

## INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

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### Overview of the PRC Economy and the PRC Power Industry

The PRC is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Between 2001 and 2010, its real GDP grew at a CAGR of 10.7%. According to the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economy and Social Development (the “Twelfth Five-Year Plan”), the PRC government expects to achieve an average 7.0% annual GDP growth during the period from 2011 to 2015.

Since 2001, the growth of power generation in the PRC has been at a rate higher than the GDP growth in most years. From 2001 to 2010, power generation in the PRC grew at a CAGR of approximately 12.4%, as compared to the PRC’s real GDP CAGR of 10.7% over the same period. The faster growth of power generation since 2001 has largely been driven by rapid industrialization and also by rising residential power demand as per capita income increased. According to China Electricity Council (“CEC”) and China National Bureau of Statistics, power consumption by the industrial sector increased from 1,044.5 TWh in 2001 to 3,131.8 TWh in 2010, representing a CAGR of 13.0%.

Year	Real GDP Growth Rate Over Preceding Year	Power Generation Growth Rate Over Preceding Year
	(%)	(%)
2001 .....	8.3	9.2
2002 .....	9.1	11.7
2003 .....	10.0	15.5
2004 .....	10.1	15.3
2005 .....	10.4	13.5
2006 .....	11.6	14.6
2007 .....	13.0	14.5
2008 .....	9.6	6.5
2009 .....	9.1	6.6
2010 .....	10.0	13.5

*Sources:* International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2010; BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2010; China National Bureau of Statistics; CEC

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The following table shows that despite the fact that the PRC had higher annual economic growth rate and per capita power generation growth rate than G7 countries from 2005 to 2009, it had lower per capita power generation than G7 countries.

Countries	2009 Per Capita Power Generation (kWh)	Real GDP Growth Rate					Per Capita Power Generation Growth				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
G7 countries <sup>(1)</sup>	10,477	2.4	2.6	2.2	0.2	(3.4)	1.6	(0.2)	1.0	(0.5)	(5.4)
PRC	2,791	10.4	11.6	13.0	9.6	9.1	12.8	14.0	13.9	5.9	6.1

Sources: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2010; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2010; China National Bureau of Statistics

(1) G7 countries include Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

### Supply and Demand for Power in the PRC

The PRC had a total installed capacity of approximately 962 GW at the end of 2010. As shown in the following table, the PRC's total power generation grew faster than its total installed capacity since 2001, resulting in increasing average utilization hours from 2001 to 2004. However, with rapid build-up of installed capacity from 2005 to 2009, growth of power supply surpassed growth of power demand and hence utilization hours decreased. In 2010, average utilization hours reached 4,605 hours, up 135 hours from previous year; this represented the first rebound in utilization hours since 2004.

Year	Total Installed Capacity (GW)	Total Power Generation (TWh)	Average Utilization Hours <sup>(1)</sup> (hours)
2001	338.6	1,480.8	4,501.6
2002	356.6	1,654.0	4,758.3
2003	391.4	1,910.6	5,108.5
2004	442.4	2,203.3	5,285.0
2005	517.2	2,500.3	5,211.0
2006	623.7	2,865.7	5,023.6
2007	713.3	3,281.6	4,908.8
2008	792.7	3,494.5	4,641.4
2009	874.1	3,725.1	4,470.3
2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	962.2	4,228.0	4,605.0

Sources: China Electric Power Yearbook 2010; CEC; BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2010

(1) Total power generation in a year divided by the average amount of the total installed capacity for the same year and the previous year multiplied by 1,000

(2) Based on CEC's 2009 and 2010 National Power Industry Statistics Report

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The following table sets out, as of the end of 2010 and in each province, municipality and autonomous region in the PRC, the total power installed capacity, wind power grid-connected installed capacity, and percentage of gross power generation by all energy sources.

	<b>Total Power Installed Capacity</b>	<b>Wind Power Grid- connected Installed Capacity</b>	<b>Gross Power Generation By All Energy Sources</b>
	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Guangdong .....	70,889	756	7.5%
Jiangsu .....	64,702	1,373	8.3%
Inner Mongolia .....	63,722	10,000	6.2%
Shandong .....	62,684	1,580	7.3%
Zhejiang .....	57,209	249	6.1%
Henan .....	50,566	49	5.4%
Hubei .....	49,065	57	4.8%
Shanxi .....	44,287	371	5.1%
Sichuan .....	42,244	—	4.0%
Hebei .....	42,154	3,725	4.9%
Yunnan .....	36,156	292	3.2%
Fujian .....	34,050	485	3.2%
Guizhou .....	32,844	—	3.1%
Liaoning .....	32,275	3,084	3.2%
Hunan .....	29,901	38	2.6%
Anhui .....	29,330	—	3.5%
Guangxi .....	25,150	—	2.4%
Shaanxi .....	23,580	—	2.4%
Gansu .....	21,547	2,194	2.1%
Jilin .....	20,347	2,209	1.6%
Heilongjiang .....	19,652	1,915	1.9%
Shanghai .....	18,584	141	2.2%
Jiangxi .....	16,322	84	1.5%
Xinjiang .....	16,069	1,362	1.5%
Ningxia .....	12,914	717	1.4%
Qinghai .....	12,616	—	1.1%
Chongqing .....	11,554	47	1.2%
Tianjin .....	10,942	26	1.3%
Beijing .....	6,312	114	0.6%
Hainan .....	3,864	205	0.4%
Tibet .....	—	—	0.0%
Total .....	<u>962,190</u>	<u>31,072</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: CEC

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### Energy Sources

The PRC is a country with abundant coal resources, but relatively limited oil and gas resources. As such, coal power generation units have accounted for the majority of power generation installed capacity in the PRC. In addition to coal power generation, significant new power generation projects that utilize hydroelectric, natural gas, wind and nuclear energy as energy sources are under development. The following table sets forth total installed power generation capacity in the PRC by energy source by the end of 2008, 2009 and 2010. In particular, percentage of wind power total grid-connected installed capacity in total installed capacity by all energy sources increased from 1.1% by the end of 2008 to 3.2% by the end of 2010.

