
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this prospectus in connection with our Group and our business. These terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“attributable installed capacity”	calculated by multiplying our equity interest (whether or not such interest is a controlling interest) in the power generating projects by their installed capacity, usually denominated in MW
“auxiliary electricity”	electricity consumed by a power generating project in the course of power generation and transmission
“availability factor”	the amount of time that a power generator is able to produce electricity over a certain period, divided by the amount of time in such period
“average installed capacity”	the aggregate amount of consolidated installed capacity for more than half a month in each month in a specified period (in MW) divided by the number of months in such period
“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
“capacity”	if used alone, is an abbreviated form of installed capacity for operating projects, capacity under construction for projects under construction or prospective capacity for pipeline projects (as the case may be), usually denominated in MW
“capacity under construction”	the total capacity of our power generating projects under construction, usually denominated in MW
“CDM”	the Clean Development Mechanism, an arrangement under the Kyoto Protocol allowing industrialized countries to invest in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries in order to earn emission credits

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“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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
“CERs”	Certified Emission Reductions, which are carbon credits issued by CDM EB for emission reductions achieved by CDM projects and verified by a designated operating entity under the Kyoto Protocol
“consolidated installed capacity”	the aggregate amount of installed capacity of our operating power generating projects that we fully consolidate in our consolidated financial statements. For wind power projects, consolidated installed capacity refers to the aggregate amount of installed capacity of our grid-connected wind power projects. As of December 31, 2011, all of our operating wind power projects were connected to local power grids
“dispatch”	as a noun, the schedule of production for all the generating units on a power system, generally varying at short notice to match production with power requirements. As a verb, to direct a power project to operate
“distributed energy”	energy generated by smaller-scale power generators distributed near the end users. Such power generators can use natural gas to provide heating and cooling in addition to electricity. Distributed energy generation generally produces low pollution and high efficiency. It reduces the amount of energy lost in transmitting electricity because of the proximity between power generation and consumption
“DOE”	the designated operating entity accredited for monitoring CDM projects under the Kyoto Protocol
“gearing ratio”	calculated as net debt divided by total equity; net debt includes interest-bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents
“gross generation”	for a specified period, the total amount of electricity produced by a power generating project during that period
“GW”	gigawatt, a unit of power. 1 GW = 1,000 MW

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“GWh”	gigawatt-hour, a unit of energy. 1 GWh = 1 million kWh
“installed capacity”	the rated output of power generating projects that have started to produce electricity, usually denominated in MW
“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
“Kyoto Protocol”	a protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, effective on February 16, 2005
“MW”	megawatt, a unit of power. 1 MW = 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
“net generation”	for our hydropower, wind power and other clean energy projects, net generation refers to the amount of electricity sold to local grid companies and equals gross generation less electricity consumed by a power generating project in the course of power generation and transmission. For our coal-fired power plants, net generation also includes the substituted generation it purchased from other coal-fired power plants under the substituted generation arrangements, in addition to its gross generation less electricity consumed in the course of power generation and transmission. For our wind power projects, the difference between our gross wind power generation and net wind power generation includes the electricity generated during the construction and testing of a wind power project and such difference, as measured by magnitude, is also comparable to that of other wind power producers in China

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“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 per kWh
“pipeline projects”	power generating projects that we reserved for future development after entering into development agreements with local PRC governments
“PPA”	a power purchase agreement entered into between a power producer and a power grid company
“prospective capacity”	the capacity of pipeline projects reserved for future development
“reservoir storage”	an open-air storage area of a reservoir where water is collected and stored for a period, such as a season, a year or even longer so that it may be utilized for producing electricity
“self-generation”	net generation produced by our own coal-fired power plants
“smart grid”	generally used in the power industry to refer to a new type of power grid based on an integrated, high-speed two-way communication network, which is expected to lead to improvements in the reliability, compatibility, safety and efficiency of the power grids and cost reduction through the application of advanced sensor and measurement technologies, equipment technologies, control methods and decision-making support systems
“substituted generation”	net generation purchased pursuant to a substituted generation arrangement that allows a coal-fired power plant to buy the electricity generation of other coal-fired power plants and then to resell such generation to local power grids
“technically exploitable capacity”	the amount of the gross theoretical capacity that can be exploited within the limits of current technology
“ton”	metric ton
“TWh”	terawatt-hour, a unit of energy. 1 TWh = 1 billion kWh

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“water-flow regulating capabilities”	the ability of a reservoir to regulate water flow in the river primarily based on capacity of reservoir storage and the water flow in the river. Seasonal, annual or multi-year regulating reservoir refers to a reservoir that can store water for a season, a year or more than a year, respectively
“weighted average on-grid tariff”	sales of electricity in a period divided by the corresponding net generation in such period
“%”	per cent.
“sq. m.” or “m ² ”	square meter(s)
“m ³ ”	cubic meter(s)