

# **Conch Venture**

## **2024 Annual Performance**

### **Promotion Materials**

**March 2025**

# CONTENTS

**01**

Financial Information

**02**

Performance Highlights

**03**

Performance Review

**04**

Outlook for the Future

# PART 01



01

## Financial Information

# 1.1 Financial Information



Currency: CNY

## Total Assets ↑2.3%

2024 82,326 million

2023 80,460 million

## Liabilities/Assets Ratio ↓0.4percentage points

2024 40.3%

2023 40.7%

## Net Assets ↑3.0%

2024 49,177 million

2023 47,753 million

CONCH VENTURE

## EBITDA ↓4.7%

(Profit before tax, interest, depreciation and amortization of main businessProfit before tax, interest, depreciation and amortization of main business)

2024 2,729 million

2023 2,864 million

## 1.2 Business Performance

Currency: CNY

### Operating income

2024	<b>6,271 million</b>
2023	<b>8,015 million</b>



### Profit attributable to the equity shareholders

2024	<b>2,020 million</b>
2023	<b>2,464 million</b>



### Gross profit margin

2024	<b>34.7%</b>
2023	<b>27.2%</b>



### Net profit from principal businesses attributable to the equity shareholders

2024	<b>704 million</b>
<b>National subsidy restoration</b>	<b>776 million</b>
2023	<b>801 million</b>

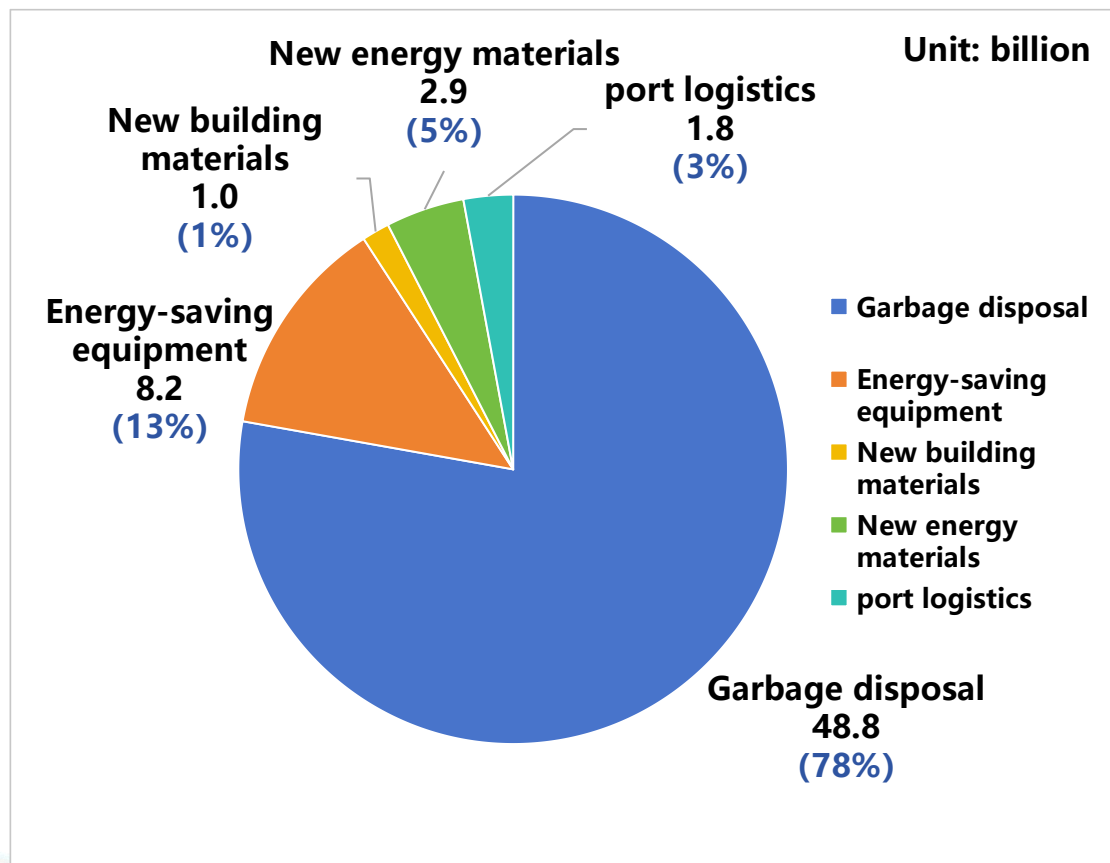


Note: The company has 16 bidding projects with national subsidies not yet confirmed, affecting the total profit by approximately 122.4 million yuan. Among them, approximately 50.4 million yuan for the year 2023, and approximately 72 million yuan for the year 2024.

