" (《「十四五」現代能源體系規劃》), proposing the basic establishment of a modern energy system by 2035, whereby the ability to safeguard energy security will be significantly enhanced and the model of green production and consumption will be extensively applied. After reaching 25% by 2030, the weighting of non-fossil energy consumption will be further increased substantially.

On 30 May, the NDRC and the NEA issued the "Implementation Plan for Promoting the High-quality Development of New Energy in the New Era" (《關於促進新時代新能源高質量發展的實施方案》), proposing the goal of total installed capacity of wind power and solar power exceeding 1,200 GW by 2030; the acceleration of the construction of large-scale wind power photovoltaic bases focusing on desert, Gobi and barren areas; and guiding society as a whole towards consumption of green power such as new energy.



On 1 June, nine ministries and commissions, including the NDRC and the NEA, jointly issued the "14th Five-Year Plan Renewable Energy Development Plan"(《「十四五」可再生能源發展規劃》), proposing the main goals of renewable energy development during the 14th Five-Year underpinned by vigorous advancement of the development of wind power and photovoltaic power generation bases, active promotion of distributed development of wind power and photovoltaic power generation and coordinated advancement of the centralized development of integrated water, wind and photovoltaic power bases.

2. Coordinated development of energy security and low-carbon green transformation; construction of a new electricity system compatible with an increasing weighting of new energy

On 10 February, the NDRC and the NEA issued the "Opinions on Improving the System, Mechanism and Policy Measures for Energy Green and Low-Carbon Transformation"(《關於完善能源綠色低碳轉型體制機制和政策措施的意見》), proposing that the basic establishment of a complete primary system and policy framework for green and low-carbon energy development by 2030 to form a pattern for energy production and consumption in which non-fossil energy could basically fulfil increasing energy demands while replacing existing fossil energy in large scale, thereby comprehensively enhancing the ability to safeguard energy security.

On 17 March, the NEA issued the "Guiding Opinion on Energy Work 2022" which called for steady advancement of structural transformation(《2022年能源工作指導意見》). The weighting of coal consumption should be steadily decreased, while non-fossil energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption should be increased to approximately 17.3% with 180 billion kWh of additional power generation using alternative energy, while wind and photovoltaic power generation will account for approximately 12.2% of total power consumption.

On 7 November, the NDRC General Office and the NEA General Department issued the Notice on Responsibility Weight of Renewable Energy Power Consumption and Related Matters 2022(《關於2022年可再生能源電力消納責任權重及有關事項的通知》) to set out the responsibility weight of renewable energy power consumption for each province in 2022 and the target responsibility weight of renewable energy power consumption for 2023. The Notice emphasised the role of renewable energy power consumption in promoting the development of renewable energy and directing cross-provincial and cross-regional power trading and optimal allocation of renewable energy within the nation.

3. Deepening reform of the electricity supply system and accelerating development of the unified national electricity market system

On 28 January, the NDRC and the NEA issued the "Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of a National Unified Electricity Market System"(《關於加快建設全國統一電力市場體系的指導意見》), calling for the preliminary establishment by 2025 and basic completion by 2030 of a unified national electricity market system that caters to the requirements of a novel power system with full market trading of new energy.

On 21 February, the NDRC General Office and the NEA General Department issued the Notice on Accelerating the Development of Electricity Spot Market(《關於加快推進電力現貨市場建設工作的通知》), calling for further efforts to deepen the reform of the electricity supply system and accelerate development of a unified national electricity market system, with a view to facilitating optimized allocation of power resources with a market-oriented approach. Support was given to qualified pilot spot trade markets to operate on a non-intermittent basis so as to form as soon as possible a spot market with long-term stable operation.

4. Driving development of both large wind power bases and distributed wind power to encourage faster construction of offshore wind power facilities

On 6 January, the NEA, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and National Rural Revitalization Administration issued the "implementation Opinion on Accelerating the Development of Agricultural Energy Transformation to Facilitate Rural Revitalization" (《加快農村能源轉型發展助力鄉村振興的實施意見》), calling for the establishment of pilot operations in low-carbon green energy for villages in multiple locations by 2025, such that wind power, solar energy, biomass energy and geothermal energy will account for an increasing weighting in the energy forms employed in village areas.

On 30 January, the NDRC and the NEA published the "Layout Plan for the Development of Large Wind Power Photovoltaic Bases Focused on Desert, Gobi and Barren Areas" (《以沙漠、戈壁、荒漠地區為重點的大型風電光伏基地規劃佈局方案》), proposing the planning and construction of wind power photovoltaic bases with a total installed capacity of approximately 455 GW by 2030, including planned installed capacity of 284 GW in bases and planned installed capacity of 37 GW in coal sediment areas in the Kubuqi, Ulan Buh, Tengri and Badain Jaran deserts, as well as planned installed capacity of 134 GW in other desert and Gobi areas.

On 16 March, the NDRC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Ecology and Environment and Ministry of Commerce published the "Opinion on Driving Joint Effort in 'Belt and Road' Green Development" (《關於推進共建「一帶一路」綠色發展的意見》), calling for deeper cooperation in green and clean energy and driving low-carbon green transformation in international energy cooperation. Solar energy power generation and wind power enterprises were encouraged to develop on the international front and build projects featuring best practices in green energy.

ii. INDUSTRY REVIEW

1. China maintained steady growth in wind power capacity and a relatively high level of wind power utilization

According to NEA statistics, newly installed wind power connected to the grid in China amounted to 37.63GW in 2022, decreasing by 21.2% compared to 2021. In terms of distribution of new installation, Jilin, Inner Mongolia and Shandong were the forerunners.

In 2022, the accumulated installed wind power capacity in China came in at approximately 370GW, up by 11.2% YoY, including 335GW of onshore wind power and 30.46GW of offshore wind power. In terms of distribution of accumulated installed capacity, Inner Mongolia, Hebei and Xinjiang were the forerunners.

In 2022, annual wind power generation amounted to 762.4 billion kWh, up by 16.3% YoY; national wind power utilization was 2,221 hours on average, reducing by 9 hours YoY; and national average wind power utilization was 96.8%, which was basically level with the previous year.

2. Solid progress in the construction of onshore large wind power and photovoltaic power bases and systematic transition to parity of offshore wind power

The construction of large wind power and photovoltaic power bases in China as an important supporting force for energy transformation has further accelerated. Since the beginning of 2022, China has stepped up with the development of such bases with a special focus on desert, Gobi and barren areas, as construction of the first batch of bases with an aggregate capacity of 97.05 GW has fully commenced, with some of them having commenced operation upon completion. Construction of the second batch of base projects has started successively, while a project list has been generated for the third batch of bases. In 2022, offshore wind power development plans for the "14th Five-Year Plan Period" ("14th FYP") have been announced by the coastal provinces, while regions such as Guangdong, Shandong, Zhejiang and Shanghai have launched policies for offshore wind power subsidies to support the systematic and stable transition of offshore wind power to parity.

3. **Record-high volume of public bid for wind power turbines as large-scale wind power planning provided favourable support**

In 2022, bids for wind power turbines in the domestic market grew rapidly as new bids for 98.5GW were reported, growing by 82% YoY, among which 83.8GW was attributable to onshore wind power and 14.7GW to offshore bids. Close to 70% were located in north China. According to statistics, the planned capacities for all provinces during the 14th FYP exceeded 338GW in aggregate, providing positive support for the volume of wind power bids in the latter stage of the 14th FYP.

4. **Large-MW models became the mainstream in the market while ongoing breakthroughs in R&D and manufacturing competence were noted**

Benefiting from the driving force of innovative technologies, the upgrading of domestic wind power products to large-MW models was gaining pace, wind turbine of 6MW or above became the mainstream products in the market for both onshore and offshore operations. In 2022, China completed the manufacturing of a number of ultra-large units that consistently smashed the "size" record of the nation's wind power industry. In October and November 2022, the manufacturing of China's proprietary 13.6MW and 16MW offshore wind power units was completed at the Three Gorges Offshore Wind Power International Industry Park in Fujian. The successful completion of ultra-large wind power units signifies an important breakthrough in the R&D and manufacturing capability for high-end equipment in China through the manufacturing of large-capacity offshore wind power units and a new milestone in the wind turbine equipment manufacturing industry, as well as setting a new benchmark for the global development of offshore wind power equipment.

II. MAIN BUSINESS ANALYSIS

Driven by China's 14th Five-Year Energy Development Plan and the "3060" Dual Carbon goals, wind power embraces new opportunities and prospects. Meanwhile, it also faces the challenges of diversified market competition, diversified customer needs, and accelerated generational substitution of products. Facing both opportunities and challenges, the Company sustained stable growth in sales in terms of capacity and orders on hand as it persisted in technological progress and product innovation and embraced ever-changing market situations with an approach oriented to customer demands.

During the Reporting Period, the Company's operating revenue was RMB46,253.53 million. Net profit attributable to owners of the Company was RMB2,383.43 million.

i. WTG Manufacturing, R&D and Sales

According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance ("BNEF"), the Company added 11.36GW of domestic installed capacity in 2022, with a domestic market share of 23%, ranking first in China for twelve consecutive years. The Company added 12.7GW of installed capacity on a global basis, with a global market share of 14.82%, ranking first in the world.

1. WTG Manufacturing and Sales

During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from the sales of WTGs and components was RMB32,602.46 million. The Group's external sales totalled 13,870.64MW in 2022, among which the sale capacity of MSPM turbines rose significantly, representing an increase of 7,847.23% YoY, with the percentage to total sale capacity rose to 62.17% from 1.02% in 2021.

The following table lists out details of the Group's WTG sales in 2022 and 2021:

	Year ended 31 December				
	2022		2021		Change in
Model	**Units Sold**	**Capacity Sold (MW)**	Units Sold	Capacity Sold (MW)	Capacity Sold %
MSPM	**1,533**	**8,622.74**	19	108.50	7,847.23%
6S/8S	**60**	**368.00**	299	1,950.75	–81.14%
3S/4S	**890**	**3,778.70**	1,090	4,449.42	–15.07%
2S	**403**	**1,098.20**	1,497	4,114.40	–73.31%
1.5MW	**2**	**3.00**	40	60.15	–95.01%
Total	**2,888**	**13,870.64**	2,945	10,683.22	29.84%

During the Reporting Period, the Company sustained stable growth for its orders on hand, as there were 20,767.56MW external orders to be executed, including 58.50MW of 1.5MW unit, 1,362.60MW of 2S platform unit, 5,299.07MW of 3S/4S platform unit, 1,396.80MW of 6S/8S platform unit, 12,650.59MW of MSPM turbines. The Company had 5,836.24MW of external unsigned contract orders, including 159.00MW of 2S platform unit, 109.50MW of 3S/4S platform unit, 5,567.74MW of MSPM turbines. The Company's external order on hand totaled 26,603.80MW (the proportion of MSPM unit orders in external order on hand increased to 68.48%), including 4,466.77MW overseas orders. In addition, the Company had 508.95MW of internal orders. The Company's total orders on hand amounted to 27,112.75MW, representing YoY growth of 55.53%.

2. R&D and Certification

In persistent adherence to the principle of scientific innovation, Goldwind seeks ongoing improvements in its R&D competence with a market-driven, innovation-driven and data-driven approach. We have been consistently optimising our product mix according to market demands and customers' requirements based on a strategy of advanced products and technologies to cover broader and more diversified application scenarios in response to the evolving global market.

a. *Product R&D and Mass Production*

In 2022, following the commercialized mass production of GWHV11 platforms, the Company added a number of new commercialized product platforms, including GWHV12, GWHV20 and GWHV21, to its portfolio of MSPM products and secured orders from numerous wind power projects. The first batch of projects employing our GWHV12 platforms have entered the grid-connected operation stage.

The GWHV12 platform is targeted at both the medium/low and medium/high wind speed onshore market segments. It can be effectively adapted to the complex geography and significant disparity in wind resources present in onshore wind power farms. In the "Best Wind Power Units Worldwide 2022" awards hosted by Windpower Monthly, the GWH191-4.0MW model and GWH191-6.7MW model of the platform won the Gold Prize and Silver Prize, respectively, for Best Onshore Wind Power Unit Worldwide. Moreover, the GWH191-5.0MW of the platform is the first domestic unit receiving Class A Certification for Grade 19X Models from China General Certification Center.

The Company's GWHV20 platform unit targets the offshore medium/high wind speed market segment. Currently it has completed the development and manufacturing of the GWH252-13.6MW and GWH252-16MW units, the latter of which has smashed the record for the world's largest single-unit capacity and impeller diameter and has successfully overcome a series of critical technical bottlenecks in relation to ultra-long flexible blades, domestic production of the main shaft bearing and size reduction of ultra-large capacity generators, for which it has been honoured with the title of "Most Important Components of the Nation 2022". GWHV21 platform is primarily targeted at the offshore medium/low wind speed market segment. Currently the development, suspended prototype unit installation and on-grid connection of the GWH230-9.0MW model have been completed. All models in the GWHV20 and GWHV2T platform series are equipped with the ETOP technology, horizontal single blade suspended installation technology, 35/66kV optional voltage technology and one-touch activation solution, which will significantly enhance the efficiency of on-site installation and testing, thereby effectively reducing construction costs and cost per kWh of projects.

Goldwind's MSPM drivetrain system, which has won the Silver Prize in Best Drivetrain System Worldwide in the "Best Wind Power Units Worldwide 2022" awards hosted by Windpower Monthly, is characterized by a more reasonable drive chain design, sound operating and working conditions of the generator gear box and high reliability of the unit as a whole.

The DDPM 5S platform targeted at the international market has obtained the EPD (Environmental Product Declaration) certification, while the GW165-5.6MW unit prototype of the platform has completed grid connection and related tests and obtained DNV certification.

In addition, the Company's proprietary complete machine simulation software GTSim has obtained the authoritative certification of TÜV NORD, an international certification body, becoming the first wind power complete machine manufacturer in Asia to receive this certification. GTSim combines multi-disciplinary algorithms such as multi-body dynamics, aerodynamics, hydrodynamics, control, etc., and features the whole machine simulation function for the entire process and all working conditions. On the back of its advanced multibody dynamics framework combined with modular programming, it can realize rapid development and integration of algorithm modularization and effectively support the simulation design of future wind power units with large impellers, long flexible blades and high towers.

b. Intellectual Property and Standard-Setting, Product Certification

With a strong emphasis on investment in R&D, Goldwind has been actively engaged in new product accreditation and protection of its core technologies through intellectual property rights, as it owns an increasing number of patents at home and abroad with a consistently optimized mix of patent applications.

In 2022, Goldwind received 212 wind turbines certificates in total, including 102 development certificates, 101 project tender certificates, 9 technological project certificates, of which 155 were domestic certificates and 57 were international certificates. As at 31 December 2022, the Company had 5,469 patent applications in China, including 3,192 invention patent applications, accounting for 58% of the total. The Company obtained 3,918 patent licenses in China, including 1,737 invention patent, accounting for 44%. The Company had 1,066 patent applications and 467 patent licenses abroad.

The Company has actively participated in the formulation and revision of domestic and international standards for wind power technology. As at the end of 2022, Goldwind had participated in the formulation and revision of 31 IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) standards, including the formulation of 1 standard in the capacity of lead drafting party. The Company had also participated in the formulation and revision of 363 domestic standards, including 129 national standards, 142 industrial standards and 92 regional and association standards, among which 289 had already been published.

3. Quality Management

Taking "high-quality development" as its guiding ideology, Goldwind endeavoured to deliver high quality and consistent reliability, as it seeks to safeguard and continuously enhance product quality for the ongoing improvement of customer experience based on a quality management approach that "emphasises prevention, refines management and facilitates development."

In 2022, the Company's quality management work was based on five segments (development, testing, assembly, service and software) and five components (generator, gearbox, blade, casting and converter). The Company has developed a comprehensive quality control plan that seeks to prevent and control quality issues throughout the entire life cycle of the product from the perspective of product reliability with the aid of APQP (Advanced Product Quality Planning) and FMEA (Failure mode and effects analysis) tools, with a view to continuously enhancing its competence in quality assurance and facilitating smooth delivery of the Company's units.

Meanwhile, the Company achieved substantial in improvement in the average trouble-free operating hours of the units and continuous decline in the power generation loss coefficient by: developing a turbine reliability system at the R&D end to procure enhancement in suppliers' competence in quality; implementing quality risks streamlining at the manufacturing end and tiered management of quality issues at the on-site maintenance end to improve the efficiency of troubleshooting. According to the "2021 Annual Results on Power Industry Wind Power Operation Index Benchmarking" jointly issued by China Electricity Council in September 2022, with the best performance of unit availability in 8 benchmarking regions, Goldwind was awarded the Best Unit Availability Award with the top total score, which is also the third consecutive year that Goldwind has been the first in total. In addition, the number of award-winning wind farms installed with Goldwind's units reached 139, of which 28 were 5A, 44 were 4A and 67 were 3A, accounting for 26.7%, 25.1%, and 25.7% of the total number of awards at each level respectively.

Moreover, Goldwind has drafted and published the "White Paper on Trouble-free Wind Power Farms" in association with more than 10 entities, including China Quality Certification Centre, in a bid to develop a platform for the construction process of trouble-free wind power farms and promote the trouble-free wind power farm model in the industry, thereby facilitating progress in new energy equipment management.

ii. Wind Power Service

As the wind power industry enters the stage of high-quality development, Goldwind has been consistently enriching the product types and improving the service technologies of its post-warranty service business, with a view to providing more comprehensive and systematic solutions covering the value chain along the entire life cycle of a wind power farm, including a range of services such as on-site maintenance, spare parts supply, component repair, software upgrade, technological conversion and optimization and power generation enhancement, among others, aimed at eliminating safety risks and safeguarding the security and reliable operation of customers' assets.

In 2022, the Company continued to enhance the localized presence of its service business with the establishment of 10 major regional companies complemented by 5 new energy shared service centres that foster a 2-hour service radius providing all-encompassing and maximum service assurance at the customers' locations.

The Company continued to promote the industrial application and product upgrades of its smart operational solutions (SOAM™). During the Reporting Period, the integrated high-precision wind and photovoltaic power estimation technology generated by SOAM™ won the Class I award for the "New Energy Power Generation Estimation" category in the State Grid Modulation AI Innovation Contest. The Company successfully passed the CMMI (Capability Maturity Model Integration) Level 5 evaluation, and is the first wind power complete machine enterprise in China to pass the CMMI Level 5 certification. The Company's years of wind power software development capabilities and intelligent, digital innovation capabilities have been recognized by international authorities.

In connection with the conversion of outdated units, the Company has completed R&D upgrades for wind turbine control technologies and power generation enhancement technologies and the upgrade and conversion of the electrical system of a 300MW wind power farm in Gansu Province, a conversion project that currently features the largest number of units in the nation put to individual technological conversion. The converted wind power farm unit boasts an average utilization rate of over 97%, more than 90% YoY reduction in breakdown rate and close 10% YoY increase in power generation volume.

In connection with asset management service, the Company continued to play to its strengths in power trade and digital maintenance, utilising its nationwide maintenance system to comprehensively enhance the operating efficiency and project revenue of wind power assets and procure stable, premium investment return for customers. Moreover, the Company continued to promote the upgrading of asset management services and products and has currently expanded the scope of its services to cover all sections of the life cycle of the wind power industry. As at the end of the Reporting Period of the Company, the scale of the Company's wind power farm asset management service had reached 18,494.25MW, including 11,338.7MW in wind power farm asset management services provided to third parties.

In terms of electricity sales service business, the Company provides customers with cleaner, more efficient, and more affordable energy solutions based on distributed energy, green power transactions, carbon neutrality consulting services, energy storage and charging products and zero-carbon industry park construction service. The Company currently has 6 electricity sales companies with business presence covering more than 10 provinces. Currently, the Company provides green energy that is high reliable, reasonably priced and convenient to use to more than 3,000 electricity users through generation-side electricity trading and electricity sales companies. During the Reporting Period, the Company signed up for electricity sales business with a capacity of 15.96 billion kWh.

During the Reporting Period, the Company's post-warranty service at home and abroad covered projects in operation with a total capacity of nearly 28GW, representing an increase of 20.9% YoY.

During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from the Wind Power Service business was RMB5,646.75 million, among which the post-warranty service revenue totaled RMB2,463.00 million, representing an increase of 25.19% YoY.

iii. Wind Farm Investment and Development

In 2022, the Company reported smooth progress in wind farm investment and development activities, as it focused on both onshore and offshore facilities in centralized as well as distributed modes in tandem with the new energy development policy under the 14th FYP with a special emphasis on diversified business types such as large base projects and rural revitalization to acquire resources through systematic plans, resulting in the acquisition of project resources in 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Xinjiang, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Tianjin, Zhejiang and Hunan.

During the Reporting Period, newly added grid-connected attributable installed capacity of wind farms operated by the Company at home and abroad amounted to 1,744.78MW, while grid-connected capacity of transferred interests amounted to 684.79MW. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the global cumulative grid-connected attributable installed capacity totaled 7,078.38MW, while attributable capacity of wind farms under construction was 2,638.84MW.

During the Reporting Period, the Group's revenue from wind farm investment and development business was RMB6,910.18 million, representing an increase of 22.15% YoY. During the Reporting Period, gain on disposal of equity investment in wind farms totalled RMB1,119.15 million.

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company's wind power assets accounted for in its consolidated financial statements covered 24 provinces across China. During the Reporting Period, the number of average power generation utilization hours of domestic turbines was 2,456 hours, which exceeded the national average level by 235 hours, and the number of average power generation utilization hours of international turbines was 3,087 hours. The Company's power generation at home and abroad accounted for in the consolidated financial statements was 14.382 billion kWh, and on-grid power generation was 14.011 billion kWh.

Key information in production and operation

Item	Reporting Period	Corresponding period last year
Domestic projects		
Total installed capacity (0' 000 kW)	619.76	561.58
Installed capacity of new generators in operation (0' 000 kW)	116.35	120.36
Planned installed capacity of approved projects (0' 000 kW)	392.24	197.90
Planned installed capacity of projects under construction (0' 000 kW)	263.88	201.36
Power generation (000 million kWh)	116.62	96.68
On-grid power generation or electricity sales (000 million kWh)	113.61	94.30
Average on-grid tariff or electricity selling price (RMB/000 million kWh, tax inclusive)	0.50	0.52
Average power consumption rate of power plants (%)	2.58%	2.46%
Utilization hours of power plants (hours)	2,456	2,546
International Projects		
Total installed capacity (0' 000 kW)	88.08	45.24
Installed capacity of new generators in operation (0' 000kW)	58.13	20.48
Planned installed capacity of projects under construction (0' 000 kW)	0	58.13
Power generation (000 million kWh)	27.2	11.8
On-grid power generation or electricity sales (000 million kWh)	26.5	11.6
Average power consumption rate of power plants (%)	2.4%	2.0%
Utilization hours of power plants (hours)	3,087	2,756

In connection with engineering construction, the Company has focused on the development of engineering digitization capabilities, flexible procurement strategies, compliance risk control and lean project management and exercised effective control over construction cost, delivery cycles and delivery quality. During the Reporting Period, the Company's Anbei Project in Guazhou County and Pingyuan Project in Lingbi County won the 2022 "High Quality Electric Power Project of China" (中國電力優質工程) award and 2022 "High Quality Small-/Medium-sized Electric Power Project of China" (中國電力中小型優質工程) award presented by the China Electric Power Construction Association, while the Ertai Town Project in Zhangbei County was awarded the Five Star Certificate for On-site Management Diagnostics and Assessment presented by the China Association for Quality, representing the advanced level of these projects among domestic peer projects in the same period.

iv. Water Treatment Business

Goldwind combined green energy with water environmental protection to drive the construction of green and low-carbon water plants and improve the overall efficiency of water operations. The Company claims a strategic layout and business planning with multi-point support combining digital smart water operation, innovation of sewage treatment technology, sludge recycling and industrial water treatment.

In the industrial water operation, the Company has developed the MBBR (Moving Bed of Biofilm Reactor) 500, 800 and 1000+ series product spectrum and process technique pack and has received a number of project orders.

At the 19th Water Industry Enterprise Awards, the Company won the "2021 Best Enterprise in China's Water Industry for Professional Operational Services Award" for its strengths in professional operation service and leaping growth in the size of its water assets. This was the third consecutive year for which the Company won this award.

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company owned 66 water treatment companies covering 33 cities in China with an aggregate water treatment volume of 2,839,500 tons per day under the operating agreements.

During the Reporting Period, the Company's revenue from water operation business totaled RMB900.30 million, representing an increase of 22.64% YoY.

v. Major Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had 759 subsidiaries, including 47 directly owned subsidiaries and 712 indirectly owned subsidiaries. In addition, the Group had 21 joint ventures, 29 associated companies and 20 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 2022
Unit: RMB

No	Company Name	Registered Capital	Total Assets	Net Assets	Revenue from Operations	Net Profits
1	Beijing Tianrun New Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	5,550,000,000	56,944,622,136.18	16,558,430,993.78	6,765,489,108.49	2,753,738,248.64
2	Goldwind Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	1,000,000,000	3,898,768,160.96	2,777,765,416.79	–	718,521,898.24
3	Goldwind International Holdings (HK) Limited.	USD635,197,000	19,309,654,351.47	3,484,333,422.25	4,482,510,196.49	575,297,589.69

III. OPERATIONS PERFORMANCE AND ANALYSIS

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

Summary

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group's operating revenue was RMB46,253.53 million, net profit attributable to owners of the Company was RMB2,383.43 million. The Group reported basic earnings per share of RMB0.52.

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

Financial indicators	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021 (restated)	Change (percentage points)
Profitability Index			
Sales margin attributable to owners of the Company	**5.15%**	7.35%	–2.20
Return on investment index			
Weighted average return on net assets*	**6.38%**	11.55%	–5.17

* Calculated according to Announcement No. [2010]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*.

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 wind farm construction, post-warranty services, asset management services, finance services. etc. Revenue from Wind Farm Development was mainly generated from the sale of wind power generation service provided by the Group's wind farms. Revenues from other business segments include revenues from water operation business, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, The Group's operating revenue was RMB46,253.53 million. Details are set out as below:

Unit: RMB thousand

Revenue	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021 (restated)	Amount Change	Percentage Change
WTG Manufacturing and Sale	**32,602,459**	39,932,082	(7,329,623)	–18.36%
Wind Power Services	**5,646,746**	4,082,038	1,564,708	38.33%
Wind Farm Development	**6,910,178**	5,657,346	1,252,832	22.15%
Others	**1,094,151**	1,074,855	19,296	1.80%
Total	**46,253,534**	50,746,321	(4,492,787)	–8.85%

Revenue decrease during the Reporting Period YoY was mainly due to: (i) in 2022, as the offshore wind power entered the era of grid-parity, the Group's sale capacity of offshore WTGs saw a decrease YoY; (ii) due to the steady increase in installed capacity of wind farms, the Group's revenue from post-warranty-service increased during the Reporting Period, leading to increased revenue from Wind Power Services business YoY; and (iii) the growing capacity of operational wind farms of the Group led to the increase in the revenue from wind farm development business YoY.

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	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021 (restated)	Amount Change	Percentage Change
Raw materials and components	**34,835,125**	36,840,222	(2,005,097)	–5.44%
Labour	**586,378**	541,712	44,666	8.25%
Depreciation and amortisation	**2,500,879**	2,044,730	456,149	22.31%
Other production costs	**4,348,205**	4,042,965	305,240	7.55%
Changes in inventories and transferred assets	**(4,055,245)**	(4,199,804)	144,559	–3.44%
Total	**38,215,342**	39,269,825	(1,054,483)	–2.69%

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

Unit: RMB thousand

Cost	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021 (restated)	Amount Change	Percentage Change
WTG Manufacturing and Sale	**30,640,259**	32,978,060	(2,337,801)	–7.09%
Wind Power Services	**4,302,267**	3,590,631	711,636	19.82%
Wind Farm Development	**2,391,731**	1,789,461	602,270	33.66%
Others	**881,085**	911,673	(30,588)	–3.36%
Total	**38,215,342**	39,269,825	(1,054,483)	–2.69%

The decrease in cost of sales of the Group was mainly caused by the decrease in revenue of the Group in 2022.

Gross Profit

Unit: RMB thousand

Gross Profit	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021 (restated)	Amount Change	Percentage Change
WTG Manufacturing and Sale	**1,962,200**	6,954,022	(4,991,822)	–71.78%
Wind Power Services	**1,344,479**	491,407	853,072	173.60%
Wind Farm Development	**4,518,447**	3,867,885	650,562	16.82%
Others	**213,066**	163,182	49,884	30.57%
Total	**8,038,192**	11,476,496	(3,438,304)	–29.96%

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

For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group's comprehensive gross profit margins were 17.38% and 22.62%, respectively. The gross profit margins for the WTG Manufacturing segment were 6.02% and 17.41%, respectively. The following table sets out the gross profit margins for WTGs (prepared in accordance with CASBE):

Gross Profit Margin	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021	Change (percentage points)
MSPM	**3.00%**	7.26%	–4.26
6S/8S	**18.11%**	27.98%	–9.87
3S/4S	**8.76%**	13.17%	–4.41
2S	**5.02%**	13.66%	–8.64
1.5MW	**3.60%**	22.57%	–18.97

During the Reporting Period, the Group's gross profit margins for WTG products had various degree of decrease.

Other Income and Gains, Net

Other income and gains of the Group mainly consist of gain on disposal of subsidiaries (including the sales revenue of wind power equipment realized due to the sales of such wind farms), gain on disposal of associates and joint ventures, interest income, fair value gain, gross rental income from investment properties and equipment, and government grants obtained for R&D projects and production facilities, etc.

Other net income and gains of the Group were RMB3,107.37 million for the year ended 31 December 2022, representing an increase of 11.61% compared with RMB2,784.10 million for the year ended 31 December 2021. This was mainly caused by the increase in gain on re-measurement of investments in an associate to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, gain on disposal of subsidiaries, bank interest income, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in gain on disposal of associates and joint ventures, fair value gains of derivative financial instruments, etc.

Selling and Distribution Expenses

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

Selling and distribution expenses of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 was RMB3,193.27 million, maintaining roughly the same level compared with RMB3,173.72 million for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Administrative Expenses

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

Administrative expenses of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 was RMB3,725.72 million, representing an increase of 5.55% compared with RMB3,529.85 million for the year ended 31 December 2021. This was mainly caused by the increase in staff costs, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in depreciation, rental expenses, etc.

Impairment reversal/(losses) 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, etc.

Impairment losses under expected credit loss model for the year ended 31 December 2022 was reversal of RMB269.88 million, representing a decrease of 138.14% compared with loss of RMB707.59 million for the corresponding period in 2021. This was mainly caused by the decrease in the impairment losses on trade receivables, other receivables, financial receivables.