<u>Energy Source<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>As of December 31, 2008</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2009</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2010</u>
	<u>Installed Capacity by</u>	<u>Installed Capacity by</u>	<u>Installed Capacity by</u>
	<u>Energy Source</u>	<u>Energy Source</u>	<u>Energy Source</u>
	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Thermal .....	76.0	74.5	73.4
Hydro .....	21.8	22.5	22.2
Wind .....	1.1	2.0	3.2
Nuclear .....	1.1	1.0	1.1
Total .....	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: CEC

(1) Exclude smaller energy sources such as solar power and tidal power

### The PRC's Energy and Environment Related Targets

Energy scarcity and environmental deterioration are major global concerns. Due to rapid economic development, rising living standards and continuous increase in per capita energy consumption in the PRC, energy shortage has been a limiting factor for the PRC's economic development. In order to speed up the development of renewable energy, promote energy conservation and reduce pollution, mitigate climate change, and better meet the requirements of sustainable social and economic development, the PRC published the Medium- and Long-term Development Plan for Renewable Energy in September 2007. In this plan, the PRC set a target to raise the percentage of renewable energy in total primary energy consumption to 15% by 2020. On November 25, 2009, the Chinese State Council also announced at their executive meeting that the PRC would commit to reducing carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40% to 45% by 2020 from its 2005 level. Furthermore, in the outline of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan published in 2011, the PRC government set a target to increase the percentage of energy from non-fossil fuel in total primary energy consumption from 8.3% by 2010 to 11.4% by 2015, further reducing energy consumption per unit of GDP by 16% and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 17% by 2015 from the level in 2010.

### Background and Restructuring of the PRC Power Industry

In January 1997, the State Power Corporation was established to take ownership of state-owned power generation assets and virtually all of the high voltage power transmission grids and local power distribution networks in the PRC. The State Power Corporation was responsible for the investment, development, construction, management, operation and ownership of power plants, the inter-connections of interprovincial and interregional power grids, and the transmission of power across regions.

In March 1998, the SETC was established to assume the governmental and administrative functions in relation to the power industry. The Electric Power Bureau was established within the SETC and given the responsibility of promoting reform policies and regulations, formulating development strategies, specifying technical requirements and industry practice and supervising the operation of the power industry.

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As a result of further restructuring of the PRC power industry, in December 2002, the State Power Corporation was reorganized into two power grid companies and five large independent power generation groups. The two power grid companies are State Grid and Southern Grid. The State Grid owns and manages six regional power grid companies, namely, northeast China, north China, east China, central China and northwest China power grids and Tibet Power Grid, which in turn own and operate interprovincial high voltage power transmission grids and local power distribution networks in 26 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Southern Grid owns and manages interprovincial high voltage power transmission grids and local power distribution networks in five provinces and autonomous region, namely, Guangdong, Guizhou, Yunnan and Hainan provinces, and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

In addition to State Grid and Southern Grid, Inner Mongolia power grid consists of the Western Inner Mongolia power grid and the Eastern Inner Mongolia power grid. In order to ensure the security and stability of the power system, the Eastern Inner Mongolia power grid is operated by State Grid and the Western Inner Mongolia power grid is operated by Inner Mongolia Grid Company, an independent provincial grid corporation.

As of the end of 2010, the five largest power generation groups owned and managed approximately 50% of the total installed power generation capacity available in the PRC. The remaining 50% was primarily owned by provincial, local and other power companies. The table below sets out the approximate installed capacity in the PRC controlled by the five large independent power generation groups.

Power Generation Groups	Installed Capacity as of December 31, 2010 (GW)
Huaneng Group .....	113.8
China Datang Corporation .....	105.8
China Guodian Corporation .....	95.3
China Huadian Corporation .....	86.1
China Power Investment Corporation .....	70.7
Others .....	490.4
Total .....	962.2

Source: CEC

Pursuant to the on-going reform of the electric power industry, a new industry regulator, the SERC, was established under the State Council in 2002. The main responsibilities of the SERC include ensuring fair competition in the electric power industry, monitoring the quality and standard of power plant production, administering electric power business permits and handling electric power market disputes.

In July 2004, the State Council issued further guidance on approval requirements for different types of power plants. For example,

- wind farms with installed capacity of 50 MW or above need approval from the NDRC; others need approval from Provincial DRC or other equivalent authorities. See “Regulatory Environment — Laws and regulations in the PRC wind power industry and renewable energy — Approval of wind power projects” for further details;
- coal power plants need approval from the NDRC; and
- hydropower plants on major rivers with installed capacity of 250 MW or above need approval from the NDRC; others need approval from Provincial DRC or other equivalent authorities.

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### Transmission and Dispatch

All electricity generated in the PRC is dispatched by power grid companies, except for electricity generated by power plants which are not connected to a grid. Power plants liaise with the relevant power grid companies annually to determine the volume of electricity to be dispatched. The power dispatched to each grid is administered by dispatch centers owned and operated by the power grid companies.

The main system for the transmission and distribution of power in the PRC consists of six interprovincial power grids owned by State Grid and five interprovincial power grids owned by Southern Grid. The table below shows the total installed capacity of the power plants connected to the power grids as a percentage of the total installed capacity in the PRC by the end of 2009, and the total power generated on those grids as a percentage of the total power generated in the PRC in 2009.

Power Grid	As of or for the Year Ended December 31, 2009	
	Installed Capacity	Power Generation
	(%)	(%)
State Grid		
East China Power Grid	21.6	23.2
Central China Power Grid	21.2	19.7
North China Power Grid	17.9	19.5
Northeast Power Grid <sup>(1)</sup>	8.2	8.1
Northwest Power Grid	8.1	7.8
Tibet Power Grid	0.1	0.0
Southern Grid		
Guangdong Provincial Grid	7.4	7.3
Guizhou Provincial Grid	3.1	3.3
Yunnan Provincial Grid	3.6	3.2
Guangxi Provincial Grid	2.9	2.5
Tianshengqiao Plant	0.3	0.3
Hainan Provincial Grid	0.4	0.4
Western Inner Mongolia Power Grid	5.1	4.8
Nationwide Total	100.0	100.0

Source: China Electric Power Yearbook 2010

(1) The Eastern Inner Mongolia power grid is operated by Northeast Power Grid

The PRC's energy sources, such as coal and hydroelectric resources, are principally located in the northern, central and south western inland provinces, but the provinces with the highest power consumption are located in the eastern and southern coastal areas of the PRC. As a result of plans to develop large power plants in areas with abundant energy sources, the expansion of the PRC's power transmission capabilities is of major importance. The PRC plans to expand the interconnected power grids to enable the transmission of power generated by mine-mouth power plants and hydroelectric power plants over long distances to areas of high power consumption.