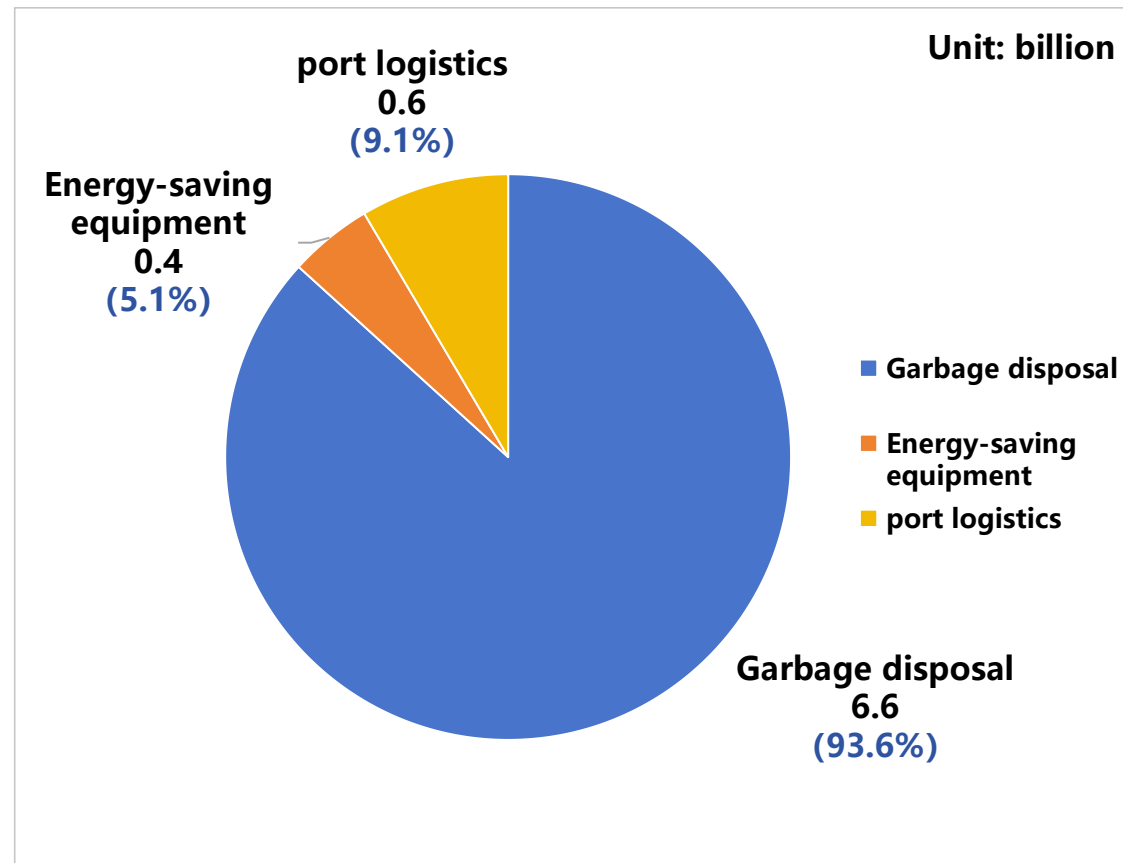
# 1.3 Performance by segment

Currency: CNY

## Operating income



## Net profit attributable to equity shareholders from the main

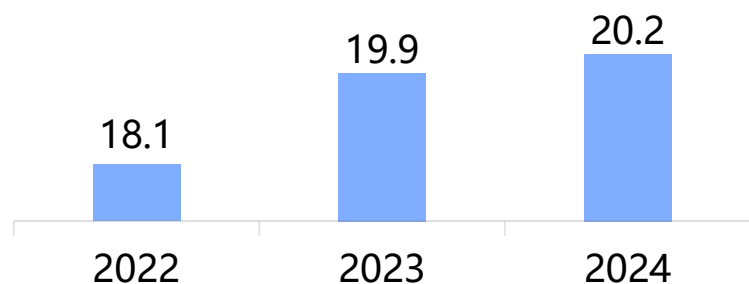


# 1.4 Company cash flow situation

In 2024, the net cash generated from operating activities of the company increased year by year, indicating an overall positive trend. The amount of engineering investment significantly decreased, **reducing by 2.52 billion , which is a decline of 47.1%**. During the reporting period, the total cash recovered from waste-to-energy projects amounted to **3.86 billion, an increase of 19.1% year-on-year**; among this, cash recovery from benchmark electricity fees, provincial subsidies, and national subsidies totaled **2.55 billion, increasing by 17.5% year-on-year**.

