
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains certain definitions of technical terms used in this prospectus as they related to us. Some of these definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“attributable installed capacity” or “attributable capacity under construction”	the aggregate installed capacity or capacity under construction (as the case may be) of our project companies or individual projects under one project company in which we have an interest in proportion to the level of our ownership in each of those companies. It is calculated by multiplying our percentage ownership in each project company in which we have an interest, by its total installed capacity or total capacity under construction (as the case may be)
“auxiliary electricity”	electricity consumed by a power plant in the course of generation and lost during the transmission from a power plant to the grid meter measuring the net power generation sold to the grid companies
“availability factor”	$(\text{Availability Hours}/\text{Physical Hours}) \times 100\%$. Availability Hours means the hours when the wind turbine is considered as available to produce power; Physical Hours means the total hours during the availability measurement period
“capacity under construction”	the capacity of our wind farms where construction work on the roads, foundations or electrical infrastructure has commenced
“CDM”	the Clean Development Mechanism, a mechanism provided by Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, permitting industrialized countries to finance projects that reduce greenhouse gas emission in developing countries in exchange for emission credits
“CDM EB”	the CDM Executive Board, which supervises the clean development mechanism under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
“CERs”	Certified Emission Reductions, which are carbon credits issued by CDM EB for emission reductions achieved by registered CDM projects and verified by a DOE under the Kyoto Protocol
“consolidated gross power generation” or “consolidated net power generation”	the aggregate gross power generation or net power generation (as the case may be) of our project companies that we fully consolidate in our financial statements for a specified period
“consolidated installed capacity”, “consolidated operational capacity” or “consolidated capacity under construction”	the aggregate installed capacity, operational capacity or capacity under construction (as the case may be) of our project companies that are fully consolidated into our consolidated financial statements. It is calculated by including 100% of the installed capacity, operational capacity or capacity under construction of our project companies that we consolidate in our consolidated financial statements and are deemed as our subsidiaries. Since we wholly own or control all the project companies that operate our wind power business, our consolidated installed capacity,

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	consolidated operational capacity or consolidated capacity under construction equals to our total installed capacity, total operational capacity or total capacity under construction, as the case may be
“conventional energy”	energy which is currently being adopted on a large scale and generated by utilizing conventional technologies, namely, thermal power and hydropower
“dispatch”	the schedule of production for all the generating units on a power system, generally varied at short notice to match power production requirements
“dispatch priority”	the ranking or preference of one producer or source of electricity generation capacity over other available producers or sources of electricity generation capacity
“DOE”	designated operational entity accredited for monitoring CDM projects under the Kyoto Protocol
“g”	metric gram
“gross power generation”	for a specified period, the total amount of electricity produced by a power plant in that period, including auxiliary electricity and electricity generated during the construction and testing period
“GW”	unit of power, gigawatt. 1 GW = 1,000 MW
“GWh”	unit of energy, gigawatt-hour. 1 GWh = 1 million kWh. GWh is typically used as a measure for the annual energy production of large power plants
“installed capacity”	the capacity of power generation units or wind turbines that have been completely assembled or erected in the case of wind power. For wind power, installed capacity includes the capacity of wind turbines in testing period
“kg”	unit of mass, kilogram. 1 kg = 1,000 g
“km”	unit of distance, kilometer. 1 km = 1,000 m
“kV”	unit of electric potential, kilovolt. 1 kV = 1,000 volts
“kW”	unit of power, kilowatt. 1 kW = 1,000 watts
“kWh”	unit of energy, kilowatt-hour. 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 generator producing one thousand watts for one hour
“Kyoto Protocol”	a protocol to the UNFCCC and became effective on March 21, 1994

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“MW”	unit of power, megawatt. 1 MW = 1,000 kW. The installed capacity of power plants is generally expressed in MW
“MWh”	unit of energy, megawatt-hour. 1 MWh = 1,000 kWh
“net power generation”	for a specified period, the total amount of electricity sold to the relevant local grid company by a power plant in that period, which equals to gross power generation less (i) auxiliary electricity and (ii) the electricity generated during the construction and testing period. Sales of electricity generated during the construction and testing period are not included in the revenue of electricity sales, but are offset against the cost of property, plant and equipment
“non-renewable energy”	energy generated from energy sources which have been built up or evolved over a geological time-span and, if used, will be depleted
“operating projects”	projects that the construction work has been fully or partly completed, and at least one of the wind turbines installed in the project has started producing electricity
“operational capacity”	the capacity of wind turbines that have started to generate revenue after passing the continuous grid connection test
“pipeline projects”	wind or solar power projects that have been identified and reserved for future development pursuant to the investment and development agreements that we entered into with various levels of local government under which we have the exclusive right or priority to develop wind or solar power projects at specified sites with certain estimated capacity. We classify our wind power pipeline projects into three categories — Advanced-stage Projects, Developing-stage Projects and Early-stage Projects, based on their maturity
“PPA”	power purchase agreement entered into between a power producer and a grid company
“projects under construction”	projects for which the construction work on the roads, foundations or electrical infrastructure has commenced, and the project company has received the project approval of the NDRC or Provincial DRC and detailed engineering and construction blueprints have been completed
“rated wind speed”	the minimum wind speed below which a wind turbine cannot operate at full load under standard circumstances
“renewable energy”	energy generated from sustainable energy sources that are regenerative or, for all practical purposes, cannot be depleted

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“tidal-flat wind power projects”	wind farms developed in tidal flat area. Tidal-flat area refers to the seashore area between the average highest tide mark and 5 meters deeper than the average lowest tide mark
“ton”	metric ton
“total installed capacity”	the aggregate installed capacity of power generation units in a country, in a region, of a power generation company or of a specific wind farm. The total installed capacity of a power generation company includes 100% of the installed capacity of power plants or power generation units in which the power generation company has an interest, irrespective of the percentage stake owned by the power generation company. Unless otherwise stated, total installed capacity refers to cumulative total installed capacity as of a certain date
“TWh”	unit of energy, terawatt-hour. 1 TWh = 1 billion kWh
“UNFCCC”	the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
“VERs”	Voluntary Emission Reductions that are carbon credits which are not mandated by any law or regulation, but originate from an organization’s desire to take active part in climate change mitigation efforts
“weighted average consolidated operational capacity”	the aggregate amount of consolidated capacity operational for more than half a month in each month in a specified period (in MW) divided by the number of months in the same period
“weighted average utilization hours”	the consolidated gross power generation less the electricity generated during the construction and testing period in a specified period divided by the weighted average consolidated operational capacity in the same period
“wind power density”	measured in watts per square meter (W/m ²) and is an indication of how much energy is theoretically available at the site for conversion by a wind turbine