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 2022, the Group's other expenses were RMB614.74 million, representing a decrease of 55.46% compared with RMB1,380.35 million for the year ended 31 December 2021. This was mainly attributable to the decrease in asset impairment provision, and foreign exchange loss, net.

Finance Costs

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group's finance costs were RMB1,333.91 million, representing an increase of 16.08% compared with RMB1,149.12 million for the year ended 31 December 2021. This was mainly due to the increase in interest expenses for interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

Income Tax Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group's income tax expense was RMB334.91 million, representing a decrease of 60.49% compared with RMB847.75 million for the year ended 31 December 2021. This was mainly due to decreased taxable profit compared with prior year.

Financial Position

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group's total assets were RMB136,822.38 million and RMB119,665.00 million, respectively. Total current assets were RMB62,372.89 million and RMB47,935.93 million, respectively. The ratio of current assets to total assets were 45.59% and 40.06%, respectively. The increase in current assets was mainly due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents, inventories, contract assets, prepayments, other receivables and other assets, assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in derivative financial instruments, etc.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group's total non-current assets were RMB74,449.49 million and RMB71,729.07 million, respectively. The increase in total non-current asset was mainly due to the increase in contract assets, other intangible assets, deferred tax assets, other non-current financial assets, right-of-use assets, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, property, plant and equipment, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in interests in joint ventures, equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, etc.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group's total liabilities were RMB96,476.08 million and RMB82,936.59 million, respectively. Total current liabilities were RMB59,129.92 million and RMB49,886.07 million, respectively. The increase in current liabilities was mainly due to the increase in trade and bills payables, interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, provisions, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in liabilities directly associated with the assets of disposal group classified as held for sale, etc.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group's total non-current liabilities were RMB37,346.16 million and RMB33,050.52 million, respectively. The increase in non-current liabilities was mainly due to the increase in interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, etc. Such increase was offset by the decrease in trade payables, other payables and accruals, etc.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group's net current assets/(liabilities) were RMB3,242.97 million and RMB-1,950.14 million, respectively, and the Group's net assets were RMB40,346.30 million and RMB36,728.40 million, respectively.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group's cash and cash equivalents were RMB15,246.14 million and RMB8,141.30 million, respectively, and the interest-bearing bank and other borrowings were RMB38,183.31 million and RMB31,277.39 million, respectively.

Financial Resources and Liquidity

Details of the Group's financial resources and liquidity are as follows:

Unit: RMB thousand

Statement of Cash Flows	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021 (restated)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**5,881,321**	4,967,643
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(6,138,878)**	(7,953,948)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**6,917,457**	3,471,317
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**6,659,900**	485,012
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**8,140,281**	7,705,323
Net effect of foreign exchange rate changes	**42,640**	(50,054)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**14,842,821**	8,140,281

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 2022 the Group's net cash flows from operating activities were RMB5,881.32 million. Cash inflows consist mainly of profit before tax of RMB2,771.78 million, adjustments of the increase of RMB7,027.74 million in trade and bills payables, the increase of RMB3,317.94 million in other payables and accruals, the increase of RMB2,743.02 million in depreciation and amortization, the increase of RMB1,333.91 million in finance costs, the increase of RMB418.06 million in provisions, the increase of RMB244.28 million in interest received, the decrease of RMB204.47 million in trade and bills receivables, etc. The cash inflows were offset by the increase of RMB5,062.34 million in inventories, the increase of RMB2,476.31 million in contract assets, income tax paid of RMB1,284.14 million, the increase of RMB953.03 million in gain on disposal of subsidiaries, the increase of RMB782.16 million in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, the increase of RMB601.99 million in gain on re-measurement of investments in an associate to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the increase of RMB510.25 million in gain on disposal of interests in associates and joint ventures, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2021 the Group's net cash flows from operating activities were RMB4,967.64 million. Cash inflows consist mainly of profit before tax of RMB4,628.66 million, adjustments of the increase of RMB3,058.65 million in trade and bills payables, the increase of RMB2,329.20 million in depreciation and amortization, the increase of RMB1,149.12 million in finance costs, the decrease of RMB982.52 million in inventories, the increase of RMB648.94 million in impairment of trade and other receivables, the increase of RMB612.51 million in impairment of other intangible assets, the increase of RMB432.33 million in provisions etc. The cash inflows were offset by the increase of RMB3,460.32 million in trade and bills receivables, the increase of RMB2,187.50 million in prepayments, other receivables and other assets, the increase of RMB1,006.58 million in financial receivables, income tax payments of RMB847.75 million, the increase of RMB815.12 million in gain on disposal of interests in associates and joint ventures, the increase of RMB718.17 million in gain on disposal of subsidiaries, 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 2022 the Group's net cash flows used in investing activities were RMB6,138.88 million. Cash outflows consist mainly of purchases of property, plant and equipment of RMB7,947.87 million, additions of other intangible assets of RMB826.56 million, increase in non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired of RMB417.33 million, increase in payment of purchase consideration payable for acquisition of subsidiaries in previous periods of RMB388.86 million, acquisitions of interests in joint ventures of RMB342.39 million, etc. The cash outflows were offset by the cash inflows from cash received relating to the disposal of subsidiaries of RMB2,077.61 million, cash received relating to the disposal of subsidiaries of RMB1,276.04 million, disposals of shareholding in associates and joint ventures of RMB917.78 million, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2021 the Group's net cash flows used in investing activities were RMB7,953.95 million. Cash outflows consist mainly of purchases of property, plant and equipment of RMB9,797.55 million, additions of other intangible assets of RMB817.72 million, the acquisition of interest in joint ventures of RMB515.00 million, acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired of RMB508.57 million, purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB355.79 million, the increase in payment of purchase consideration payable for acquisition of subsidiaries in previous periods of RMB227.46 million, etc. The cash outflows were offset by the cash inflows from disposals of shareholding in associates and joint ventures of RMB2,275.59 million, disposals of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of RMB1,515.00 million, dividend received from joint ventures and associates of RMB499.35 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 2022 the Group's net cash inflows from financing activities were RMB6,917.46 million. Cash inflows consist mainly of new bank and other borrowings of RMB17,432.21 million, capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders of RMB1,307.50 million, capital contributions from other equity instruments holders of RMB998.88 million, etc. Cash inflows were offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of RMB9,654.24 million, interest paid of RMB1,478.25 million, dividend paid of RMB1,193.92 million, repayment on sold of bills as collateral on securities lending of RMB594.32 million, etc.

For the year ended 31 December 2021 the Group's net cash inflows from financing activities were RMB3,471.32 million. Cash inflows consist mainly of new bank and other borrowings of RMB15,738.13 million, capital contributions from other equity instruments holders of RMB998.59 million. Cash inflows were offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of RMB8,432.36 million, repayment of other equity instruments of RMB1,993.62 million, interest paid of RMB1,251.85 million, dividend paid of RMB1,238.11 million, etc.

Capital Expenditure

For the year ended 31 December 2022 the Group's capital expenditures were RMB9,715.12 million, representing a decrease of 17.87% compared with RMB11,829.58 million for the year ended 31 December 2021. 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 2022, the Group's interest-bearing bank loans were RMB34,582.78 million, including bank loans repayable within one year of RMB6,216.59 million, in the second year of RMB6,098.51 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB8,931.22 million, and above five years of RMB13,336.46 million. In addition, as at 31 December 2022, the Group's other borrowings were RMB3,600.53 million, including other borrowings repayable within one year of RMB266.93 million, in the second year of RMB306.52 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB870.55 million, and above five year of RMB2,156.53 million.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's interest-bearing bank loans were RMB28,546.33 million, including bank loans repayable within one year of RMB4,172.69 million, in the second year of RMB4,397.37 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB8,778.06 million, and above five years of RMB11,198.21 million. In addition, as at 31 December 2021, the Group's other borrowings were RMB2,731.06 million, including other borrowings repayable within one year of RMB691.32 million, in the second year of RMB567.00 million, in the third to fifth year of RMB379.74 million, and above five year of RMB1,093.00 million.

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

Capitalization of Interest

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group's capitalised interest expenses were RMB203.93 million.

Reserves

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's reserves distributable to shareholders were RMB1,255.54 million. This was the lower figure calculated under CASBE and IFRS.

Restricted Assets

As at 31 December 2022, certain assets of the Group with a total carrying value of RMB24,807.06 million were pledged as security for certain bank loans, other banking facilities, finance lease payments, power price swap contract, etc. Such assets include bank deposits of RMB381.84 million, trade and bills receivables of RMB4,688.05 million, property, plant and equipment of RMB17,667.63 million, right-of-use asset of RMB311.39 million, financial receivables of RMB1,602.78 million, other intangible assets of RMB155.37 million.

As at 31 December 2021, certain assets of the Group with a total carrying value of RMB24,611.09 million were pledged as security for certain bank loans, other banking facilities, finance lease payments, power price swap contract, etc. Such assets include bank deposits of RMB545.70 million, trade and bills receivables of RMB5,230.44 million, property, plant and equipment of RMB15,937.98 million, right-of-use asset of RMB153.46 million, financial receivables of RMB1,781.88 million, assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale of RMB806.88 million, other intangible assets of RMB154.75 million.

Gearing Ratio

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's gearing ratio, defined as net debt divided by the sum of capital and net debt, was 63.44%, representing an increase of 1.53 percentage point compared with 61.91% as at 31 December 2021.

Exposure to Fluctuations in Exchange Rates and Any Related Hedges

The Group primarily operated its businesses in China. Over 80% 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 2022, 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 2022, the Group's contingent liabilities were RMB19,141.59 million, representing an increase of RMB1,729.80 million compared with RMB17,411.79 million as at 31 December 2021.

Significant Investments

The Group made no significant investment during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Material Acquisitions and Disposals

Save as disclosed in the section headed "Acquisitions and Disposals of Subsidiaries and Associates" in this annual report, the Group did not have any material acquisitions and disposals during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Future Plans for Material Investments or Capital Assets

As at the Latest Practicable Date, there is no plan authorized by the Board for material investments or additions of capital assets.

IV. OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

1. Overall Trend of Industrial Development

The landscape of international energy supply and demand was tough and complicated in 2022. Escalating geopolitical conflicts and security threats have had an extensive and profound impact on global energy supply while accelerating the development of renewable energy. Speeding up energy transformation, increasing the percentage share of renewable energy and achieving carbon reduction goals have become the core objectives of the long-term energy policy of global nations.

According to the "Renewables 2022" report published by International Energy Agency (IEA), the global installed capacity of renewable energy is expected to nearly double in the next five years, which means that renewable energy will overtake coal to become the largest source for power generation, making it possible to contain global warming within the limit of 1.5°C. According to IEA estimates, the total global installed capacity of renewable energy will grow by 2,400GW between 2022 and 2027, while renewable energy will account for over 90% of global new power supply in terms of installed capacity in the next five years and become the world's largest power source ahead of coal by early 2025.

According to "BP Energy Outlook 2023" published by British Petroleum (BP), during the course of transition leading to substantial reduction in carbon emission by 2050, carbon emission will be reduced by approximately 75% under the scenario "rapid transformation" or by more than 95% under the "Net Zero" scenario. In both scenarios, wind and photovoltaic power generation in advantageous regions will account for 75% of the total volume of power generation, and the installed capacity will grow by 15 times.

According to forecast of the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) set out in its "Global Wind Report 2023", the newly installed wind power capacity wil exceed 100GW in 2023; the newly installed onshore wind power capacity will exceed 100GW for the first time in 2024; the newly installed offshore wind power capacity will reach a new high by 2025 at 26GW. In the next five years, the newly installed global wind power capacity will reach 680GW, and it is expected that the an average of newly installed wind power capacity will reach 136GW per year, achieving a compound growth rate of 15%. New policies to accelerate the development of renewable energy are being introduced around the world, and GWEC expects the global wind power market to continue to grow over the next decade and beyond.

2. Development Trend of Domestic Market

In 2022, with the energy revolution making further inroads, new breakthroughs were achieved in China's development of renewable energy and had entered a new stage of high-quality leapfrog development. The wind power and photovoltaic power generation installed capacity reached 125 GW nationwide, exceeding 100 GW for the third consecutive year, representing another historic high.

The white paper "China's Green Development in the New Era" published by the State Council Information Office has called for the development of low-carbon green energy and strong efforts to develop non-fossil energy. The construction of large wind power and photovoltaic power bases especially in desert, Gobi and barren areas should be expedited, while offshore wind power should be developed in an active yet prudent manner. Rooftop solar power should be actively promoted in cities, towns and villages, while distributed wind power should be encouraged in village areas. The construction of new electricity system compatible with the increasing proportion of new energy should be accelerated, while appraisal of responsibility weight for renewable energy power consumption should be conducted to drive efficient consumption of renewable energy.

According to "China Wind Power Outlook 2022" issued by Wood Mackenzie, China's wind power market is estimated to grow at an CAGR of over 11% in the next ten years, driven by the renewable energy goals for 2030. From 2022 to 2031, the installed capacity of China's new grid-connected wind power will reach 662GW, with offshore wind power accounting for 149GW. By the end of 2031, the cumulative grid-connected capacity of China's wind power market will reach 959GW, accounting for 45% of the global cumulative grid-connected wind power capacity.

Currently, China is stepping up with the construction of seven major onshore new energy bases in the Yellow River upstream area, Hexi Corridor, Yellow River Ji Zi Wan Area and Xinjiang with a special focus on desert, Gobi and barren areas, two major integrated wind power and photovoltaic power bases in Southeastern Tibet and the Sichuan-Yunnan-Guizhou-Guangxi region and the offshore wind power base cluster. According to the estimates of the NEA, China's wind power and solar power generation volume will double that of 2020 by 2025 and renewable energy power source will account for over 80% of the total volume of new electricity supply.

3. Corporate Strategy

Goldwind adheres to the mission of "innovating for a brighter tomorrow" and is committed to "becoming a trusted global strategic partner in clean energy." During the 14th FYP, the Company will continue to drive technological innovation in its wind power and peripheral product solutions and direct balanced development along the industry chain to assist in the nation's zero-carbon development and empower the attainment of the zero-carbon goal while enhancing quality and efficiency in stable growth in consistent adherence to the concept of high-quality development and in close tandem with trends of the times and the objective of empowering the attainment of the nation's "3060" Dual Carbon goals.

4. Company Business Plan and Major Objectives

In 2023, the Company will persist in investment in the innovation of technology, product, management and business model in tandem with customers' requirements under the guiding principle of "adherence to high-quality development", in a bid to consistently enhance its profitability and maintain its global leading position in wind power equipment. We will seize market opportunities to drive large-scale development of resources, with a view to increasing the efficiency and yield rate of asset operation. We will drive the platform-based, uniform development of integrated energy services to forge the core competitiveness and brand influence of our services and products. Taking into account the characteristics of our business development, we will formulate target-specific development strategies for businesses such as water treatment and green power-based hydrogen production. In 2023, the Company will seek to realize the value of Goldwind's end-to-end industry chain solutions in line with national policy trends and in close accord with the "Dual Carbon" development goals.

5. Capital Requirements

According to the Company's operation objectives and plans for 2023, the Company's working capital in 2023 will be financed mainly by sell-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

The development of wind power industry is impacted by national policies and industrial development policies, and the changes of policies will impact the production and sales of the Company's major products.

(2) Market Competition Risk

The "Dual Carbon" goals announced by the government create unparalleled opportunities for the wind power industry in China. Competition among peer companies may intensify due to demand in improving WTGs quality and efficiency, seizing of advantageous resources, and expanding market share.

(3) Economic Environment and Exchange Rate Fluctuations

The current economic landscapes at home and abroad are complicated and volatile, as developments such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict and global inflation have created immense difficulties for global economic recovery and uncertainties in domestic as well as international macro-economic conditions, which might affect the Company's internationalization strategy and international business development. As the Company's overseas businesses are mainly denominated in USD, AUD or other local currencies, it is subject to the risk of exchange rate loss arising from exchange rate movements.

Facing with the aforesaid possible risks, the Company will consolidate its manufacturing base, roll out products and solutions of high quality, lower prices and better performance, with technological innovation and product upgrade as main drivers, and bring into play its advantage in the whole industrial chain competition. Meanwhile, it will continue to strengthen its profitability through diversification, and achieve sustainability.

V. CORE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

i. Market Leading Position

Goldwind was among the earliest enterprises to enter into the field of WTG manufacturing in China. After more than 20 years of development, Goldwind has become an industry-leading, comprehensive wind power solution provider both in China and overseas. The Company's DDPM and MSPM turbines with independent intellectual property rights represent the most promising technology in global wind power industry. Goldwind ranked the largest wind power manufacture in China by market share for 12 consecutive years and ranked the first in the world in 2022, symbolizing its industry-leading position for many years.

ii. Advanced Products and Technology

Goldwind's DDPM WTGs have superior performance, including high efficiency of power generation, wide range of rotational speeds, simple structure of excitation mode, cabin structure designed for easy maintenance, low cost for operation and maintenance (O&M), grid-friendly features and highly efficient utilization. The MSPM products inherit the advantages of grid-friendly and high reliability of DDPM turbines, but also feature flexible transportation, convenient installation and simple O&M. The Company has eight R&D centers in both China and overseas and more than 3,000 R&D staff with extensive industry experience, making active contributions to the Company's new product development and technological innovation. Through mastering more cutting-edge technologies, the Company constantly develops and streamlines its serialized product portfolio to ensure the application of products in diversified usage scenarios and the Company's market coverage. The Company's outstanding product quality and performance has been demonstrated by its substantial order backlog, which provides visibility to the Company's revenue in the foreseeable future.

iii. Brand Awareness and Reputation

The Company attaches great importance to the quality of WTGs and insists on the approach of quality benefits. With more than 20 years of WTG R&D and manufacturing experience, the Company ensures the quality and reliability of WTGs and reduces the levelized cost of energy throughout turbine lifecycle. Goldwind has earned good reputation and industry leverage after years of industry precipitation thanks to its advanced technology, excellent quality, high power generation efficiency, warranty service and overall solutions for its customer. It has been highly recognized by the government, customers, partners and investors.

iv. Comprehensive Solution Provider

Relying on the Company's advanced technology and products, and years of experience in wind power development, construction, and O&M, in addition to WTG sales, the Company actively expands wind farm services and comprehensive solution of wind farm development to satisfy customer demands throughout the value chain in wind power industry. Through years of development, the foresaid has become important components to the Company's profit, and has been tested and verified successfully by the market. Meanwhile, it has enhanced the Company's competitiveness as a whole and gained a unique advantage. In the field of energy conservation and environmental protection, the Company quickly accumulated water treatment and environmental protection assets, and developed smart water treatment comprehensive solutions. The Company is committed to becoming a global leader in clean energy, energy conservation and environmental protection comprehensive solutions.

v. Internationalisation

As one of the first domestic wind power enterprises in China to have expanded overseas business, the Company has actively promoted its internationalization strategy for many years, adhering to the aim of "promoting internationalization through localization". The Company has not only made breakthroughs in key target markets such as Australia and Europe, but also expanded to emerging markets including Africa and Asia. The Company actively participated in international market competition and has achieved remarkable accomplishments. Currently, the Company has established its international business presence in 38 countries across six continents worldwide, as overseas sales of wind power units account for close to 50% of China's export of wind power units in aggregate. The Company has deployed eight major overseas regional centres across the globe in a full achievement of internationalization in capital, market, technology, talents and management.

Profiles of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

Below are the profiles of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management that were in office as at 31 December 2022:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Wu Gang (武鋼先生)

Mr. Wu Gang ("**Mr. Wu**"), aged 65, is currently the Chairman. Mr. Wu graduated from Dalian University of Technology with a master's degree. He is a professor level senior engineer and an expert entitled to a special allowance granted by the State Council. Mr. Wu served as the Head of Teaching and Researching Office of Xinjiang Water Power School from 1983 to 1987; head of wind farms of Xinjiang Wind Power Company from 1987 to 1993; vice general manager of Xinjiang Wind Power from 1993 to 1997; and general manager of the Company from 1997 to 2002. He was appointed as the Chairman in May 2002 and previously served as the Company's general manager between 2002 and 2006, CEO between 2006 and 2013 and President between March 2012 and January 2013. Mr. Wu has served as the Chief Engineer of the Company since July 2022.

Mr. Cao Zhigang (曹志剛先生)

Mr. Cao Zhigang ("**Mr. Cao**"), aged 48, is currently an executive Director and the President. Mr. Cao graduated from China Europe International Business School with a Master of Business Administration degree. He is a senior engineer. Mr. Cao worked in Xinjiang Wind Power Company from July 1998 to February 1999; Technology Department of Xinjiang New Wind Technology and Trade Co., Ltd. from March 1999 to March 2001. Mr. Cao worked in the Technology Department of the Company from March 2001 to April 2002; served as the head of electricity control business department of the Company from May 2002 to February 2005; the head of chief engineer office and vice chief engineer of the Company from March 2005 to March 2006; the vice president of the Company from March 2006 to March 2010; the executive vice president of the Company from March 2010 to July 2019; the President of the Company since July 2019. He was appointed as an executive Director in June 2013.

In the past three years, Mr. Cao was director of Swancor Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. (listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange) from July 2017 to October 2019; deputy chairman of JL MAG Rare-Earth Co., Ltd. (listed on Stock Exchange and SZSE) from July 2018 to April 2021.

Mr. Wang Haibo (王海波先生)

Mr. Wang Haibo ("**Mr. Wang**"), aged 49, is currently an executive Director and the executive vice president of the Company. Mr. Wang graduated from Xinjiang Finance and Economics University with a bachelor's degree. Mr. Wang served as region executive of Xinjiang Xintian International Economic Trade Co., Ltd. from August 1996 to March 2000; sales manager of Shenzhen Subeier Co., Ltd. from March 2000 to August 2000; worked in marketing department of Xinjiang New Wind Technology and Trade Co., Ltd. from August 2000 to March 2001. Mr. Wang served as director of sales center and investment development of the Company from March 2001 to March 2007; employee representative supervisor of the Company from 2005 July to March 2010; Beijing Tianrun's deputy general manager, general manager and chairman of the board from April 2007 to July 2017. Mr. Wang served as vice president of the Company between March 2010 to January 2012 and executive vice president of the Company from January 2012 to January 2013. Mr. Wang served as general manager, director and chairman of the board of Goldwind International from July 2010 to June 2017; the President of the Company from January 2013 to July 2019; the executive vice president of the Company since August 2019. He was appointed as an executive Director in June 2012. Mr. Wang resigned as an executive Director in April 2023.

Mr. Wang currently serves as executive director and general manager of Yuanchao Energy Technology (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (遠潮能源科技(天津)有限公司) and chairman of Tianhao New Energy Co., Ltd. (天皓新能源有限公司). All of the aforementioned companies are private companies.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Lu Hailin (盧海林先生)

Mr. Lu Hailin ("**Mr. Lu**"), aged 51, Han nationality, member of the Communist Party of China. Mr. Lu held a master of Business Administration degree and a master of Economics degree. He is a senior accountant, registered tax accountant and qualified in securities practice. He is currently a non-executive director. Mr. Lu previously served as the deputy director and director of the Financial Centre of China Water Investment Corporation. Mr. Lu previously served as the director of the Asset Finance Department, chief economist, chief accountant, general counsel and the secretary of the Board of China Three Gorges Energy (previously known as China Three Gorges New Energy Co., Ltd.). He currently serves as the deputy secretary of the Party Committee, chairman of the trade union, employee director of China Three Gorges Energy, and director of Three Gorges Finance Co., Ltd. Mr. Lu was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in June 2019. Mr. Lu resigned as a non-executive Director in April 2023.

Mr. Gao Jianjun (高建軍先生)

Mr. Gao Jianjun ("**Mr. Gao**"), aged 56, is currently a non-executive Director. Mr. Gao graduated from Xinjiang Coal Academy with a major in mining engineering. Mr. Gao served as vice director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (the "Autonomous Region") Economic and Trade Commission ("ETC") from June 2000 to April 2001; director of Investment and Planning Department of Autonomous Region ETC from February 2006 to January 2008, during which on the job-replacement as deputy chief of Trade and Industry Bureau of Bao'an District in Shenzhen from April 2006 to October 2006, and director of Industrial Park Management Department and Deputy Secretary General of the Autonomous Region ETC from January 2008 to August 2008. From August 2008 to August 2012, Mr. Gao served as party Secretary and Officer of the Autonomous Region Machinery Electronics Industry Management Office. From August 2012 to November 2018, Mr. Gao served as Deputy Party Secretary, General Manager and Director of Xinjiang New Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. Since November 2018, he has served as Party Secretary and the Chairman of Xinjiang New Energy (Group) Co., Ltd. From September 2019 to present, he served as the director of Xinjiang Lixin Energy Co., Ltd. (previously known Xinjiang New Energy New Wind Investment and Development Co., Ltd.). Since December 2016, Mr. Gao has served as Party Secretary and Chairman of Xinjiang Wind Energy, a substantial shareholder of the Company. Mr. Gao was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in March 2017.

Mr. Wang Yili (王義禮先生)

Mr. Wang Yili ("**Mr. Wang**"), aged 50, is currently a non-executive Director. Mr. Wang graduated from the PLA University of Foreign Languages (解放軍外國語學院) with a bachelor's degree in Russian Language. From January 2008 to July 2009, Mr. Wang served as the deputy general manager of Fujia Business Management Co., Ltd.* (福佳商業管理有限公司); from July 2009 to May 2011, he served as the general manager of Fujia Business Management Co., Ltd.; from May 2011 to July 2011, he served as the deputy general manager of the Administrative Department of Fujia Group Co. Ltd.* (福佳集團有限公司); from July 2011 to October 2013, he served as the assistant to the president of Fujia Group Co. Ltd.; from October 2013 to September 2015, he served as the vice president of Fujia Group Co. Ltd.; from September 2015 to July 2018, he served as the executive vice president of Fujia Group Co. Ltd.; from July 2018 to March 2020, he served as the deputy head of the Hexie Health project special working group of Fujia Group Co. Ltd.; from March 2020 to April 2022, he served as the proposed secretary to the board of Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd.; he has been serving as the secretary to the board of Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd. since April 2022. Mr. Wang was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company in December 2022.

Mr. Wang is currently a director of Financial Street Holdings Co., Ltd.* (金融街控股股份有限公司), whose securities are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Ms. Yang Jianping (楊劍萍女士)

Ms. Yang Jianping ("**Ms. Yang**"), aged 56, is currently an independent non-executive Director. Ms. Yang graduated from the Central University of Finance and Economics with a bachelor degree. She is currently a partner, Vice President and Chief Assessor of Zhongshui Zhiyuan Assets Appraisal Co., Ltd. She is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Certified Property Valuer (CPV), Certified Risk Appraiser (CRAP), International Certified Valuation Specialist (IACVA), fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) and an M&A trader. She is currently a member of the Education and Training Committee of China Appraisal Society, vice chairman of the Rights Protection Committee of Beijing Appraisal Society. She previously served as a member of the Professional Technical Steering Committee of Beijing Appraisal Society, member of the Technical Assistance Committee of Small & Medium-Sized Appraisal Organizations, and continuing education trainer of China Appraisal Society. She is one of the first gold medal members of the assets appraisal industry in the PRC and one of the first leading talents in the assets appraisal industry. She is a part-time postgraduate off-site tutor of the Central University of Finance and Economics, Capital University of Economics and Business and Shandong University of Business and Technology. She is also a project appraisal expert of large-scale state-owned enterprises such as SASAC, the Ministry of Finance, COFCO Group, etc.

From June 1989 to April 1992, Ms. Yang served as staff of Beijing Municipal Audit. From May 1992 to September 1993, Ms. Yang served as Manager of the Finance Department of Beijing LesKang Co., Ltd. From October 1993 to December 1997, she served as Project Manager of China Tong Cheng Assets Appraisal Co., Ltd. From January 1998 to December 1999, she served as Senior Project Manager of Zhonghua Accounting Firm. From January 2000 to December 2011, she served as partner, Vice President and Chief Valuer of Zhongtianhua Asset Appraisal Co., Ltd. Since January 2012, she has served as partner, Senior Vice President and Chief Valuer of Zhongshui Zhiyuan Assets Appraisal Co., Ltd. Ms. Yang was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in June 2019.

In the past three years, Ms. Yang was independent non-executive director of Guangzhou Seagull Kitchen and Bath Products Co., Ltd. (listed on SZSE) from November 2015 to November 2021; independent non-executive director of Jinzhong Development Zone Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd (晉中開發區農村商業銀行股份有限公司) from December 2017 to December 2020.

Ms. Yang is concurrently an independent non-executive director of Beijing Shengtong Printing Co., Ltd. (北京盛通印刷股份有限公司), the securities of which are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony (曾憲芬先生)

Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony ("**Mr. Tsang**"), aged 62, is currently an independent non-executive Director. Mr. Tsang obtained his Master of Business Administration Degree from the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong (now known as City University of Hong Kong) and is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (FCPA). Mr. Tsang is currently the general manager (corporate) of Vicwood Timber Group 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 since 2002 and also as managing director of Super Concepts Limited since 2004. Mr. Tsang has been an independent non-executive Director of the Company since June 2022.

In the past three years, Mr. Tsang was an independent non-executive director of I.T Limited (delisted from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on 30 April 2021) from December 2019 to April 2021) and was an independent non-executive director of Crown International Corporate Limited (listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange) from November 2021 to March 2022.

Mr. Tsang has been appointed as a board member of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority from 1 December 2022. He is also a member of the Hospital Governing Committee of Tuen Mun Hospital and the chairman of its Finance and Capital Works Subcommittee. He was also a member of the Hospital Governing Committee of Tin Shui Wai Hospital (June 2016 to March 2021).

Mr. Wei Wei (魏煒先生)

Mr. Wei Wei ("**Mr. Wei**"), aged 58, is currently an independent non-executive Director. Mr. Wei holds a PhD in Management Science and Engineering from Huazhong University of Science and Technology. He is currently a professor of Peking University HSBC Business School. From May 1990 to August 2000, Mr. Wei served as Associate Professor in the Faculty of Management Engineering of Xinjiang Institute of Technology. From August 2000 to December 2003, he served as Associate Professor in the School of Economics and Management of Xinjiang University. From June 2014 to July 2016, he was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the China Center for Economic Research of Peking University. Since July 2016, he has served as Professor of Peking University HSBC Business School. Mr. Wei was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company in June 2019.

In the past three years, Mr. Wei was director of Wuxi Hodgen Technology Co., Ltd. (listed on SZSE) from November 2018 to November 2021.