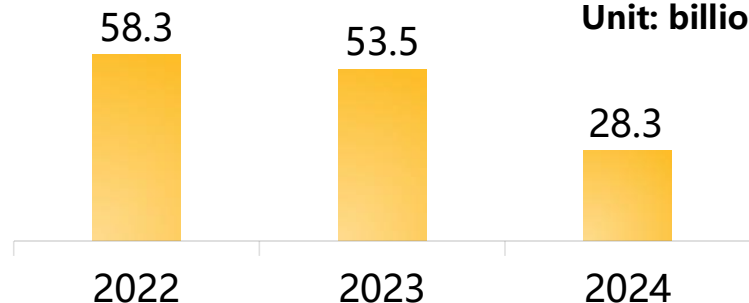
### Net cash from operating activities

Unit: billion



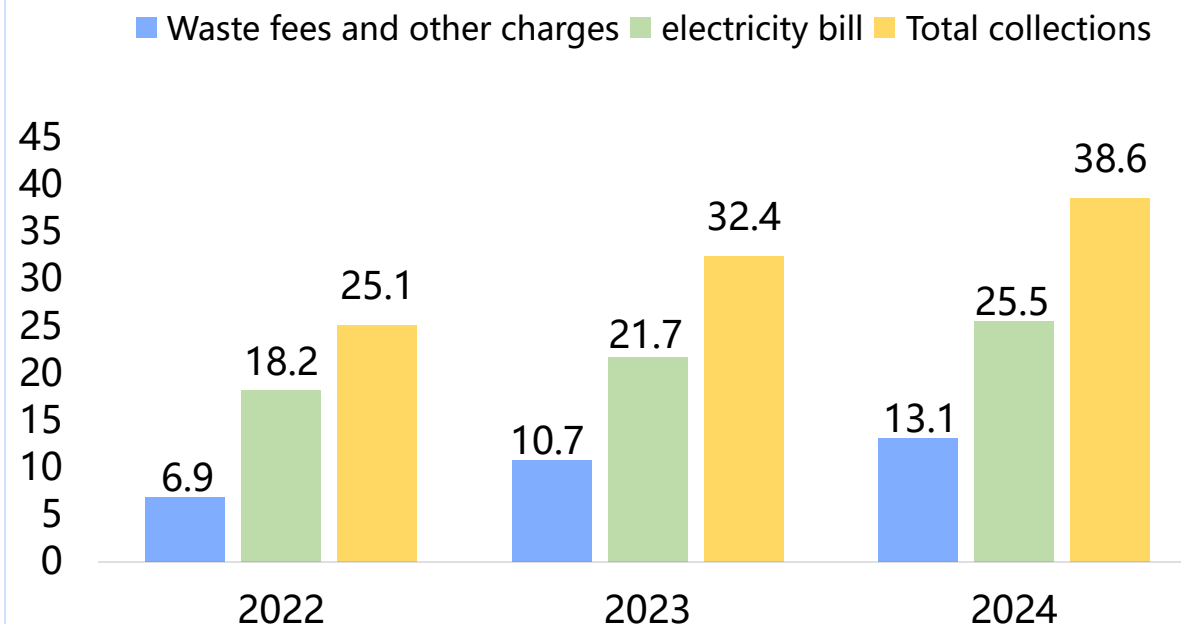
### Engineering investment amount

Unit: billion



### Waste-to-energy sector receivables status

Unit: billion



# PART 02



02

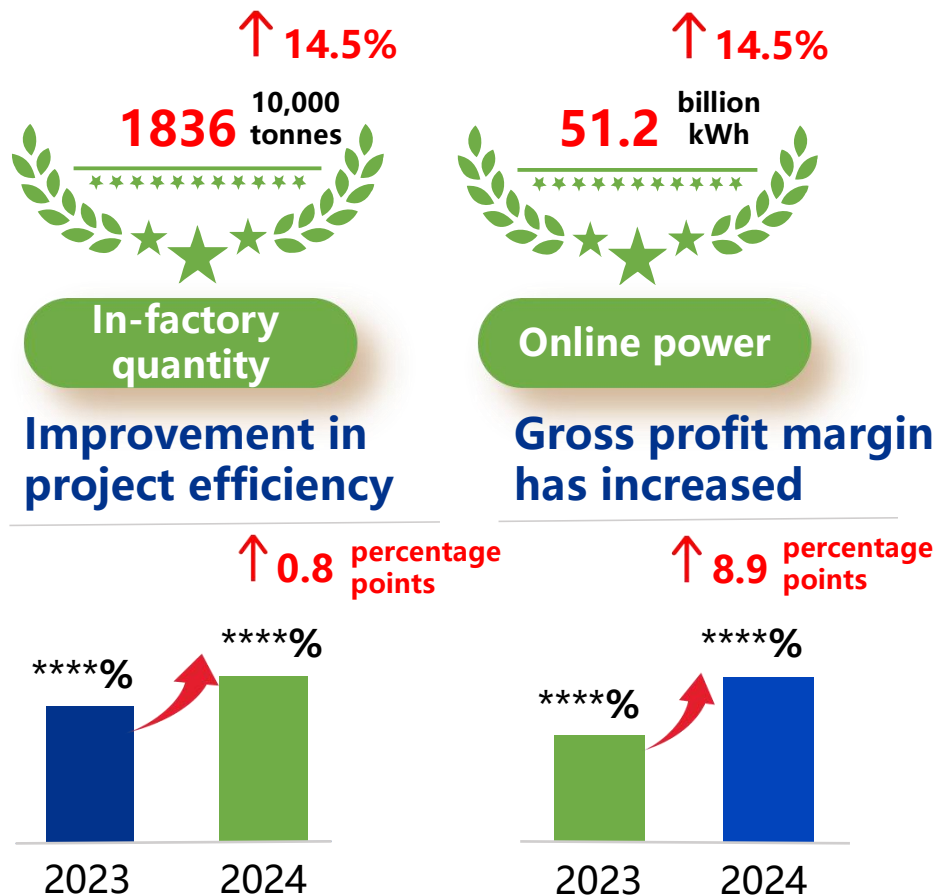
## Performance Highlights

## 2.1 Waste-to-energy, enhancing quality and efficiency, stable operation

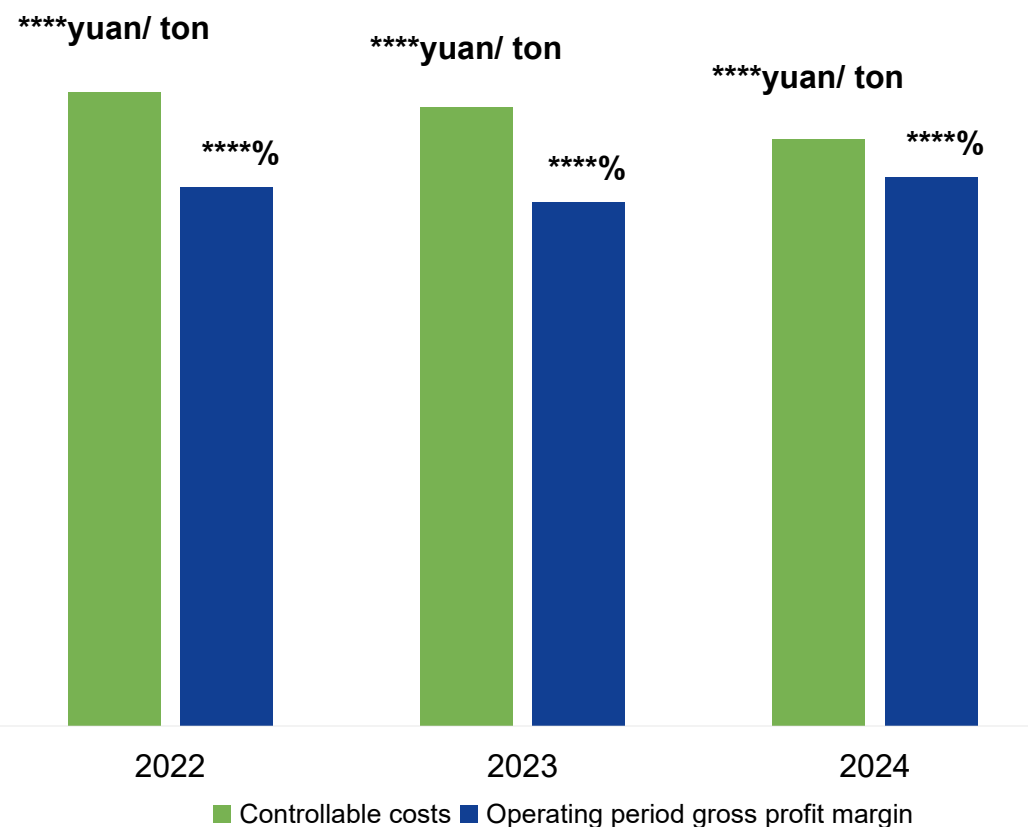


Currency: CNY

### Double "quantity" increases together



### Controllable costs and operating margin during the operational period have been optimized annually.



## 2.1 Waste-to-energy, enhancing quality and efficiency, stable operation (continued)

### The '365 Club' is rapidly expanding in scale.

**36 units** have been continuously operating for over 365 days, **an increase of 21 units compared to the previous year.** Among them, **Luoping Conch Venture** and **Shuangfeng Conch Venture** have been running continuously for more than 600 days.



### “365 Club” Members

operational cycle	number of flight segments	corresponding unit
≥600days	2	Luoping, Shuangfeng
500-600 days	3	Suiyang、Fuquan (twice)
400-500 days	14	Du'an (twice), Baoshan (twice), Suzhou, Xichou, Jinzhai 1#, Fuquan 1#, Pingguo 1#, Tongzi, Li County 1#, Dehong, Xianyang, Tongren
365-400 days	17	Li County 2#(twice), Lujiang 1# (twice), Sishui, Tongchuan (twice), Gaotang (twice), Lujiang 2#, Tongren, Binzhou, Huoshan, Shizhu, Yantai, Zhoukou, Tengchong

Note: The '365 Club' refers to units that have been operating safely and continuously for 365 days or more.

## 2.1 Waste-to-energy, enhancing quality and efficiency, stable operation (continued)



Currency: CNY

### Steam for external sale

Operational projects: 17; daily steam production: \*\*\*\* tons.

Steam sales projected for 2024: \*\*\*\* **tons, an increase of \*\*\*\***

### Sold fats and oils **tons.**

During the reporting period, **5 projects** in Suzhou, Lingbi, Chongqing, Dexing, and Qiyang have initiated the sale of external oils, with the Chongqing project achieving an oil extraction rate of **7%**.

### Green certificate application and sales

During the reporting period, \*\*\*\* **million** green certificates were issued, and cumulatively, \*\*\*\* green certificates were sold by 2024.

### Collaborative processing of sludge, leachate and other substances

In 2024, we processed \*\*\*\* **tons** of sludge, distillery waste, and leachate, **an increase of \*\*\*\* tons.**

### Collaborative processing of kitchen waste

Operational projects: 18; daily processing capacity: 905 tons. In 2024, it is projected to handle \*\*\*\* **tons** of kitchen waste, **an increase of \*\*\*\* tons.**



## 2.2 Port logistics, foreign vessel berthing, aligning with international standards



### Open to the outside world Dual-driven

In May 2024, passed **the provincial-level acceptance for opening to the outside world.**

In July, obtained **the qualification for opening to the outside world.**

In August, passed **the pilotage safety acceptance.**

In October, successfully berthed **the first international vessel.**



### Smart Ports Green Development

Vigorously promote the construction of **smart ports**, carry out **informatization projects**, and **implement intelligent upgrades** to achieve automation and intelligence in port operations. Actively respond to national green development strategies by constructing **a 5.27 MW wind power system** and **rainwater and sewage treatment facilities**, thereby ensuring sustainable development.

## 2.3 Renewable energy sector, market expansion, increased production capacity



### New energy positive electrode materials

» Annual production capacity utilization reached \*\*\*\*%, while the industry average is **50%**.

» **High-end new product CV-6T has successfully entered mass production**, and the CV-9 prototype for mid-scale trials has been finalized.



» The first **grid-connected energy storage power station** has been established using the company's cathode material products.

» Electricity consumption is \*\*\*\* **kilowatt-hours per ton**, a **decrease of over \*\*\*\*%** compared to the previous year.



### Comprehensive Utilization and Recycling Project for Lithium-Ion Batteries

» **The comprehensive utilization project for lithium-ion battery recycling in Wuhu** has commenced operations.

» Expanding **the market for new energy commercial vehicles**, successfully partnering with **5** enterprises to engage in battery waste trade.



