This glossary contains certain technical terms used in this prospectus in connection with our Company. Such terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry definitions or usage.

"cell" or "solar cell"	semiconductor device that creates electricity when exposed to sunlight, which is normally made from silicon wafers
"conversion efficiency"	the ability of solar cells to capture and convert sunlight into electricity
"conversion efficiency rate"	the ratio of the electrical power output of a solar product to the amount of light energy that falls on the surface of such solar product
"crucible"	a quartz vessel used for melting and crystallization of polysilicon when producing multi and monocrystalline silicon ingots
"crystal"	material with a regular, periodic arrangement of atoms or molecules throughout
"crystallization"	a key process in the production of silicon ingots. For multicrystalline ingots the crystallization starts from the bottom of the crucible and proceeds towards the top as it is gradually cooled (directional solidification) under strict temperature and atmosphere control. In the production of monocrystalline ingots, a seed is lowered into the melt and subsequently pulled under strict control to form a growing monocrystal
"feed-in tariff"	subsidy scheme where the owners of solar power systems receive a guaranteed, fixed price from the utilities for the electricity fed into the electric grid
"grid parity"	the point at which alternative means of generating electricity is equal in cost, or cheaper than grid power
"GW"	gigawatt, which equals one billion watts
"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
"kilowatt hour"	a unit of energy which refers to the specific amount of energy provided in a 3,600-second time period
"KW"	kilowatt, which equals 1,000 watts
"module" or "solar module"	interconnected solar 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
"monocrystalline silicon"	processed silicon where all the material consists of only one crystal
"multicrystalline silicon"	processed silicon where the material consists of several small crystal grains

"MW"	megawatt, which equals one million watt
"PECVD"	plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition, a process used to deposit thin films from a gas state (vapor) to a solid state on a substrate. Chemical reactions in the process occur after creation of plasma of the reacting gases
"photovoltaic effect" or "PV effect"	the generation of electricity when radiant energy, such as sunlight, falls on the boundary between two different substances (e.g., two different semiconductors)
"polysilicon"	highly purified silicon used in the electronic and solar industry
"processing cost per watt"	the total processing cost (cost of sales net of raw material purchases) incurred during a period, divided by the total watts which can be generated by all the solar cells manufactured during that period
"production yield"	a measure of a solar cell manufacturer's production efficiency, which equals to the total watts which can be generated by a manufacturing line during a period
"PV industry"	photovoltaic industry, also known as the solar power industry
"silicon"	the raw material for solar grade silicon as well as electronic grade silicon
"slurry"	cutting fluid composed of slicing powders, solvents and surfactants that is used when sawing silicon ingots into wafers
"solar power"	throughout this prospectus the term solar power refers to the generation of electricity via the photovoltaic effect. In other literature, solar power may also refers to technologies for converting solar radiation into electricity or heat
"thin-film"	photovoltaic technology where the generation of solar power takes place in a thin film of semiconductor material assembled in several layers. Conventional solar modules are made with wafers as the semiconductor material
"tonne" or "metric ton"	1,000 kilograms or 2,205 pounds
"wafer" or "silicon wafer"	a thin disk made by slicing ingots and used to manufacture solar cells
"wire sawing"	the process where crystallized silicon ingots are cut into thin wafers using a saw with a web of thin metal wires

"W" or "Wp"	watt peak, unit of power, used as output measure in the PV industry implying the potential peak effect produced by solar cells when the solar cell is exposed to a standard sunlight irradiation (1,000 W/sqm) typical for the peak time of a summer day, KW or KWp=10^3 W or 10^3 Wp, MW or MWp=10^6 W or 10^6 Wp
"μm"	micrometer (micron) 10^{-6} m, measurement unit typically used when describing the thickness of wafers