Mr. Wei is an independent non-executive director of Xinjiang Sailing Information Technology Co., Ltd. (新疆熙菱信息技術股份有限公司) and Sunshine Global Circuits Co., Ltd. (深圳明陽電路科技股份有限公司), the securities of which are listed on the SZSE; an independent non-executive director of Shanghai Bidepharm Co. Ltd. (上海畢得醫藥科技股份有限公司), the securities of which are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange; an independent non-executive director of China Aviation Technology International Holding Co., Ltd. (中國航空技術國際控股有限公司), which is a private company.

SUPERVISORS

Ms. Li Tiefeng (李鐵鳳女士)

Ms. Li Tiefeng ("**Ms. Li**"), aged 50, is currently the chairman of the Supervisory Committee. Ms. Li graduated from Hohai University with a bachelor's degree and is a senior engineer. From August 1997 to April 2006, Ms. Li served as the secretary of the general manager's office, the second-level supervisor of the water supply branch, and the senior business manager of the operation and management department of China Water Resources Investment Corporation; from April 2006 to March 2007, she served as the deputy manager of the equity management and capital operation department of China Water Resources Investment Corporation Asset Operation Management Company; from March 2007 to November 2007, she served as the deputy manager of equity management department of China Water Resources Investment Group Corporation; from November 2007 to May 2019, she served as the deputy general manager of the capital operation and equity management department of China Water Resources Investment Corporation; from May 2009 to July 2010, she served as the deputy general manager of the operation and management department of China Water Resources Investment Corporation; from July 2010 to August 2011, she was the deputy general manager of the operation and management department of China Three Gorges New Energy Corporation; from August 2011 to November 2012, she was the deputy director of the corporate management and legal affairs department of China Three Gorges New Energy Corporation; from November 2012 to December 2014, she was the deputy director of the corporate management and legal affairs department of China Three Gorges New Energy Corporation; from December 2014 to October 2015, she was the commissioner of the corporate management and legal affairs department of China Three Gorges New Energy Corporation; from October 2015 to September 2016, she was the commissioner (temporary person in charge) of the enterprise management department of China Three Gorges New Energy Co., Ltd.; from September 2016 to February 2019, she was the commissioner of the enterprise management department of China Three Gorges New Energy Co., Ltd.; from February 2019 to June 2019, she was the director of the enterprise management department of China Three Gorges New Energy Co., Ltd.; from June 2019 to August 2021, she was the enterprise management department of China Three Gorges Energy (during the period: from November 2012, she served as the vice chairman of Xinjiang Wind Power); from August 2021 to October 2022, she served as the director of the audit department of China Three Gorges Energy. From October 2022 to present, she has been a member of the Party Committee and Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of China Three Gorges Energy Nei Monggol Branch. Ms. Li has served as the chairman of the Supervisory Committee since June 2022.

Mr. Luo Jun (洛軍先生)

Mr. Luo Jun ("**Mr. Luo**"), aged 56, is currently a Supervisor. Mr. Luo holds a bachelor's degree and is an accountant. He previous served as an employee of finance department and reform office, the head of equity management office and director of asset management of Xinjiang Wind Power, one of the substantial shareholders of the Company, between 2002 and 2013. He served as the Minister of Investment and Development Department of Xinjiang Wind Power from June 2019 to August 2022. He currently serves as a director and the secretary of the board of Xinjiang Wind Power. Mr. Luo has served as a Supervisor since May 2004.

Mr. Luo currently also serves as a director of Xinjiang Xinfengqi Energy Services Co., Ltd., Xi'an Wind Power Co., Ltd. of China Water Investment Group and Xinjiang New Energy Research Institute Co., Ltd., and an executive director of Xinjiang Yutian New Wind Power Co., Ltd., Urumqi Tianpeng Wind Power Co., Ltd. and Xinjiang Tianxiang Wind Power Co., Ltd. Mr. Luo also currently serves as an executive director and legal representative of Buerjin Tianpeng New Energy Limited Company, Urumqi Xinfeng Tianxiang New Energy Limited Company, Fuyun Tianxiang New Energy Co., Ltd. and Pishan Risheng Electricity Development Co. Ltd., respectively. All of the aforementioned companies are private companies.

Mr. Wang Yan (王岩先生)

Mr. Wang Yan ("**Mr. Wang**"), aged 38, is currently a Supervisor. Mr. Wang graduated from Xinjiang University with a bachelor's degree, majoring in Thermal and Power Engineering. Mr. Wang worked as a duty officer in Dabancheng Power Plant of Xinjiang Wind Power from July 2007 to January 2009; worked as a project manager of Xinjiang Jindaban Clean Energy Technology Co., Ltd. from January 2009 to November 2013; worked as a duty officer in Dabancheng Wind Farm of Xinjiang Wind Power from December 2013 to June 2014; worked as an acting duty officer in Dabancheng Wind farm of Xinjiang Wind Power from June 2014 to February 2015; served as the operation duty officer in control center of Xinjiang Wind Power from February 2015 to April 2017; served as the duty officer in Dabancheng Wind Farm of Xinjiang Wind Power from June 2017 to July 2017; served as a deputy manager in operating center of Tianpeng wind farm of Xinjiang Wind Power from August 2017 to May 2018; served as the minister of construction department in Xinjiang Wind Power from May 2018 to June 2020; served as the employee director and minister of construction department in Xinjiang Wind Power from June 2020 to December 2020; and served as the employee director, assistant of general manager, and minister of construction department in Xinjiang Wind Power from December 2020 to present. Mr. Wang has served as a Supervisor since February 2022.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVE SUPERVISORS

Mr. Lu Min (魯敏先生)

Mr. Lu Min ("**Mr. Lu**"), aged 48, is the current employee representative supervisor. Mr. Lu graduated from Liaoning Shihua University with a bachelor's degree. Mr. Lu previously served from 2002 to 2011 as project manager for ShineWing Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Lu previously served as the internal audit manager of the Company from February 2011 to October 2014; He served as the director of corporate internal audit and legal department from October 2014 to August 2022. He has served as the vice general manager of Goldwind Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. since August 2022. Mr. Lu has served as an Employee Representative Supervisor since April 2015.

Ms. Ji Tian (冀田女士)

Ms. Ji Tian ("**Ms. Ji**"), aged 52, is the current employee representative supervisor who has a master's degree. Ms. Ji joined the Company in July 2004 and has served in the Investment and Development Department. From March 2008 to July 2022, Ms. Ji served as the Security Affairs Representative of the Company. She served as vice officer and officer of the office of board secretary of the Company since 2012. Ms. Ji has served as an Employee Representative Supervisor since June 2016.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Gao Jinshan (高金山先生)

Mr. Gao Jinshan ("**Mr. Gao**"), aged 49, is currently a vice president of the Company. Mr. Gao graduated from University of Chinese Academy of Sciences with a doctor degree majoring in management technology and engineering. Mr. Gao graduated from Guanghua School of Management of Peking University with a master of business administration, and graduated from Xinjiang University of Finance and Economics with a master degree majoring in finance. He is an intermediate economist. Mr. Gao served in China Bank Xinjiang Branch from July 1998 to July 2000; National Development Bank Xinjiang Branch from July 2000 to March 2010; deputy general manager of Beijing Tianrun from March 2010 to December 2010; finance director and deputy general manager of Goldwind International from December 2010 to December 2011; funds director of the Company from January 2012 to July 2018; business vice president of the Company from 2013 to July 2019. Mr. Gao was appointed as a vice president of the Company in August 2019.

Mr. Gao currently serves as director of ONOFF Co., Ltd. (歐伏電氣股份有限公司), the securities of which are listed on the Beijing Stock Exchange.

Mr. Wang Hongyan (王宏岩先生)

Mr. Wang Hongyan ("**Mr. Wang**"), aged 52, is currently the chief financial officer of the Company. Mr. Wang obtained a master degree in business administration from Beijing University of Technology and a master degree in applied accounting from Hong Kong Baptist University. Mr. Wang is a visiting scholar of Peking University, graduate tutor of the National Accounting Institute, senior accountant and senior economist. Mr Wang served as an accountant of Beijing metallurgical equipment manufacturing plant of Baosteel Group from 1995 to 1997; worked for American International Data Group as an audit manager from 1997 to 1999; served as the chief financial officer of Softnews (Beijing) Information Technology Co., Ltd. from 2000 to 2004; served as the chief financial officer of Beijing Konruns Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. from 2004 to 2005. Mr Wang served as the financial director and vice executive president of Datang Telecom Technology Co., Ltd. from December 2005 to November 2016. During this period, he also served in the following roles in subsidiaries of Datang Telecom Technology Co., Ltd.: the director and general manager of Datang Software Technology Co., Ltd., the chairman of Datang Telecom (Chengdu) Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Datang Telecom Investment Co., Ltd., the executive director of Xi'an Datang Telecom Co., Ltd. and Datang Telecom (Tianjin) Technical Service Co., Ltd. and etc. Mr. Wang served as the director of Visionox Technology Co., Ltd. from November 2016 to February 2020; served as the joint president and chief financial officer of TOJOY Shared Business Incubation Investment Group Co., Ltd. from March 2020 to August 2021. Mr. Wang has served 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 57, is currently a vice president of the Company, the Secretary of the Board and the Company Secretary. Ms. Ma graduated from Jilin University with a master's degree in engineering, graduated from Dalian Maritime University with a master's degree in law, and graduated from China Europe International Business School with a master of business administration. She is a senior economist, a fellow of The Hong Kong Governance Chartered and a MBA tutor of University of Chinese Academy of Science. Ms. Ma served as an economist in the Dalian Port Design Institute, head of the foreign trade and economic cooperation of Dalian Port Authority, manager of financial management of Dalian Port Container Integrated Development Company, and secretary of the board of Dalian Port Container Co., Ltd. between August 1990 and November 2005. She then served as the secretary of the board and company secretary of Dalian Port (PDA) Co., Ltd. between November 2005 and March 2010. She joined the Company and was appointed as a vice president of the Company, the Secretary of the Board and the Company Secretary in March 2010.

Mr. Zhai Endi (翟恩地先生)

Mr. Zhai Endi ("**Mr. Zhai**"), aged 60, is currently the Chief Engineer of the Company. He is a senior engineer and national level high-level talent. He studied in the University of British Columbia with a post-doctor degree majoring in civil and environment engineering. He graduated from Kanazawa University with a doctor degree majoring in Rock Seismic Engineering. He graduated from Nanjing University with a master of seismic engineering degree. He graduated from Nanjing University with a bachelor's degree. Mr. Zhai is the president of International Association of Chinese Geotechnical Engineers, Vice-President and Secretary-General of the Marine Wind and Power Branch of the China Ocean Engineering Association, chairman of Jiangsu Standard Technical Committee for Wind and Electrical Equipment, Vice-President of Shandong New Energy Industry Association and etc. Mr. Zhai is a part-time professor at North China Electric Power University, Beijing Industrial University, Hohai University, Tianjin University, Chongqing University and etc.

Mr. Zhai served as the Senior Research Engineer at Powertech Laboratories, Inc. of British Columbia Hydropower Authority in Canada from December 1999 to February 2001, the Senior Engineer of AECOM, USA from February 2001 to May 2002, the Senior Engineer of Group Delta Consultants, Inc. in USA from May 2002 to April 2005, the Senior Engineer to Principal Engineer of Kleinfelder Inc. in USA from April 2005 to November 2008, the Southern California Business Class Area Manager of HDR Inc. in USA from November 2008 to November 2009, the Vice President of Kleinfelder Inc. from November 2009 to June 2014, and the Chief Engineer for Civil Works and Director of chief engineer's office at China Three Gorges from June 2014 to June 2017. Mr. Zhai has served as the Chief Engineer of the Company since July 2017.

Mr. Li Fei (李飛先生)

Mr. Li Fei ("**Mr. Li**"), aged 47, is currently a vice president of the Company. Mr. Li studied for a doctor degree of management technology and engineering in University of Chinese Academy of Sciences. Mr. Li graduated from Huazhong University of Science and Technology with a master's degree majoring in corporate management. Mr. Li is a senior economist. Mr. Li served as a teacher of Economic and Management School of Xinjiang University from June 1997 to January 2007; deputy general manager of customer center and director of corporate culture department of the Company's wind power business group from 2007 to 2009; deputy director of human resources of the Company from 2010 to 2011; the deputy general manager of the Company's wind power industry group and the executive vice president of Goldwind University in 2012; human resources director of the Company and deputy president of Goldwind University from 2013 to 2014; business vice president from 2014 to June 2019; and was appointed as a vice president of the Company in August 2019.

Mr. Li currently serves as director of JL MAG Rare-Earth Co., Ltd. (江西金力永磁科技股份有限公司), the securities of which are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Mr. Wu Kai (吳凱先生)

Mr. Wu Kai ("**Mr. Wu**"), aged 54, is currently a vice president of the Company. Mr. Wu graduated from China Europe International Business School with a master of business administration, and graduated from Harbin Institute Technology University with a bachelor's degree majoring in electrical engineering. He is vice chairman of the National Technical Committee for the Standardization of Wind Machinery, vice chairman of China Renewable Energy Society Wind Energy Professional Committee, vice director of China Electrical Industry Association, and a member of Global Wind Energy Council. He served as an engineer of China Academy of Launch Vehicle Technology (Thirteenth Institute) between 1993 and 1998, and held various positions, including sales manager, component and product manager and senior regional sales manager, in SKF China between 1998 and 2008. Mr. Wu served as the general manager of Supply Chain Management Centre of the Company in September 2008; served as the general manager of R&D Centre of the Company from January 2011 to March 2019; served as vice president of the Company from January 2011 to June 2013; executive vice president of the Company from June 2013 to July 2019; served as the general manager of Goldwind International Holding (Hong Kong) Limited Company from February 2019 to November 2022; vice president of the Company since August 2019.

Mr. Liu Rixin (劉日新先生)

Mr. Liu Rixin ("**Mr. Liu**"), aged 50, is currently a vice president of the Company. Mr. Liu graduated from Tianjin University with a bachelor's degree majoring in Fine Process. Mr. Liu served as employee of Sinopec Jinxi Oil Processing Plant from 1995 to 1996; technical staff of Shantou Golden Chamber Computer Company from 1996 to 1997; technical staff of Shantou Dannan Wind Power Company from 1997 to 2000; manager of Production Technology Department and manager of wind power project of Shantou Huaneng Nanao Company from 2000 to 2002; manager of Asset Operation Department and assistant general manager of Shantou Dannan Company from 2002 to 2006. From November 2006 to July 2010, Mr. Liu served as the deputy general manager of China Resources Power (Wind Energy) Development Co., Ltd. and as the deputy general manager of wind power of China Resources Power Holdings Co., Ltd. From July 2010 to May 2012, Mr. Liu served as the deputy general manager for China Resources New Energy Holdings Co., Ltd. From May 2012 to April 2016, Mr. Liu served as the deputy general manager of the new energy division of China Resources Power Holdings Co., Ltd. From April 2016 to February 2017, Mr. Liu served as the vice president for China Resources Power Holdings Co., Ltd. Mr. Liu was appointed as a vice president of the Company in February 2017.

Mr. Xue Naichuan (薛乃川先生)

Mr. Xue Naichuan ("**Mr. Xue**"), aged 50, is currently a vice president of the Company. Mr. Xue graduated from Xinjiang University of Finance and Economics majoring in economic information management with a bachelor's degree in economics, and a doctoral degree from Xinjiang University with a doctorate in economics. From 1996 to 1997, Mr. Xue served as an accountant of Wulabo Branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China; from 1997 to 1999, he served as an accountant of Minzhu Road Branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China; from 1999 to 2002, he served as an engineer in the Information Technology Department of the Xinjiang Branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China; from 2005 to 2007, he served as an economist in the Investment Banking Department of the Xinjiang Branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China; from 2007 to 2010, he served as the head of the Investment and Development Department of Beijing Tianrun; from 2010 to 2011, he served as the head of the International Business Department and the Investment and Development Department of Beijing Tianrun, the general manager of Tianrun America Company* (天潤美國公司) and the General Manager of Tianrun Australia Company* (天潤澳洲公司); from 2011 to 2017, he served successively as the deputy general manager and executive deputy general manager of Beijing Tianrun; from January 2017 to September 2022, he served successively as the general manager and chairman of Beijing Tianrun; from July 2019 to July 2022, he served as the business vice president of the Company; since July 2022, he has served as the vice president of the Company.

Mr. Xue previously served as the executive director of Yuanchao Energy Technology (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (遠潮能源科技(天津)有限公司), the director of Shanghai Yisheng New Energy Co., Ltd. (上海懿晟新能源有限公司), and the chairman of Tianhao New Energy Co., Ltd. (天皓新能源有限公司) and Jilin Tongli Wind Power Co., Ltd. (吉林同力風力發電有限公司). The above companies are all private companies.

Mr. Xue currently serves as director of Shenzhen Bona Equity Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd. (深圳市柏納股權投資基金管理有限公司) and of Changxia Qihang (Beijing) Private Fund Management Co., Ltd. (長峽啟航(北京)私募基金管理有限公司). All of the aforementioned companies are private companies.

Mr. Chen Qiuhua (陳秋華先生)

Mr. Chen Qiuhua ("**Mr. Chen**"), aged 41, is currently a vice president of the Company. Mr. Chen graduated from Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics with a bachelor's degree in aircraft power engineering and a master's degree in aerospace propulsion theory and engineering. From April 2007 to March 2008, Mr. Chen served as a commissioning engineer of MW unit in the service center of the Company; from April 2008 to March 2011, he served as a control strategy engineer and blade technical engineer of the general technology department of the Company's R&D center; from April 2011 to January 2015, he served as the director of the concept design office of the general technology department of the Company's R&D center; from February 2015 to February 2016, he served as the 2.0 project manager of the Company's ability management center, the head of the application technology department of the blade engineering center of the engineering technology center of the fan business unit and the head of 2MW product department of the domestic marketing center of the wind turbine business unit; from March 2016 to January 2017, he served as the head of the application technology department of the blade engineering center of the engineering technology center of the fan business unit of the Company and fan business unit marketing center 2.0 product director; from February 2017 to December 2017, he served as the deputy general manager of the marketing center of the fan business unit of the Company; from January 2018 to January 2019, he served as the deputy general manager of the domestic marketing center of the Company's wind power industry group, during which he served as the blade chief engineer in the R&D center; from January 2019 to July 2019, he served as the general manager of the product and solution center of the Company's wind power industry group; from August 2019 to April 2021, he served as the deputy general manager of the Company's wind power industry group and the general manager of the product and solution center; from March 2021 to present, he has served as the vice president of the central research institute of the Company; from May 2021 to September 2022, he has served as the deputy general manager of the Company's wind power industry group and the general manager of the domestic marketing center; from March 2022 to July 2022, he has served as the business vice president of the Company; since July 2022, he has served as the vice president of the Company.

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

Mr. Wang Kaiguo resigned as non-executive Director in October 2022.
Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong retired as independent non-executive Director in June 2022.
Mr. Han Zongwei retired as chairman of the Supervisory Committee in June 2022.
Mr. Lu Hailin resigned as non-executive Director in April 2023.
Mr. Wang Haibo resigned as executive Director in April 2023.

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 or Supervisors 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, Supervisors or senior management of the Company as of the Latest Practicable Date.

The Board hereby presents to our shareholders its report for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and the Financial Statements.

PRIMARY BUSINESS

The Group has three primary business, including WTG Manufacturing, Wind Power Services and Wind Farm Investment and Development, and water treatment and other business.

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 2022 and its likely future development are set out in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" on page 16 of this annual report.

CASH DIVIDEND POLICY

The Resolution on the Future Three-year (2021-2023) Shareholders' Return Plan of the Company was passed at the sixteenth meeting of the seventh session of the Board and the AGM of 2020. 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.

Subject to the Company earning profits and its cash flow supporting its continuing operation and future development, the Company shall actively distribute cash dividends and value the importance of shareholders' return.

Over the three years from 2021 to 2023, 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 2022 was made according to the above plan.

RESULTS AND PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

The annual results of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 are set out in the Financial Statements.

The Board recommends the payment of a final dividend of RMB1.2 per every ten shares (including tax) from the Company's retained undistributable profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2022. This recommendation is subject to approval by the Shareholders at the forthcoming AGM for the year of 2022 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 30 August 2023.

TAX RELIEF (H SHAREHOLDERS)

Non-resident enterprise shareholders

Pursuant to the "Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China" (the "Enterprise Income Tax Law"), and the "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China", 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 PRC 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 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 Circular of the State Taxation Administration Regarding Issues Relating to the Withholding of Enterprise Income Tax by PRC Resident Enterprises on Dividends Paid to Overseas Non-Resident Enterprise Shareholders of H Shares (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)).

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, does not desire to have the Company withhold and pay the said 10% enterprise income tax, it shall lodge with Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited documents from its governing tax authority confirming that the Company is not required to withhold and pay enterprise income tax in respect of the dividend to which it is entitled.

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 256 of this annual report.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, 34.73% and 13.62% of the Group's revenue from operations was attributed to our five largest customers and our largest customer, respectively. During the same period, 35.48% and 20.09% 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) held any interest in the Group's five largest customers or suppliers.

EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES AND ANY RELATED HEDGES

Details are set out in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" on page 16 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 2022 are set out in note 15 to the Financial Statements.

RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves as at 31 December 2022 and the movements therein for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out in note 39 to the Financial Statements.

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

The Group acquired and disposed certain subsidiaries and interests in certain associates during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with the development strategies of the Company and based on changes of the industry and market environments. Details are set out in note 41 and 42 to the Financial Statements.

(1) The Equity Transfer relating to parts of the wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company

Beijing Tianrun, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, (as transferor) entered into the Equity Transfer Agreement with ABC Financial Asset Investment Company Limited* (農銀金融資產投資有限公司)("ABC Investment" or "Transferee") on 25 October 2019 in relation to the transfer of the 49% equity interests in each of Shuozhou Pinglu Tianshi Wind Power Co., Ltd.* (朔州市平魯區天石風電有限公司)("Target Company I") and Shuozhou Pinglu Tianrun Wind Power Co., Ltd.* (朔州市平魯區天潤風電有限公司)("Target Company II"). Upon completion, the Group will continue to hold 51% equity interests in each of Target Company I and Target Company II, which will be accounted for as jointly controlled entities of the Group.

Equity transfer consideration of RMB667 million pursuant to the Equity Transfer Agreement comprising (i) the consideration for the transfer of 49% equity interest of Target Company I of RMB276,716,374; and (ii) the consideration for the transfer of 49% equity interest of Target Company II of RMB390,283,626. ABC Investment has paid the consideration under the Equity Transfer Agreement, being RMB667 million, to Beijing Tianrun in cash.

The distributable profits of Target Company I and Target Company II are to be shared by ABC Investment and Beijing Tianrun for each year from the Payment Date (being the day on which the Transferee pays the consideration under the Equity Transfer Agreement to the escrow account within 30 days from the signing of the Equity Transfer Agreement) to 2037 pursuant to the Profit Sharing Agreement, which shall be allocated in the following manner:

(a) For the portion of distributable profits of Target Company I and Target Company II for the previous year which does not exceed the agreed profit benchmark, ABC Investment and Beijing Tianrun shall distribute such profits in proportion to their respective shareholding;

(b) For the portion of distributable profits of Target Company I and Target Company II for the previous year which exceeds the agreed profit benchmark, ABC Investment and Beijing Tianrun shall distribute the exceeding portion on a 20 (ABC Investment): 80 (Beijing Tianrun) basis.

Based on the valuation report prepared by the independent valuer, the total profit attributable to Beijing Tianrun in excess of its shareholding from the Payment Date to 2037 is valued approximately at RMB123 million.

For the avoidance of doubt, in the event that the distributable profits for the previous year are lower than or equal to the profit benchmark, ABC Investment and Beijing Tianrun shall only distribute the profit in proportion to their respective shareholding and not on a 20:80 basis.

The above equity transfer was completed on 29 February 2020. As the distributable profits from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 were lower than the profit benchmark, ABC Investment and Beijing Tianrun will distribute the profit in proportion to their respective shareholding.

(2) The acquisition relating to a 1 million kW wind power project in Tieling City in Liaoning Province

On 2 September 2022, the Board resolved to approve Beijing Tianrun, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, to acquire a 1 million kW wind power project in Tieling City in Liaoning Province at a price of RMB8.67 per watt (total acquisition price). The People's Government of Tieling City in Liaoning Province initiated a wind power project tendering, which is a wind power project with the development indicators of 1 million kW wind power project. As of the date of this annual report, Ningbo Runming New Energy Co., Ltd. had won the bid of the 1 million kW wind power project in the "Selection of Competitive Allocation of new Wind Power Project of Tieling City for 2021", and intended to complete the resource development and infrastructure investment of the 1 million kW wind power project through the Target Companies or their wholly-owned subsidiaries. Beijing Tianrun proposes to enter into the Share Purchase Agreement with Ningbo Runming New Energy Co., Ltd. to acquire 100% of the equity interest in the Target Companies (consideration of Target Shares).

For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 2 September 2022.

(3) Disposals of subsidiaries owning Moorabool wind farm and grant of call options regarding 26% of the issued capital of each of the subsidiaries

On 12 December 2022, Goldwind International Moorabool Limited and Goldwind International Moorabool South Limited (the "Vendors"), indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, and the Goldwind International Holdings (HK) Limited (the "Guarantor") entered into the Nebras SPAs with Nebras Power Australia Pty Limited (the "Purchaser 1"), pursuant to which the Vendor to the corresponding Nebras SPA agreed to sell, and Purchaser 1 agreed to acquire, 49% of the issued capital of each of Moorabool North and Moorabool South. The Guarantor has guaranteed the obligations of the Vendors under the Nebras SPAs.

On 20 December 2022, each of the Vendors entered into the MNS SPAs with MNS Wind Finance Pty Ltd. (the "Purchaser 2"), pursuant to which the Vendor to the corresponding MNS SPA agreed to sell, and Purchaser 2 agreed to acquire, 25% of the issued capital of each of Moorabool North and Moorabool South.

On 20 December 2022, each of the Vendors entered into the Call Option Deeds with Purchaser 2, pursuant to which the Vendor to the corresponding Call Option Deed irrevocably granted to Purchaser 2 the Call Options to purchase, and require the respective Vendors to sell, 26% of the issued capital of each of Moorabool North and Moorabool South.

For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 20 December 2022.

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 2022.

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 2022 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 2022 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%

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2022, the total number of Shareholders was 274,508, among which the number of A Share Shareholders and H Share Shareholders were 273,468 and 1,040, respectively.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2022, 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 Supervisors", 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 H Shares:

(L) – Long Position, (S) – Short Position, (P) – Lending Pool

Name of Shareholder	Capacity	Number of Shares	As a Percentage of H Shares	As a Percentage of Total Shares
BlackRock, Inc.	Interest of controlled corporation	76,677,567 (L)[1] 63,200 (S)[1]	9.91% 0.01%	1.81% 0.001%
Citigroup Inc.	Interest of controlled corporation	4,791,889 (L)[2] 3,846,405 (S)[2]	0.62% 0.50%	0.11% 0.09%
	Approved lending agent	66,426,959 (L,P)[2]	8.59%	1.57%
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Interest of controlled corporation	13,789,941 (L)[3] 5,438,688 (S)[3]	1.78% 0.70%	0.33% 0.13%
	Person having a security interest in shares	401,200 (L)[3]	0.05%	0.01%
	Approved lending agent	54,093,717 (L,P)[3]	6.99%	1.28%
GIC Private Limited	Investment manager	49,150,000 (L)	6.35%	1.16%
Principal Global Investors, LLC	Investment manager	39,073,400 (L)	5.05%	0.92%

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%
Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd.	Beneficial owner	486,085,542	486,085,542	14.08%	11.50%
China Three Gorges Energy[4]	Beneficial owner	352,723,945	850,234,131	24.63%	20.12%
	Interest in controlled corporation	497,510,186			
China Three Gorges Corporation[5]	Interest in controlled corporation	850,234,131	850,234,131	24.63%	20.12%

Notes:

1. Among which, 767,200 H Shares (long position) and 63,200 H Shares (short position) were held through derivatives, categorised as held through cash settled unlisted derivatives.

2. Among which, 534,205 H Shares (short position) were held through derivatives, categorised as held through physically settled unlisted derivatives; 800,800 H Shares (long position) and 183,400 H Shares (short position) were held through derivatives, categorised as held through cash settled unlisted derivatives.

3. Among which, 3,513,562 H Shares (long position) and 3,460,972 H Shares (short position) were held through derivatives, categorised as held through cash settled unlisted derivatives.

4. As at 31 December 2022, China Three Gorges Energy directly holds 352,723,945 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.

5. 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 352,723,945 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 2022, to the best knowledge of the Directors, no other persons (excluding the Directors, Supervisors 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 SECURITIES

During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any securities of the Company, save as the debt financing plan disclosed in this annual report.

DEBT FINANCING PLAN

On 19 May 2022, the Board has reviewed and passed the "Proposal on Application for Filing of Listed Debt Financing Plan", approving the application for filing of listed debt financing plan of not more than RMB500 million on the Beijing Financial Assets Exchange ("BJFAE"). The proceeds are mainly used to repay the interest-bearing debts of the Company and/or their subsidiaries. On 7 June 2022, the Company received the "Notice of Filing Acceptance (Debt Financing Plan [2022] No. 0302)" from BJFAE, in which the BJFAE decided to accept the filing of the Company's debt financing plan. Pursuant to the requirements of the "Notice of Filing Acceptance", the filing amount of the Company's debt financing plan is RMB500 million, which is valid for 2 years from the date of the "Notice of Filing Acceptance" issued by the BJFAE and is underwritten by China Merchants Bank. On 15 June 2022, the Company issued the 2022 first tranche debt financing plan with actual issuance amount RMB500 million and filing rate 5.22%.

For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 16 June 2022.

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 2022 and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

The percentage of public float was 74.94%, based on information that was publicly available and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the Latest Practicable Date.

DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS

The Directors and Supervisors in office during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and up to the Latest Practicable Date were:

Name	Effective Date of Appointment/ Effective Date of Reappointment	Effective Date of Resignation/Retirement
Executive Directors		
Mr. Wu Gang *(Chairman)*	23 June 2022	
Mr. Cao Zhigang	23 June 2022	
Mr. Wang Haibo	23 June 2022	17 April 2023
Non-executive Directors		
Mr. Lu Hailin	23 June 2022	6 April 2023
Mr. Gao Jianjun	23 June 2022	
Mr. Wang Yili	24 December 2022	
Mr. Wang Kaiguo	23 June 2022	11 October 2022
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Ms. Yang Jianping	23 June 2022	
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony	23 June 2022	
Mr. Wei Wei	23 June 2022	
Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong	22 June 2019	22 June 2022
Supervisors		
Ms. Li Tiefeng *(Chairman of the Supervisory Committee)*	23 June 2022	
Mr. Luo Jun	23 June 2022	
Mr. Wang Yan	23 June 2022	
Mr. Lu Min *(employee representative Supervisor)*	23 June 2022	
Ms. Ji Tian *(employee representative Supervisor)*	23 June 2022	
Mr. Han Zongwei	22 June 2019	22 June 2022

Save as disclosed above, there were no changes to the Directors and Supervisors during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

PROFILES OF DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The profiles of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the Company in office as at 31 December 2022 are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management" on page 42 of this annual report.

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

Based on the information known to the Directors, as at 31 December 2022, the interests and short positions of the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company in the securities of the Company are set out as follows:

Long position:

			As at 31 December 2022		
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	62,138,411	1.80%	1.47%
Mr. Cao Zhigang	Beneficial owner	A Shares	12,343,283	0.36%	0.29%
Mr. Wang Haibo	Beneficial owner	A Shares	672,100	0.02%	0.02%

Other than as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2022, as far as known to the Company, none of the Directors, Supervisors 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 Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' 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 Supervisors" in this report, at no time, during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 or the period following 31 December 2022 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 Supervisors or their respective 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 and Supervisors 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' AND SUPERVISORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of the Directors and Supervisors had a service contract with the Company. If a Director or Supervisor is dismissed from the position of Director or Supervisor by the shareholders' general meeting of the Company, or the circumstances of the Director or Supervisor 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 or Supervisor that is not terminable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' REMUNERATION

The relevant resolutions relating to Directors' remuneration and independent non-executive Directors' allowance were approved by the Shareholders. In accordance with the relevant resolutions, for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the Chairman and executive Directors received remuneration from the Company, the non-executive Directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company, and the independent non-executive Director's allowance was paid to the independent non-executive Directors.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022, employee representative Supervisors received remuneration from the Company in accordance with their office held in the Company while the other Supervisors did not receive any remuneration from the Company.

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

DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

As at 31 December 2022 or at any time during the financial year ended 31 December 2022, 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 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' and officers' 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 2022.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Non-exempt continuing connected transactions under Listing Rules

The Group had several non-exempt continuing connected transactions with the Company's connected persons during the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

On 7 December 2021, the Company entered into the 2022 Product Sales Framework Agreement with Xinjiang Wind Power in respect of continuing connected transactions for a term from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

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

Unit: RMB million

	Annual Cap for 2022
Sales of Products to Xinjiang Wind Power and its associates	512.57

(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 2022

The following table sets out a summary of the nature, annual caps and actual amounts of such non-exempt continuing connected transactions during the year ended 31 December 2022:

Unit: RMB million

Connected Transactions	Annual Cap for 2022	Actual Amount for 2022
Sales of Products to Xinjiang Wind Power and its associates	512.57	0.46

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 2022:

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 2022:

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 7 December 2021.

(3) Product Sales Framework Agreement and Annual Cap for 2023

On 26 October 2022, as the 2022 Product Sales Framework Agreement would expire on 31 December 2022, the Company entered into the 2023 Product Sales Framework Agreement with Xinjiang Wind Power for a term from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. The annual cap in respect of the continuing connected transactions under the 2023 Product Sales Framework Agreement is RMB671.32 million. The Company has followed the relevant pricing policies and guidelines as disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 26 October 2022 when determining the price and terms of the transactions conducted during the year ended 31 December 2023. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 26 October 2022.

Non-exempt connected transactions under Listing Rules

Save as disclosed above, during the financial year ended 31 December 2022, 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 2022. Save as the non-exempt continuing connected transactions as set out in the section headed "Connected Transactions" on page 64 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 47 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 2022 was RMB9.880 million.

RELATIONSHIP WITH EMPLOYEES

The Group is committed to provide 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 2022 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 customer's 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 2022 Sustainable Development Report.

THE PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES FACING THE COMPANY

Details are set out in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" on page 16 of this annual report.

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

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 value of production and business activities for all of its customers, staff, suppliers, environment, villages and other influences as far as possible while protecting the interest of all the Shareholders, providing conditions for further development, and minimizing adverse impacts on Shareholders. For a comprehensive disclosure on the Company's social responsibility within 2022, the Group has published the 2022 Environmental Social and Governance 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 about the Group's 2022 annual environmental, social, and governance performance, please refer to the 2022 Sustainable Development Report available online for download on the Company's official website.

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 2022, 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 2022 ANNUAL REPORT

The Audit Committee of the Company has reviewed and approved the 2022 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 77 of this annual report.

AUDITOR

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.

As at 31 December 2022, 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 2022 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.

Save for the above, 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 2022 which would materially affect the Group's operating and financial performance as at the date of this report.

Yours Sincerely,
Wu Gang
Chairman
Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd.

During the Reporting Period, the Company's Supervisory Committee acted strictly in accordance with the relevant regulations of Company Law, Goldwind Company Regulations, and Goldwind Supervisory Committee Regulations. All members of the Supervisory Committee assumed responsibility towards the Company's shareholders, acted with integrity, carried out our supervisory duties to the best of their abilities, actively participated in supervision works, carefully deliberated on major decisions, protected the interest of our shareholders and the Company, and supported the Company's management and sustainable development.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

During the Reporting Period, a total of 5 meetings were held, and 15 proposals were considered and approved. All Supervisory Committee members attended the meetings in person.

OBJECTIVE FINDINGS OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

The Supervisory Committee made the following observations regarding relevant aspects of the Company during 2022:

1. Compliance with Laws and Regulations in the Course of Operations

During the Reporting Period, the members of the Supervisory Committee attended all the Board meetings and general meetings. The Supervisory Committee also supervised procedures of the Board meetings and general meetings and proposal discussions, the Board's implementation of decisions made at the Company's general meetings, and performance of the Senior Management. The Supervisory Committee believes that the Company operated in compliance with the required standards, made lawful and rational decisions, acted in compliance with its corporate governance procedures, and established adequate internal controls. The Supervisory Committee also believes that Directors and Senior Management discharged their duties with prudence, integrity and diligence, and strictly implemented various decisions made at the general meetings. The Supervisory Committee did not find any activities that were unlawful, or violating the applicable government regulations or the internal rules, harm the Company's or the shareholders' interests.

2. Financial Position

The Supervisory Committee carefully inspected the Company's periodic financial report and financial policies during the Reporting Period. The Committee believes that the Company's financial department's internal control system is adequate, and is continuously being improved. The Supervisory Committee believes all policies and systems were strictly implemented, and therefore effectively supported the Company's production and operation. In 2022, the Company's financial position was sound, financial management was effective, the Financial Statements were complete and fair, and truthfully reflected the Company's financial position and operational performance.

3. Self-assessment of Internal Controls

The Company has established an outstanding internal control system. The system integrates the Company's operations management activities at all levels and in all sectors. All the Company's operations followed the internal controls guidelines and were strictly complied with their recommended procedures. After close inspection, we believe the Company's internal control structure was effective during 2022. The Supervisory Committee reviewed the 2022 Annual Internal Control Self-Assessment Report and believes the report is truthful and fair.

4. Other Major Issues

During the Reporting Period, the Supervisory Committee inspected proposals relating to guarantee and major foreign investment reviewed by the Board. The Supervisory Committee believes that during planning and execution of the aforementioned proposals there was no evidence of insider trading nor any other actions that might result in the loss of the Shareholders' or the Company's assets and interests.

5. Implementation of Information Disclosure Policy

During the Reporting Period, the Supervisory Committee inspected the implementation of the information disclosure policy of the Company. The Supervisory Committee is of the opinion that the Company has fulfilled its information disclosure obligations in accordance with the regulatory requirements, earnestly implemented the information disclosure management policy, and disclosed information to the public in a timely, accurate and complete manner. The Supervisory Committee is not aware of any matters that should be disclosed but have not been disclosed by the Company, nor has it conducted selective information disclosure that would damage the interests of minority shareholders.

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 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 2022, 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 practices of the Company and its policies and practices relating to compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as training and continuous professional development of the Directors and Senior Management. The Board has also reviewed the disclosure of its Corporate Governance Report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Company has complied with all applicable code provisions under the Corporate Governance Code during the year ended 31 December 2022. Pursuant to the Articles and the relevant laws, regulations and rules of the PRC, the seventh session of the Board ceased to be in office after the election of the eighth session of the Board by the Shareholders at the 2021 AGM, and 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) expired as well. The Board appointed members to each of the Board committees at the Board meeting held on 4 July 2022. Accordingly, during the short interval between the 2021 AGM and the said Board meeting, the Company did not 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 4 July 2022, 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 2022.

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 (《上市公司股東大會規則》) 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, Supervisors 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, convene, and preside over shareholders' general meetings, as well as to vote on resolutions put forward in the meetings based on their respective voting rights and within the boundaries of the law.

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 Supervisory Committee in writing for the convening of an EGM.

Pursuant to the Articles, the Board, the Supervisory Committee and Shareholders that, either individually or jointly, hold over 3% 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 3% 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 facsimile +86-10-6751 1985, 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 2022. 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 comprised of seven Directors, which included two executive Directors, two non-executive Directors, and three independent non-executive Directors. 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 engineering, 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 two non-executive Directors are all external Directors (from Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd. and Xinjiang Wind Power, respectively), who also provide opinions for the Board and the management with their expertise and capabilities. Their presence help to enhance the Board's balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives.

The Board composition during the year ended 31 December 2022 and up to the Latest Practicable Date is set out below:

Executive Directors

Mr. Wu Gang *(Chairman)*
Mr. Cao Zhigang
Mr. Wang Haibo (resigned on 17 April 2023)

Non-executive Directors

Mr. Lu Hailin (resigned on 6 April 2023)
Mr. Gao Jianjun
Mr. Wang Yili (appointed on 24 December 2022)
Mr. Wang Kaiguo (resigned on 11 October 2022)

Independent non-executive Directors

Ms. Yang Jianping
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony (appointed on 23 June 2022)
Mr. Wei Wei
Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong (retired on 22 June 2022)

The current Board is the eighth session of the Board. The term of office of the eighth session of the Board commenced on 23 June 2022, 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 business administration. The profiles of the Directors in office as at the Latest Practicable Date are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management" on page 16 of this annual report.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, 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 written confirmation from each independent non-executive Director of their independence to the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022, and considers that all of the independent non-executive Directors are independent.

Changes to Members of the Board and Supervisory Committee

The Shareholders at the 2021 AGM approved the election of Mr. Wu Gang, Mr. Cao Zhigang, and Mr. Wang Haibo as executive Directors, Mr. Lu Hailin, Mr. Gao Jianjun and Mr. Wang Kaiguo as non-executive Directors, and Ms. Yang Jianping, Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony and Mr. Wei Wei as independent non-executive Directors. The term of office of the eighth session of the Board shall be three years beginning on the day following the date of the AGM. The Company has entered into a service contract with each of the Directors for their services to the Company, stating, among other things, their respective annual remuneration and length of service with the Company.

The Shareholders at the 2021 AGM approved the election of Ms. Li Tiefeng, Mr. Luo Jun and Mr. Wang Yan as Supervisors for the eighth session of the Supervisory Committee. The employee representative meeting of the Company was held on 22 June 2022. The proposals to elect Mr. Lu Min and Ms. Ji Tian, which shall form the eighth session of the Supervisory Committee together with the aforementioned Supervisors. The term of office of the eighth session of the Supervisory Committee shall be three years beginning on the day following the date of the AGM. The Company has entered into a service contract with each of the Supervisors for their services to the Company, stating, among other things, their respective annual remuneration and length of service with the Company.

Due to the expiration of the term of office, Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong ceased to serve as an independent non-executive Director and Mr. Han Zongwei ceased to serve as a Supervisor, both with effect from 22 June 2022. Due to job adjustments, Mr. Lu Hailin ceased to serve as a non-executive Director with effect from 6 April 2023. Due to career developments, Mr. Wang Haibo ceased to serve as an executive Director with effect from 17 April 2023.

Mr. Wang Kaiguo resigned as a non-executive Director and a member of the Strategic Committee due to career development on 11 October 2022.

The second EGM in 2022 approved the election of Mr. Wang Yili as a non-executive Director. Mr. Wang assumed the position on the day after the EGM on 23 December 2022. His tenure will last until the end of the eighth session of the Board. The Company entered into a service contract with Mr. Wang for his service to the Company, stating, among other things, his annual remuneration and length of service. According to a resolution from the AGM of the Shareholders on 22 June 2022, Mr. Wang, as a non-executive Director of the Company, will not receive any compensation from the Company.

Changes to Information of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

Mr. Wu Gang was appointed as the Chief Engineer of the Company in July 2022.

Mr. Wang Haibo was appointed as executive director and general manager of Yuanchao Energy Technology (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. and chairman of Tianhao New Energy Co., Ltd. in September 2022. Mr. Wang Haibo ceased to serve as an executive Director in April 2023.

Mr. Lu Hailin was appointed as the deputy secretary of the Party Committee of China Three Gorges Energy in May 2022, chairman of the trade union of China Three Gorges Energy in June 2022, and employee director of China Three Gorges Energy in August 2022, and ceased to serve as chief accountant, general counsel of China Three Gorges Energy in August 2022. Mr. Lu Hailin ceased to serve as a non-executive Director in April 2023.

Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony was appointed as a board member of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority in December 2022.

Mr. Wei Wei was appointed as independent non-executive director of Sunshine Global Circuits Co., Ltd. in February 2022.

Ms. Li Tiefeng ceased to serve as the director of the audit department of China Three Gorges Energy and was appointed as a member of the Party Committee and Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of China Three Gorges Energy Nei Monggol Branch in October 2022.

Mr. Lu Min ceased to serve as the director of corporate internal audit and legal department of the Company and was appointed as the vice general manager of Goldwind Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. in August 2022.

Ms. Ji Tian ceased to serve as the Security Affairs Representative of the Company in July 2022.

Save as disclosed above, to the best of the Company's knowledge, during the year ended 31 December 2022, there has been no change to the information about the Directors, Supervisors 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 2022, the Chairman held a meeting with each of the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors and obtained independent opinions relating to affairs of the Board and the Company without the presence of other executive 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 Supervisors' Securities Transactions

The interests in the Company's securities held by Directors or Supervisors as at 31 December 2022 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 Supervisors" on page 62 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 2022.

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 2022.

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 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 one independent non-executive Director and one non-executive Director, namely Ms. Yang Jianping and Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony. The committee chairman was Ms. Yang Jianping. As at 31 December 2022, the Audit Committee consisted of two independent non-executive Directors and one non-executive Director, namely Ms. Yang Jianping, Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony and Mr. Lu Hailin. Mr. Lu Hailin resigned on 6 April 2023. Pursuant to Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules, the Audit Committee must comprise at least three members. Following the resignation of Mr. Lu Hailin, the number of members of the Audit Committee decreased from three to two, falling below the minimum number required under Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers that the failure of meeting the requirements of Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules is temporary in nature and the Company will use its best endeavors to identify a suitable candidate for the replacement of Mr. Lu as a member of the Audit Committee within three months from the date of Mr. Lu's resignation pursuant to Rule 3.23 of the Listing Rules.

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 5 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 2022 consolidated financial statements of the Group in this 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 executive Director, namely Ms. Yang Jianping, Mr. Wei Wei and Mr. Cao Zhigang. The committee chairman was Ms. Yang Jianping.

The primary duties of the Nomination Committee include making recommendations to the Board on the size and composition of the Board based on the Company' s operating structure, asset size and shareholding structure, studying the criteria and procedures for the selection of Directors and Senior Management and making recommendations to the Board, reviewing the independence of independent non-executive Directors, extensively searching for qualified candidates for Directors and Senior Management, reviewing and making recommendations on the appointment or re-appointment of candidates for Directors and Senior Management, reviewing the succession plan for the members of the Board, particularly the Chairman and the President, and conducting regular assessment.

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, more than two Directors, the President, the Chairman of the Board or the Supervisory Committee 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;

- The office of the secretary of the Board and the human resources department of the Group 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;

- 10 days 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.

The work performed by the Nomination Committee during the year ended 31 December 2022 included reviewing the structure and composition of the Board, reviewing the qualification of Directors, and assessing the independence of the independent non-executive Directors.

DIVERSITY

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 had 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.

Implementation and Monitoring

The Nomination Committee reviewing the board's composition under diversified perspectives, and monitored the implementation of the Board Diversity Policy annually.

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 Degree**	**Master Degree**	**Doctor of Philosophy**
	3	3	1
Designation	**Executive Director**	**Non-Executive Director**	**Independent Non-executive Director**
	2	2	3
Gender		**Male**	**Female**
		6	1
Nationality		**China**	**Hong Kong**
		6	1
Age group	**45-50**	**51-60**	**61-65**
	2	3	2
Length of service	**1-5 years**	**6-10 years**	**20-25 years**
	4	2	1

Gender Diversity

Gender Diversity at Board Level

The Company recognizes and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board and see 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, one of our Directors is 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 on a regular basis. As of the end of the Reporting Period, female employees accounted for 20.29% of the total number of employees; the Company had 12 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 two independent non-executive Directors and one executive Director, namely Mr. Wei Wei, Ms. Yang Jianping and Mr. Cao Zhigang. The committee chairman was Mr. Wei Wei.

The primary responsibilities of the Remuneration and Assessment Committee are to establish the Company's remuneration policy and monitor its implementation, make recommendations to the Board and 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 terms, including approving the terms of the executive Directors' service contracts.

The remuneration policy of Directors is set out as below:

- The remuneration of executive Directors will be determined according to their positions held in the Company and the Company's remuneration management regulations;
- Non-executive Directors will not receive any remuneration from the Company;
- Each of the independent non-executive Directors shall be entitled to a remuneration of RMB400,000 (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.

The work performed by the Remuneration and Assessment Committee during the year ended 31 December 2022 included reviewing the Company's human resources 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.

4. Strategic Committee

The Strategic Committee consisted of one executive Directors, two non-executive Director, and one independent non-executive Director, namely Mr. Wu Gang, Mr. Gao Jianjun, Mr. Wang Yili and Mr. Wei Wei. 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.

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 more than one-third of all Directors. A notice period of at least 14 days shall be given to every Director and Supervisor for a Board meeting pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code, and the notice for such meetings shall be sent to every Director and Supervisor at least 10 days in advance pursuant to the Articles. The notice of a Board meeting shall include the time and place 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 2022 are set out below:

Name	Board	Audit Committee	Nomination Committee	Remuneration & Assessment Committee	Strategic Committee	Shareholders' General Meeting
Executive Directors						
Mr. Wu Gang[2]	11/11		1/1		1/1	3/3
Mr. Cao Zhigang[2]	11/11		2/2	3/3		3/3
Mr. Wang Haibo[3]	11/11				1/1	0/3
Non-executive Directors						
Mr. Lu Hailin[4]	9(2)[1]/11	5/5				0/3
Mr. Gao Jianjun	8(3)[1]/11				1/1	0/3
Mr. Wang Yili[5]	0/0					0/0
Mr. Wang Kaiguo[6]	8/8					2/2
Independent Non-executive Directors						
Ms. Yang Jianping	9(2)[1]/11	5/5	3/3	3/3		1/3
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony[7]	7/7	3/3				1/1
Mr. Wei Wei	11/11		3/3	3/3	1/1	3/3
Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong[8]	3(1)[1]/4	2/2				2/2

Notes:

1. The Director attended the board meetings by proxy.

2. From 4 July 2022, Mr. Wu Gang ceased to serve as a member of the Nomination Committee and Mr. Cao Zhigang commenced to appointed as a member of the Nomination Committee.

3. Mr. Wang Haibo resigned as an executive Director and a member of the strategic committee due to career developments on 17 April 2023.

4. Mr. Lu Hailin resigned as a non-executive Director and a member of the Audit Committee due to job adjustments on 6 April 2023.

5. Mr. Wang Yili's appointment was effective from 24 December 2022.

6. Mr. Wang Kaiguo resigned as a non-executive Director and a member of the Strategic Committee due to career development on 11 October 2022.

7. Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony's appointment was effective from 23 June 2022.

8. Due to the expiration of the term of office, Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong ceased to serve as an independent non-executive Director with effect from 22 June 2022.

Appointment of Directors

The Company has a formal and transparent procedure in place for the appointment of new 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 appointment 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

The Company has received confirmation from each Director that he/she has devoted sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022. 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 regards 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 2022 are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management" on page 16 of this annual report. Any changes to such information of the Directors during the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out in the section headed "Corporate Governance Report – Changes to Information on Directors, Supervisors and President" on page 42 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, financial position, industry and market environment, and capital market updates. The Board is encouraged to observe the relevant regulatory requirements. All Directors are encouraged to attend external forums or training courses on relevant topics which may count toward towards continuous professional development training.

Pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code C.1.4, 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 2022 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. Wang Haibo	✓	✓
Non-executive Directors		
Mr. Lu Hailin	✓	✓
Mr. Gao Jianjun	✓	✓
Mr. Wang Yili	✓	✓
Mr. Wang Kaiguo	✓	✓
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Ms. Yang Jianping	✓	✓
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony	✓	✓
Mr. Wei Wei	✓	✓
Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong	✓	✓

THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

The Supervisory Committee is the Company's permanent supervisory system. It is responsible for the supervision of the Board, the Directors, the President, and Senior Management in order to prevent such persons from exploiting their authority and violating the legal rights and interests of the Shareholders, the Company and employees of the Company. The Supervisory Committee has remained in strict compliance with the relevant provisions in the Company Law of the PRC, the Articles and the Supervisory Committee Regulations of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2022. The Supervisors are aware of their collective and individual responsibilities to all Shareholders and acted to the best of their abilities to protect the interests of the Shareholders and the Company.

The responsibilities undertaken by the Supervisory Committee include:

- review of the Company's periodic reports prepared by the Board and verification of financial reports, business reports, profit distribution proposals and other financial information to be submitted to shareholders' general meetings;
- examination of financial affairs of the Company;
- supervision of the performance of Directors and Senior Management and their compliance with laws, regulations, corporate policies, and resolutions of shareholders' general meetings;
- investigation into any identified irregularities in the Company's operations;
- institution of legal proceedings against Directors and Senior Management in accordance with Article 151 of the Company Law of the PRC; and
- any other duties stipulated by relevant laws, regulations, and the Articles.

Supervisory Committee Composition

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Supervisory Committee comprised of five Supervisors, which included three Supervisors elected by the Shareholders and two employee representative Supervisors.

The Supervisory Committee composition during the year ended 31 December 2022 and up to the Latest Practicable Date is set out below:

Supervisors

Ms. Li Tiefeng *(Chairman)* (appointed on 23 June 2022)
Mr. Luo Jun
Mr. Wang Yan (appointed on 26 February 2022)
Mr. Han Zongwei (left office on 22 June 2022)

Employee Representative Supervisors

Mr. Lu Min
Ms. Ji Tian

The current Supervisory Committee is the eighth session of the Supervisory Committee. The term of office of the eighth session of the Supervisory Committee began on 23 June 2022, with a term of three years. The Company has already entered into a service contract with each of the Supervisors for their services to the Company, stating, among other things, their respective annual remuneration and length of service with the Company.

The profiles of the Supervisors in office as at 31 December 2022 are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management" on page 42 of this annual report.

Supervisory Committee Meetings

Pursuant to the Articles, the Supervisory Committee is required to hold at least one committee meeting every six months, to be convened by the chairman of the Supervisory Committee. In case of urgent matters, extraordinary committee meetings may be convened upon proposal by any Supervisor. A notice of meeting shall be given to every Supervisor at least 10 days prior to a committee meeting. The notice of committee meeting shall include the time and place of the meeting, matters and resolutions to be considered at the meeting, and the date of the notice.

A committee meeting must have over two-thirds of all the Supervisors in attendance. The Supervisors may attend the committee meeting in person or appoint another Supervisor in writing to attend the committee meeting by proxy. The Supervisory Committee shall keep minutes of decisions on matters discussed at the meeting and ensure that such minutes are available for inspection by any Supervisor.

Details of Supervisors' attendance at committee meetings of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out below:

Name	Attendances/ Meetings Held
Supervisors	
Ms. Li Tiefeng[1]	3/3
Mr. Luo Jun	5/5
Mr. Wang Yan[2]	5/5
Mr. Han Zongwei[3]	2/2
Employee Representative Supervisors	
Mr. Lu Min	5/5
Ms. Ji Tian	5/5

Notes:

1. Ms. Li Tiefeng's appointment has effect from 23 June 2022.

2. Mr. Wang Yan's appointment has effect from 26 February 2022.

3. Due to the expiration of the term of office, Mr. Han Zongwei ceased to serve as Supervisor from 22 June 2022.

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 corporate 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》) and COSO Comprehensive Risk Management Framework (《COSO全面風險管理框架》). The Company defines risks as uncertainty towards business objectives including possible gains or losses.

The Company's overall risk management objectives are to:

- Ensure that the risk is within the scope of the Company's development strategy;
- 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 Company'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 (三重一大);
- Checks and balances principle: risk management requires the Company's departments and positions have separate rights and responsibilities with mutual dependence and full supervision of each other;
- Integrated management principle: risk management and internal control system methods should be fully integrated and standardized. Risk prevention, anti-fraud, and standardized management, when combined achieve the coordinated operation of the management system, promote each other, and constantly strengthen the ability of risk prevention and control, effectively enhancing the Company's performance;
- Cost-benefit principle: the Company must evaluate the cost and expected return to achieve effective control at an appropriate cost;
- Macro management principle: the Company develops policies while each business unit, branch office, and subsidiary company implements them in accordance with their own respective risk management and internal control program.

Risk Management Organization and Responsibilities

The Company's risk management is equipped with three lines of defense: each business unit, affiliated company, and level of management are its first line of defense; the Audit and Legal Affairs department alongside other functional departments of the Group are its second line of defense; the Group's Board and its Audit Committee are its third line of defense.

The Board and its Audit Committee	• Responsible for the risk management of the Company's unified leadership and deployment, is the highest risk management decision-making body; • Examine and approve significant risks alongside coping strategies, write significant risk accident investigation reports, responsible for the significant accident disposal program, author opinions on liability for significant accidents. • Review the Company's risk management oversight report;
Audit and Legal Affairs department	• Responsible for the supervision and evaluation of risk management combined with internal audit; • Create the risk management organization system, optimize the process and system while supervising its implementation; • Prepare the risk monitoring report, periodically report to the Board and its Audit Committee the Group's risk management situation, listen to the suggestions of committee members to carry out improvement work;
Other functional departments	• Responsible for the implementation of the business and management process, the implementation of the fundamental process of risk management, as well as identifying, evaluating, and responding to risk; • Participate in the formulation of the risk control plan and implementation; • Participate in risk assessment and the implementation of high risk business; • Responsible for supervising and inspecting the business and management for the centralized management;
Every business unit, affiliated company, and level of management	• Responsible for risk management within the business units and affiliated companies, implementing the basic process of risk management, as well as identifying, evaluating and responding to risks; • Make the risk control plan, responsible for the implementation of risk assessment and implementation of high risk business plan; • After undergoing any change, business units or affiliated companies must report the specific nature of their risk issues in a timely manner to the relevant departments for recording.

Risk Management Processes and Procedures

The Company's risk management general procedure is to first classify risk, second identify risk, third assess risk, and lastly respond to risk. 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 classification – establish a risk classification framework according to the Company's business activities, sort out the classification of risk, risk categories can be expanded according to the level.

Risk identification – the process of analysis and discovery of potential factors that may affect the Company's strategic objectives and business objectives. Risk identification can be carried out by means of a questionnaire, report analysis, process analysis and expert discussion.

Risk assessment – Assess the possibility of the risk and its impact, make a comparison to other risks to determine its significance, and determine the priorities of management and response strategies.

Risk response – the Company responds to the risk according to their own conditions and external environment, combined with the actual situation of the project to determine the risk management intentions, including risk aversion, risk reduction, risk sharing and risk acceptance.

Risk Management Characteristics

The Company has practiced risk management for many years and therefore has its own way of managing risks.

Integrated – the risk management system of the Company is a comprehensive management system that is integrated within other management systems. Risk management and internal control 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 Supervisory Committee is responsible for supervising the establishment and implementation of the internal control of the Board.
- The managers are responsible for organizing and leading the daily operation of internal control.
- The Audit and Legal Affairs department supervise and check the effectiveness of the internal control of the Group in conjunction with the internal control and internal audit. Internal control deficiencies found the 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 as well as the Supervisory 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 Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co. Ltd. (《新疆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.

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 Control Supervision and Inspection System (內部控制監督檢查制度), 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 Chairman.

The Audit and Legal Affairs department regularly reports to the Board on its work about internal control inspection and supervision. The Audit and Legal Affairs department submits an annual report on internal control supervision to the Board's Audit Committee within three months after the end of the year. The Audit Committee of the Board is responsible for the supervision and inspection of the internal control and reviewing the report of the internal control inspection and supervision submitted by the Audit and Legal Affairs department.

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, 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.

Internal Control Defect Handling

The Company established defect identification standards for its internal control according to its business scale, characteristics, and risk tolerance. There are two standards: general defects and major defects. These standards were formulated from two aspects of qualitative and quantitative identification according to the severity of the 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 Board, the Board identified the major defects, and then implemented remedial measures.

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 2022, 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 conformation 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 completely 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 2022. 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, standardized the responsibility and procedure of information disclosure, and listed the situation of the stock price sensitive information and inside information.
- The Company established the insider registration management system (內幕消息知情人登記管理制度) 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 comprised of eleven members, which included the President, executive vice 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 2022 and up to the Latest Practicable Date is set out below:

President

Mr. Cao Zhigang

Executive Vice President

Mr. Wang Haibo (resigned on 17 April 2023)

Vice Presidents

Mr. Gao Jinshan
Mr. Li Fei
Mr. Wu Kai
Mr. Liu Rixin
Mr. Xue Naichuan (appointed on 25 July 2022)
Mr. Chen Qiuhua (appointed on 25 July 2022)
Mr. Zhou Yunzhi (retired on 25 July 2022)

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 31 December 2022 are set out in the section headed "Profiles of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management" on page 42 of this annual report.