» A total of \*\*\*\* **tons** of batteries were disposed of throughout the year.

» Produced \*\*\*\* **tons** of black powder, and \*\*\*\* **tons** of other materials such as copper and aluminum.

## 2.4 Accumulate capital, build brands, and enhance image.

### ESG rating

#### MSCI Index



**A Level**

Consistently rated as A grade for three consecutive years.

The only Class A enterprise in the construction and engineering industry in China.

### Capital market performance



#### Green panda debt

Issuance scale of **1.3 billion yuan**, coupon rate of **1.93%**, subscription multiple of **2 times**.

Achieved **the historically lowest interest rate** for national green panda bonds issuance.

### Responsibility Honor

#### North Star Trophy

**Outstanding ESG  
Practicing Enterprises**



#### Asia Corporate Social Responsibility Award

**Green Leadership  
Award  
Circular Economy  
Leadership Award**



#### United Nations Sustainable Impact

**Excellence Award**



# PART 03



03

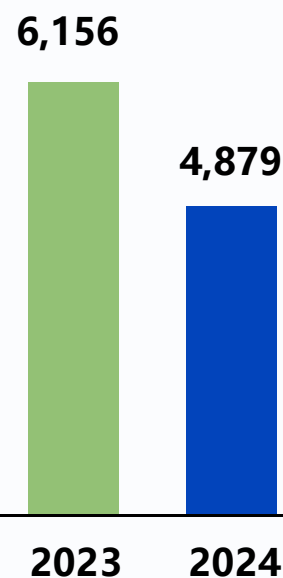
## Performance Review

### 3.1 Performance indicators - Waste-to-energy generation

Currency: CNY

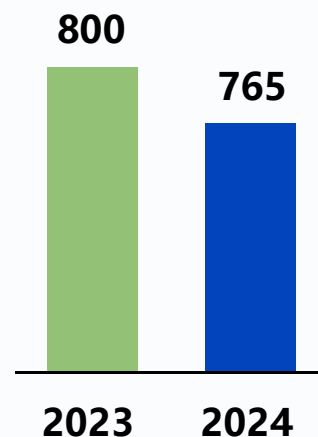
#### Operating income

Unit: Million



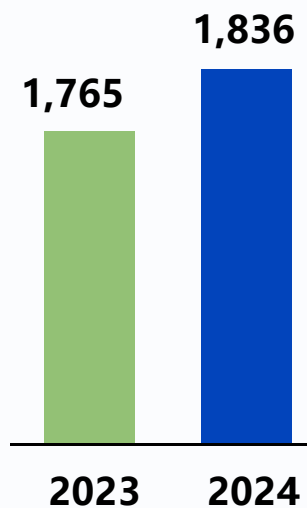
#### Profit attributable to the parent company

Unit: Million



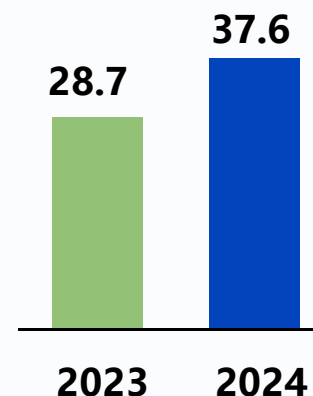
#### Gross profit

Unit: Million



#### Gross profit margin

Unit: %



### 3.1 Performance indicators - Waste-to-energy generation (continued)

Currency: million (CNY)

Revenue Composition	2024		2023		Change in amount (%)	Change in proportion (ppts)
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)		
Operating revenue	3,904	80.0	3,463	56.3	12.7	23.7
Grate furnace waste power generation	3,860	79.1	3,405	55.3	13.4	23.8
Waste treatment by cement kilns	44	0.9	58	1.0	-24.1	-0.1
Construction revenue	975	20.0	2,693	43.7	-63.8	-23.7
Grate furnace waste power generation	975	20.0	2,693	43.7	-63.8	-23.7
Total	4,879	100.0	6,156	100.0	-20.7	-

»The proportion of operating income continued to increase to **12.7%**, a year-on-year increase of about **23.7 percentage points**.

»A total of **14 projects** have been put into operation, including Liangping, Qingzhen, Pingguo (Phase II), Qiyang, Dongzhi, Lufeng, Taian, Haidong, Gengma, Wushan, Jianshui, Zhuanglang, Huayin, and Yongde.

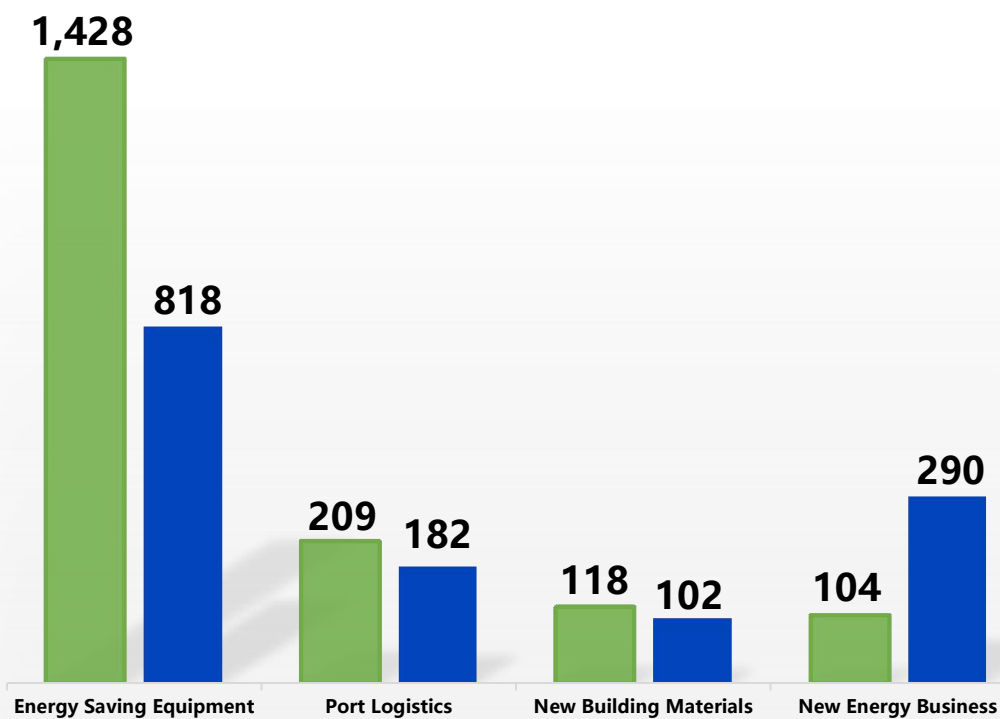
## 3.2 Performance indicators - Other sections

