
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this prospectus. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

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| “average utilization hours” | the gross generation in a specified period divided by the average installed capacity in such period |
| “biomass” | plant material, vegetation or agricultural waste used as a fuel or energy source |
| “BOO” | Build-Own-Operate, a contracting model in which the contractor undertakes the construction, operations and maintenance of a project. Unlike the BT structure, the contractor owns the project and does not have to transfer it to another entity |
| “BT” | Build and Transfer, a contracting model in which the contractor serves as the project investor (by setting up a project company as its subsidiary) and undertakes the financing and development of the project. The BT contractor eventually transfers and sells the equity interest in the project company to a third-party purchaser, thereby recovering the construction, subcontracting and/or financing costs on the project |
| “conversion efficiency” | the ability of PV cells to capture and convert sunlight into electricity |
| “CVD reactor” | Chemical Vapor Deposition reactor, also known as Siemens reactor |
| “EPC” | Engineering—Procurement—Construction, a contracting model in which the contractor undertakes the entire process of designing, procuring, constructing and commissioning the project |
| “FBR” | fluidized bed reactor |
| “gross generation” | the total amount of electricity produced by a power generating project during a specified period, usually measured in MWh |
| “GW” | gigawatt, a unit of power. 1GW = 1,000MW |
| “HCl” | hydrogen chloride |
| “hydrochlorination” | an efficient STC-TCS conversion process in polysilicon production, during which STC reacts with silicon and hydrogen to form TCS. This low-temperature hydrogenation method has a high conversion efficiency and low power consumption when compared to thermal hydrogenation |

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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| “inverter” | a type of power equipment that converts the variable direct current output of a PV panel into a utility frequency alternating current that can be fed into a commercial electrical grid or used by a local off-grid electrical network |
| “ingot” | a cylindrical silicon block that is produced when silicon material is melted, crystallized and pulled; finished ingots are sliced into thin disks to create wafers |
| “installed capacity” | the intended full-load output of a power generating project usually denominated in MW; also known as the rated capacity or the (designed) production capacity |
| “ISO 14001” | a popular standard by ISO (International Organization for Standardization) for environmental management system |
| “ISO 9001” | a popular standard by ISO (International Organization for Standardization) for quality management |
| “kg” | kilogram, a unit of weight. 1 kg = 1,000 g |
| “km” | kilometer, a unit of length. 1 km = 1,000 m |
| “kV” | kilovolt, a unit of voltage. 1 kV = 1,000 volts |
| “kW” | kilowatt, a unit of power. 1 kW = 1,000 watts |
| “kWh” | kilowatt-hour, a unit of energy. The standard unit of energy used in the electric power industry. One kilowatt-hour is the amount of energy that would be produced by a power generator producing one thousand watts for one hour |
| “metallurgic-grade silicon” | the raw material to produce pure silicon for PV and electronics applications |
| “MW” | megawatt, a unit of power. 1MW = 1,000 kW. The capacity of a power project is generally expressed in MW |
| “MWh” | megawatt-hour, a unit of energy. 1 MWh = 1,000 kWh |
| “O&M” | Operations and Maintenance, a contracting model in which the contractor is responsible for running, maintaining and monitoring the power plant |
| “on-grid tariff” | the selling price of electricity for which a power generating project could sell the electricity it generated to the power grid companies, usually denominated in RMB/kWh |

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| “PC” | Procurement and Construction, a contracting model in which the contractor is only responsible for procurement of general equipment and materials and execution of the construction plan |
| “pipeline projects” | power generating projects that we reserved for future development after entering into development agreements with local PRC governments |
| “polysilicon” | highly purified silicon used in the electronic and PV industry |
| “polysilicon feedstock” | large silicon-rods, usually broken into chunks, used in wafer manufacturing |
| “PV” | photovoltaic |
| “PV module” | interconnected PV cells encapsulated and protected in transparent materials that protect against humidity, air and mechanical damage, which are normally made with a glass front and aluminum frame |
| “silicon” | the raw material for solar-grade silicon as well as electronic grade silicon |
| “solar cell” | a device manufactured from silicon wafers which converts light energy into electrical energy |
| “STC” | silicon tetrachloride |
| “TCS” | trichlorosilane |
| “tonne” | metric ton or 1,000 kilograms |
| “transmission capacity” | a performance metric for wireless networks that measures the spatial intensity of successful transmissions per unit area |
| “UL certification” | product safety certification provided by Underwriters Laboratories, an independent global safety consulting and certification company headquartered in Illinois, United States |
| “utilization rate” | utilization rate equals actual production output divided by production capacity for the same period |
| “wafer” | a thin disk made by slicing ingots and used to manufacture PV cells |

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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| “wind power” | wind power is extracted from air flow using wind turbines to produce mechanical or electrical power |
| “wind turbine” | a device that converts kinetic energy from the wind into electrical power |