Shares Held by Senior Management

Based on information known to the Company, as at 31 December 2022, details of Senior Management who hold shares in the Company are set out below:

Name	Position	Date of Appointment	Share Category	Number of Shares
Mr. Wu Gang	Chairman and Chief Engineer	23 May 2002	A Shares	62,138,411
Mr. Cao Zhigang	Director and President	26 June 2013	A Shares	12,343,283
Mr. Wang Haibo[1]	Director and Executive Vice President	20 June 2012	A Shares	672,100
Mr. Gao Jinshan	Vice President	9 August 2019	–	–
Mr. Wang Hongyan	Chief Finance Officer	28 September 2021	–	–
Ms. Ma Jinru	Vice President and Secretary of the Board	25 March 2010	A Shares	672,150
Mr. Zhai Endi	Chief Engineer	7 July 2017	A Shares	30,000
Mr. Li Fei	Vice President	9 August 2019	–	–
Mr. Wu Kai	Vice President	24 January 2011	A Shares	672,150
Mr. Liu Rixin	Vice President	28 February 2017	H Shares	79,300
Mr. Xue Naichuan	Vice President	25 July 2022	–	–
Mr. Chen Qiuhua	Vice President	25 July 2022	–	–

Note:

1. Mr. Wang Haibo resigned on 17 April 2023.

Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management during their term of office is set out below:

Unit: RMB0,000

Name	Position	Total Remuneration before tax received from the Company during the Reporting Period
Mr. Wu Gang	Chairman and Chief Engineer	366.61
Mr. Cao Zhigang	Executive Director and President	374.75
Mr. Wang Haibo[1]	Executive Director and Executive Vice President	567.09
Mr. Lu Hailin[2]	Non-executive Director	–
Mr. Gao Jianjun	Non-executive Director	–
Mr. Wang Yili	Non-executive Director	–
Mr. Yang Jianping	Independent Non-executive Director	30.46
Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony[3]	Independent Non-executive Director	20.91
Mr. Wei Wei	Independent Non-executive Director	30.46
Ms. Li Tiefeng[4]	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee	–
Mr. Luo Jun	Supervisor	–
Mr. Wang Yan	Supervisor	–
Mr. Lu Min	Supervisor	119.83
Ms. Ji Tian	Supervisor	123.20
Mr. Gao Jinshan	Vice President	557.97
Mr. Wang Hongyan	Chief Financial Officer	466.02
Ms. Ma Jinru	Vice President and Secretary of the Board	420.97
Mr. Zhai Endi	Chief Engineer	347.32
Mr. Li Fei	Vice President	325.53
Mr. Wu Kai	Vice President	418.72
Mr. Liu Rixin	Vice President	413.87
Mr. Xue Naichuan[5]	Vice President	468.92
Mr. Chen Qiuhua[5]	Vice President	256.72
Mr. Wang Kaiguo[6]	Non-executive Director	–
Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong[7]	Independent Non-executive Director	9.47
Mr. Han Zongwei[7]	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee	–
Mr. Zhou Yunzhi[8]	Vice President	436.05

Notes:

1. Mr. Wang Haibo resigned as an executive Director and a member of the strategic committee due to career developments on 17 April 2023.

2. Mr. Lu Hailin resigned as a non-executive Director and a member of the Audit Committee due to job adjustments on 6 April 2023.

3. Mr. Tsang Hin Fun Anthony's appointment was effective from 23 June 2022.

4. Ms. Li Tiefeng's appointment has effect from 23 June 2022.

5. The appointment of Mr. Xue Naichuan and Mr. Chen Qiuhua was effective from 25 July 2022.

6. Mr. Wang Kaiguo resigned as a non-executive Director and a member of the Strategic Committee due to career development on 11 October 2022.

7. Due to the expiration of the term of office, Dr. Tin Yau Kelvin Wong ceased to serve as an independent non-executive Director and Mr. Han Zongwei ceased to serve as a Supervisor, both with effect from 22 June 2022.

8. Due to the expiration of the term of office, Mr. Zhou Yunzhi ceased to serve as the Vice President with effect from 25 July 2022.

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 82 hours of relevant professional training during the year ended 31 December 2022 relating to, among others, regulatory updates, corporate governance and business and market related topics of the Company and our industry in order to develop and refresh her knowledge and skills.

ARTICLES

At the general meeting held on 23 December 2022, the Shareholders approved the amendments to the Articles.

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 2022. 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 2022 are set out below:

Unit: RMB million

Service	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021
Audit		
Audit of annual report and other related services	**8.60**	8.60
Audit of internal control	**0.75**	0.75
Audit of the Group's overseas subsidiaries	**1.27**	1.04
Non-audit		
Review of interim report	**2.10**	2.10
Other assurances services	**1.36**	0.40
Non-assurances services	**3.54**	3.62
Total	**17.62**	16.51

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 2022, the Group had a total of 11,200 employees. As at 31 December 2021, the Group had a total of 10,781 employees.

As at 31 December 2022, the composition of employees in terms of profession and educational background is as follows:

Profession	Number
Production personnel	1,634
Sales personnel	1,324
R&D and technology personnel	3,455
Financial personnel	340
Administrative personnel	2,024
O&M and services personnel	2,423
Total	11,200

Education	Number
Master's degree or above	2,502
Undergraduate	6,302
College degree or below	2,396
Total	11,200

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the remuneration of Group's employees amounted to RMB3,403,569,000, which comprises of wages and salaries, pension scheme contributions, and welfare and other expenses. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the remuneration of Group's employees amounted to RMB2,789,474,000.

Remuneration of Employees

The Company enters into individual employment contracts with its employees, terms include, among other things, salaries, benefits, training, workplace health and safety, confidentiality obligations relating to trade secrets, and grounds for termination. Remuneration packages offered to its employees are in line with the prevailing market terms and reviewed on a regular basis. Discretionary bonuses may be rewarded to employees, taking into consideration the Group's performance and performance of individual employees. The Company provides pension to its employees as a certain percentage of their applicable salary in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the PRC and abroad, as well as other benefits such as medical insurance and rental subsidies.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had no share option schemes for employees.

Training for employees

The Company attaches much importance to building the talent training system. Since the establishment of the first corporate university in China's wind power industry in 2011 (now renamed Goldwind Learning and Development Center), the Company has been improving its training system year by year, aiming to "cultivate excellent value creators of new energy". By accumulating and sharing knowledge and experience, and building a curriculum system and learning platform, the Company provides employees with specialized and customized learning and development solutions to meet their learning needs for improving expertise and basic professional skills.

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 1,200 proprietary courses, and exploring diversified and multi-channel learning methods. Relying on the online learning platform, it expands the coverage of training, broadens the breadth of learning, and enriches the learning content to provide in-depth support for business and meet the learning needs of employees.

In 2022, the Company continued to improve employee training, designed and organized various training programs covering leadership, expertise, general competence and new hires, and settled and solidified a number of classic training and talent development programs for new hires, new managers, teamwork, dedicated empowerment, and the 100-Person Project. Training hours per capita in 2022 were 46 hours.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Company 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 Company, and its long-term development strategies. The Company has established the Investor Relations division within its Office of Secretary of the Board which 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.

In 2022, the Company strictly complied with its disclosure obligations, improved its communications with investors, and strived to provide investors with a fair and transparent investment environment. During the Reporting Period, the Company's Investor Relations division organized four results announcement telephone conferences, accommodated a total of 1,297 investors in such events; organized two online Q&A investor interactive session, and answered 103 questions from investors. In addition, the Company organized four performance roadshows, communicated with 735 institutional investors, and hosted 8 investor calls.

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", "Corporate 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 2022 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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Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
35/F One Pacific Place
88 Queensway
Hong Kong

To the shareholders of Xinjiang 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 Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 106 to 255, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") 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") issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the 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 for 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 2022, the carrying amount of trade receivables was approximately RMB24,286 million representing 17.75% 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 51 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.
Provision for product warranties	
As at 31 December 2022, the provision for product warranties amounting to approximately RMB5,459 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 36 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 IFRSs 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 of the Company 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.

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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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 the independent auditor's report is Yam Siu Man.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
30 March 2023

Consolidated Statement of
Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 (Restated) RMB'000
REVENUE	7	**46,253,534**	50,746,321
Cost of sales	8	**(38,215,342)**	(39,269,825)
Gross profit		**8,038,192**	11,476,496
Other income and gains, net	7	**3,107,369**	2,784,095
Selling and distribution expenses		**(3,193,270)**	(3,173,720)
Administrative expenses		**(3,725,721)**	(3,529,854)
Impairment reversal/(losses) under expected credit loss model, net		**269,881**	(707,593)
Other expenses	9	**(614,743)**	(1,380,354)
Finance costs	10	**(1,333,909)**	(1,149,116)
Share of results of:			
Joint ventures	19	**21,741**	318,859
Associates	20	**202,244**	(10,149)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	8	**2,771,784**	4,628,664
Income tax expense	12	**(334,909)**	(847,748)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**2,436,875**	3,780,916
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**2,383,433**	3,731,394
Non-controlling interests		**53,442**	49,522
		2,436,875	3,780,916

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 (Restated) RMB'000
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (EXPENSE)/INCOME			
Other comprehensive (expense)/income 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 (expense)/income		**(89,488)**	7,284
		(89,488)	7,284
Other comprehensive income/(expenses) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**49,675**	(122,977)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive (expense)/income		**(2,275)**	10,235
Cash flow hedges		**(52,416)**	(91,139)
Cost of fair value hedges		**39,072**	80,639
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations		**10,211**	123,852
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures and associates		**125,647**	94,552
Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**169,914**	95,162
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**80,426**	102,446
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**2,517,301**	3,883,362
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**2,463,878**	3,831,524
Non-controlling interests		**53,423**	51,838
		2,517,301	3,883,362
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY			
Basic and diluted (expressed in RMB per share)	14	**0.52**	0.85

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2022

	Notes	As at 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 (Restated) RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	15	**37,461,032**	37,262,589
Investment properties		**9,529**	9,806
Right-of-use assets	16	**2,925,924**	2,706,771
Goodwill	17	**178,228**	163,265
Other intangible assets	18	**6,469,891**	5,810,090
Interests in joint ventures	19	**3,890,595**	4,553,804
Interests in associates	20	**1,509,933**	1,348,973
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	**157,316**	282,942
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22	**1,581,427**	1,372,264
Other non-current financial assets	23	**388,849**	145,575
Deferred tax assets	24	**3,262,327**	2,604,434
Financial receivables	27	**8,922,837**	8,890,041
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	28	**3,380,478**	3,380,188
Contract assets	29	**4,297,565**	3,003,533
Derivative financial instruments	34	**13,558**	85,083
Pledged deposits	30	**–**	109,707
Total non-current assets		**74,449,489**	71,729,065
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	25	**9,847,658**	4,817,569
Trade and bills receivables	26	**26,141,390**	25,900,856
Contract assets	29	**2,665,484**	1,483,206
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	28	**5,310,374**	4,531,944
Financial receivables	27	**392,859**	408,679
Derivative financial instruments	34	**184,702**	691,218
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22	**500,000**	400,000
Other non-current financial assets	23	**3,576**	1,538
Pledged deposits	30	**381,838**	435,994
Cash and cash equivalents	30	**15,246,143**	8,141,296
		60,674,024	46,812,300
Assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	31	**1,698,865**	1,123,632
Total current assets		**62,372,889**	47,935,932
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and bills payables	32	**39,533,030**	31,876,046
Other payables and accruals	33	**9,905,056**	9,618,225
Derivative financial instruments	34	**66,437**	31,273
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	35	**6,483,525**	4,864,007
Tax payable		**572,061**	797,655
Provisions	36	**2,569,811**	1,975,805
		59,129,920	49,163,011
Liabilities directly associated with the assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	31	**–**	723,063
Total current liabilities		**59,129,920**	49,886,074
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		**3,242,969**	(1,950,142)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**77,692,458**	69,778,923

	Notes	As at 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 (Restated) RMB'000
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	32	**1,091,028**	1,762,492
Other payables and accruals	33	**171,340**	392,794
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	35	**31,699,785**	26,413,378
Deferred tax liabilities	24	**991,713**	941,083
Provisions	36	**3,167,427**	3,343,374
Government grants	37	**224,870**	197,363
Derivative financial instruments	34	**–**	38
Total non-current liabilities		**37,346,163**	33,050,522
Net assets		**40,346,295**	36,728,401
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	38	**4,225,068**	4,225,068
Reserves	39	**33,870,011**	31,606,522
		38,095,079	35,831,590
Non-controlling interests		**2,251,216**	896,811
Total equity		**40,346,295**	36,728,401

The consolidated financial statements on pages 106 to 255 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 March 2023 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 2022

		Attributable to owners of the Company											
	Notes	Share capital RMB'000 (note 38)	Capital reserve 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	Other equity instruments RMB'000 (note 40)	Hedging reserve RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Non-controlling interests RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
As at 1 January 2022 (restated)		4,225,068	12,174,120	–	1,646,282	83,644	(157,981)	1,997,000	16,895	15,846,562	35,831,590	896,811	36,728,401
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,383,433	2,383,433	53,442	2,436,875
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		–	–	–	–	(113,914)	–	–	–	24,426	(89,488)	–	(89,488)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive expense, net of tax		–	–	–	–	(2,256)	–	–	–	–	(2,256)	(19)	(2,275)
Cash flow hedges, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(52,416)	–	(52,416)	–	(52,416)
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,211	–	10,211	–	10,211
Cost of fair value hedges, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,072	–	39,072	–	39,072
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures and associates	19, 20	–	125,647	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125,647	–	125,647
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		–	–	–	–	–	49,675	–	–	–	49,675	–	49,675
Total comprehensive income/(expenses) for the year		–	125,647	–	–	(116,170)	49,675	–	(3,133)	2,407,859	2,463,878	53,423	2,517,301
Capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders (note (i))		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,307,503	1,307,503
Acquisition of subsidiaries	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,976	12,976
Disposal of subsidiaries	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,432)	(2,432)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		–	141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	(4,995)	(4,854)
Final 2021 dividend declared		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,056,267)	(1,056,267)	(12,070)	(1,068,337)
Profit appropriation to reserves		–	–	–	77,096	–	–	–	–	(77,096)	–	–	–
Other changes of investments in associates	20	–	41,861	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,861	–	41,861
Transfer to special reserve (note (ii))		–	–	99,063	–	–	–	–	–	–	99,063	146	99,209
Utilisation of special reserve (note (ii))		–	–	(99,063)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(99,063)	(146)	(99,209)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders		–	–	–	–	–	–	998,875	–	–	998,875	–	998,875
Distribution of other equity instruments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(184,999)	(184,999)	–	(184,999)
At 31 December 2022		4,225,068	12,341,769	–	1,723,378	(32,526)	(108,306)	2,995,875	13,762	16,936,059	38,095,079	2,251,216	40,346,295

Note (i): As at 31 December 2022, the main consolidated structured entities which set up by the Group amounted to RMB875,000,000, and the Group's subscribed amount is RMB175,000,000. As at 31 December 2022, the Group's paid-in amount is RMB175,000,000 and other parties is RMB700,000,000. The Group classified other parties' paid-in amount as non-controlling interests. The Group has no obligation and intention to provide financial supporting to these structured entities.

	Notes	Attributable to owners of the Company											
		Share capital RMB'000 (note 38)	Capital reserve 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	Other equity instruments RMB'000 (note 40)	Hedging reserve RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000	Non–controlling interests RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
As at 31 December 2020		4,225,068	12,088,560	–	1,533,691	66,123	(32,686)	2,990,618	(96,457)	13,393,335	34,168,252	805,038	34,973,290
Accounting policy change		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,366	15,366	–	15,366
As at 1 January 2021 (restated)		4,225,068	12,088,560	–	1,533,691	66,123	(32,686)	2,990,618	(96,457)	13,408,701	34,183,618	805,038	34,988,656
Profit for the year (restated)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,731,394	3,731,394	49,522	3,780,916
Other comprehensive income/(expenses) for the year:													
Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		–	–	–	–	7,284	–	–	–	–	7,284	–	7,284
Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income/(expense), net of tax		–	–	–	–	10,237	–	–	–	–	10,237	(2)	10,235
Cash flow hedges, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(91,139)	–	(91,139)	–	(91,139)
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123,852	–	123,852	–	123,852
Cost of fair value hedges, net of tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80,639	–	80,639	–	80,639
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures and associates	19, 20	–	94,552	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94,552	–	94,552
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		–	–	–	–	–	(125,295)	–	–	–	(125,295)	2,318	(122,977)
Total comprehensive income/(expenses) for the year (restated)		–	94,552	–	–	17,521	(125,295)	–	113,352	3,731,394	3,831,524	51,838	3,883,362
Capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	128,222	128,222
Acquisition of subsidiaries	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,908	9,908
Disposal of subsidiaries	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(49,882)	(49,882)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		–	2,407	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,407	(17,300)	(14,893)
Final 2020 dividend declared		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,056,267)	(1,056,267)	(31,013)	(1,087,280)
Profit appropriation to reserves		–	–	–	112,591	–	–	–	–	(112,591)	–	–	–
Other changes of an investment in associate	20	–	(4,055)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,055)	–	(4,055)
Transfer to special reserve (note (ii))		–	–	56,815	–	–	–	–	–	–	56,815	105	56,920
Utilisation of special reserve (note (ii))		–	–	(56,815)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(56,815)	(105)	(56,920)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders		–	(1,415)	–	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	–	998,585	–	998,585
Redemption of other equity instruments		–	(5,929)	–	–	–	–	(1,993,618)	–	–	(1,999,547)	–	(1,999,547)
Distribution of other equity instruments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(124,675)	(124,675)	–	(124,675)
At 31 December 2021 (restated)		4,225,068	12,174,120	–	1,646,282	83,644	(157,981)	1,997,000	16,895	15,846,562	35,831,590	896,811	36,728,401

Note (ii): In preparation of these consolidated financial statements, the Xinjiang 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 2021 and 2022, 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 2022

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 (Restated) RMB'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**2,771,784**	4,628,664
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	10	**1,333,909**	1,149,116
Foreign exchange loss/(gain), net		**105,614**	(95,223)
Interest income	7	**(475,601)**	(410,539)
Share of results of joint ventures	19	**(21,741)**	(318,859)
Share of results of associates	20	**(202,244)**	10,149
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	8	**2,124,015**	1,821,142
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	**216,882**	145,833
Amortisation of other intangible assets	8	**402,126**	362,229
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, net	8	**(4,395)**	(98)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	7	**(759,167)**	(718,171)
Gain on re-measurement of investments in an associate to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	**(601,987)**	–
Gain on re-measurement of the remaining equity interests in investees at the date of losing control	7	**(193,862)**	(64,637)
Gain on disposal of interests in associates and joint ventures, net	7	**(510,247)**	(815,121)
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	**(73,925)**	(76,539)
Loss on disposal of other financial assets	7	**24,435**	31,787
Dividend income from other non-current financial assets	7	**(18,105)**	(13,660)
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	7	**(25,467)**	(15,850)
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	**(1,258)**	(8,732)
Fair value loss, net on financial assets of fair value through profit or loss	7	**36,035**	57,588
Fair value loss/(gain), net on derivative financial instruments	7	**81,353**	(124,115)
(Reversal)/Impairment of trade and other receivables	8	**(304,322)**	648,938
Impairment of financial receivables	8	**29,018**	54,520
Impairment of contract assets	8	**5,424**	4,185
Reversal of impairment of other non-current financial assets	8	**–**	(50)
Impairment of inventories to net realisable value	8	**70,111**	118,557
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	8	**134,420**	143,192
Impairment of goodwill	8	**53,755**	175,682
Impairment of interests in an associate	8	**8,601**	–
Impairment of right-of-use assets	8	**17,488**	–
Impairment of other intangible assets	8	**40,611**	612,511
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**4,263,260**	7,302,499

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 (Restated) RMB'000
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		**(5,062,341)**	982,517
(Increase)/decrease in contract assets		**(2,476,310)**	293,624
Decrease/(increase) in trade and bills receivables		**204,471**	(3,460,315)
Increase in financial receivables		**(16,976)**	(1,006,577)
Increase in prepayments, other receivables and other assets		**(782,158)**	(2,187,495)
Increase in trade and bills payables		**7,027,736**	3,058,649
Increase in other payables and accruals		**3,317,935**	289,913
Increase in provisions		**418,059**	432,325
Increase/(decrease) in government grants and deferred income		**27,507**	(13,644)
Cash generated from operations		**6,921,183**	5,691,496
Income tax paid		**(1,284,140)**	(847,748)
Interest received		**244,278**	123,895
Net cash flows from operating activities		**5,881,321**	4,967,643
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment		**(7,947,870)**	(9,797,546)
Additions of right-of-use assets		**(250,987)**	(73,269)
Additions of other intangible assets		**(826,555)**	(817,719)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	41	**(250,348)**	(508,568)
Payment of purchase consideration payable for acquisition of subsidiaries in previous periods		**(388,859)**	(227,462)
Acquisitions of interests in joint ventures		**(342,390)**	(515,000)
Acquisitions of interests in associates		**(109,720)**	(68,764)
Purchases of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**–**	(28,058)
Purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(100,000)**	(355,794)
Purchases of financial assets measured at amortized cost		**(137,722)**	–
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		**296,630**	116,681
Proceeds from disposal of other non-current financial assets		**359,493**	–
Disposals of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**–**	112,478
Disposals of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of	42	**2,077,606**	1,515,002
Cash received from disposal of subsidiaries during previous year		**18,171**	–
Disposals of other non-current financial assets		**(185,000)**	53,195
Disposal of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		**500**	–
Disposals of shareholding in associates and joint ventures		**917,777**	2,275,586
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**25,467**	15,850
Dividend received from other non-current financial assets		**41,482**	13,660
Dividend received from joint ventures and associates		**182,274**	499,353
Dividend received from equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**1,258**	8,732
Increase in non-pledged time deposits with original maturity of three months or more when acquired		**(417,331)**	(2,886)
Loans to joint ventures, associates and third parties		**(44,007)**	(186,947)
Prepayment for acquisitions of equity investments		**(423,218)**	–
Cash received relating to the disposal of subsidiaries		**1,276,039**	–
Cash from other investments		**88,432**	17,528
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(6,138,878)**	(7,953,948)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 (Restated) RMB'000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
New bank and other borrowings	43(b)	**17,432,208**	15,738,126
Repayment of bank and other borrowings	43(b)	**(9,654,236)**	(8,432,364)
Interest paid	43(b)	**(1,478,254)**	(1,251,854)
Fees and other payments		**(7,388)**	(30,984)
Capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders		**1,307,503**	128,222
Dividend paid	43(b)	**(1,193,919)**	(1,238,110)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders		**998,875**	998,585
Other cash payment to pre-shareholders		**(93,500)**	(370,000)
Cash receivable from related parities		**200,488**	–
Increase in pledged time deposit		**–**	(76,686)
Repayment on sold of bills as collateral on securities lending	43(b)	**(594,320)**	–
Repayment of other equity instruments		**–**	(1,993,618)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**6,917,457**	3,471,317
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**6,659,900**	485,012
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**8,140,281**	7,705,323
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		**42,640**	(50,054)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	30	**14,842,821**	8,140,281

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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;
- Wind farm construction, post-warranty service and asset management services;
- Development and operation of wind farms, consisting of wind power generation service provided by the Group's wind farms as well as the sale of wind farms; 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 2022 were as follows:

Name*	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)

Name*	Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company Direct	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company Indirect	Principal activities
Gansu Goldwind Wind Power Equipment Manufacture Co., Ltd. (甘肅金風風電設備有限公司)	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. (江蘇金風科技限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB759,610,000	100	–	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
Goldwind Environmental Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (金風環保有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB2,000,000,000	100	–	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

2. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Name*	Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company Direct	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company Indirect	Principal activities
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
Xiaxian Tianrun Wind Power Co., Ltd. (夏縣天潤風電有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB46,000,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
Guyuan Fengrun Wind Power Co., Ltd. (固原風潤風電有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB4,500,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
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 52,093,000	–	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

2. CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Name*	Place of incorporation/ registration and business**	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
PARQUE EóLICO LOMA BLANCA S.A	Argentine Republic/Buenos Aires	Piso 150,000	–	100	Development and operation of wind farms
Western Water Corporation	Samoa/Apia	US$5,000,000	–	100	Development and operation of water treatment plants
PRACTEK Technology Co., Ltd. ("PRACTEK") (福氏新能源技術(上海)有限公司)	The PRC/Mainland China	RMB65,000,000	90	–	Manufacture and sale of wind power equipment and accessories

* 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 2022. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the Directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

3. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs")

Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group's has applied the following amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") for the first time, which are mandatory effective for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2022 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 3	*Reference to the conceptual Framework*
Amendments to IFRS 16	*Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021*
Amendments to IAS 16	*Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*
Amendments to IAS 37	*Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
Amendments to IFRSs	*Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020*

Except as described below, the application of the amendments to IFRSs 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.

3.1 Impacts on application of Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use

The Group has applied the amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify that the costs of any item that were produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (such as samples produced when testing whether the relevant property, plant and equipment is functioning properly) and the proceeds from selling such items should be recognised and measured in the profit or loss in accordance with applicable standards. The cost of the items are measured in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group has applied the new accounting policy retrospectively to property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of 1 January 2021. The details of the impacts are set out under "Impacts of application of amendments to IFRSs on the consolidated financial statements" in this note. Comparative figures have been restated.

3. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (continued)

3.2 Impacts of application of amendments to IFRSs on the consolidated financial statements

The effects of the changes in accounting policy as a result of application of Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and earnings per share, are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Impact on profit and total comprehensive income for the year		
Increase in revenue	**342,838**	330,242
Increase in costs of sale	**88,981**	40,803
Increase in income tax expense	**20,687**	–
Net increase in profit for the year	**233,170**	289,439
Increase in profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
– Owners of the Company	**212,372**	274,441
– Non-controlling interests	**20,798**	14,998
	233,170	289,439

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB	RMB
Impact on basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share before adjustments	**0.47**	0.79
Net adjustments arising from change in accounting policy in relation to:		
– Amendments to IAS 16	**0.05**	0.06
Reported basic and diluted earnings per share	**0.52**	0.85

3. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (continued)

3.2 Impacts of application of amendments to IFRSs on the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The effects of the changes in accounting policy as a result of application of amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use on the consolidated statement of financial position at the end of the immediately preceding financial year, i.e. 31 December 2021 and the beginning of the comparative period, i.e. 1 January 2021, are as follows:

	31 December 2021 (Originally stated) RMB'000	Amendments to IAS 16 RMB'000	31 December 2021 (Restated) RMB'000
Property, plant and equipment	36,957,784	304,805	37,262,589

	31 December 2021 (Originally stated) RMB'000	Amendments to IAS 16 RMB'000	31 December 2021 (Restated) RMB'000
Non-controlling interests	881,813	14,998	896,811
Reserves	31,316,715	289,807	31,606,522

	1 January 2021 (Originally stated) RMB'000	Amendments to IAS 16 RMB'000	1 January 2021 (Restated) RMB'000
Property, plant and equipment	33,380,435	15,366	33,395,801

	1 January 2021 (Originally stated) RMB'000	Amendments to IAS 16 RMB'000	1 January 2021 (Restated) RMB'000
Non-controlling interests	805,038	–	805,038
Reserves	29,943,184	15,366	29,958,550

3. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (continued)

3.2 Impacts of application of amendments to IFRSs on the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The effects of the changes in accounting policy as a result of application of Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use on the consolidated statement of cash flows, are as follows:

Impact on the consolidated statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in profit for the year	**233,170**	289,439
Impact of Amendments to IAS 16		
– Increase in trade and bills receivables	**(15,936)**	(208,304)
Net increase in operating cash flows before movements in working capital and net cash from operating activities	**217,234**	81,135
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Impact of Amendments to IAS 16		
Cash from other investments	**(217,234)**	(81,135)
Net decrease in cash (used in) investing activities	**(217,234)**	(81,135)

3. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (continued)

3.2 Impacts of application of amendments to IFRSs on the consolidated financial statements (continued)

New and amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

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

IFRS 17 (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17)	*Insurance Contracts*[1]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*[2]
Amendments to IFRS 16	*Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*[3]
Amendments to IAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*[3]
Amendments to IAS 1	*Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*[3]
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	*Disclosure of Accounting Policies*[1]
Amendments to IAS 8	*Definition of Accounting Estimates*[1]
Amendments to IAS 12	*Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*[1]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or 1 January 2024.

The Directors anticipate that the application of all other new and amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs (which include all International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and interpretations) 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 2022 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.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2022. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a) the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;

(b) potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;

(c) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

(d) any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

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

4.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies

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.

When an investment in an associate or a joint venture is classified as held for sale, it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Any retained portion of an investment in an associate or a joint venture that has not been classified as held for sale is accounted for using the equity method until disposal of the portion that is classified as held for sale takes place. After the disposal takes place, the retained interest in the associate or joint venture is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 unless the retained interest continues to be an associate or a joint venture, in which case the entity uses the equity method.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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.

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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

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.

For business combinations in which the acquisition date is on or after 1 January 2022, except for certain recognition exemptions, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of an asset and a liability in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued by International Accounting Standards Board in March 2018 (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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. When an item of property, plant and equipment is classified as held for sale or when it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale, it is not depreciated and is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5, as further explained in the accounting policy for "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale". 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.

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Sale proceeds of items that are produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (such as samples produced when testing whether the asset is functioning properly), and the related costs of producing those items are recognised in the profit or loss. The cost of those items are measured in accordance with the measurement requirements of IAS 2.

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:	2.4% to 3.2%
Machinery:	4.8% to 19.2%
Vehicles:	9.6% to 19.2%
Electronic equipment and others:	9.6% to 19.2%

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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

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.

Investment properties

Investment properties are interests in land and buildings held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or for sale in the ordinary course of business. Such properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of investment properties using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 30 to 40 years. Owner-occupied property is transferred to investment property when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner occupation.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal, transferred to owner-occupation, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year in which the item is derecognised.

Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sales transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for the sale of such assets or disposal groups and its sale must be highly probable. All assets and liabilities of a subsidiary classified as a disposal group are reclassified as held for sale regardless of whether the Group retains a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Non-current assets and disposal groups (other than investment properties and financial assets) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair values less costs to sell. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

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.

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.

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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, and interest-bearing bank and other borrowings.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 loans 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 and interest rate swap, to hedge its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, respectively. 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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

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 and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, which is recognised in other comprehensive income and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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.

Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is transferred to the statement of 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).

Where the Group expects to hold a derivative as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period beyond 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the derivative is classified as non-current (or separated into current and non-current portions) consistently with the classification of the underlying item.

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents presented on the consolidated statement of financial position include:

(a) cash, which comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits, excluding bank balances that are subject to regulatory restrictions that result in such balances no longer meeting the definition of cash; and

(b) cash equivalents, which comprises of short-term (generally with original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Contingent assets/liabilities (continued)

Contingent liabilities (continued)

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.