According to State Grid's Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan, State Grid will invest approximately RMB1,700 billion in grid construction and upgrade, including approximately RMB500 billion for ultra high voltage infrastructure development. In particular, in inter-regional grid construction, a total of 40,000 km of Ultra High Voltage Alternating Current ("UHVAC") transmission lines are expected to be constructed by 2015 and substation capacity is expected to reach 430 million kVA.

During the Twelfth Five-Year period, Southern Grid also plans to invest more than RMB400 billion in grid construction and upgrade. According to the target of the West-East power transmission project, the total transmission capacity will reach 43 GW. Pursuant to the plan, Southern Grid targets to construct 15,600 km of 500 kV AC transmission lines with substation capacity of 61.57 million kVA, 1,225km of  $\pm$ 500kV DC

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transmission line with converter capacity of 6 GW, and 1,438km of  $\pm 800$ kV DC transmission line with converter capacity of 10 GW.

### THE RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION INDUSTRY

Renewable power generation technologies include, among others, wind, solar (thermal and photovoltaic), mini-hydro, biomass, wave and tidal. According to Renewables 2010 Global Status Report, a report issued by Renewable Policy Network, renewable energy accounted for 19% of the global power generation in 2008, and is forecasted to reach 23% in 2030 according to World Energy Outlook 2009, a report issued by the International Energy Agency (“IEA”). The principal factors which contribute to increasing demand for renewable energy include:

- concern over the security of energy supply in developed countries;
- increasing worldwide environmental awareness and concern for environmental sustainability; and
- renewable energy technologies becoming more economically efficient.

### Global Wind Power Industry

Wind power is the fastest growing renewable energy in the world due to its cost efficiency, resource availability and the maturity of the technology in comparison to other types of renewable energy technologies. According to Global Wind Energy Council (“GWEC”) and Garrad Hassan, global wind installed capacity grew at a CAGR of 26.2% from 2001 through 2010, bringing total installed capacity from 23,900 MW as of December 31, 2001 to 197,167 MW as of December 31, 2010. The top five countries in terms of total wind installed capacity by the end of 2010 were China, U.S., Germany, Spain, and India. From 2001 to 2010, total wind installed capacities of these five countries grew at CAGRs of 68.8%, 28.3%, 13.4%, 22.5%, and 27.6%, respectively. The following table sets forth global total wind installed capacity from 2001 to 2010.

#### Worldwide Wind Power Development 2001-2010

Year End Total Installed Capacity (MW)

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
23,900	31,100	39,431	47,620	59,091	74,052	93,820	120,291	158,738	197,167

Source: GWEC Global Wind Report 2010, Garrad Hassan

Garrad Hassan expects that global wind installed capacity will increase at a CAGR of 16.7% between 2010 and 2015, reaching 427,461 MW in 2015. The following table sets forth Garrad Hassan’s global and regional wind installed capacity in 2010 and estimations for 2011 through 2015.

#### Forecast For Wind Power Development 2010-2015

Year End Total Installed Capacity (MW)

Region	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	10-15E CAGR
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	86,423	96,498	106,666	117,691	129,701	142,775	10.6%
Americas	46,220	55,575	67,855	81,136	98,937	118,851	20.8%
PRC	44,733	59,733	74,733	89,733	104,733	119,733	21.8%
Rest of Asia <sup>(2)</sup>	16,416	19,051	22,231	26,239	30,229	34,048	15.7%
Pacific <sup>(3)</sup>	2,398	3,148	3,898	4,748	5,598	6,448	21.9%
Africa	977	1,677	2,707	3,607	4,607	5,607	41.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,167</b>	<b>235,682</b>	<b>278,090</b>	<b>323,154</b>	<b>373,805</b>	<b>427,461</b>	<b>16.7%</b>

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Source: Garrad Hassan

- (1) Europe figure includes Russia and Turkey
- (2) Rest of Asia includes Middle East but not China, Russia or Turkey
- (3) Pacific includes Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands

At the end of 2010, Europe represented 43.8% of global wind installed capacity. However, according to Garrad Hassan, the global wind power market will continue to diversify geographically from Europe to the Americas and the PRC in the future. Garrad Hassan expects the Americas and the PRC to experience greater growth than Europe in the near future; from 2010 to 2015, wind installed capacity in the Americas and the PRC are projected to grow at 20.8% and 21.8% respectively while Europe's is projected to grow at only 10.6%. Africa is expected to grow the fastest, at a CAGR of 41.8% from 2010 to 2015, but it remains a much smaller market in terms of both total installed capacity and annual new installation.

### Regional Wind Power Markets

#### Europe

Europe is the largest wind power market in terms of installed capacity, with 86,423 MW at the end of 2010. Within Europe, Germany and Spain are the two largest wind markets, with 27,155 MW and 20,676 MW at the end of 2010. Growth of wind energy in the leading European markets of Germany and Spain is forecasted to remain relatively flat before seeing a gradual decrease beyond 2015 as saturation levels are approached. Spain is also constrained in the near-term by grid development requirements. A ramp-up in activity is taking place in a number of emerging European markets such as Turkey, Romania and Poland, partly due to the aggressive deployment targets set by the European Union for 2020 and partly as investor confidence returns with economic recovery. Perhaps the most notable developments in Europe are in the offshore wind sector, where projections are dominated by projects being developed in the UK. The following table sets forth Garrad Hassan's wind installed capacity growth expectations for Europe on a national basis from 2010 through 2015.

#### Forecast For Europe Wind Power Development 2010-2015

Year End Total Installed Capacity (MW)

Region	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	10-15E CAGR
Germany .....	27,155	28,533	29,646	30,976	32,696	34,988	5.2%
Spain .....	20,676	22,094	22,747	23,513	24,164	24,548	3.5%
Italy .....	5,797	6,878	8,008	9,310	10,514	11,621	14.9%
France .....	5,660	6,595	7,524	8,491	9,562	11,036	14.3%
UK .....	5,415	6,885	8,608	10,517	12,864	15,338	23.1%
Rest of Europe .....	21,720	25,513	30,133	34,883	39,900	45,244	15.8%
<b>Total Europe .....</b>	<b>86,423</b>	<b>96,498</b>	<b>106,666</b>	<b>117,691</b>	<b>129,701</b>	<b>142,775</b>	<b>10.6%</b>

Source: Garrad Hassan

#### Asia

Asia is the second largest wind power market in terms of installed capacity, with 61,149 MW at the end of 2010. Within Asia, the PRC is the largest wind power market, with 44,733 MW at the end of 2010. Wind power installation in Asia has become dominated by China in recent years where growth is expected to remain strong.