Currency: CNY

### Operating income

Unit: million

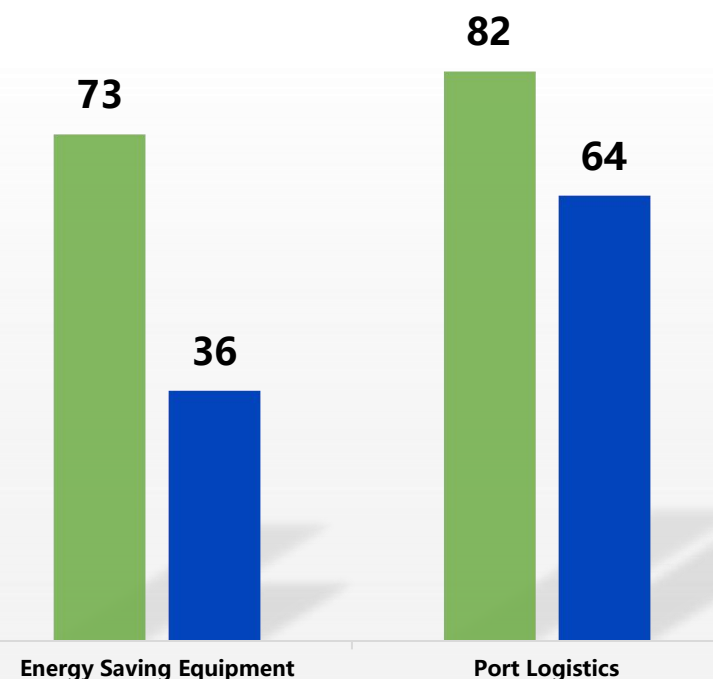
■ 2023 ■ 2024



### Profit attributable to the parent company

Unit: million

■ 2023 ■ 2024



### 3.3 Waste disposal business operation status

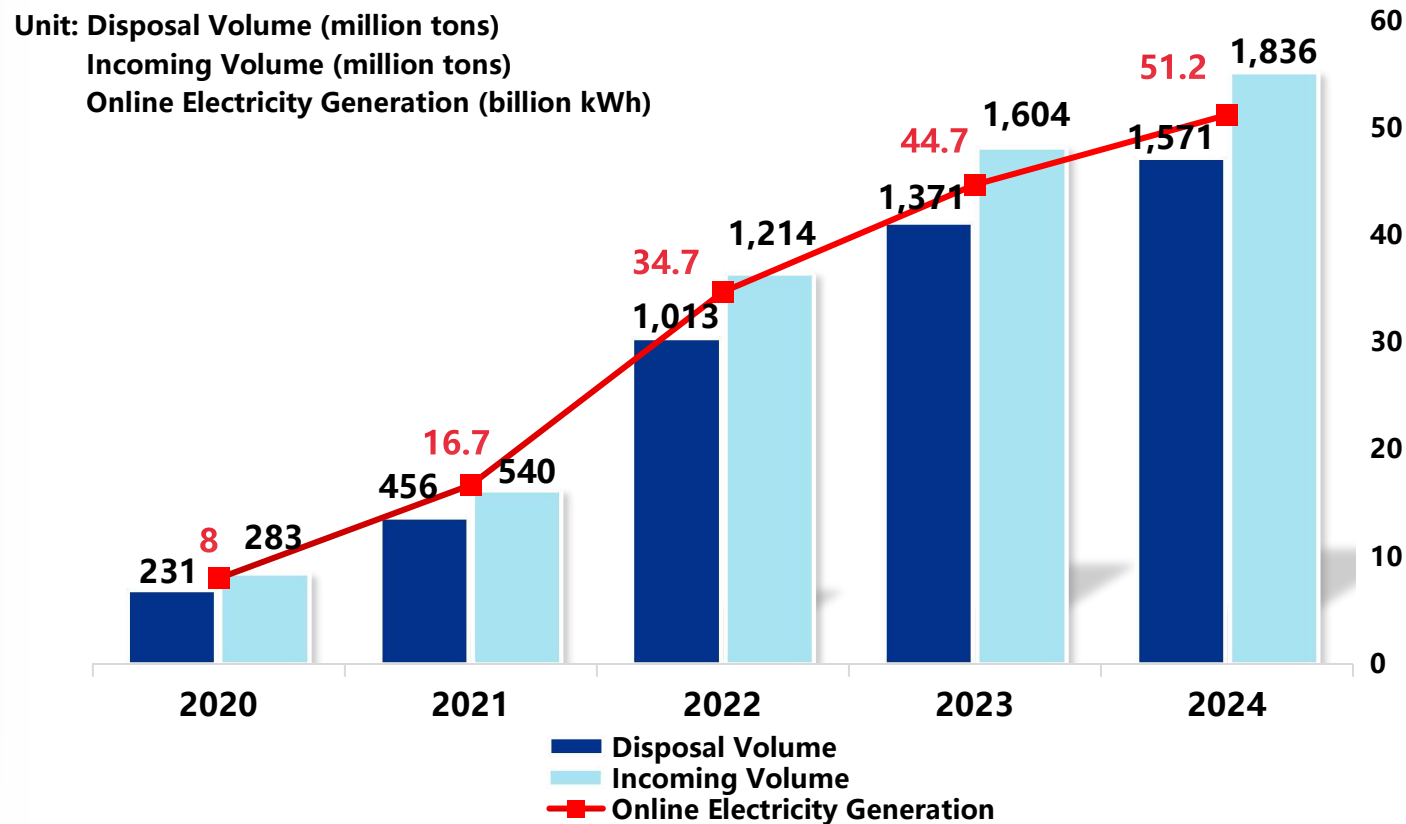
#### During the reporting period, the Group's garbage disposal business:

A total of **18.83 million tons** of domestic garbage were received (includes Kitchen waste treatment projects,CKK), including **18.36million tons** of garbage power generation, an increase of about **14.5%** year-on-year.

A total of **16.13 million tons** of domestic garbage were disposed (includes Kitchen waste treatment projects,CKK), of which **15.71 million tons** were generated by garbage, an increase of about **14.6%**.

The garbage power generation business achieved a power generation capacity of **61 billion kWh**, an increase of about **14.1%** year-on-year; The online electricity consumption was **5.12 billion kWh**, up by about **14.5%** year-on-year.

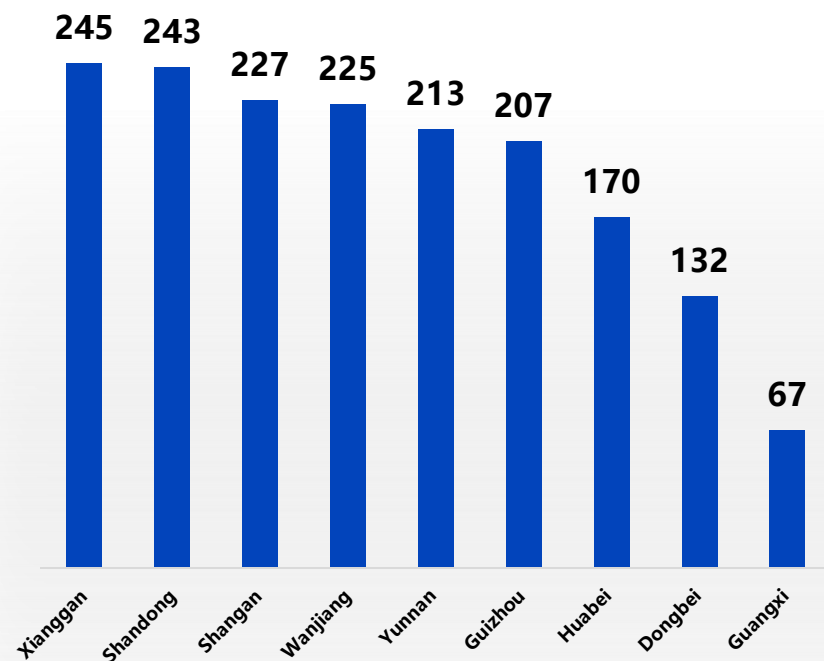
#### Municipal solid waste power generation operational status