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 *Income Taxes* requirements to the leasing transaction as a whole. Temporary differences relating to the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are assessed on a net basis. Excess of depreciation on the right-of-use assets over the lease payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities results in net deductible 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

- 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Significant accounting policies (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

- 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair values where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Government grants (continued)

Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments or deducted from the carrying amount of the asset and released to profit or loss by way of a reduced depreciation charge.

Where the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the grants are recorded at the fair value of the non-monetary assets and released to profit or loss over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments.

Where the Group receives government loans granted with no or at a below-market rate of interest for the construction of a qualifying asset, the initial carrying amount of the government loans is determined using the effective interest rate method, as further explained in the accounting policy for "Financial liabilities" above. The benefit of the government loans granted with no or at a below-market rate of interest, which is the difference between the initial carrying value of the loans and the proceeds received, is treated as a government grant and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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.

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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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 recognizes the sales revenue of power station project products when the control of the power station project is transferred to the customer.

Revenue from other sources

Rental income is recognised on a time proportion basis over the lease terms.

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).

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. 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.

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

4.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

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.

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.

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.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

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.

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.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

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 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.

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 power services segment provides wind power construction, post-warranty service and asset management services;

(c) the wind farm development segment engages in the development of wind farms, which consists of wind power generation service provided by the Group's wind farms as well as the sale of wind farms; 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 2022

	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Eliminations RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue (note 7):						
Revenue from external customers	32,602,459	5,646,746	6,910,178	1,094,151	–	46,253,534
Intersegment sales	3,887,915	1,461,770	42,048	5,232	(5,396,965)	–
Total revenue	36,490,374	7,108,516	6,952,226	1,099,383	(5,396,965)	46,253,534
Segment results	(953,528)	1,056,853	4,896,880	1,193,555	(2,563,668)	3,630,092
Interest income	621,596	14,839	160,309	317,602	(638,745)	475,601
Finance costs	(543,938)	(32,566)	(1,230,676)	(212,790)	686,061	(1,333,909)
(Loss)/profit before tax	(875,870)	1,039,126	3,826,513	1,298,367	(2,516,352)	2,771,784
Segment assets	96,155,525	19,765,543	63,965,149	27,232,811	(70,296,650)	136,822,378
Segment liabilities	62,670,466	15,703,685	46,519,180	18,266,270	(46,683,518)	96,476,083
Other segment information:						
Share of results of:						
Joint ventures	265	–	22,106	(630)	–	21,741
Associates	37,279	315	105,260	74,845	(15,455)	202,244
Depreciation and amortisation(1)	900,535	369,527	1,529,590	149,895	(165,993)	2,783,554
Impairment of inventories, net	64,196	5,915	–	–	–	70,111
(Reversal of impairment)/impairment of trade and other receivables, net	(298,791)	5,756	13,729	(20,910)	(4,106)	(304,322)
Impairment of contract assets, net	1,088	4,336	–	–	–	5,424
Impairment of financial receivables, net	82	–	–	28,005	931	29,018
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	10,742	3,131	119,460	900	187	134,420
Impairment of right-of-use assets	–	–	17,488	–	–	17,488
Impairment of interests in an associate	8,601	–	–	–	–	8,601
Impairment of other intangible assets	–	–	–	40,611	–	40,611
Impairment of goodwill	41,160	–	12,595	–	–	53,755
Product warranty provision	2,304,858	–	–	–	–	2,304,858
Interests in joint ventures	285,384	–	3,105,402	499,809	–	3,890,595
Interests in associates	248,164	10,060	626,691	625,018	–	1,509,933
Income tax expense	(570,121)	162,785	502,936	279,085	(39,776)	334,909
Capital expenditure(2)	2,224,785	140,884	7,701,690	316,240	(668,475)	9,715,124

6. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Wind farm development (Restated) RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Eliminations RMB'000	Total (Restated) RMB'000
Segment revenue (note 7):						
Revenue from external customers	39,932,082	4,082,038	5,657,346	1,074,855	–	50,746,321
Intersegment sales	4,169,175	894,791	18,376	13,969	(5,096,311)	–
Total revenue	44,101,257	4,976,829	5,675,722	1,088,824	(5,096,311)	50,746,321
Segment results	2,583,965	24,840	4,480,437	287,823	(2,009,824)	5,367,241
Interest income	538,046	5,330	87,970	329,599	(550,406)	410,539
Finance costs	(376,682)	(14,323)	(1,066,114)	(222,182)	530,185	(1,149,116)
Profit before tax	2,745,329	15,847	3,502,293	395,240	(2,030,045)	4,628,664
Segment assets	90,250,061	15,536,735	53,429,630	21,944,789	(61,496,218)	119,664,997
Segment liabilities	57,199,559	12,343,814	38,244,940	13,498,297	(38,350,014)	82,936,596
Other segment information:						
Share of results of:						
Joint ventures	252	–	317,729	2,000	(1,122)	318,859
Associates	(13,343)	60	(31,811)	24,790	10,155	(10,149)
Depreciation and amortisation(1)	742,348	226,844	1,379,688	132,297	(120,884)	2,360,293
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of write-down of inventories, net	120,936	(2,379)	–	–	–	118,557
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of trade and other receivables, net	474,897	35,747	27,718	111,177	(601)	648,938
(Reversal of impairment)/impairment of contract assets, net	–	(100)	–	–	4,285	4,185
Reversal of impairment of other non-current financial assets, net	(50)	–	–	–	–	(50)
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of financial receivables, net	–	–	–	58,805	(4,285)	54,520
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	–	2,431	140,761	–	–	143,192
Impairment of other intangible assets	552,260	–	43,515	16,736	–	612,511
Impairment of goodwill	175,682	–	–	–	–	175,682
Product warranty provision	2,678,036	–	–	–	–	2,678,036
Interests in joint ventures	3,558	–	4,529,840	20,406	–	4,553,804
Interests in associates	314,797	10,244	461,557	562,375	–	1,348,973
Income tax expense	219,596	6,404	566,487	140,654	(85,393)	847,748
Capital expenditure(2)	1,700,024	292,431	9,265,730	1,765,867	(1,194,477)	11,829,575

(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	
	2022	2021 (Restated)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
China	**41,966,588**	44,615,061
Overseas	**4,286,946**	6,131,260
	46,253,534	50,746,321

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

(b) Non-current assets

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021 (Restated)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
China	**55,503,790**	51,547,803
United States of America	**98,345**	98,800
Australia	**814,327**	4,429,107
Argentina	**3,582,073**	3,601,077
Germany	**217,292**	224,033
Other countries	**10,312**	11,811
	60,226,139	59,912,631

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 year ended 31 December 2022, revenue of approximately RMB6,326,642,000 was derived from sales by wind farm development segment to 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.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, revenue of approximately RMB6,005,200,000 was derived from sales by wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale and wind power services segment to 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	
	2022	2021 (Restated)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	**45,924,993**	50,422,460
Revenue from other sources		
Finance lease service	**328,541**	323,861
	46,253,534	50,746,321

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregated revenue information

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Segments	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Type of goods or services					
Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale	32,602,459	–	–	–	32,602,459
Wind farm development	–	–	6,910,178	–	6,910,178
Wind power services	–	5,318,205	–	–	5,318,205
Others	–	–	–	1,094,151	1,094,151
Total revenue from contracts with customers	32,602,459	5,318,205	6,910,178	1,094,151	45,924,993
Geographical markets					
China	30,573,357	4,353,671	5,616,868	1,094,151	41,638,047
Other countries	2,029,102	964,534	1,293,310	–	4,286,946
Total revenue from contracts with customers	32,602,459	5,318,205	6,910,178	1,094,151	45,924,993
Timing of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred at a point in time	32,602,459	–	6,910,178	290,426	39,803,063
Services transferred over time	–	5,318,205	–	803,725	6,121,930
Total revenue from contracts with customers	32,602,459	5,318,205	6,910,178	1,094,151	45,924,993

7. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(i) Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Segments	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Wind farm development (Restated) RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total (Restated) RMB'000
Type of goods or services					
Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale	39,932,082	–	–	–	39,932,082
Wind farm development	–	–	5,657,346	–	5,657,346
Wind power services	–	3,758,177	–	–	3,758,177
Others	–	–	–	1,074,855	1,074,855
Total revenue from contracts with customers	39,932,082	3,758,177	5,657,346	1,074,855	50,422,460
Geographical markets					
China	35,168,437	3,234,274	4,813,634	1,074,855	44,291,200
Other countries	4,763,645	523,903	843,712	–	6,131,260
Total revenue from contracts with customers	39,932,082	3,758,177	5,657,346	1,074,855	50,422,460
Timing of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred at a point in time	39,932,082	–	5,657,346	507,737	46,097,165
Services transferred over time	–	3,758,177	–	567,118	4,325,295
Total revenue from contracts with customers	39,932,082	3,758,177	5,657,346	1,074,855	50,422,460

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 2022

Segments	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Wind farm development RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	**36,490,374**	**6,779,975**	**6,952,226**	**1,099,383**	**51,321,958**
External customers	**32,602,459**	**5,318,205**	**6,910,178**	**1,094,151**	**45,924,993**
Intersegment sales	**3,887,915**	**1,461,770**	**42,048**	**5,232**	**5,396,965**
Intersegment adjustments and eliminations	**(3,887,915)**	**(1,461,770)**	**(42,048)**	**(5,232)**	**(5,396,965)**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**32,602,459**	**5,318,205**	**6,910,178**	**1,094,151**	**45,924,993**

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Segments	Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale RMB'000	Wind power services RMB'000	Wind farm development (Restated) RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total (Restated) RMB'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	44,101,257	4,652,968	5,675,722	1,088,824	55,518,771
External customers	39,932,082	3,758,177	5,657,346	1,074,855	50,422,460
Intersegment sales	4,169,175	894,791	18,376	13,969	5,096,311
Intersegment adjustments and eliminations	(4,169,175)	(894,791)	(18,376)	(13,969)	(5,096,311)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	39,932,082	3,758,177	5,657,346	1,074,855	50,422,460

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 2022 RMB'000	Year ended 31 December 2021 RMB'000
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:		
Wind turbine generator manufacturing and sale	**4,754,145**	5,624,972
Construction services	**262,685**	684,198
Others	**71,548**	16,936
	5,088,378	6,326,106

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.

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.

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.

Others

For 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)

		Year ended 31 December	
Other income and gains	Note	**2022 RMB'000**	2021 RMB'000
Interest income		**475,601**	410,539
Dividend income from equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**1,258**	8,732
Dividend income from other non-current financial assets		**18,105**	13,660
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		**25,467**	15,850
Gross rental income from investment properties and equipment		**28,049**	54,147
Government grants		**150,292**	275,032
Value-added tax ("VAT") refund		**222,239**	143,452
Provision of technical service		**21,418**	34,169
Loss on disposal of financial assets measured at amortised cost		**(24,435)**	(31,787)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries:			
Gain on disposal of interests in subsidiaries	42	**759,167**	718,171
Gain on re-measurement of the remaining equity interests in investees at the date of losing control	42	**193,862**	64,637
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**73,925**	76,539
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		**4,418**	630
Gain on disposal of associates and joint ventures, net		**510,247**	815,121
Gain on re-measurement of investments in an associate to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note (i))		**601,987**	–
Fair value (losses)/gains, net:			
Derivative financial instruments		**(81,353)**	124,115
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(36,035)**	(57,588)
Others		**163,157**	118,676
		3,107,369	2,784,095

Note (i): During the year, Landspace Technology Co., Ltd ("Landspace", an associate company of the Group) issued new shares to third party investors to raise further capital. Accordingly, the equity interest held by the Group in Landspace reduced to 4.9953% and the Group lost its right to assign director to the board of directors of Landspace. As a result, the Directors are of the view that the Group no longer maintains significant influence over Landspace and therefore, the investment in Landspace has been accounted for as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss since the date the Group lost significant influence.

8. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

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

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 (Restated) RMB'000
Cost of inventories sold		**30,640,259**	32,978,060
Cost of services provided		**4,302,267**	3,590,631
Cost of wind power generation		**2,391,731**	1,789,461
Cost of others		**881,085**	911,673
		38,215,342	39,269,825
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	15	**2,123,738**	1,820,865
Depreciation of investment properties		**277**	277
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16(a)	**216,882**	145,833
Amortisation of other intangible assets	18	**402,126**	362,229
		2,743,023	2,329,204
Impairment of trade receivables	26	**420,621**	626,218
Reversal of impairment of trade receivables	26	**(707,979)**	(73,679)
		(287,358)	552,539
Impairment of other receivables	28	**77,632**	99,930
Reversal of impairment of other receivables	28	**(94,596)**	(3,531)
		(16,964)	96,399
Impairment of contract assets	29	**6,464**	5,001
Reversal of impairment of contract assets	29	**(1,040)**	(816)
		5,424	4,185
Reversal of impairment of other non-current financial assets	23	**–**	(50)
		–	(50)
Impairment of financial receivables	27	**36,107**	64,944
Reversal of impairment of financial receivables	27	**(7,089)**	(10,424)
		29,018	54,520
Impairment of write-down of inventories		**81,157**	126,115
Reversal of impairment of write-down of inventories		**(11,046)**	(7,558)
		70,111	118,557

8. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (continued)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	15	**134,420**	143,192
Impairment of other intangible assets	18	**40,611**	612,511
Impairment of right-of-use assets	16(a)	**17,488**	–
Impairment of interests in an associate		**8,601**	–
Impairment of goodwill	17	**53,755**	175,682
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, net		**(4,395)**	(98)
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	16(c)	**101,789**	138,674
Auditors' remuneration:			
Audit and assurances		**14,084**	12,890
Non-assurances services		**3,534**	3,623
		17,618	16,513
Employee benefit expenses (including Directors' and supervisors' remuneration):			
Wages and salaries		**2,583,443**	2,127,711
Pension scheme contributions (i)		**321,996**	251,506
Welfare and other expenses		**498,130**	410,257
		3,403,569	2,789,474
Research and development costs:			
Staff costs		**782,838**	704,293
Amortisation and depreciation		**163,857**	158,935
Materials expenditure and others		**641,959**	720,292
		1,588,654	1,583,520
Product warranty provision:			
Additional provision	36	**2,676,087**	3,397,580
Reversal of unutilised provision	36	**(371,229)**	(719,544)
		2,304,858	2,678,036

(i) During the year, there was no forfeited contributions made by the Group on behalf of employees who leave the scheme prior to vesting fully in such contributions may be used by the Group, as the employer, to reduce existing level of contributions (2021: Nil).

9. OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Rental cost	**3,473**	8,072
Bank charges	**113,923**	151,384
Asset impairment provision	**254,875**	931,385
Foreign exchange loss, net	**105,615**	191,422
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	**22**	532
Penalty expenses	**8,424**	28,463
Public welfare donations	**9,880**	9,755
Others	**118,531**	59,341
	614,743	1,380,354

10. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest on bank loans and other borrowings	**1,432,100**	1,229,841
Interest on lease liabilities	**105,739**	79,491
Less: Interest capitalised	**(203,930)**	(160,216)
	1,333,909	1,149,116

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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Fees	**914**	600
Other emoluments:		
– Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**7,348**	6,763
– Performance related bonuses	**9,127**	13,106
– Pension scheme contributions	**256**	235
	17,645	20,704

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 2022

	Notes	Fees RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Performance related bonuses RMB'000	Pension scheme contributions RMB'000	Total remuneration RMB'000
Executive directors						
Wu Gang		–	1,917	2,250	41	4,208
Cao Zhigang (the chief executive officer)		–	1,820	2,034	58	3,912
Wang Haibo		–	1,720	4,050	58	5,828
		–	5,457	8,334	157	13,948
Non-executive directors						
Lu Hailin		–	–	–	–	–
Gao Jianjun		–	–	–	–	–
Wang Kaiguo	(i)	–	–	–	–	–
Wang Yili	(ii)	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–
Independent non-executive directors						
Tin Yau Kelvin Wong	(iii)	95	–	–	–	95
Wei wei		305	–	–	–	305
Tsang Hin Fun Anthony	(iv)	209	–	–	–	209
Yang Jianping		305	–	–	–	305
		914	–	–	–	914
Supervisors						
Han Zongwei	(v)	–	–	–	–	–
Li Tiefeng	(vi)	–	–	–	–	–
Luo Jun		–	–	–	–	–
Wang Yan	(vii)	–	–	–	–	–
Lu Min		–	907	387	58	1,352
Ji Tian		–	984	406	41	1,431
		–	1,891	793	99	2,783
		914	7,348	9,127	256	17,645

11. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' REMUNERATION AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (continued)

(a) Directors and supervisors' remuneration (continued)

(i) Wang Kaiguo resigned as a non-executive director of the Company with effect from 11 October 2022.

(ii) Wang Yili was appointed as a non-executive director of the Company with effect from 24 December 2022.

(iii) Tin Yau Kelvin Wong resigned as an independent non-executive director of the Company with effect from 22 June 2022.

(iv) Tsang Hin Fun Anthony was appointed as an independent non-executive director of the Company with effect from 23 June 2022.

(v) Han Zongwei resigned as a Supervisor of the Company with effect from 22 June 2022.

(vi) Li Tiefeng was appointed as a Supervisor of the Company with effect from 23 June 2022.

(vii) Wang Yan was appointed as a Supervisor of the Company with effect from 26 February 2022.

11. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' REMUNERATION AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (continued)

(a) Directors and supervisors' remuneration (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Fees RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Performance related bonuses RMB'000	Pension scheme contributions RMB'000	Total remuneration RMB'000
Executive directors						
Wu Gang		–	1,499	4,334	38	5,871
Cao Zhigang (the chief executive officer)		–	1,814	4,230	53	6,097
Wang Haibo		–	1,721	3,608	53	5,382
		–	5,034	12,172	144	17,350
Non-executive directors						
Lu Hailin		–	–	–	–	–
Gao Jianjun		–	–	–	–	–
Wang Kaiguo	(i)	–	–	–	–	–
Dong Zhenyu	(ii)	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–
Independent non-executive directors						
Tin Yau Kelvin Wong		200	–	–	–	200
Wei wei		200	–	–	–	200
Yang Jianping		200	–	–	–	200
		600	–	–	–	600
Supervisors						
Han Zongwei		–	–	–	–	–
Luo Jun		–	–	–	–	–
Xiao Hong	(iii)	–	–	–	–	–
Lu Min		–	872	460	53	1,385
Ji Tian		–	857	474	38	1,369
		–	1,729	934	91	2,754
		600	6,763	13,106	235	20,704

(i) Wang Kaiguo was appointed as a non-executive director of the Company with effect from 29 June 2021.

(ii) Dong Zhenyu resigned as a non-executive director of the Company with effect from 12 April 2021.

(iii) Xiao Hong resigned as a Supervisor of the Company with effect from 17 December 2021.

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	
	2022	2021
Directors	**1**	3
Non-director, non-supervisor and non-chief executive employees	**4**	2
	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	
	2022 **RMB'000**	2021 RMB'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**7,781**	3,634
Performance related bonuses	**11,283**	7,024
Pension scheme contributions	**231**	53
	19,295	10,711

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	
	2022	2021
HK$4,500,000 to HK$5,000,000	**2**	–
HK$5,000,000 to HK$5,500,000	**1**	–
HK$6,000,000 to HK$6,500,000	**1**	1
HK$6,500,000 to HK$7,000,000	**–**	1

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 ten subsidiaries of the Company (2021: 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 2022 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 annual income amount of RMB1 million or below, the taxable income amount should be computed at 25% of the annual income and subject to a tax rate of 20%, and then reduce the corporate income tax by half. The preferential period is from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022. For annual income amount of over RMB1 million but does not exceed RMB3 million, the taxable income amount should be computed at 50% of the annual income and subject to a tax rate of 20%. The preferential period is from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024.

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% (2021: 10% to 35%).

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2021: 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	**2022** **RMB'000**	2021 RMB'000
Current			
– China		**898,941**	1,303,071
– Elsewhere		**159,605**	17,250
		1,058,546	1,320,321
Deferred	24	**(723,637)**	(472,573)
Tax expense for the year		**334,909**	847,748

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	
	2022	2021 (Restated)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit before tax	**2,771,784**	4,628,664
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	**692,946**	1,157,166
Effect of different income tax rates for overseas entities	**83,293**	(23,676)
Effect of the preferential income tax rates for domestic entities	**(42,708)**	(409,812)
Effect of income tax rate change	**(5,393)**	3,018
Tax effect on unrecognised tax losses and temporary differences	**265,174**	220,912
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses and temporary differences	**(34,940)**	(35,298)
Income not subject to tax	**(6,733)**	(3,437)
Expenses not deductible for tax	**28,613**	28,688
Additional tax deduction for research and development expenditure	**(212,662)**	(90,665)
Profits attributable to joint ventures	**(5,435)**	(79,715)
Profits attributable to associates	**(50,561)**	2,537
Tax impact on re-measurement of the remaining equity interests in investees at the date of losing control	**(48,465)**	(16,159)
Others	**(328,220)**	94,189
Tax expense for the year at the effective rate of 12.1% (2021: 18.3% (restated))	**334,909**	847,748

13. DIVIDENDS

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the board of Directors proposed to distribute cash dividends of RMB1.2 (tax included) per each 10 shares with total amount of RMB507,008,000 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 RMB2.5 (tax included) per each 10 shares, which amounted to RMB1,056,267,000 of cash dividends for the year ended 31 December 2021, were approved by the Company's shareholders on 22 June 2022.

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 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 should be deducted in arriving at the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders.

The Group had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021 (Restated)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	**2,383,433**	3,731,394
Less: Distribution relating to the medium-term notes (i)	**(184,999)**	(124,675)
Profit used to determine basic earnings per share	**2,198,434**	3,606,719
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	**4,225,068**	4,225,068
Basic earnings per share (expressed in RMB per share)	**0.52**	0.85

(i) The long-term option-embedded medium-term notes (the "Perpetual Medium-term Notes") issued by the Company in September 2016, December 2018, August 2020, August 2021, December 2021, June 2022 and September 2022 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 2022 and 2021, was deducted from earnings when calculating the earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Year ended 31 December 2022					
	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 2022 (Restated)	1,887,920	28,690,258	84,728	672,624	11,980,044	43,315,574
Additions	102,913	450,793	3,834	57,590	6,852,803	7,467,933
Disposals	(770)	(511,321)	(6,644)	(61,525)	–	(580,260)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 41)	–	6,789	–	1,602	426,322	434,713
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 42)	(230,960)	(2,335,800)	–	(1,238)	(3,585,544)	(6,153,542)
Decrease on dissolving of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	(26)	(26)
Transfers	386,786	7,965,112	–	1,820	(8,353,718)	–
Exchange realignment	6,382	355,638	670	4,904	31,323	398,917
At 31 December 2022	2,152,271	34,621,469	82,588	675,777	7,351,204	44,883,309
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
At 1 January 2022	(365,016)	(5,074,515)	(51,822)	(419,025)	(142,607)	(6,052,985)
Depreciation provided during the year (note 8)	(229,088)	(1,836,349)	(6,278)	(52,023)	–	(2,123,738)
Disposals	381	354,668	4,805	57,597	–	417,451
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 42)	62,067	462,107	–	1,090	1,275	526,539
Impairment (note 8)	(14,899)	(109,294)	–	–	(10,227)	(134,420)
Exchange realignment	(973)	(50,794)	(545)	(2,812)	–	(55,124)
At 31 December 2022	(547,528)	(6,254,177)	(53,840)	(415,173)	(151,559)	(7,422,277)
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2022	1,604,743	28,367,292	28,748	260,604	7,199,645	37,461,032
At 1 January 2022 (Restated)	1,522,904	23,615,743	32,906	253,599	11,837,437	37,262,589

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2021 (Restated)					
	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 2021	1,532,935	23,530,617	91,517	689,870	12,979,323	38,824,262
Changes in accounting policies	–	–	–	–	15,366	15,366
At 1 January 2021 (Restated)	1,532,935	23,530,617	91,517	689,870	12,994,689	38,839,628
Additions (Restated)	198,042	443,659	7,990	49,472	9,138,499	9,837,662
Disposals	(43,302)	(417,828)	(12,137)	(48,047)	(26,660)	(547,974)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	764	154	25	31,320	32,263
Disposals of subsidiaries	(318,338)	(2,945,805)	(306)	(4,004)	(43,722)	(3,312,175)
Decrease on dissolving of subsidiaries	–	(678)	–	(160)	(15,014)	(15,852)
Transfers (Restated)	613,705	9,181,176	–	961	(9,795,842)	–
Transfer from right-of-use assets (note 16)	31,448	–	–	–	–	31,448
Transfer to assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	(111,579)	(1,004,269)	–	(1,006)	–	(1,116,854)
Exchange realignment	(14,991)	(97,378)	(2,490)	(14,487)	(303,226)	(432,572)
At 31 December 2021 (Restated)	1,887,920	28,690,258	84,728	672,624	11,980,044	43,315,574
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
At 1 January 2021	(288,918)	(4,578,315)	(50,790)	(405,291)	(120,513)	(5,443,827)
Depreciation provided during the year (note 8)	(195,615)	(1,551,957)	(10,959)	(62,334)	–	(1,820,865)
Disposals	1,931	137,745	8,387	37,865	–	185,928
Disposals of subsidiaries	84,104	756,939	206	3,279	–	844,528
Decrease on dissolving of subsidiaries	–	588	–	66	11,789	12,443
Transfer from right-of-use assets (note 16)	(1,438)	–	–	–	–	(1,438)
Transfer to assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	35,019	254,644	–	515	–	290,178
Impairment	(2,431)	(106,878)	–	–	(33,883)	(143,192)
Exchange realignment	2,332	12,719	1,334	6,875	–	23,260
At 31 December 2021	(365,016)	(5,074,515)	(51,822)	(419,025)	(142,607)	(6,052,985)
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2021 (Restated)	1,522,904	23,615,743	32,906	253,599	11,837,437	37,262,589
At 1 January 2021 (Restated)	1,244,017	18,952,302	40,727	284,579	12,874,176	33,395,801

The net carrying amount of construction in progress of the Group included capitalised interest of RMB187,997,000 (2021: RMB159,972,000) charged for the year 2022 prior to being transferred to buildings, machinery, vehicles and electronic equipment.

As at 31 December 2022, certain of the Group's property, plant and equipment, with a net carrying amount of RMB17,667,630,000 (31 December 2021: RMB15,937,983,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (Note 35).

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 2022					
	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 2022	983,469	256,973	1,790,633	14,921	17,095	3,063,091
Additions	251,151	312,866	40,498	–	–	604,515
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 41)	–	5,960	–	–	–	5,960
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 42)	(149,579)	–	–	–	–	(149,579)
Others	(13,577)	(6,897)	(14,869)	(1,297)	(6,724)	(43,364)
Exchange realignment	17,768	3,243	–	–	–	21,011
At 31 December 2022	1,089,232	572,145	1,816,262	13,624	10,371	3,501,634
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
At 1 January 2022	(139,780)	(90,369)	(112,432)	(10,331)	(3,408)	(356,320)
Depreciation provided during the year (note 8)	(38,797)	(82,240)	(94,776)	(524)	(545)	(216,882)
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 42)	18,972	–	–	–	–	18,972
Impairment	–	–	(17,488)	–	–	(17,488)
Exchange realignment	(2,389)	(1,603)	–	–	–	(3,992)
At 31 December 2022	(161,994)	(174,212)	(224,696)	(10,855)	(3,953)	(575,710)
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2022	927,238	397,933	1,591,566	2,769	6,418	2,925,924
At 1 January 2022	843,689	166,604	1,678,201	4,590	13,687	2,706,771

16. LEASES (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

(a) Right-of-use assets (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2021					
	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 2021	913,596	211,637	1,712,102	13,798	28,634	2,879,767
Additions	169,208	129,658	838,753	1,123	–	1,138,742
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	514	–	–	–	514
Disposals of subsidiaries	(24,285)	–	(760,222)	–	(11,539)	(796,046)
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 15)	–	(31,448)	–	–	–	(31,448)
Transfer to assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	(4,225)	–	–	–	–	(4,225)
Others	(41,941)	(46,778)	–	–	–	(88,719)
Exchange realignment	(28,884)	(6,610)	–	–	–	(35,494)
At 31 December 2021	983,469	256,973	1,790,633	14,921	17,095	3,063,091
Depreciation charge:						
At 1 January 2021	(113,895)	(94,485)	(42,882)	(9,778)	(3,917)	(264,957)
Depreciation provided during the year (note 8)	(32,101)	(30,204)	(81,981)	(553)	(994)	(145,833)
Disposals of subsidiaries	2,658	–	12,431	–	1,503	16,592
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 15)	–	1,438	–	–	–	1,438
Transfer to assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	451	–	–	–	–	451
Others	1,252	30,478	–	–	–	31,730
Exchange realignment	1,855	2,404	–	–	–	4,259
At 31 December 2021	(139,780)	(90,369)	(112,432)	(10,331)	(3,408)	(356,320)
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2021	843,689	166,604	1,678,201	4,590	13,687	2,706,771
At 1 January 2021	799,701	117,152	1,669,220	4,020	24,717	2,614,810

As at 31 December 2022, certain of the Group's right-of-use assets, with a net carrying amount of RMB311,387,000 (2021: RMB153,461,000), were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (note 35).

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:

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022 Lease liabilities RMB'000	Year ended 31 December 2021 Lease liabilities RMB'000
Carrying amount at 1 January		**2,149,164**	2,118,308
New leases		**773,574**	920,134
Accretion of interest recognised during the year		**105,739**	79,491
Acquisition of a subsidiary	41	**5,530**	–
Disposal of subsidiaries	42	**(101,273)**	(702,954)
Payments		**(185,750)**	(269,490)
Exchange realignment		**17,093**	3,675
Carrying amount at 31 December		**2,764,077**	2,149,164
Analysed into:			
Current portion	35	**165,661**	109,428
Non-current portion	35	**2,598,416**	2,039,736

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	Year ended 31 December 2021 RMB'000
Interest on lease liabilities	**105,739**	79,491
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	**216,882**	145,833
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease terms ended within one year	**101,789**	138,674
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**424,410**	363,998

17. GOODWILL

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
Cost and net carrying amount at beginning of year		**163,265**	354,785
Acquisition of subsidiaries	41	**162,762**	–
Disposal of subsidiaries	42	**(95,325)**	–
Impairment of goodwill	8	**(53,755)**	(175,682)
Exchange realignment		**1,281**	(15,838)
Cost and net carrying amount at end of year		**178,228**	163,265

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of goodwill are as follows:

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
At beginning of year		**194,055**	30,903
Impairment losses recognised	8	**53,755**	175,682
Exchange realignment		**5,507**	(12,530)
At end of year		**253,317**	194,055

17. GOODWILL (continued)

Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill have been allocated to individual cash-generating units, comprising PRACTEK and several subsidiaries engaged in wind farm development.