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Initial indications suggest that efforts to reduce the gap between total new installations and those that are grid-connected have had limited success in 2010, despite the amendments to the Renewable Energy Law in 2009 which imposed clearer guidelines and technical standards on grid operators and wind farm operators, respectively. This anomaly is expected to be mitigated over the coming years, but either way China is expected to experience continued outstanding growth. India, an early mover in wind energy, has seen more subdued growth as its market moves from one previously dominated by self-generation units to utility-scale wind farms. The following table sets forth Garrad Hassan's wind installed capacity growth expectations for Asia on a national basis from 2010 through 2015.

### Forecast For Asia Wind Power Development 2010-2015

Year End Total Installed Capacity (MW)

Region	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	10-15E CAGR
PRC .....	44,733	59,733	74,733	89,733	104,733	119,733	21.8%
India .....	13,064	14,864	16,864	19,364	21,864	24,364	13.3%
Rest of Asia .....	3,352	4,187	5,367	6,875	8,365	9,684	23.6%
<b>Total Asia</b> .....	<b>61,149</b>	<b>78,784</b>	<b>96,964</b>	<b>115,973</b>	<b>134,962</b>	<b>153,781</b>	<b>20.3%</b>

Source: Garrad Hassan

### Americas

The Americas is the third largest wind power market in terms of installed capacity, with 46,220 MW at the end of 2010. Within the Americas, the U.S. is the largest wind market, with 40,181 MW at the end of 2010. Installation in the Americas is dominated by the U.S. with a notable contribution from Canada. Brazil and Mexico are the most active among the Latin American nations. The U.S. still does not have a firm and stable renewable energy policy on which projects and project investors can rely beyond the very short-term. In the absence of a long-term federal policy, state-level mandates are expected to drive much of the growth within the industry in the short- to medium-terms. The following table sets forth Garrad Hassan's wind installed capacity growth expectations for the Americas from 2010 through 2015.

### Forecast For Americas Wind Power Development 2010-2015

Year End Total Installed Capacity (MW)

Region	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	10-15E CAGR
U.S. ....	40,181	47,181	56,181	66,181	80,406	96,569	19.2%
Canada .....	4,009	4,859	6,359	8,010	9,906	11,977	24.5%
Rest of Americas .....	2,010	3,515	5,295	6,925	8,605	10,285	38.6%
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>46,220</b>	<b>55,575</b>	<b>67,855</b>	<b>81,136</b>	<b>98,937</b>	<b>118,851</b>	<b>20.8%</b>

Source: Garrad Hassan

### PRC

According to Garrad Hassan, the wind power total installed capacity in the PRC from 2002 to 2010 was 465 MW, 563 MW, 760 MW, 1,267 MW, 2,555 MW, 5,866 MW, 12,020 MW, 25,805 MW and 44,733 MW, respectively. Of the global total wind installed capacity of 197,167 MW at the end of 2010, the PRC accounted for approximately 22.7% and was ranked the largest country in terms of total wind installed capacity at the end of

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2010. The total grid-connected installed capacity at the end of 2010 reached 31,072 MW, according to China Electricity Council.

In September 2007, the NDRC released its Medium- and Long-Term Development Plan for Renewable Energy. This sets out targets for renewable energy up to 2020, with a 10% contribution to total energy consumption by 2010 and 15% by 2020. The Medium- and Long-Term Development Plan also sets a target for wind installed capacity to reach 30 GW in 2020. To meet its targets, the PRC government has announced its intention to invest about RMB2 trillion in the development of renewable energy. In addition, this plan also includes a “mandated market share” policy, which sets targets that the market share of power generated from non-hydro renewable sources shall reach 1% by 2010 and 3% by 2020. Given that power generated from photovoltaics and biomass is likely to be modest given its current rate of development, achievement of these targets will likely to rely heavily on wind power. However, because of the rapid development of wind power industry in the PRC during the Eleventh Five-Year period, the PRC government has set a new target of 150 GW by 2020 in its Draft of Twelfth Five-Year Plan for Renewable Energy Development, far exceeding the original target by over 120 GW. In the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, the PRC aims to add over 70 GW wind installed capacity during the relevant period.

With a land mass of 9.56 million square km and 32,000 km of coastline (including islands), the PRC has abundant wind energy resources with significant development potential. According to GWEC, at the end of 2009, the China Meteorological Administration published a new wind assessment based on measurements at a hub height of 50 meters. This assessment shows that the PRC has an onshore potential to develop 2,380 GW of class 3 wind power (average wind power density >300 W/m<sup>2</sup>) and 1,130 GW of class 4 wind power (average wind power density >400 W/m<sup>2</sup>), as well as an offshore potential (water depth of 5-25 meters) to develop 200 GW of class 3 wind power.

The PRC government believes the areas with high potential for wind power development in the PRC are northern China and the south-eastern coastal areas. Additionally, some parts of inland China influenced by lakes or other special topographic conditions also have abundant wind energy resources. The most abundant wind resources in northern China include the regions of Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang and Hebei. The most abundant wind resources along the coastal areas and offshore are found in Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan.

Garrad Hassan expects that the PRC will have the highest wind installed capacity CAGR from 2010 to 2015 among the top five countries in terms of total wind installed capacity at the end of 2010, including the PRC, U.S., Germany, Spain, and India (in descending order of their total installed capacities at the end of 2010).

The following table sets forth the estimated total installed capacity during the period from 2010 to 2015 and the wind installed capacity penetration rates in selected countries in 2010. Despite experiencing fast growth, the PRC’s wind power penetration rate is still relatively low.