### 3.3 Waste disposal business operation status (continued)

#### Waste-to-energy capacity in operation, categorized by region

Units: million tons/year



#### Regional production capacity of garbage disposal plate

zone	Number of companies (units)	Annual processing capacity (million tons)	Incoming volume (10,000 tonnes)	handling capacity (ten thousand tonnes)	electric energy production (100 million degrees)	Online power consumption (100 million tonnes)
Xianggan	10	****	****	****	****	****
Shandong	10	****	****	****	****	****
Shangan	12	****	****	****	****	****
Wanjiang	12	****	****	****	****	****
Yunnan	13	****	****	****	****	****
Guizhou	12	****	****	****	****	****
Huabei	6	****	****	****	****	****
Dongbei	7	****	****	****	****	****
Guangxi	4	****	****	****	****	****
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>****</b>	<b>****</b>	<b>****</b>	<b>****</b>	<b>****</b>

»Up to the reporting period, a total of **32** grate-fired waste power generation projects have been included in the national supplementary list, and **44** projects are under examination and approval, including **16** bidding projects.

# 3.4 Comprehensive recycling and utilization of lithium-ion batteries

Currency: CNY



## Recycling and utilization of lithium-ion batteries

9 lithium battery recycling projects have been established in 8 provinces, with a signed production capacity of 230,000 tons per year.

No.	Project Location	Treatment Capacity
1	Wuhu, Anhui Province	15,000 tonnes/year
2	Huaibei, Anhui Province	15,000 tonnes/year
3	Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province	30,000 tonnes/year
4	Dengfeng, Henan Province	15,000 tonnes/year
5	Tongchuan, Shanxi Province (Phase 1&2)	30,000 tonnes/year
6	Jingmen, Hubei Province (Phase 1&2)	50,000 tonnes/year
7	Zaozhuang, Shandong Province	30,000 tonnes/year
8	Zhuzhou, Hunan Province	15,000 tonnes/year
9	Changshan, Zhejiang Province	30,000 tonnes/year
Total		230,000 tonnes/year

## Wuhu Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling and Comprehensive Utilization Project



Successfully expanded into the new energy commercial vehicle battery market, adding 5 new partner companies. Advanced through three rounds of technological upgrades, optimized processing procedures, and improved product purity. In 2024, lithium battery processing volume reached \*\*\*\*tons, black powder production was \*\*\*\*tons, and revenue amounted to \*\*\*\*million yuan.



## 3.5 Business of cathode and anode materials for new energy

Currency: CNY

### cathode material

#### Expand the market

»Throughout the year, samples were sent to **48** customers, deliveries were made to **18** customers, and **20** customers commenced pilot production.

#### Cost reduction and efficiency increase

»With an annual production of \*\*\*\* **tons**, it ranks among the **top 15** in the industry, representing an increase of \*\*\*\* **tons** compared to the previous year.

»Seizing procurement opportunities, stockpiling raw materials at low prices, and enhancing resource integration have resulted in cost savings of nearly \*\*\*\* **million yuan**.

#### Research and development breakthrough

»**1** invention patent and **14** utility model patents have been authorized.

»**The high-end new product CV-6T has successfully entered mass production**, and the CV-9 **mid-scale trial product has been finalized**.

»The first energy storage power station demonstration project has been successfully implemented, with an annual discharge capacity of approximately \*\*\*\* **million kWh**.



### anode material

#### Strengthen engineering construction

»Proactively **advance project construction**, gradually conducting **individual unit testing and integrated system testing**.

#### Seize opportunities in upstream and downstream markets

»Diligently expanding supply and sales markets, we have developed **over 40** upstream suppliers and engaged with **more than 60** downstream battery customers, some of whom have already commenced collaboration.



# PART 04



04

## Outlook for the Future

# 4.1 Domestic Waste Disposal Business

## Adhere to benchmark leadership, further enhancing operational quality.

Strengthen internal and external management to ensure optimal performance indicators, tight resource consumption, and enhanced control. Lead lagging projects with advanced practices to achieve balanced development of project companies. Guarantee that the annual waste intake exceeds **20 million tons**, electricity generation reaches **5.3 billion kilowatt-hours**, and **operational efficiency is maintained at 94.7%**.

01

## Deepen diversified operations to achieve new breakthroughs in revenue growth and efficiency.

Vigorously advance **overseas business in energy-saving equipment manufacturing**, actively explore **scenario-based applications of green electricity resources**, and extend the industrial chain; expand diverse business scopes, achieving the launch of **38 projects** for external steam sales, with sales surpassing **1 million tons**; **4.89 million tons** of slag sold externally, with prices rising year-on-year; **24 projects** collaboratively handling kitchen waste.

02

## Closely monitor accounts receivable recovery to further increase cash inflow.

Strengthen the implementation of **the leadership responsibility system**, draw on excellent experiences and measures for debt recovery, actively monitor debt repayment policies, closely track the entry and payment status of national and provincial subsidies, enhance coordination efforts, strive for prompt arrival of subsidies, and increase the company's operational cash flow.

03

## Maintaining government-enterprise relations, price increases and bidding continue to extend.

Strictly enforce the terms of the franchise agreement and continue to advance **the work of increasing garbage fees**. Timely follow up the warehousing approval of bidding online projects that have been declared but not yet put into storage to **ensure that the bidding online electricity price is put in place**, and expanding the enterprise's survival space.

04

## 4.2 Comprehensive recycling and utilization of lithium-ion batteries



### Expand channels Increase market share

The circular industry aims to **stabilize existing procurement networks, extend procurement channels upstream, and broaden raw material sources**. Simultaneously, it continues to establish long-term cooperation models with **automobile dismantling plants, insurance companies, bus companies, and other enterprises**, securing first-hand resources of retired batteries and enhancing market share.

### Strengthen research and development Enhance strengths

The circular industry must **develop and optimize recycling technologies for lithium-ion batteries, enhancing its technological advantages**. Additionally, **it should explore various business models, such as deep processing of by-products**, to boost the company's core competitiveness.

### Enhance quality Increase efficiency

The circular industry must collaborate and enhance communication with equipment manufacturers, continuously implement technological improvements, and **increase product purity and recovery rates**. Additionally, **optimize cost models**, manage production schedules, and boost productivity to **achieve cost reduction and efficiency improvement**.

## 4.3 New energy materials and port operations



### Port logistics

»Driven by both domestic and international trade, achieving stable growth and increased revenue: **Enhance dock berthing capacity to seize opportunities for large ships in deep waters; stabilize domestic trade customers** while seeking new markets and clients; **fully develop foreign trade cargo sources to create an international port.**

»**Advancing intelligent construction and green development: Promote the construction of smart ports**, optimize processes and technologies, reduce costs and improve efficiency, and achieve intelligent management and green sustainable development.



### Market-driven, deepen cooperation to expand sales volume

The cathode project aims to **compete domestically and expand internationally**, developing new customers; seize the opportunity of energy storage growth, and integrate terminal resources. The anode project should **advance material trial operation**, streamline processes, and optimize techniques, **gradually releasing capacity**. The new materials company needs to **innovate sales models, streamline product categories**, and enhance market share and core competitiveness.

