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Specifically, hydro-electric power generation facilities require continuous water flow for their operation. Shifts in weather or climate patterns, seasonal precipitation, the timing and rate of melting, run off and other factors beyond our control may reduce the water flow to our hydro-electric facilities. In addition, water rights are also generally owned or controlled by government entities that reserve the right to control water levels or may impose water-use requirements as a condition of license renewal. Any material reduction in the water flow to our hydro-electric facilities would limit our ability to produce and market electricity from these facilities and could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations. For example, Brazil is currently experiencing a historic drought that has led to expansive blackouts due to the country's reliance on hydro-electric power. The drought has affected the electricity production at certain of our hydro-electric facilities. If the drought continues in these areas it could materially reduce electricity production at certain of our hydro-electric facilities and any additional hydro-electric facilities we may acquire in the future.

We base our investment decisions with respect to each energy facility on the findings of related studies conducted on-site prior to construction or based on historical conditions at existing facilities. In addition, we rely on hydrological studies and data to confirm there is sufficient water flow available to generate enough electricity for our hydro-electric projects to be economically viable and such studies may prove unreliable. However, actual climatic conditions at a facility site may not conform to the findings of these studies and, therefore, our energy facilities may not meet anticipated production levels or the rated capacity of our generation assets, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows. For example, in selecting sites in India, we depend on meteorological and topographical data compiled by a third-party expert as there are no feasibility or site selection studies carried out by governmental entities. There can be no assurance that the actual weather conditions will conform to the historical measured data or that the assumptions made during the assessment of the relevant site for the power project are correct.

While we currently own only solar, wind and hydro-electric energy projects, in the future we expect to expand our acquisition strategy to include other types of energy or transmission projects. To the extent that we expand our operations to include new business segments, our business operations may suffer from a lack of experience, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We have limited experience in energy generation operations other than those involving the generation of solar, wind or hydro-electric power. As a result of this lack of experience, we may be prone to errors if we expand our projects to include technologies beyond solar, wind and hydro-electric energy. We lack the technical training and experience with developing, starting or operating such other generation facilities. With no direct training or experience in these areas, our management may not be fully aware of the many specific requirements related to working in industries beyond solar, wind and hydro-electric energy generation. Additionally, we may be exposed to increased operating costs, unforeseen liabilities or risks, and regulatory and environmental concerns associated with entering new sectors of the power generation industry, which could have an adverse impact on our business as well as place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to more established non-solar, non-wind or non-hydro-electric energy market participants. In addition, such ventures could require a disproportionate amount of our management's attention and resources. Our operations, earnings and ultimate financial success could suffer irreparable harm due to our management's lack of experience in these industries. We may rely, to a certain extent, on the expertise and experience of industry consultants, and we may have to hire additional experienced personnel to assist us with our operations. We can offer no assurance that if we expand our business beyond solar, wind and hydro-electric energy generation, we will be able to effectively acquire and operate projects in such new areas and achieve our targeted financial goals.