Country	2010 Year End	2015 Year End	2010-2015	2010 Year End	2010
	Total Wind Installed Capacity	Expected Total Wind Installed Capacity	Expected Wind Installed Capacity CAGR	Total Installed Capacity	Penetration Rate <sup>(1)</sup>
	(MW)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
PRC .....	44,733	119,733	21.8	962,190	4.6
U.S. ....	40,181	96,569	19.2	1,042,993	3.9
Germany .....	27,155	34,988	5.2	127,701 <sup>(2)</sup>	21.3
Spain .....	20,676	24,548	3.5	97,447	21.2
India .....	13,064	24,364	13.3	169,749	7.7

Source: Garrad Hassan

(1) Wind installed capacity divided by the national total installed capacity in each country

(2) The total installed capacity of Germany was as of the end of 2009

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The following table sets forth the China Wind Power Report's estimate of China's onshore wind resources in selected provinces with technically exploitable wind resource of more than 10 GW.

Province/Autonomous Region	Technically Exploitable Wind Resources (GW)
Inner Mongolia .....	~150
Xinjiang .....	>100
Gansu .....	>100
Hebei .....	>40
Jiangsu .....	>10
Jilin .....	>10

Source: China Wind Power Report 2008

The uneven distribution of wind resources in the PRC influences where wind power capacity will be installed in each province. Wind power production capacity has so far been located mainly in North China. As shown in the table below, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Liaoning and Jilin are the most developed areas. The following table sets forth the PRC's total wind power grid-connected installed capacity by province, total wind power grid-connected installed capacity by province as a percentage of the PRC total and gross wind power generation by province as of December 31, 2010.

Regions	Wind Power Grid-connected Installed Capacity (MW)	Wind Power Grid-connected Installed Capacity as % of the PRC Total (%)	Gross Wind Power Generation (GWh)
Inner Mongolia .....	10,000	32.2%	17,455
Hebei .....	3,725	12.0%	5,711
Liaoning .....	3,084	9.9%	4,700
Jilin .....	2,209	7.1%	3,317
Gansu .....	2,194	7.1%	2,084
Heilongjiang .....	1,915	6.2%	3,306
Shandong .....	1,580	5.1%	2,666
Jiangsu .....	1,373	4.4%	2,300
Xinjiang .....	1,362	4.4%	2,315
Guangdong .....	756	2.4%	1,180
Ningxia .....	717	2.3%	1,230
Fujian .....	485	1.6%	1,270
Shanxi .....	371	1.2%	554
Yunnan .....	292	0.9%	350
Zhejiang .....	249	0.8%	466
Hainan .....	205	0.7%	249
Shanghai .....	141	0.5%	216
Beijing .....	114	0.4%	306
Jiangxi .....	84	0.3%	145
Hubei .....	57	0.2%	66
Henan .....	49	0.2%	108
Chongqing .....	47	0.2%	50
Hunan .....	38	0.1%	42
Tianjin .....	26	0.1%	13
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>31,072</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50,097</b>

Source: CEC

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### The Leading Wind Farm Operators in the PRC

The following table sets forth the PRC's leading wind farm operators, their respective total installed capacity as of the end of 2010, and the percentage of the PRC's total wind installed capacity in 2010.

Company	Total Wind Installed Capacity	Percentage of China Wind Power Capacity
	(MW)	(%)
China Longyuan Power Group Corporation Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	6,556	14.7
China Datang Corporation Renewable Power Co. Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	4,028	9.0
Huaneng Renewables Corporation Limited <sup>(3)</sup>	3,522	7.9
China Huadian Corporation <sup>(4)</sup>	2,557	5.7
China Guangdong Nuclear Power Holding Co., Ltd. <sup>(4)</sup>	2,364	5.3
Shenhua Guohua Energy Investment Co <sup>(4)</sup>	2,346	5.2
China Power Investment Corporation <sup>(4)</sup>	1,708	3.8
Beijing Energy Investment Holding Co., Ltd. <sup>(5)</sup>	1,170	2.6
China Resources Power Holdings Co., Ltd. <sup>(4)</sup>	977	2.2

Source: Company information, Garrad Hassan, CEC

- (1) China Longyuan Power Group Corporation Limited's 2010 Annual Report
- (2) China Datang Corporation Renewable Power Co. Ltd.'s 2010 Annual Report
- (3) Company information
- (4) Garrad Hassan
- (5) Beijing Energy Investment Holding Co., Ltd.'s company website

### The Leading Wind Farm Operators Globally

The following table sets out the top 10 global wind power generation companies by total installed capacity by the end of 2010 and their respective percentage of the total global wind installed capacity.

Company	Total Installed Capacity	Percentage of Total Global Wind Installed Capacity
	(MW)	(%)
Iberdrola Renovables	12,136	6.2
NextEra Energy Resources	8,298	4.2
China Longyuan Power Group Corporation Limited	6,556	3.3
EDP Renováveis	6,437	3.3
Acciona Energy	5,404	2.7
China Datang Corporation Renewable Power Co., Ltd.	4,028	2.0
E.ON Climate and Renewables	3,529	1.8
Huaneng Renewables Corporation Limited	3,522	1.8
Enel Green Power	2,654	1.3
China Huadian Corporation	2,557	1.3
<b>Total of the above companies</b>	<b>55,360</b>	<b>28.1</b>

Source: Garrad Hassan

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As shown in the table above, the global wind power market is relatively fragmented. According to Garrad Hassan, at the end of 2010, the combined total installed capacity of the top 10 wind generation companies was 55,360 MW, or approximately 28.1% of the global total installed capacity.

### Offshore versus Onshore

The development of offshore wind power projects globally has evolved relatively slowly compared with onshore projects due to higher operation and maintenance costs, larger required capital expenditures and larger minimum investment sizes required to compensate for the associated larger fixed costs. However, offshore wind energy technology continues to mature.

The series of site concessions awarded by the UK government in early 2010 for a potential capacity of over 30 GW signaled a step-change in the scale of offshore wind farm development. Following delays due to fine-tuning of its financial support mechanism to provide sufficient incentives to development, Germany is now also set to see significant build-out in offshore wind development. However, plans announced by China trump even these considerable efforts with targets amounting to over 13 GW of installed capacity by 2015 and 30 GW by 2020. The first major tender for site concessions worth 1 GW of capacity were awarded in late 2010 to four projects located in Jiangsu Province. In contrast, delays and lack of political support have impacted the nascent North American offshore market and only a minor contribution to global build is expected from this continent in the next 5 years.