### Driven by efficiency, we are intensifying our research and development to produce superior products.

The new energy materials business aims to **enhance meticulous management, reduce costs, and improve efficiency**, striving to **achieve the highest production line utilization**. Positive and negative electrode projects should align with customer needs, **accelerating the development of high-end differentiated and high-performance new products**. The new materials company should focus on **developing high-value-added products and expanding product application scenarios**.



# LIST OF PROJECTS

# Appendix1 Waste Power Generation Projects (1/8)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Completion time	Whether to enter the country to replenish the library
1	In operation	Jinzhai , Anhui Province	2×110,000 tonnes/year (2×300 tonnes/day)	January 2016	The first and second phases have been put into storage
2		Tongren , Guizhou Province	2×110,000 tonnes/year (2×300 tonnes/day)	July 2017	Has been put into storage
3		Yanshan , Yunnan Province (Phase 1)	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	August 2017	Has been put into storage
4		Huoqiu , Anhui Province	2x140,000 tonnes/year (2x400 tonnes/day)	January 2018	The first and second phases have been put into storage
5		Li County, Hunan Province	2x140,000 tonnes/year (2x400 tonnes/day)	April 2018	Has been put into storage
6		Songming , Yunnan Province	290,000 tonnes/year (800 tonnes/day)	January 2019	Has been put into storage
7		Shanggao , Jiangxi Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	February 2019	Has been put into storage
8		Yiyang , Jiangxi Province	2×110,000 tonnes/year (2×300 tonnes/day)	June 2019	Has been put into storage
9		Shache , Xinjiang	2×110,000 tonnes/year (2×300 tonnes/day)	June 2019	Has been put into storage
10		Sishui , Shandong Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	June 2019	Has been put into storage
11		Bole , Xinjiang	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	July 2019	Has been put into storage
12		Yang County, Shanxi Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	October 2019	Has been put into storage
13		Baoshan , Yunnan Province	2x140,000 tonnes/year (2x400 tonnes/day)	January 2020	Has been put into storage
14		Fuquan , Guizhou Province	2×110,000 tonnes/year (2×300 tonnes/day)	January 2020	Declaring

# Appendix1 Waste Power Generation Projects (2/8)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Completion time	Whether to enter the country to replenish the library
15	In operation	Lujiang, Anhui Province	2x180,000 tonnes/year (2x500 tonnes/day)	January 2020	The first phase has been put into storage
16		Xianyang, Shanxi Province	2x270,000 tonnes/year (2x750 tonnes/day)	July 2020	Has been put into storage
17		Xishui, Guizhou Province (Phase 1)	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	July 2020	Has been put into storage
18		Shizhu, Chongqing Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	August 2020	Has been put into storage
19		Huoshan, Anhui Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	August 2020	Has been put into storage
20		Tengchong, Yunnan Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	November 2020	Has been put into storage
21		Ningguo, Anhui Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	November 2020	Declaring
22		Luxi, Yunnan Province	2x110,000 tonnes/year (2x300 tonnes/day)	January 2021	Declaring
23		Mangshi, Yunnan Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	March 2021	Declaring
24		Luoping, Yunnan Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	March 2021	Declaring
25		Dexing, Jiangxi Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	November 2020	Declaring
26		Zongyang, Anhui Province (Phase 1)	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	April 2021	Declaring
27		Shahe, Hebei Province (Phase I)	2x180,000 tonnes/year (2x500 tonnes/day)	April 2021	Declaring
28		Shimen, Hunan Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	May 2021	Declaring

# Appendix1 Waste Power Generation Projects (3/8)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Completion time	Whether to enter the country to replenish the library
29	In operation	Jiuquan, Gansu Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	June 2021	Declaring
30		Manzhouli, Inner Mongolia	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	June 2021	Declaring
31		Hanshou, Hunan Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	June 2021	Declaring
32		Suiyang, Guizhou Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	June 2021	Declaring
33		Panshi, Jilin Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	July 2021	Declaring
34		Pingguo, Guangxi Province (Phase 1)	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	July 2021	Declaring
35		Tongchuan, Shanxi Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	August 2021	Declaring
36		Zhenxiong, Yunnan Province (Phase I)	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	September 2021	Declaring
37		Shuangfeng, Hunan Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	October 2021	Declaring
38		Hejin, Shanxi Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	October 2021	Declaring
39		Pingliang, Gansu Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	November 2021	Declaring
40		Binzhou, Shanxi Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	November 2021	Declaring
41		Tongzi, Guizhou Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	November 2021	Declaring
42		Wuwei, Anhui Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	December 2021	Declaring

# Appendix1 Waste Power Generation Projects (4/8)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Completion time	Whether to enter the country to replenish the library
43	In operation	Fugou, Henan Province	220,000 tonnes/year (600 tonnes/day)	April 2022	Declaring
44		Du'an, Guangxi Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	June 2022	Declaring
45		Luzhai, Guangxi Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	June 2022	Declaring
46		Longkou, Shandong Province	220,000 tonnes/year (600 tonnes/day)	August 2022	Declaring
47		Suzhou, Anhui Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	August 2022	Declaring
48		Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	September 2022	Declaring
49		Fengning, Hebei Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	October 2022	Declaring
50		He County, Anhui Province	220,000 tonnes/year (600 tonnes/day)	October 2022	Declaring
51		Nayman Banner, Inner Mongolia	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	November 2022	Declaring
52		Weichang, Hebei Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	February 2023	Declaring
53		Shucheng, Anhui Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	March 2023	Declaring
54		Shulan, Jilin Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	April 2023	Declaring
55		Xichou, Yunnan Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	June 2023	Declaring
56		Taonan, Jilin Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	June 2023	Declaring

# Appendix1 Waste Power Generation Projects (5/8)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Completion time	Whether to enter the country to replenish the library
57	In operation	Meitan, Guizhou Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	July 2023	/
58		Jinning, Yunnan Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	July 2023	/
59		Danjiangkou, Hubei Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	September 2023	/
60		Bac Ninh, Vietnam	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	November 2023	/
61		Liangping, Chongqing Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	January 2024	/
62		Qingzhen, Guizhou Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	January 2024	/
63		Pingguo, Guangxi Province (Phase 2)	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	January 2024	/
64		Qiyang, Hunan Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	January 2024	/
65		Dongzhi, Anhui Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	February 2024	/
66		Lufeng, Yunnan Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	July 2024	/
67		Tai'an , Liaoning Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	July 2024	/
68		Haidong, Qinghai Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	August 2024	/
69		Gengma, Yunnan Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	August 2024	/
70		Wushan, Chongqing Province	130,000 tonnes/year (350 tonnes/day)	September 2024	/

# Appendix1 Waste Power Generation Projects (6/8)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Completion time	Whether to enter the country to replenish the library
71	In operation	Jianshui, Yunnan Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	September 2024	/
72		Zhuanglang, Gansu Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	November 2024	/
73		Huayin, Shanxi Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	November 2024	/
74		Yongde, Yunnan Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	November 2024	/
75	In operation (Project acquired)	Luanzhou, Hebei Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	January 2021	Declaring
76		Guantao, Hebei Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	January 2021	Declaring
77		Guan County, Shandong Province	220,000 tonnes/year (600 tonnes/day)	March 2020	Has been put into storage
78		Chiping, Shandong Province	220,000 tonnes/year (600 tonnes/day)	June 2018	Has been put into storage
79		Jinxiang, Shandong Province	290,000 tonnes/year (800 tonnes/day)	October 2019	Has been put into storage
80		Chenzhou, Hunan Province	450,000 tonnes/year (1,250 tonnes/day)	July 2015	The first and second phases have been put into storage
81		Baotou, Inner Mongolia	490,000 tonnes/year (1,350 tonnes/day)	December 2012	Has been put into storage
82		Hohhot, Inner Mongolia	630,000 tonnes/year (1,750 tonnes/day)	November 2017	Has been put into storage
83		Jilin, Jilin Province	540,000 tonnes/year (1,500 tonnes/day)	January 2009	Has been put into storage
84		Bijie, Guizhou Province	290,000 tonnes/year (800 tonnes/day)	April 2021	Declaring