The recoverable amount of PRACTEK has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on a financial budget covering a five-year period approved by senior management. The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 14.52%. Based on the results of the impairment test, the Group recognized a goodwill impairment provision of RMB41,160,000 for the current year.

The recoverable amount of subsidiaries engaged in wind farm development have been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on installed capacity of wind farms and applicable tariff rates. The discount rates before taxes applied to the cash flow projections are from 11.20% to 23.23% (2021: 9.63% to 20.17%). Based on the results of the impairment test, the Group recognized a goodwill impairment provision of RMB12,595,000 for the current year.

Assumptions were used in the value in use calculation of relevant units as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projection to undertake impairment testing of goodwill:

Budgeted gross margins – The basis used to determine the value assigned to the budgeted gross margins is the average gross margin achieved in the year immediately before the budget year and expected market development.

Discount rates – The discount rates used are before tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant units.

The values assigned to the key assumptions on market development and the discount rates are consistent with the Group's historical experience and external information sources.

18. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Year ended 31 December 2022						
	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 2022	19,023	463,664	1,667,265	1,070,878	3,840,112	758,620	7,819,562
Additions	–	59,411	276	632,875	133,993	–	826,555
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 41)	–	50,186	–	–	–	285,000	335,186
Disposals	(18,172)	(15,564)	(117,687)	–	(100)	–	(151,523)
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 42)	–	(1,730)	–	–	–	–	(1,730)
Transfer	–	62,505	894,320	(956,825)	–	–	–
Exchange realignment	–	637	5,716	–	–	47,324	53,677
At 31 December 2022	851	619,109	2,449,890	746,928	3,974,005	1,090,944	8,881,727
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:							
At 1 January 2022	(19,023)	(208,752)	(777,781)	(324,748)	(490,876)	(188,292)	(2,009,472)
Amortisation provided during the year (note 8)	–	(65,730)	(170,950)	–	(142,144)	(23,302)	(402,126)
Impairment (note 8)	–	–	–	–	(40,611)	–	(40,611)
Disposals	18,172	10,575	33,823	–	–	–	62,570
Disposals of subsidiaries (note 42)	–	176	–	–	–	–	176
Exchange realignment		(470)	(5,734)			(16,169)	(22,373)
At 31 December 2022	(851)	(264,201)	(920,642)	(324,748)	(673,631)	(227,763)	(2,411,836)
Net carrying amount:							
At 31 December 2022	–	354,908	1,529,248	422,180	3,300,374	863,181	6,469,891
At 1 January 2022	–	254,912	889,484	746,130	3,349,236	570,328	5,810,090

18. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2021						
	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 2021	19,023	418,144	1,441,523	678,524	2,112,306	782,433	5,451,953
Additions	–	41,126	10,502	653,922	185,438	–	890,988
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	1,095,297	61,200	1,156,497
Disposals	–	(16,365)	–	–	–	–	(16,365)
Disposals of subsidiaries	–	(1,873)	–	–	–	(71,208)	(73,081)
Transfer	–	23,899	237,669	(261,568)	–	–	–
Transfer from financial receivables	–	–	–	–	447,071	–	447,071
Exchange realignment	–	(1,267)	(22,429)	–	–	(13,805)	(37,501)
At 31 December 2021	19,023	463,664	1,667,265	1,070,878	3,840,112	758,620	7,819,562
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:							
At 1 January 2021	(19,023)	(166,161)	(432,527)	–	(340,150)	(120,048)	(1,077,909)
Amortisation provided during the year (note 8)	–	(58,898)	(140,149)	–	(133,990)	(29,192)	(362,229)
Impairment (note 8)	–	–	(227,512)	(324,748)	(16,736)	(43,515)	(612,511)
Disposals	–	14,938	–	–	–	–	14,938
Disposals of subsidiaries	–	308	–	–	–	1,918	2,226
Exchange realignment	–	1,061	22,407	–	–	2,545	26,013
At 31 December 2021	(19,023)	(208,752)	(777,781)	(324,748)	(490,876)	(188,292)	(2,009,472)
Net carrying amount:							
At 31 December 2021	–	254,912	889,484	746,130	3,349,236	570,328	5,810,090
At 1 January 2021	–	251,983	1,008,996	678,524	1,772,156	662,385	4,374,044

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 2022, certain of the Group's other intangible assets, with a net carrying amount of RMB155,371,000 (2021: RMB154,750,000), were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (note 35).

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, 32 and 33 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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Share of the joint ventures' results for the year	**21,741**	318,859
Share of the joint ventures' other comprehensive income	**120,726**	99,611
Share of the joint ventures' total comprehensive income	**142,467**	418,470

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's investments in the joint ventures	**5,589,460**	4,553,804
Less: Transfer to assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale (note 31)	**(1,698,865)**	–
Carrying amount of the Group's investments in the joint ventures	**3,890,595**	4,553,804

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, 32 and 33 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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Share of the associates' results for the year	**202,244**	(10,149)
Share of the associates' other comprehensive income	**4,921**	(5,059)
Other changes of an investment in associates	**41,861**	(4,055)
Share of the associates' total comprehensive income	**249,026**	(19,263)

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's investments in the associates	**1,509,933**	1,348,973

21. EQUITY INVESTMENTS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Unlisted equity investments, at fair value:		
SKYCATCH INC	**21,590**	51,391
ZPARK CAPITAL II, L.P. (i)	**38,346**	115,530
Nanjing Turbine & Electric Machinery (Group) Co., Ltd.	**28,014**	36,459
State Power Investment Group Xiangshui New Energy Co., Ltd.	**32,200**	35,300
Guoshui Investment Group Xi'an Wind Power Equipment Co., Ltd. (i)	**19,427**	29,434
Tongling Wanjiang Rural Commercial Bank	**5,245**	6,655
Beijing Jiutian Weather Technology Co., Ltd.	**12,494**	8,173
	157,316	282,942

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 2022, the Group received dividends in the amounts of RMB1,258,000 (2021: RMB1,258,000) and Nil (2021: RMB7,474,000) from Guoshui Investment Group Xi'an Wind Power Equipment Co.,Ltd., and ZPARK CAPITAL II, L.P.

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Listed equity investments, at fair value	**131,632**	371,434
Unlisted equity investments, at fair value	**1,314,795**	407,823
Investment in limited partnership	**120,000**	583,007
Wealth management products at fair value	**500,000**	400,000
Others	**15,000**	10,000
	2,081,427	1,772,264
Portion classified as non-current portion	**(1,581,427)**	(1,372,264)
Current portion	**500,000**	400,000

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (continued)

The above equity investments were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as they 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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Debt investments	**392,473**	147,160
	392,473	147,160
Provision for other non-current financial assets	**(48)**	(47)
	392,425	147,113
Portion classified as non-current assets	**(388,849)**	(145,575)
Current portion	**3,576**	1,538

The movements in the provision for other non-current financial assets are as follows:

		Year ended 31 December	
		2022	2021
	Note	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
At beginning of the year		**47**	101
Impairment losses reversed	8	**–**	(50)
Exchange rate movement		**1**	(4)
At end of the year		**48**	47

24. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2022

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 2022		540,620	531,053	1,197,718	24,620	456,803	35,427	37,125	2,823,366
Deferred tax (charged)/credited to profit or loss during the year	12	(17,119)	218,728	173,436	5,348	109,844	42,220	424,239	956,696
Deferred tax charged to other comprehensive income during the year		–	–	–	–	–	(36,122)	–	(36,122)
Deferred tax decreased upon disposal of subsidiaries	42	(1)	(1,966)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,967)
Exchange realignment		–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,796)	(2,796)
At 31 December 2022		523,500	747,815	1,371,154	29,968	566,647	41,525	458,568	3,739,177

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 2022		690,124	2,383	134,536	277,783	43,684	11,505	1,160,015
Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year	12	(38,295)	(1,928)	86,080	31,860	(18,432)	173,774	233,059
Deferred tax credited to other comprehensive income during the year		–	–	(13,764)	–	–	–	(13,764)
Deferred tax liability arised from acquisition of subsidiaries	41	144,732	–	–	–	–	–	144,732
Deferred tax liability decreased upon disposal of subsidiaries	42	(65,560)	–	–	–	–	–	(65,560)
Exchange realignment		63,519	–	–	–	–	(53,438)	10,081
At 31 December 2022		794,520	455	206,852	309,643	25,252	131,841	1,468,563

24. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities of the Group after offset amount were as follows:

	As at 31 December 2022 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2021 RMB'000
Deferred tax assets	**3,262,327**	2,604,434
Deferred tax liabilities	**(991,713)**	(941,083)

Year ended 31 December 2021

Deferred tax assets

	Note	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 2021		393,384	596,153	1,075,782	28,055	412,568	42,327	17,368	2,565,637
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to profit or loss during the year	12	144,919	(65,100)	121,936	(3,435)	44,235	(72,504)	19,757	189,808
Deferred tax credited to other comprehensive income during the year		–	–	–	–	–	65,604	–	65,604
Deferred tax asset arised from acquisition of subsidiaries	41	5,893	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,893
Deferred tax generated from disposal of subsidiaries	42	(3,576)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,576)
At 31 December 2021		540,620	531,053	1,197,718	24,620	456,803	35,427	37,125	2,823,366

24. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

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 2021		475,673	2,513	110,563	177,687	55,901	313,561	1,135,898
Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year	12	(15,225)	(130)	(8,864)	30,056	(12,217)	(276,385)	(282,765)
Deferred tax charged to other comprehensive income during the year		–	–	32,837	–	–	–	32,837
Deferred tax liability arised from acquisition of subsidiaries	41	250,497	–	–	70,040	–	–	320,537
Deferred tax liability decreased upon disposal of subsidiaries	42	(17,323)	–	–	–	–	–	(17,323)
Exchange realignment		(3,498)	–	–	–	–	(25,671)	(29,169)
At 31 December 2021		690,124	2,383	134,536	277,783	43,684	11,505	1,160,015

The Group has tax losses arising in China of RMB674,333,000 (31 December 2021: RMB379,123,000) that will expire in one to ten years for offsetting against future taxable profits. The Group has tax losses arising in Luxembourg of RMB68,752,000 (31 December 2021: RMB66,280,000) that will expire in one to five years for offsetting against future taxable profits. The Group also has tax losses arising in the United States and Australia of RMB1,352,231,000 (31 December 2021: RMB884,992,000) that are available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

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)

Deductible losses on unrecognized deferred tax assets will expire in the following years:

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
31 December 2023	**7,252**	14,331
31 December 2024	**431,129**	465,187
31 December 2025	**488,637**	502,914
31 December 2026	**332,256**	347,963
31 December 2027 and later	**836,044**	–
	2,095,318	1,330,395

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has deductible temporary differences of RMB902,476,000 (31 December 2021: RMB746,462,000). 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 utilised.

25. INVENTORIES

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Raw materials	**3,996,218**	1,963,783
Work in progress, finished and semi-finished goods	**3,626,819**	2,380,243
Low-value consumables and others	**18,112**	8,158
Development cost of power station	**2,206,509**	465,385
	9,847,658	4,817,569

Note: The capitalization amount of interest included in the development cost of power station was RMB15,933,000 (2021: RMB244,000). The capitalization rate of interest was 3.95% to 4.31% (2021: 4.25%).

26. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade receivables	**25,746,211**	25,350,870
Bills receivable	**1,855,034**	2,315,501
	27,601,245	27,666,371
Provision for impairment	**(1,459,855)**	(1,765,515)
	26,141,390	25,900,856

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 2022 amounting to RMB1,855,034,000 (31 December 2021: RMB2,315,501,000) 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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 3 months	**11,791,254**	6,775,564
3 to 6 months	**3,197,366**	4,990,821
6 months to 1 year	**4,145,013**	5,741,007
1 to 2 years	**4,317,733**	6,918,000
2 to 3 years	**2,153,800**	839,827
Over 3 years	**536,224**	635,637
	26,141,390	25,900,856

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	
	Note	**2022** **RMB'000**	2021 RMB'000
At beginning of year		**1,765,515**	1,241,009
Impairment losses recognised	8	**420,621**	626,218
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(707,979)**	(73,679)
Amounts written off as uncollectible		**(30,455)**	–
Disposal of subsidiaries		**(2,025)**	–
Exchange realignment		**14,178**	(28,033)
At end of year		**1,459,855**	1,765,515

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 2022		
	ECL rate	Gross carrying Amount RMB'000	ECL RMB'000
Individually impaired	**91.81%**	**1,069,107**	**981,521**
Collectively impaired			
Within 6 months	**0.16%**	**13,798,422**	**22,658**
6 months to 1 year	**1.32%**	**3,549,740**	**46,906**
1 to 2 years	**2.33%**	**4,420,842**	**103,109**
2 to 3 years	**6.15%**	**2,294,874**	**141,075**
Over 3 years	**26.84%**	**613,226**	**164,586**
	1.94%	**24,677,104**	**478,334**
Total	**5.67%**	**25,746,211**	**1,459,855**

	As at 31 December 2021		
	ECL rate	Gross carrying Amount RMB'000	ECL RMB'000
Individually impaired	88.39%	1,435,292	1,268,596
Collectively impaired			
Within 6 months	0.15%	12,158,699	17,644
6 months to 1 year	1.14%	3,109,518	35,340
1 to 2 years	2.58%	7,079,731	182,574
2 to 3 years	6.06%	723,367	43,815
Over 3 years	25.77%	844,263	217,546
	2.08%	23,915,578	496,919
Total	6.96%	25,350,870	1,765,515

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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Beneficial shareholders of the Company	**405**	1,724,223
Joint ventures	**242,715**	114,863
Associates	**18,601**	460,868
	261,721	2,299,954

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 2022, the Group's trade and bills receivables amounting to RMB4,688,051,000 (31 December 2021: RMB5,230,445,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group's interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (note 35).

27. FINANCIAL RECEIVABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Receivables for service concession agreements	**4,769,218**	4,531,312
Receivables for finance lease services	**4,430,379**	4,323,493
Accrued VAT on finance lease receivables	**164,968**	257,701
Loans to joint ventures	**60,610**	266,675
Provision for impairment	**(109,479)**	(80,461)
	9,315,696	9,298,720
Portion classified as non-current assets	**(8,922,837)**	(8,890,041)
Current portion	**392,859**	408,679

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	
		2022	2021
	Note	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
At beginning of year		**80,461**	24,874
Impairment losses recognised	8	**36,107**	64,944
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(7,089)**	(10,424)
Exchange realignment		**–**	1,067
At end of year		**109,479**	80,461

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's financial receivables amounting to RMB1,602,780,000 (31 December 2021: RMB1,781,878,000) were pledged to secure certain of the Group's bank loans (note 35).

28. PREPAYMENTS, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

	Note	As at 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
Advances to suppliers		**1,836,308**	2,142,181
Prepayments		**834,560**	784,819
Deductible VAT		**2,974,480**	3,111,193
Deposits and other receivables		**3,276,657**	2,120,812
		8,922,005	8,159,005
Impairment allowance		**(231,153)**	(246,873)
		8,690,852	7,912,132
Portion classified as non-current assets	(i)	**(3,380,478)**	(3,380,188)
Current portion		**5,310,374**	4,531,944

Note:

(i) The non-current portion of deposits and other receivables mainly represented advances to suppliers and deductible input VAT at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

Movements in the loss allowance for impairment of prepayments, other receivables and other assets are as follows:

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
At beginning of year		**246,873**	188,657
Impairment losses recognised	8	**77,632**	99,930
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(94,596)**	(3,531)
Amounts written off as uncollectible		**(2,438)**	(33,721)
Disposal of a subsidiary		**(6)**	–
Exchange realignment		**3,688**	(4,462)
At end of year		**231,153**	246,873

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	
	2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
Beneficial shareholders of the Company	**–**	413
Joint ventures	**1,377,277**	197,331
Associates	**65,769**	23,847
	1,443,046	221,591

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	**2022 RMB'000**	2021 RMB'000
Contract assets arising from:			
Retention receivables on the sale of wind turbines	(i)	**4,658,907**	2,881,851
Construction services	(ii)	**2,180,416**	1,282,923
Services concession arrangement		**139,088**	332,916
		6,978,411	4,497,690
Impairment		**(15,362)**	(10,951)
		6,963,049	4,486,739
Portion classified as non-current assets		**(4,297,565)**	(3,003,533)
Current portion		**2,665,484**	1,483,206

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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within one year	**2,665,484**	1,483,206
After one year	**4,297,565**	3,003,533
Total contract assets	**6,963,049**	4,486,739

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of contract assets are as follows:

		Year ended 31 December	
		2022	2021
	Note	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
At beginning of year		**10,951**	7,753
Impairment losses recognised	8	**6,464**	5,001
Impairment losses reversed	8	**(1,040)**	(816)
Exchange realignment		**(1,013)**	(987)
At end of year		**15,362**	10,951

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	
	2022	2021
ECL rate	**0.22%**	0.24%
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Gross carrying amount	**6,978,411**	4,497,690
ECL	**15,362**	10,951

30. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND PLEDGED DEPOSITS

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cash and bank balances	**14,903,941**	8,544,310
Time deposits	**724,040**	142,687
	15,627,981	8,686,997
Less: Pledged for:		
– Bank loans, letters of credit, bills issued and others	**(7,046)**	(141,509)
– Provision for risk and mandatory reserve deposits	**(374,792)**	(404,192)
	(381,838)	(545,701)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	**15,246,143**	8,141,296
Less: Non-pledged deposits with original maturity of more than three months when acquired	**(403,322)**	(1,015)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**14,842,821**	8,140,281
Pledged deposits	**381,838**	545,701
Portion classified as non-current assets	**–**	(109,707)
Current portion	**381,838**	435,994
Cash and cash equivalents and pledged deposits denominated in:		
– RMB	**13,027,956**	7,284,310
– Australian dollar	**666,908**	265,916
– United States dollar	**1,342,065**	491,224
– Euro	**137,053**	290,979
– Hong Kong dollar	**19,053**	1,678
– Argentine peso	**331,806**	256,418
– Other currencies	**103,140**	96,472
	15,627,981	8,686,997

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. ASSETS OF DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE/ LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE ASSETS OF DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

On 20 December 2022, the Group entered into the equity transfer agreements with MNS Wind Finance Pty Ltd ("MNS") in relation to the transfer of the 25% equity interests and 26% call option in Moorabool Wind Farm Pty Ltd ("Moorabool WF") and Moorabool South Wind Farm Pty Ltd ("Moorabool South WF") respectively.

On 21 December 2022, the Group entered into the equity transfer agreement with Cheetah Bid Co Pty Ltd ("Cheetah") in relation to the transfer of the 49% equity interests in Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Holding) Pty Ltd ("Stockyard Pty").

The above equity transfer and settlement procedures have not been completed, but legally binding agreements have been signed. The above transactions are expected to be completed within one year, so the interests in Moorabool WF, Moorabool South WF and Stockyard Pty were classified as assets held for sale.

31. ASSETS OF DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE/ LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE ASSETS OF DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE (continued)

The specific details of the disposal group held for sale by the Group are as follows:

	Notes	As at 31 December 2022 RMB'000
Interests in joint ventures	19	**1,698,865**
Assets classified as held for sale		**1,698,865**

32. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
Trade payables	**27,071,984**	22,343,639
Bills payable (i)	**13,552,074**	11,294,899
	40,624,058	33,638,538
Portion classified as non-current liabilities (ii)	**(1,091,028)**	(1,762,492)
Current portion	**39,533,030**	31,876,046

(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 recognize 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 2022 and 2021.

32. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES (continued)

Trade and bills payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled in 180 days. 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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 3 months	**22,534,009**	19,216,460
3 to 6 months	**9,290,990**	6,487,290
6 months to 1 year	**2,958,580**	3,070,651
1 to 2 years	**3,340,072**	3,008,697
2 to 3 years	**1,610,190**	595,687
Over 3 years	**890,217**	1,259,753
	40,624,058	33,638,538

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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Beneficial shareholders of the Company	**16,811**	–
Joint ventures	**16,719**	25,906
Associates	**413,942**	587,308
	447,472	613,214

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

33. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Receipt in advance	**21,554**	15,284
Contract liabilities (ii)	**6,274,703**	6,096,273
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	**1,032,520**	1,094,444
Other taxes payable	**435,899**	397,387
Interest payable	**1,930**	1,206
Dividends payable	**115,059**	55,642
Other payables	**2,194,731**	2,350,783
	10,076,396	10,011,019
Portion classified as non-current liabilities (i)	**(171,340)**	(392,794)
Current portion	**9,905,056**	9,618,225

(i) The non-current portion of other payables mainly represented output VAT to be recognized and guaranteed deposit as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: output VAT to be recognized and guaranteed deposit).

33. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS (continued)

(ii) Details of contract liabilities are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Short-term advances received from customers	**5,722,615**	5,715,659
Amounts due to contract customers	**552,088**	380,614
Total contract liabilities	**6,274,703**	6,096,273

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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Beneficial shareholders of the Company	**11,018**	208,424
Joint ventures	**215,551**	33,384
Associates	**2,820**	2,857
	229,389	244,665

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

34. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

		As at 31 December 2022	
	Notes	**Assets RMB'000**	**Liabilities RMB'000**
Forward currency contracts – not designated for hedge purposes	(i)	**15,417**	**13,459**
Forward currency contracts – designated for hedge purposes	(ii)	**182,843**	**52,978**
		198,260	**66,437**
Portion classified as non-current:			
Forward currency contracts – designated for hedge purposes	(ii)	**(13,558)**	**–**
		(13,558)	**–**
Current portion		**184,702**	**66,437**

		As at 31 December 2021	
	Notes	Assets RMB'000	Liabilities RMB'000
Forward currency contracts – not designated for hedge purposes	(i)	120,144	1,951
Forward currency contracts – designated for hedge purposes	(ii)	570,220	29,360
Forward equity contracts – not designated for hedge purposes	(iii)	85,937	–
		776,301	31,311
Portion classified as non-current:			
Forward currency contracts – designated for hedge purposes	(ii)	(85,083)	(38)
		(85,083)	(38)
Current portion		691,218	31,273

34. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Notes:

(i) Certain foreign currency forward contracts were not designated for hedge purposes and were measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of non-hedging foreign currency contracts were charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year.

(ii) 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, fair value hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation. 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 and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

(iii) The Group held the forward equity contracts of 81% equity interest of Clark Creek Wind Farm. During the year, the Group exercised its call option of 81% equity interest of Clark Creek Wind Farm to purchase the equity interest from Lacour.

The carrying amounts of the derivative financial instruments are the same as their fair values.

35. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

	As at 31 December 2022			As at 31 December 2021		
	Effective interest rate (%)	Maturity	RMB'000	Effective interest rate (%)	Maturity	RMB'000
Current						
Short-term bank loans:						
– Unsecured	2.50-4.78	2023	1,171,770	2.50-4.35	2022	471,520
Current portion of long-term bank loans:						
– Unsecured	1.20-5.15	2023	973,556	1.50-4.41	2022	86,174
– Secured (a)	1.50-5.15	2023	4,071,266	1.20-5.25	2022	3,614,992
Lease liabilities (note 16(b)):	4.50	2023	165,661	4.75-5.29	2022	109,428
Sale and leaseback payables-within 1 year	4.65-5.30	2023	101,272			–
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements			–	2.00	2022	581,893
			6,483,525			4,864,007
Non-current						
Long-term bank loans:						
– Unsecured	1.20-5.15	2024-2036	5,837,900	1.50-4.41	2023-2031	2,794,708
– Secured (a)	1.50-5.15	2024-2038	22,528,288	1.20-5.25	2023-2041	21,578,934
Sale and leaseback payables	4.65-5.30	2024-2038	735,181			–
Lease liabilities: (note 16(b)):	4.75-5.29	2024-2048	2,598,416	4.75-5.29	2023-2048	2,039,736
			31,699,785			26,413,378
			38,183,310			31,277,385
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings are denominated in:						
– RMB			36,483,774			29,190,067
– United States dollar			1,653,634			2,037,942
– Euro			45,902			49,376
			38,183,310			31,277,385

35. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

The maturity profile of the interest-bearing bank and other borrowings as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Analysed into:		
Bank loans repayable:		
Within one year	**6,216,592**	4,172,686
In the second year	**6,098,511**	4,397,374
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	**8,931,214**	8,778,063
Above five years	**13,336,463**	11,198,205
	34,582,780	28,546,328
Other borrowings repayable:		
Within one year	**266,933**	691,321
In the second year	**306,522**	566,996
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	**870,547**	379,740
Above five years	**2,156,528**	1,093,000
	3,600,530	2,731,057
	38,183,310	31,277,385

35. INTEREST-BEARING BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

The Group's interest-bearing bank loans and other borrowings of RMB30,200,084,000 (31 December 2021: RMB27,343,090,000) were secured or guaranteed by the following:

(a) Certain of the Group's long-term bank loans amounting to RMB26,599,554,000 (31 December 2021: RMB25,193,926,000) as at 31 December 2022 were secured by mortgages over certain of the property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets 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	**2022 RMB'000**	2021 RMB'000
Property, plant and equipment	15	**17,667,630**	15,937,983
Right-of-use assets	16	**311,387**	153,461
Other intangible assets	18	**155,371**	154,750
Bank deposits	30	**7,046**	115,109
Trade and bills receivables	26	**4,688,051**	5,230,445
Financial receivables	27	**1,602,780**	1,781,878
Bank deposits for provision for risk	30	**–**	109,707
		24,432,265	23,483,333

(b) Certain of the bank loans amounting to RMB2,672,856,000 (31 December 2021: RMB3,024,429,000) are guaranteed. Certain of the bank loans of the Company's subsidiaries, amounting to RMB2,663,856,000 (31 December 2021: RMB3,013,429,000) as at 31 December 2022 were guaranteed by the Company. Certain of the Company's bank loans amounting to RMB9,000,000 (31 December 2021: RMB11,000,000) as at 31 December 2022 were guaranteed by a subsidiary.

36. 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 2022			
	Note	**Product warranties RMB'000**	**Asset retirement obligations RMB'000**	**Others RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**
At beginning of year		**4,986,526**	**68,649**	**264,004**	**5,319,179**
Additional provision	8	**2,676,087**	**9,089**	**32,424**	**2,717,600**
Reversal of unutilised amounts	8	**(371,229)**	**–**	**(20,281)**	**(391,510)**
Amounts utilised during the year		**(1,838,245)**	**–**	**(95,891)**	**(1,934,136)**
Exchange realignment		**5,785**	**6,634**	**13,686**	**26,105**
At end of year		**5,458,924**	**84,372**	**193,942**	**5,737,238**
Portion classified as current liabilities		**(2,525,240)**	**–**	**(44,571)**	**(2,569,811)**
Non-current portion		**2,933,684**	**84,372**	**149,371**	**3,167,427**

		Year ended 31 December 2021			
	Note	Product warranties RMB'000	Asset retirement obligations RMB'000	Others RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At beginning of year		4,408,502	86,973	405,717	4,901,192
Additional provision	8	3,397,580	5,440	107,592	3,510,612
Reversal of unutilised amounts	8	(719,544)	(22,031)	(172,517)	(914,092)
Amounts utilised during the year		(2,095,370)	–	(68,825)	(2,164,195)
Exchange realignment		(4,642)	(1,733)	(7,963)	(14,338)
At end of year		4,986,526	68,649	264,004	5,319,179
Portion classified as current liabilities		(1,916,153)	–	(59,652)	(1,975,805)
Non-current portion		3,070,373	68,649	204,352	3,343,374

The carrying amount of the Group's provisions approximates to its fair value.

37. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Government grants	**224,870**	197,363

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 in government grants during the year are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
At beginning of year	**197,363**	211,007
Additions	**56,285**	17,566
Recognised as income during the year	**(29,786)**	(29,223)
Exchange realignment	**1,008**	(1,987)
At end of year	**224,870**	197,363

38. SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31 December			
	2022		2021	
	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

39. 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 110 and 111 of these consolidated financial statements.

40. OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

In August 2020, the Company issued further Perpetual Medium-term Notes in an aggregate amount of RMB1,000 million at the initial distribution rate of 5.2%. The proceeds from issuance of these Perpetual Medium-term Notes after deduction of the issuance costs were RMB997,000,000. The issue price for each of the Perpetual Medium-term Notes is RMB100.

Pursuant to the terms of the Perpetual Medium-term Notes, the Company has no contractual obligation to repay their principal or to pay any coupon distribution. The Perpetual Medium-term Notes are classified as equity and subsequent distribution declared will be treated as distribution to equity owners.

In November 2021, 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 June 2022, the Company issued RMB500,000,000 in an aggregate principal amount of Listed Debt Financing. The proceeds from issuance of these Listed Debt Financing after deduction of the issuance costs were RMB498,875,000. 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 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.

41. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In 2022, the following entities were acquired from independent third parties for the purpose of expanding business. Acquisitions of equity interests in these entities have been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting effective from the dates when the entities were controlled by the Group. Details are as follows:

Company name	Acquisition date	Percentage of equity interests acquired	Cash consideration RMB'000	Revenue from the purchase date to the end of the year RMB'000	Net profit from the purchase date to the end of the year RMB'000
PRACTEK	January 2022	90%	180,000	176,562	10,223
Shuozhou Pinglu Runheng New Energy Co., LTD. ("Pinglu Runheng")	March 2022	100%	3,300	–	(3)
Qinggang Weilaiguangneng Wind Power Co., LTD. ("Weilaiguangneng")	April 2022	100%	150,000	–	–
Daqing Gaodengsai Wind Power Co., LTD. ("Daqing Gaodengsai")	May 2022	100%	125,000	–	(1)
Yuanyang Runyuan Wind Power Co., LTD. ("Yuanyang Runyuan")	July 2022	100%	55,000	–	–
Mangya Tianmang New Energy Co., LTD. ("Mangya Tianmang")	November 2022	85%	63,750	–	–
			577,050	176,562	10,219

As of 31 December 2022, the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Pinglu Runheng, Weilaiguangneng, Daqing Gaodengsai, Yuanyang Runyuan and Mangya Tianmang obtained in the merger can only be determined provisionally. Therefore, the Group recognizes and measures the business combination based on the determined temporary value. Adjustments to the provisional value of the above identifiable assets and liabilities, including any additional depreciation, amortisation and other gain or loss effects, if any, will be recognized within 12 months after the purchase date.

41. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of these companies as at the dates of acquisition were as follows:

	Notes	Fair value recognized on acquisition RMB'000
Property, plant and equipment	15	434,713
Other intangible assets	18	335,186
Right-of-use assets	16(a)	5,960
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets		228,928
Cash and cash equivalents		33,827
Trade and bills receivables		92,297
Inventories		291,756
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings		(656,575)
Trade and bills payables		(171,850)
Other payables and accruals		(16,716)
Lease liabilities	16(b)	(5,530)
Deferred tax liabilities	24	(144,732)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value		427,264
Non-controlling interests		(12,976)
Goodwill	17	162,762
Total consideration		577,050

41. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

An analysis of the cash flows in respect of the acquisitions of subsidiaries is as follows:

	RMB'000
Cash consideration	577,050
Cash and cash equivalents paid during the current year	(284,175)
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	33,827
	(250,348)
Cash and cash equivalents paid for prior year transactions	(388,859)
Net outflow of cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2022	(639,207)

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the gain for the year is RMB10,219,000 attributable to the additional business generated by PRACTEK, Pinglu Runheng, Weilaiguangneng, Daqing Gaodengsai, Yuanyang Runyuan and Mangya Tianmang. Revenue for the current period generated by above entities were RMB176,562,000.

Had the acquisition of PRACTEK, Pinglu Runheng, Weilaiguangneng, Daqing Gaodengsai, Yuanyang Runyuan and Mangya Tianmang been completed on 1 January 2022, revenue for the current year of the Group would have been RMB46,276,771,000 and the profit for the year would have been RMB2,436,077,000. The pro-forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of operations of the Group that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been completed on 1 January 2022, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results.

In determining the pro-forma revenue and profit of the Group had the PRACTEK, Pinglu Runheng, Weilaiguangneng, Daqing Gaodengsai, Yuanyang Runyuan and Mangya Tianmang been acquired at the beginning of the current year, the Directors calculated depreciation and amortisation of plant and equipment and other intangible assets based on the recognised amounts of assets at the date of the acquisition.

42. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

In 2022, the following entities were disposed from the Group. Details are as follows:

Company name	Disposal date	Equity interests disposed	Cash consideration RMB'000	Equity interests retained
Jingzhou Tianchu Wind Power Co., Ltd. ("Jingzhou Tianchu")	January 2022	49%	65,015	51%
Jiangxian Tianrun Wind Power Co., Ltd. ("Jiangxian Tianrun")	January 2022	49%	200,314	51%
Xiantao Runxu New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	February 2022	60%	958	–
Clarke Creek Energy Pty.,Ltd.	February 2022	100%	297,630	–
Lankao Mulin New Energy Co., Ltd.	February 2022	100%	13,000	–
Yixian Tianrun Wind Power Co., Ltd.	March 2022	100%	358,572	–
Zhongning Tianrun Wind Power Co., Ltd.	March 2022	100%	34,362	–
Arongqi Fenglan New Energy Co., Ltd.	May 2022	100%	2,223	–
Wulanxian Runsheng New Energy Co., Ltd.	June 2022	51%	161,000	–
Qinghai Hairun New Energy Co., Ltd.	August 2022	51%	1,268	–
Tianjin Tiancheng New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	August 2022	100%	–	–
Xinxiang Runhang New Energy Co., Ltd.	September 2022	100%	7,029	–
Linzhou Runju New Energy Co., Ltd.	September 2022	100%	9,321	–
KONDININ ENERGY PTY LTD	October 2022	19%	88,075	–
Moorabool WF	December 2022	49%	373,159	51%
Moorabool South WF	December 2022	49%	389,249	51%
Guyuan Qingfeng Wind Power Co., Ltd.	December 2022	100%	182,090	–
Wuyang Tianrun New Energy Co., Ltd.	December 2022	100%	183,000	–
Dafeng Runlong Wind Power Co., Ltd. ("Dafeng Runlong")	December 2022	49%	87,220	51%
Changge Runhe New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	December 2022	100%	29,175	–
Muchen (Tangshan) New Energy Co., Ltd.	December 2022	100%	28	–
			2,482,688	

On January 2022, the Group disposed of its 49% equity interests in both of Jingzhou Tianchu and Jiangxian Tianrun to a third party and the Group's equity interests in Jingzhou Tianchu and Jiangxian Tianrun decreased from 100% to 51%. Since the articles of Jingzhou Tianchu and Jiangxian Tianrun had revised and managements were changed, the Group lost its control over Jingzhou Tianchu and Jiangxian Tianrun and therefore accounted for its remaining interests as interests in joint ventures in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

42. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

On December 2022, the Group disposed of its 49% equity interests in both of Moorabool WF and Moorabool South WF to Nebras Power Australia Pty Limited and the Group's equity interests in Moorabool WF and Moorabool South WF decreased from 100% to 51%. Since the articles of Moorabool WF and Moorabool South WF had revised and managements were changed, the Group lost its control over Moorabool WF and Moorabool South WF, and therefore accounted for its remaining interests as interests in joint ventures in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. On 20 December 2022, the Group entered into the equity transfer agreements with MNS in relation to the transfer of the 25% equity interests and 26% call option in Moorabool WF and Moorabool South WF respectively. The 51% equity interests in Moorabool WF and Moorabool South WF were classified as assets held for sale (note 31).

On December 2022, the Group disposed of its 49% equity interests in Dafeng Runlong to a third party and the Group's equity interests in Dafeng Runlong decreased from 100% to 51%. Since the articles of Dafeng Runlong had revised and managements were changed, the Group lost its control over Dafeng Runlong, and therefore accounted for its remaining interests as interests in joint ventures in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The net assets/liabilities of the subsidiaries disposed of during the year ended 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	Notes	**RMB'000**
Net assets disposed of:		
Property, plant and equipment	15	5,627,003
Assets held for sale		733,454
Right-of-use assets	16(a)	130,607
Other intangible assets	18	1,554
Goodwill	17	95,325
Trade and bills receivables		776,148
Cash and cash equivalents		316,511
Inventories		11,723
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets		227,557
Deferred tax assets	24	1,967
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings		(2,348,845)
Trade and bills payables		(162,615)
Other payables and accruals		(2,550,999)
Lease liabilities	16(b)	(101,273)
Deferred tax liabilities	24	(65,560)
Non-controlling interests		(2,432)

42. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

The net assets/liabilities of the subsidiaries disposed of during the year ended 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	Notes	RMB'000
Net assets disposed of		2,690,125
Less: Interests in joint ventures		(1,160,466)
Gain on re-measurement of the remaining equity interests in investees at the date of losing control	7	193,862
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	7	759,167
Total consideration		2,482,688
Satisfied:		
Cash		2,394,117
Other receivables		88,571
		2,482,688
Net cash inflow arising on disposal:		
Total cash consideration received		2,394,117
Bank balances and cash disposed of		(316,511)
		2,077,606

43. 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 RMB12,742,729,000 (2021: RMB11,109,913,000).

During the year, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of RMB773,574,000 and RMB773,574,000 respectively, in respect of lease arrangements for plant and equipment (2021: RMB920,134,000 and RMB920,134,000).

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Interest-bearing bank loans RMB'000	Dividends payable RMB'000	Interest payable RMB'000
At 31 December 2021	31,277,385	55,642	1,206
Changes from financing cash flows	7,183,652	(1,193,919)	(1,478,254)
Interest expense	58,861	–	1,478,978
Final 2021 dividend declared	–	1,056,267	–
Dividend declared to non-controlling shareholders	–	12,070	–
New leases	773,574	–	–
Sale and leaseback payables	836,453	–	–
Distribution of other equity instruments	–	184,999	–
Foreign exchange movement	(254,345)	–	–
Decrease arising from disposal of subsidiaries	(2,348,845)	–	–
Increase arising from business combination	656,575	–	–
At 31 December 2022	38,183,310	115,059	1,930

43. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	Interest-bearing bank loans RMB'000	Dividends payable RMB'000	Interest payable RMB'000
At 31 December 2020	25,555,172	81,797	1,896
Changes from financing cash flows	7,305,762	(1,238,110)	(1,251,854)
Interest expense	58,168	–	1,251,164
Final 2020 dividend declared	–	1,056,267	–
Dividend declared to non-controlling shareholders	–	31,013	–
New leases	920,134	–	–
Distribution of other equity instruments	–	124,675	–
Reclass to liabilities directly associated with the assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	(688,294)	–	–
Foreign exchange movement	92,253	–	–
Decrease arising from disposal of subsidiaries	(2,557,747)	–	–
Increase arising from business combination	591,937	–	–
At 31 December 2021	31,277,385	55,642	1,206

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

Amount includes payments of principal and interest portion of lease liabilities, variable lease payments, 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:

	2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
Within operating activities	**101,789**	138,674
Within investing activities	**250,987**	73,269
Within financing activities	**185,750**	269,490
	538,526	481,433

44. 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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Letters of credit issued	**–**	2,811
Letters of guarantee issued	**18,642,662**	16,825,427
Guarantees given to banks in connection with bank loans granted to:		
Associates	**328,205**	395,837
A third party	**170,727**	187,712
	19,141,594	17,411,787

In 2015, Beijing Tianrun New Energy Investment Co., Ltd ("Beijing Tianrun") entered into an agreement with the creditor bank, Chifeng Jinneng New Energy Investment Co., Ltd. ("Chifeng Jinneng) and Chifeng Xinneng New Energy Investment Co., Ltd. ("Chifeng Xinneng"). According to the agreement, in the case where Chifeng Xinneng fails to repay the bank loans on schedule, Beijing Tianrun shall repurchase the entire share interest in Chifeng Xinneng, and the consideration equals a certain percentage of the net assets of Chifeng Xinneng at that time. As at 31 December 2022, Chifeng Xinneng made profit and the Directors are of the view that it could pay the principal and interest of relevant loans on schedule. Therefore, the risk exposure from above repurchase clause 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 2022, the amount of pending litigation matters of which the Group as the defendant was RMB2,717,326,000 (2021: RMB3,106,542,000).

45. 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, 26, 27 and 30, respectively, to these consolidated financial statements.

46. COMMITMENTS

(a) The Group had the following capital commitments as at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31 December	
	2022 **RMB'000**	2021 RMB'000
Contracted, but not provided for:		
Property, plant and equipment and land use rights	**9,114,477**	5,654,179

47. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022 **RMB'000**	2021 RMB'000
Beneficial connected shareholders of the Company:		
Sales of wind turbine generators and spare parts	**461**	5,716,200
Provision of services	**127**	7,172
	588	5,723,372
Beneficial shareholders of the Company:		
Purchases of spare parts	**8,745**	625
Sales of wind turbine generators and spare parts	**–**	321,522
Provision of services	**–**	1,607
	8,745	323,754
Associates:		
Sales of wind turbine generators and spare parts	**1,118**	646,530
Sales of construction services	**64,788**	17,988
Purchases of spare parts	**547,163**	412,054
Purchases of processing services	**158,208**	95,107
Provision of services	**8,113**	45,008
Other sales	**1,931**	–
Other expenses	**46**	2,031
	781,367	1,218,718
Joint ventures:		
Sales of wind turbine generators	**493,752**	4,306
Sales of construction services	**50,782**	24,672
Purchases of spare parts and processing services	**14,463**	12,949
Purchases of services	**428**	156
Provision of services	**82,912**	108,286
Other sales	**1,027**	438
Other expenses	**–**	16
	643,364	150,823

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.

47. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(b) Commitments with related parties

The amounts of total transactions with related parties for the year are included in note 47(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

	Year ended 31 December 2023 RMB'000
Jointly-controlled entities:	
Provision of services	89,016
	89,016

(c) Outstanding balances with related parties

Details of the outstanding balances with related parties are set out in notes 26, 28, 32 and 33 to these consolidated financial statements.

(d) Guarantee for related parties

Guarantee	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	Guarantee period
An associate	**229,091**	285,409	From 28 May 2018 to 21 July 2023
An associate	**99,114**	110,428	From 28 March 2019 to 28 March 2024
	328,205	395,837	

(e) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	Year ended 31 December 2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000
Short-term employee benefits	**53,265**	58,477
Pension scheme contributions	**678**	546
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**53,943**	59,023

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.

48. 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 2022

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 at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	157,316	–	157,316
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,081,427	–	–	2,081,427
Other non-current financial assets	–	–	392,425	392,425
Trade and bills receivables	–	1,855,034	24,286,356	26,141,390
Financial receivables	–	–	4,733,938	4,733,938
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	–	–	3,067,901	3,067,901
Derivative financial instruments	92,716	105,544	–	198,260
Contract assets	–	–	4,653,485	4,653,485
Pledged deposits	–	–	381,838	381,838
Bank balances	–	–	15,246,091	15,246,091
	2,174,143	2,117,894	52,762,034	57,054,071

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	–	–	40,624,058	40,624,058
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	–	–	2,144,870	2,144,870
Derivative financial instruments	52,206	14,231	–	66,437
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	–	–	35,419,233	35,419,233
	52,206	14,231	78,188,161	78,254,598

48. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (continued)

As at 31 December 2021

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 at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	282,942	–	282,942
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,772,264	–	–	1,772,264
Other non-current financial assets	–	–	147,113	147,113
Trade and bills receivables	–	2,315,501	23,585,355	25,900,856
Financial receivables	–	–	4,716,609	4,716,609
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets	–	–	1,891,272	1,891,272
Derivative financial instruments	676,060	100,241	–	776,301
Contract assets	–	–	2,877,515	2,877,515
Pledged deposits	–	–	545,701	545,701
Bank balances	–	–	8,141,244	8,141,244
	2,448,324	2,698,684	41,904,809	47,051,817

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	–	–	33,638,538	33,638,538
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	–	–	2,046,965	2,046,965
Derivative financial instruments	1,951	29,360	–	31,311
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	–	–	29,128,221	29,128,221
	1,951	29,360	64,813,724	64,845,035

49. 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 2022 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2021 RMB'000	**As at 31 December 2022 RMB'000**	As at 31 December 2021 RMB'000
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings, non-current portion	**28,366,188**	24,373,642	**28,351,172**	24,332,193

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, trade and bills payables, financial liabilities included in 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 2022 and 2021 was assessed to be insignificant.

49. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The fair values of listed equity investments are based on quoted market prices. 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, foreign currency swaps, interest rate swaps 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 2022 and 2021, 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.

49. 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:

Assets measured at fair value:

As at 31 December 2022

	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	–	–	157,316	157,316
Trade and bills receivables	–	1,855,034	–	1,855,034
	–	1,855,034	157,316	2,012,350
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed equity investments	131,632	–	–	131,632
Unlisted equity investments	–	–	1,314,795	1,314,795
Limited partnership investments	–	–	120,000	120,000
Wealth management products	–	500,000	–	500,000
Other	–	–	15,000	15,000
	131,632	500,000	1,449,795	2,081,427
Derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	–	198,260	–	198,260
	131,632	2,553,294	1,607,111	4,292,037

49. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Liabilities measured at fair value:

As at 31 December 2022

	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	–	66,437	–	66,437
	–	66,437	–	66,437

During the year ended 31 December 2022, there was no transfers of fair value measurement between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 for 2022.

49. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Assets measured at fair value:

As at 31 December 2021

	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	–	–	282,942	282,942
Trade and bills receivables	–	2,315,501	–	2,315,501
	–	2,315,501	282,942	2,598,443
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed equity investments	371,434	–	–	371,434
Unlisted equity investments	–	–	407,823	407,823
Limited partnership investments	–	–	583,007	583,007
Wealth management products	–	400,000	–	400,000
Other	–	–	10,000	10,000
	371,434	400,000	1,000,830	1,772,264
Derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	–	690,364	–	690,364
Forward equity contracts	–	–	85,937	85,937
	–	690,364	85,937	776,301
	371,434	3,405,865	1,369,709	5,147,008

49. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Liabilities measured at fair value:

As at 31 December 2021

	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	–	31,311	–	31,311
	–	31,311	–	31,311

During the year ended 31 December 2021, there was no transfers of fair value measurement between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 for 2021.

Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:

As at 31 December 2022

	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	**–**	**28,366,188**	**–**	**28,366,188**

As at 31 December 2021

	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	–	24,373,642	–	24,373,642

49. 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 2022

	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 2022	**1,000,830**	**282,942**	**85,937**
Total gains/(losses):	**64,210**	**(111,444)**	**–**
–in profit or loss	**64,210**	**–**	**–**
–in other comprehensive expenses	**–**	**(111,444)**	**–**
Purchased	**863,565**	**–**	**–**
Disposals	**(478,810)**	**(28,728)**	**(90,435)**
Exchange realignment	**–**	**14,546**	**4,498**
At 31 December 2022	**1,449,795**	**157,316**	**–**

Year ended 31 December 2021

	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 2021	737,330	249,179	159,913
Total (losses)/gains:	(81,245)	9,253	(3,642)
–in profit or loss	(81,245)	–	(3,642)
–in other comprehensive expenses	–	9,253	–
Purchased	355,794	28,058	–
Disposals	(10,976)	–	(66,811)
Exchange realignment	(73)	(3,548)	(3,523)
At 31 December 2021	1,000,830	282,942	85,937

50. TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

(a) At 31 December 2022, 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 RMB1,324,748,000 (31 December 2021: RMB1,744,303,000) to certain of its suppliers in order to settle the trade payablees 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 RMB1,337,103,000 (31 December 2021: RMB1,760,761,000) as at 31 December 2022.

(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 2022 was nil (31 December 2021: RMB120,283,000). The carrying amount of the assets that the Group continued to recognise as at 31 December 2022 was nil (31 December 2021: RMB120,283,000) and that of the associated liabilities as at 31 December 2022 was nil (31 December 2021: RMB66,604,000).

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety

At 31 December 2022, 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 RMB12,138,556,000 (31 December 2021 RMB10,431,493,000). 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 2022 and 2021, 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.

51. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise interest-bearing bank loans 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 interest rate swaps, 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 loans 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 2022, after taking into account the effect of the interest rate swap, approximately 1.65% (31 December 2021: 7.08%) 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 and construction in progress would have decreased/increased by RMB264,656,000 (2021: RMB184,381,000) for the year ended 31 December 2022, 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.

51. 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 the Argentine peso.

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 2022 and 2021, the Group had hedged most of its foreign currency sales for which firm commitments existed at the end of the reporting period.

In addition, the Group has currency exposures from its interest-bearing bank borrowings. The Group has used a foreign currency swap contract to reduce the exposure to RMB arising from the borrowings.

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 2022 and 2021are as follows:

	As at 31 December							
	2022				2021			
	Euro RMB'000	United States dollar RMB'000	Australian dollar RMB'000	Argentine peso RMB'000	Euro RMB'000	United States dollar RMB'000	Australian dollar RMB'000	Argentine peso RMB'000
Trade receivables	**55,256**	**227,736**	**17,798**	**–**	33,074	206,671	15,678	–
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	**74,695**	**4,853,036**	**4,519**	**–**	41,012	4,625,849	188,689	–
Cash and cash equivalents	**211**	**521,565**	**3**	**–**	17,202	310,901	2	–
Trade payables	**(4,391)**	**(2,575,086)**	**(1,211,447)**	**–**	(42,212)	(2,359,023)	(1,187,854)	–
	125,771	**3,027,251**	**(1,189,127)**	**–**	49,076	2,784,398	(983,485)	–

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.

51. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Increase/ (decrease) in profit after tax RMB'000
2022		
If RMB weakens against Euro	**5%**	**5,203**
If RMB strengthens against Euro	**(5%)**	**(5,203)**
If RMB weakens against United States dollar	**5%**	**125,207**
If RMB strengthens against United States dollar	**(5%)**	**(125,207)**
If RMB weakens against Australian dollar	**5%**	**(50,539)**
If RMB strengthens against Australian dollar	**(5%)**	**50,539**
2021		
If RMB weakens against Euro	5%	(420)
If RMB strengthens against Euro	(5%)	420
If RMB weakens against United States dollar	5%	114,355
If RMB strengthens against United States dollar	(5%)	(114,355)
If RMB weakens against Australian dollar	5%	(41,798)
If RMB strengthens against Australian dollar	(5%)	41,798

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in foreign currency rates had occurred on 31 December 2022 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.

51. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging as at 31 December 2022

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 2022. 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 2022

	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*	–	–	–	6,978,411	6,978,411
Trade and bills receivables*	1,855,034	–	–	25,746,211	27,601,245
Other non-current financial assets	392,473	–	–	–	392,473
Financial receivables	9,425,175	–	–	–	9,425,175
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets					
–Normal**	3,222,860	–	–	–	3,222,860
–Doubtful**	–	–	53,797	–	53,797
Pledged deposits					
–Not yet past due	381,838	–	–	–	381,838
Bank balances					
–Not yet past due	15,246,091	–	–	–	15,246,091
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to associates					
–Not yet past due	328,205	–	–	–	328,205
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to third party					
–Not yet past due	170,727	–	–	–	170,727
	31,022,403	–	53,797	32,724,622	63,800,822

51. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging

As at 31 December 2021

	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*	–	–	–	4,497,690	4,497,690
Trade and bills receivables*	2,315,501	–	–	25,350,870	27,666,371
Other non-current financial assets	147,160	–	–	–	147,160
Financial receivables	9,379,181	–	–	–	9,379,181
Financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets					
–Normal**	2,093,508	–	–	–	2,093,508
–Doubtful**	–	–	27,304	–	27,304
Pledged deposits					
–Not yet past due	545,701	–	–	–	545,701
Bank balances					
–Not yet past due	8,141,244	–	–	–	8,141,244
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to associates					
–Not yet past due	395,837	–	–	–	395,837
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to third party					
–Not yet past due	187,712	–	–	–	187,712
	23,205,844	–	27,304	29,848,560	53,081,708

* 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 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".

51. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

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.

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 2022, the maximum exposure to credit risk was represented by the carrying amount of financial assets in the 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 assets amounted to approximately RMB3,243 million (31 December 2021: net current liabilities RMB1,950 million) as at 31 December 2022, and its net cash inflow from operating activities and financing activities was approximately RMB5,881 million and RMB6,917 million (2021: RMB4,968 million (restated) and RMB3,471 million) respectively, and its net cash outflow used in investing activities amounted to approximately RMB6,139 million (2021: RMB7,954 million (restated)) for the year ended 31 December 2022. The Group recorded an increase in cash and cash equivalents of approximately RMB6,660 million (2021: RMB485 million) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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 2022, 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.

51. 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 2022					
Trade and bills payables	**39,533,030**	**601,390**	**527,172**	**119,380**	**40,780,972**
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	**2,114,616**	**–**	**758,891**	**29,286**	**2,902,793**
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	**6,317,864**	**6,229,369**	**9,295,660**	**13,726,181**	**35,569,074**
Lease liabilities	**165,661**	**295,082**	**758,254**	**2,108,027**	**3,327,024**
Derivative financial instruments	**66,437**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**66,437**
Interest payments on bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	**839,821**	**1,201,489**	**3,178,024**	**6,014,983**	**11,234,317**
External guarantee	**498,932**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**498,932**
	49,536,361	**8,327,330**	**14,518,001**	**21,997,857**	**94,379,549**
As at 31 December 2021					
Trade and bills payables	31,876,046	1,175,557	733,043	89,807	33,874,453
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	1,962,412	3,275	22,976	79,918	2,068,581
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	4,172,686	4,397,374	8,778,063	11,198,205	28,546,328
Lease liabilities	112,819	577,721	436,464	1,382,437	2,509,441
Derivative financial instruments	31,273	38	–	–	31,311
Interest payments on bank and other borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	1,153,638	1,142,059	2,660,641	4,504,829	9,461,167
External guarantee	583,549	–	–	–	583,549
	39,892,423	7,296,024	12,631,187	17,255,196	77,074,830

51. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

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 2022 and 31 December 2021.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to maintain the gearing ratio between 40% and 65%. Net debt includes trade and bills payables, financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals, derivative financial instruments, interest-bearing bank loans 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 2022 RMB'000	As at 31 December 2021 (Restated) RMB'000
Trade and bills payables	**40,624,058**	33,638,538
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	**2,144,870**	2,046,965
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	**38,183,310**	30,695,493
Less: Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**(14,842,821)**	(8,140,281)
Net debt	**66,109,417**	58,240,715
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**38,095,079**	35,831,590
Capital and net debt	**104,204,496**	94,072,305
Gearing ratio	**63.44%**	61.91%

52. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 30 March 2023, the board of Directors proposed to distribute cash dividends of RMB1.2 (tax included) per each 10 shares on share capital of 4,225,068,000 with total amount of RMB507,008,000. The proposed final dividends for the year are subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

53. 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	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	**331,731**	323,060
Right-of-use assets	**15,335**	13,317
Other intangible assets	**1,793,669**	1,610,316
Investments in subsidiaries	**20,511,945**	19,043,177
Interests in associates	**92,871**	88,128
Interests in joint ventures	**3,478**	3,478
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	**12,494**	8,173
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**15,000**	10,000
Other non-current financial assets	**352,733**	84,080
Deferred tax assets	**1,365,490**	851,515
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	**19,129**	2,053
Contract assets	**2,930,995**	1,941,722
Financial receivables	**3,012,930**	2,373,775
Derivative financial instruments	**–**	83,896
Total non-current assets	**30,457,800**	26,436,690
CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventories	**2,213,965**	1,868,430
Trade and bills receivables	**13,951,913**	14,004,862
Contract assets	**432,947**	181,031
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	**24,333,984**	23,532,057
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**500,000**	400,000
Financial assets measured by amortised costs	**3,576**	1,538
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,200,726**	4,399,911
Derivative financial instruments	**84,909**	386,083
Total current assets	**48,722,020**	44,773,912
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and bills payables	**29,980,267**	26,279,509
Other payables and accruals	**11,861,406**	9,953,764
Derivative financial instruments	**45,828**	–
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	**5,981,119**	312,494
Tax payable	**16**	–
Provision	**1,379,962**	1,158,010
Total current liabilities	**49,248,598**	37,703,777
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS	**(526,578)**	7,070,135
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	**29,931,222**	33,506,825

53. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	RMB'000	RMB'000
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade payables	**1,273,243**	857,427
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	**4,077,388**	8,472,052
Provision	**1,541,058**	1,698,064
Government grants	**82,816**	48,788
Total non-current liabilities	**6,974,505**	11,076,331
Net assets	**22,956,717**	22,430,494
EQUITY		
Share capital	**4,225,068**	4,225,068
Reserves	**18,731,649**	18,205,426
Total equity	**22,956,717**	22,430,494

53. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

	Capital reserve 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	Other equity instruments RMB'000	Hedging reserve RMB'000	Retained profits (accumulated losses) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2022	12,216,665	–	1,647,339	(5,379)	(1,387)	1,997,000	37,890	2,313,298	18,205,426
Total comprehensive income/(expense)for the year	–	–	–	1,625	(1,272)	–	(10,275)	767,614	757,692
Final 2021 dividend declared	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,056,267)	(1,056,267)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders	–	–	–	–	–	998,875	–	–	998,875
Distribution of other equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(184,999)	(184,999)
Profit appropriation to reserves	–	–	77,096	–	–	–	–	(77,096)	–
Other changes of a investment in associate	10,922	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,922
Transfer to special reserve	–	33,777	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,777
Utilisation of special reserve	–	(33,777)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(33,777)
At 31 December 2022	12,227,587	–	1,724,435	(3,754)	(2,659)	2,995,875	27,615	1,762,550	18,731,649
At 1 January 2021	12,218,984	–	1,534,748	(18,674)	(2,483)	2,990,618	(45,108)	2,485,208	19,163,293
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	13,295	1,096	–	82,998	1,121,623	1,219,012
Final 2020 dividend declared	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,056,267)	(1,056,267)
Capital contributions from other equity instruments holders	(1,415)	–	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	–	998,585
Distribution of other equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(124,675)	(124,675)
Redemption of other equity instruments	(5,929)	–	–	–	–	(1,993,618)	–	–	(1,999,547)
Profit appropriation to reserves	–	–	112,591	–	–	–	–	(112,591)	–
Other changes of a investment in associate	5,025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,025
Transfer to special reserve	–	22,664	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,664
Utilisation of special reserve	–	(22,664)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(22,664)
At 31 December 2021	12,216,665	–	1,647,339	(5,379)	(1,387)	1,997,000	37,890	2,313,298	18,205,426

54. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of Directors on 30 March 2023.

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				
	2018	2019	2020 (Restated)	2021 (Restated)	**2022**
REVENUE	28,590,307	37,878,205	56,161,193	50,746,321	**46,253,534**
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	3,682,431	2,561,106	3,288,906	4,628,664	**2,771,784**
Income tax expense	(399,833)	(331,353)	(308,064)	(847,748)	**(334,909)**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	3,282,598	2,229,753	2,980,842	3,780,916	**2,436,875**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	3,216,604	2,209,854	2,978,880	3,731,394	**2,383,433**
Non-controlling interests	65,994	19,899	1,962	49,522	**53,442**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	(455,575)	76,148	276,157	102,446	**80,426**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY	2,761,029	2,285,771	3,258,729	3,831,524	**2,463,878**
EARNINGS PER SHARE:					
Basic and diluted (RMB/Share)	0.82	0.51	0.68	0.85	**0.52**

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As at 31 December				
	2018	2019	2020 (Restated)	2021 (Restated)	**2022**
Cash and cash equivalents	5,027,638	6,820,780	7,709,224	8,141,296	**15,246,143**
Current assets	32,917,500	48,444,168	44,038,265	47,935,932	**62,372,889**
Non-current assets	48,446,553	54,612,916	65,115,282	71,729,065	**74,449,489**
Total assets	81,364,053	103,057,084	109,153,547	119,664,997	**136,822,378**
Current liabilities	(31,600,586)	(49,568,900)	(47,844,833)	(49,886,074)	**(59,129,920)**
Non-current liabilities	(23,288,343)	(21,263,935)	(26,320,058)	(33,050,522)	**(37,346,163)**
Total liabilities	(54,888,929)	(70,832,835)	(74,164,891)	(82,936,596)	**(96,476,083)**
Net assets	26,475,124	32,224,249	34,988,656	36,728,401	**40,346,295**
Issued share capital	3,556,203	4,225,068	4,225,068	4,225,068	**4,225,068**
Reserves	21,405,015	26,450,053	29,958,550	31,606,522	**33,870,011**
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	24,961,218	30,675,121	34,183,618	35,831,590	**38,095,079**
Non-controlling interests	1,513,906	1,549,128	805,038	881,813	**2,251,216**

* The EPS data was not restated.

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新疆金风科技股份有限公司
XINJIANG GOLDWIND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.*

(A joint stock limited liability company incorporated in the People's Republic of China)
Stock Code: 2208