The table below sets forth Garrad Hassan's estimation of total offshore wind installed capacity from 2010 to 2015.

#### Year End Total Installed Capacity (MW)

Country	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	10-15E CAGR
Europe <sup>(1)</sup> .....	2,766	3,538	4,561	6,547	9,586	13,879	38.1%
Americas .....	0	0	0	51	372	606	NA
PRC <sup>(2)</sup> .....	140	410	810	2,866	6,669	11,648	142.1%
Rest of Asia <sup>(3)</sup> .....	11	11	11	299	544	728	131.3%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,917</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>9,764</b>	<b>17,170</b>	<b>26,860</b>	<b>55.9%</b>

Source: Garrad Hassan

- (1) Europe includes Russian and Turkey
- (2) Includes a substantial share from inter-tidal wind farm developments
- (3) Rest of Asia includes the Middle East but not the PRC, Russia or Turkey

According to Garrad Hassan, the total offshore wind installed capacity globally is expected to reach 26,860 MW by 2015 from 2,917 MW at the end of 2010, representing a CAGR of 55.9%. In particular, total offshore wind installed capacity in the PRC is expected to reach 11,648 MW by 2015 from 140 MW at the end of 2010, representing a CAGR of 142.1%.

### Overview of a Wind Farm

The principal component of a wind farm is the wind turbines. Each wind turbine typically comprises three blades, a nave, a gearbox, a generator, a cabin, a supporting tower and certain other secondary support systems. The remainder of the wind farm infrastructure includes access roads, concrete foundations, an electrical collection system, a step-up substation, and a box-type transformer as well as a control building.

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Wind causes the blades to rotate and the energy generated by this rotor is then transmitted to a generator that produces electric currents. Through the electrical collection system, electric power feeds into a step-up substation, which allows the power to flow to the grid at a pre-determined voltage.

The total installed capacity of a wind farm varies from project to project, driven largely by the site characteristics, available land, grid connection and limits imposed by the relevant planning consent and other government permits and approvals governing the project's construction.

### Overview of The PRC Wind Turbine Supply

The PRC wind turbine supply has increased dramatically over the past several years as new manufacturers have entered the market. The PRC domestic wind turbine manufacturers took full advantage of the domestic wind power market and covered about 87% of the total demand in 2009 and 90% in 2010, whereas foreign companies established in the PRC with wholly owned subsidiaries together only accounted for 13% of the market in 2009 and 10% in 2010, according to Garrad Hassan. Sinovel, Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd, Dongfang Turbine Co., Ltd. and Guodian United Power Technology Co., Ltd. also joined the list of the world's top ten largest turbine suppliers. The following table sets out the top ten wind turbine manufacturers in the PRC, their respective newly installed capacity, market share in terms of newly installed capacity and total installed capacity in the PRC as of the end of 2010.

Wind Turbine Manufacturer	2010 Newly Installed Capacity in the PRC	Market Share as % of the 2010 PRC Newly Installed Capacity	2010 Total Installed Capacity in the PRC	Market Share as % of the 2010 PRC Total Installed Capacity
	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
Sinovel Wind Group Co., Ltd. . . . . .	4,386	23.2%	10,038	22.4%
Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. . . . . .	3,735	19.7%	9,079	20.3%
Dongfang Turbine Co., Ltd. . . . . .	2,624	13.9%	5,952	13.3%
Guodian United Power Technology Co., Ltd. . . . . .	1,643	8.7%	2,435	5.4%
Guangdong Mingyang Wind Power Industry Group Co., Ltd. . . . . .	1,050	5.5%	1,946	4.3%
Vestas Wind System A/S . . . . .	892	4.7%	2,904	6.5%
Shanghai Electric Windpower Equipment Co., Ltd . . . . .	598	3.2%	1,073	2.4%
Gamesa Corporación Tecnológica, S.A . . . . .	596	3.1%	2,424	5.4%
HARA XEMC Windpower Co., Ltd. . . . . .	507	2.7%	1,089	2.4%
China Creative Wind Energy Co., Ltd. . . . . .	486	2.6%	683	1.5%

Source: Garrad Hassan, Chinese Wind Energy Association ("CWEA")

The average size of wind turbines installed in the PRC is also increasing. It is clear that the size of wind turbines installed in the PRC has dramatically increased above 1 MW, with this segment accounting for over 85.7% and 92.5% in terms of newly installed capacity in 2009 and 2010 respectively, according to Garrad Hassan. While larger turbines are becoming more popular, the mid-size 1.5-2 MW is expected to remain a majority position in the market for the next few years.

Due to the rapid expansion of the wind turbine sector, the advancement of wind turbine technology, the increasing competition and the significant decrease in the cost resulting from increased economies of scale and decreasing raw material cost, wind turbine prices have declined since 2009. For example, the average selling

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price (excluding VAT) of Sinovel's 1.5 MW wind turbine decreased from RMB4,970/kW in 2009 to RMB4,814/kW for the first six months of 2010. Similarly, the average selling price (excluding VAT) of Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd.'s 1.5 MW wind turbine also decreased from RMB5,333/kW in 2009 to RMB4,623/kW for the first six months of 2010. According to Garrad Hassan, the Hami tender held during the autumn of 2010 has attracted offers of around RMB4,000/kW. The exact price offered typically depends upon the size of order and warranty provisions.

### **Overview of Policies and Incentives for The PRC Wind Power Industry**

Several favorable policies and incentives have been promulgated by the PRC government to encourage the development of the wind power industry.

#### ***Mandatory Purchase and Dispatch Priority***

The Renewable Energy Law provides that all electricity generated from renewable energy shall be purchased in full amount. Grid companies shall purchase the full amount of on-grid electricity generated by approved renewable energy plants whose power generation projects meet the grid connection technical standards in the areas covered by the grid companies' power grids, and provide grid-connection services and related technical supports. For details on the policies of mandatory purchase of the renewable energy, please refer to "Mandatory Purchase, Tariffs and Cost Compensation Program of the Renewable Energy" in the "Regulatory Environment" section in this prospectus.

The Provisional Measures on the Dispatch of Energy Saving Power Generation provides that power producers are entitled to enjoy the highest dispatch priority if they use renewable energy including wind, solar and tidal power. For details on the policies of dispatch priority of renewable energy generation in the PRC, please refer to "Dispatch Priority of Renewable Energy Generation" in the "Regulatory Environment" section in this prospectus.