# Appendix1 Waste Power Generation Projects (7/8)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Completion time	Whether to enter the country to replenish the library
85	In operation (Poject acquired)	Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province	540,000 tonnes/year (1,500 tonnes/day)	November 2016	Has been put into storage
86		Liaocheng, Shandong Province	360,000 tonnes/year (1,000 tonnes/day)	December 2012	Has been put into storage
87		Gaotang, Shandong Province	220,000 tonnes/year (600 tonnes/day)	May 2020	Has been put into storage
Sub-total		17,290,000 tonnes/year (48,100 tonnes/day)			
88	Under construction	Jingshan, Hubei Province	130,000 tonnes/year (350 tonnes/day)	April 2025	/
89		Yuanyang, Yunnan Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	July 2025	/
90		Nandan, Guangxi Province	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	February 2026	/
91		Yun County, Yunnan Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	February 2026	/
Sub-total		530,000 tonnes/year (1,450 tonnes/day)			
92	Under approval and planning	Susong, Anhui Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	/	/
93		Hunyuan, Shanxi Province	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	/	/
94		Daguan, Yunnan Province	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	/	/
Sub-total		460,000 tonnes/year (1,300 tonnes/day)			

# Appendix1 Waste Power Generation Projects (8/8)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Expected completion time
95	Pipeline projects	Yanshan , Yunnan Province (Phase 2)	110,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)	/
96		Zhenxiong, Yunnan Province (Phase 2)	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	/
97		Xishui, Guizhou Province (Phase 2)	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	/
98		Zongyang, Anhui Province (Phase 2)	140,000 tonnes/year (400 tonnes/day)	/
99		Shahe, Hebei Province (Phase 2)	2x180,000 tonnes/year (2x500 tonnes/day)	/
100		Taiyuan, Vietnam	180,000 tonnes/year (500 tonnes/day)	/
101		Xuan Son, Vietnam	2x180,000 tonnes/year (2x500 tonnes/day)	/
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1,470,000 tonnes/year (4,100 tonnes/day)</b>		
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,750,000 tonnes/year (54,950 tonnes/day)</b>		

Note: annual treatment capacity of the project = daily treatment capacity of the project \* 360 days.

# Appendix2 Kitchen Waste Treatment Projects(1/2)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity
1	In operation	Suzhou, Anhui Province	70,000 tonnes/year (200 tonnes/day)
2		Wuhu, Anhui Province	70,000 tonnes/year (200 tonnes/day)
3		Lingbi, Anhui Province	40,000 tonnes/year (100 tonnes/day)
4		Liangping, Chongqing City	40,000 tonnes/year (100 tonnes/day)
5		Pingliang, Gansu Province	20,000 tonnes/year (50 tonnes/day)
6		Songming, Yunnan Province	20,000 tonnes/year (50 tonnes/day)
7		Qiyang, Hunan Province	20,000 tonnes/year (50 tonnes/day)
8		Pingguo, Guangxi Province	20,000 tonnes/year (50 tonnes/day)
9		Hejin, Shanxi Province	20,000 tonnes/year (45 tonnes/day)
10		Jinzhai, Anhui Province	20,000 tonnes/year (45 tonnes/day)
11		Shanggao, Jiangxi Province	20,000 tonnes/year (45 tonnes/day)
12		Shucheng, Anhui Province	20,000 tonnes/year (45 tonnes/day)
13		Longkou, Shandong Province	10,000 tonnes/year (30 tonnes/day)
14		Fugou, Henan Province	10,000 tonnes/year (30 tonnes/day)
15		Dexing, Jiangxi Province	10,000 tonnes/year (30 tonnes/day)

Note: annual treatment capacity of the project = daily treatment capacity of the project \* 360 days.

## Appendix2 Kitchen Waste Treatment Projects(2/2)

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity
16	In operation	Jinning, Yunnan Province	10,000 tonnes/year (30 tonnes/day)
17		Fengning, Hebei Province	7,000 tonnes/year (20 tonnes/day)
18		Weichang, Hebei Province	7,000 tonnes/year (20 tonnes/day)
19		Manzhouli, Inner Mongolia	7,000 tonnes/year (20 tonnes/day)
20		Weining, Guizhou Province	20,000 tonnes/year (45 tonnes/day)
Total		461,000 tonnes/year (1,205 tonnes/day)	

Note: annual treatment capacity of the project = daily treatment capacity of the project \* 360 days.

# Appendix3 CKK Projects

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Processing capacity
1	In operation	Qingzhen , Guizhou Province	100,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)
2		Yangchun , Guangdong Province	70,000 tonnes/year (200 tonnes/day)
3		Qiyang , Hunan Province	100,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)
4		Fusui , Guangxi Province	70,000 tonnes/year (200 tonnes/day)
5		Nanjiang , Sichuan Province	70,000 tonnes/year (200 tonnes/day)
6		Lingyun , Guangxi Province	30,000 tonnes/year (100 tonnes/day)
7		Xing'an , Guangxi Province	100,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)
8		Yingjiang , Yunnan Province	70,000 tonnes/year (200 tonnes/day)
9		Linxia, Gansu Province	100,000 tonnes/year (300 tonnes/day)
10		Yuping , Guizhou Province	30,000 tonnes/year (100 tonnes/day)
Total		740,000 tonnes/year (2,200 tonnes/day)	

Note: annual treatment capacity of the project = daily treatment capacity of the project \* 330 days.

# Appendix4 CKB Projects

No.	Status of Construction	Project Location	Treatment Capacity	Completion time
1	In operation	Wuhu, Anhui Province	15,000 tonnes/year	December 2024
Sub-total		15,000 tonnes/year		
2	Under approval and planning	Huaibei, Anhui Province	15,000 tonnes/year	/
3		Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province	30,000 tonnes/year	/
4		Dengfeng, Henan Province	15,000 tonnes/year	/
5		Tongchuan, Shanxi Province (Phase 1)	15,000 tonnes/year	/
6		Jingmen, Hubei Province (Phase 1)	15,000 tonnes/year	/
Sub-total		90,000 tonnes/year		
7	Pipeline projects	Zaozhuang, Shandong Province	30,000 tonnes/year	/
8		Zhuzhou, Hunan Province	15,000 tonnes/year	/
9		Tongchuan, Shanxi Province (Phase 2)	15,000 tonnes/year	/
10		Jingmen, Hubei Province (Phase 2)	35,000 tonnes/year	/
11		Changshan, Zhejiang Province	30,000 tonnes/year	/
Sub-total		125,000 tonnes/year		
Total		230,000 tonnes/year		

THANK YOU  
FOR WATCHING