#### ***Taxation***

The wind power projects which have obtained government approval on or after January 1, 2008 are fully exempted from enterprise income tax for three years starting from the year when operating income is first derived from the sales of electricity, followed by 50% exemption from enterprise income tax for another three years thereafter. The wind power projects are also entitled to a tax rebate equivalent to 50% of the VAT payable by the wind power business. In addition, under the Interim Regulation of the PRC on Value Added Taxes, effective from January 1, 2009, general VAT payers are allowed to credit against output VAT in respect of input VAT on fixed assets purchased or self-manufactured. For details on the taxation of renewable energy industry in the PRC, please refer to "Taxation" in the "Regulatory Environment" section in this prospectus.

#### ***On-Grid Tariffs***

The on-grid tariff of renewable energy power generation projects in the PRC are determined by the price authorities of the State Council on the basis of being beneficial to the development of renewable energy and being economic and reasonable. For wind, in particular, the PRC government announced a tariff setting mechanism in 2009 that sets fixed standard tariffs for wind power projects according to regions and wind resources. The standard on-grid tariffs apply to all onshore wind power projects approved on or after August 1, 2009. For details on the policies of on-grid tariffs in the PRC, please refer to "Mandatory Purchase, Tariffs and Cost Compensation Program of the Renewable Energy" in the "Regulatory Environment" section in this prospectus.

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The following table sets forth the comparison of the wind power tariff and the coal-fired power tariff by provinces.

Area	Wind Power Tariff	Benchmark Tariff for FGD*-equipped Coal-fired Generation <sup>(8)</sup>
	RMB/kWh (incl. VAT)	RMB/kWh (incl. VAT)
Guangdong	0.61	0.50
Zhejiang	0.61	0.46
Shanghai	0.61	0.46
Hunan	0.61	0.44
Hainan	0.61	0.44
Guangxi	0.61	0.44
Jiangsu	0.61	0.43
Hubei	0.61	0.43
Jiangxi	0.61	0.42
Fujian	0.61	0.41
Anhui	0.61	0.40
Shandong <sup>(1)</sup>	0.61	0.40
Sichuan	0.61	0.39
Henan	0.61	0.39
Liaoning	0.61	0.39
Hebei <sup>(2)</sup>		
Zone 2	0.54	0.39
Zone 4	0.61	0.39
Chongqing	0.61	0.39
Tianjin	0.61	0.38
Beijing	0.61	0.38
Heilongjiang <sup>(3)</sup>		
Zone 3	0.58	0.38
Zone 4	0.61	0.38
Jilin <sup>(4)</sup>		
Zone 3	0.58	0.37
Zone 4	0.61	0.37
Shaanxi	0.61	0.34
Guizhou	0.61	0.33
Shanxi	0.61	0.33
Yunnan	0.61	0.32
Qinghai	0.61	0.29
Inner Mongolia <sup>(5)</sup>		
Zone 1	0.51	0.28
Zone 2	0.54	0.30
Gansu <sup>(6)</sup>		
Zone 2	0.54	0.28
Zone 3	0.58	0.28
Ningxia	0.58	0.27
Xinjiang <sup>(7)</sup>		
Zone 1	0.51	0.22
Zone 3	0.58	0.22

Source: NDRC website (tariff information for Tibet is not available), after tariff increase in November 2009

\* Flue gas desulphurization

- (1) Although the wind power on-grid tariff in Shandong Province is RMB0.61/kWh (including VAT), all wind projects in Shandong Province enjoy a RMB0.09/kWh subsidy from the provincial government
- (2) Zone 2 in Hebei includes Zhangjiakou and Chengde; Zone 4 includes all areas except for areas included in Zone 2
- (3) Zone 3 in Heilongjiang includes Jixi, Shuangyashan, Qitaihe, Suihua, Yichun and Da Hinggan Ling area; Zone 4 includes all areas except for areas included in Zone 3
- (4) Zone 3 in Jilin includes Baicheng and Songyuan; Zone 4 includes all areas except for areas included in Zone 3
- (5) Zone 2 in Inner Mongolia includes Chifeng, Tongliao, Xing'anmeng and Hulunbuir; Zone 1 includes all areas except for areas included in Zone 2



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- (6) Zone 2 in Gansu includes Zhangye, Jiayuguan and Jiuquan; Zone 3 includes all areas except for areas included in Zone 2
- (7) Zone 1 in Xinjiang includes Urumqi, Yili Kazak autonomous prefecture, Changji Hui autonomous prefecture, Klamyi and Shihezi; Zone 3 includes all areas except for areas included in Zone 1
- (8) The NDRC increased the on-grid tariff for coal-fired generation in select provinces in April 2011. However, details of the tariff increases have not been officially released. The tariffs shown in the table are before the tariff increase in April 2011

### Solar Power Industry

Solar power is the generation of electricity from sunlight. The electricity can be generated through either concentrating solar power (“CSP”), where the sun’s energy is focused to boil water which is then used to provide power, or photovoltaics (“PV”). Solar PVs are arrays of cells containing a material that converts solar radiation into electricity. Materials used include amorphous silicon, polycrystalline silicon, micro-crystalline silicon, cadmium telluride, and copper indium selenide/sulfide. A PV system consists of multiple components, including solar cells, mechanical and electrical connection and mounting systems, and inverters to convert the DC generated into the AC. PV system could be grid-connected, off-grid, or combined with another source of power, such as wind turbine, to ensure a consistent supply of electricity.

Global solar PV industry has been growing rapidly. According to European Photovoltaic Industry Association (“EPIA”), from 2001 to 2010, the total PV installed capacity grew from 1,790 MW to 39,529 MW globally, representing a CAGR of 41.0%. European countries, Japan and U.S. accounted for 74.0%, 9.2% and 6.4% of the total PV installed capacity, respectively. In 2010, PV newly installed capacity reached 16.6 GW globally, representing an increase of 129.1% over 2009. European countries accounted for 13.2 GW or 79.7% of newly installed capacity in 2010. The top three countries in Europe in terms of PV newly installed capacity in 2010 were Germany, Italy and the Czech Republic, which collectively accounted for 11.2 GW or 84.7% of the newly installed capacity in 2010. Japan and U.S. were the largest markets next to Europe, accounting for 990 MW and 878 MW of PV newly installed capacity in 2010, respectively. The PRC added 520 MW in 2010, ranked as the fourth largest market after Europe, Japan and U.S. based on PV newly installed capacity. According to EPIA, global solar PV market is expected to reach at least 131.3 GW in 2015, representing a CAGR of at least 27.1% from 2010 to 2015.

### The PRC Solar Power Industry

The annual average sunshine hours of two-thirds of the PRC’s territory is over 2,200 hours, with total solar radiation per unit area of over 5000 MJ/m<sup>2</sup>. These regions have favorable conditions for solar energy development, with very favorable conditions found in western China.

According to NDRC’s Medium- and Long-Term Development Plan for Renewable Energy issued in September 2007, the total installed capacity of solar power in the PRC is expected to reach 300 MW by the end of 2010 and 1.8 GW by the end of 2020. The following table sets out the details:

	<u>2010 Target</u>	<u>2020 Target</u>
	(MW)	(MW)
Solar PVs for remote rural areas .....	150	300
Grid-connected BIPVs in economically developed large and medium-sized cities .....	50	1,000
Grid-connected large solar thermal power stations .....	50	200
Other solar PV application in communication, meteorology, long-distance pipelines, railways, highways, etc. ....	30	100
Grid-connected large solar PV power stations .....	20	200
<b>Total Solar Installed Capacity .....</b>	<b><u>300</u></b>	<b><u>1,800</u></b>

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However, according to EPIA, because of the recent rapid development of solar PV market, the PRC's total PV power installed capacity at the end of 2010 reached approximately 893 MW, which surpassed the original 2010 target. According to the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, the PRC government targets to have installed capacity of 5 GW by the end of 2015. It is also believed that the NDRC may raise the 2020 total installed capacity target to 20 GW.

The following sets forth our key sources used to prepare this "Industry Overview" section:

- *Garrad Hassan*. We commissioned Garrad Hassan, an Independent Third Party, to prepare the Garrad Hassan Report for use in whole or in part in this prospectus. Information extracted from the Garrad Hassan Report is contained in sections such as "Summary," "Industry Overview," "Business" and "Financial Information" of this prospectus. We paid Garrad Hassan a total of RMB180,000 in fees for the preparation of the Garrad Hassan Report.

Garrad Hassan is a member of the Germanischer Lloyd AG ("GL") group of companies, and is part of GL's renewable energy consulting business, trading under the GL Garrad Hassan brand. With more than 750 staff in over 40 locations worldwide, Garrad Hassan offers a range of integrated global technical and engineering services, software products and trainings.

Garrad Hassan prepared the Garrad Hassan Report based on its in-house database, independent third-party data sources and publicly available data from relevant government departments and national and supranational industry associations. Where necessary, Garrad Hassan corroborated third-party information either with further independent sources or against its own experience. In deriving forecast data for future industry trends, Garrad Hassan reviewed both government targets for wind power industry and published lists of pipeline projects. Moreover, it also coordinated with local experts to provide an assessment of influences of factors such as grid capacity restrictions and development plans, planning restrictions, general political climate and financial environment. When preparing the Garrad Hassan Report, Garrad Hassan employed a three-step methodology. First, it reviewed in detail existing materials held in-house, including GHP's Global Wind Turbine Installation Projection Database and GHP Offshore Wind Farm Projects Database. Second, it conducted primary researches to update and expand the existing knowledge base. Third, Garrad Hassan consulted its expert staff involved in projects across the industry value and supply chains for input on relevant topics to ensure that the analysis is based on fully up-to-date public domain and industry information.

Forecasts and assumptions included in the Garrad Hassan Report are inherently uncertain because of events or combinations of events that cannot reasonably be foreseen, including, among others, the actions of government, individuals, third parties and competitors. Specific factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, among others, risks inherent in the renewable power industry, financing risks, labor risks and regulatory risks.

- *BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2010*. The BP Statistical Review of World Energy is an annual publication authored by BP since 1951 and currently has a worldwide circulation of 60,000 printed copies. The statistics in the BP Statistical Review of World Energy are taken from government and other primary sources as well as published data
- *China Electricity Council*. Founded in 1988, China Electricity Council ("CEC") is a consolidated organization of China's power industry enterprises and institutions and operates under the supervision of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The CEC publishes industry data reports such as *Power Industry Monthly Statistics*, *Power Industry Statistics Express*, and *China Electric Power Yearbook*

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- *National Bureau of Statistics of China.* Directly governed by the Central Government of the PRC, the National Bureau of Statistics is responsible for the collection and coordination of national statistics
- *China Wind Power Report 2008.* Sponsored by the Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association and published by China Environmental Sciences Press, the report reviews the latest development trends in the wind power industry in China as well as abroad
- *U.S. Energy Information Administration.* Energy Information Administration is an independent statistical agency within the Department of Energy of the United States
- *European Photovoltaic Industry Association.* The European Photovoltaic Industry Association (“EPIA”) is the world’s largest photovoltaic industry association devoted to the solar photovoltaic (“PV”) electricity market
- *International Monetary Fund (“IMF”) World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010.* The World Economic Outlook (“WEO”) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the *World Economic Outlook* report, which presents the IMF staff’s analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The database is updated biannually in April and September/October
- *National Development and Reform Commission.* The National Development and Reform Commission (“NDRC”) is a macroeconomic management agency under the State Council, and is responsible for studying and formulating policies for economic and social development. The NDRC sets the benchmark tariffs for power generation and grid companies in China. It is also responsible for drafting long-term development plans such as the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and the Medium and Long-term Development Plan for Renewable Energy
- *Renewable Energy Law of the PRC.* The Renewable Energy Law provides the legal framework for the development of renewable energy in the PRC. It was first passed and promulgated in 2005 by the National People’s Congress. An amendment was passed in December 2009 and became effective on April 1, 2010
- *The Medium and Long-term Development Plan for Renewable Energy.* Published by the NDRC in September 2007, the Plan sets forth the long-term national targets for various renewable energy sources in 2010 and 2020
- *Global Wind Report 2010.* Published by GWEC in March 2011. GWEC is the global wind industry trade association, providing a credible and representative forum for the entire wind energy sector at the international level. Its mission is to ensure that wind power establishes itself as one of the world’s leading energy sources, providing substantial environmental and economic benefits