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The following table sets forth selected information relating to the Contributed Projects that we have included in our initial portfolio:

Country	Net Capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	% of Total MW	# of Sites
India Projects:			
Wind	17.8	5.8%	1
Solar	110.1	36.0%	11
Total India Projects	127.9	41.8%	12
Uruguay Projects:			
Solar	74.8	24.4%	2
Thailand Projects:			
Solar	39.3	12.8%	9
South Africa Projects:			
Solar	33.6	11.0%	1
China Projects:			
Solar	18.0	5.9%	1
Malaysia Projects:			
Solar	12.3	4.0%	4
Total	305.9	100.0%	29

(1) Net capacity represents the maximum, or rated, generating capacity at standard test conditions of a facility multiplied by our percentage of economic ownership of that facility as of the date of this prospectus. Generating capacity may vary based on a variety of factors discussed elsewhere in this prospectus. For projects referenced herein that have not yet achieved their COD, the figures reflect expected final capacity.

Factors that significantly affect our results of operations and business

We expect the following factors will affect our results of operations:

Increasing utilization of clean power generation sources

Clean energy has been one of the fastest growing sources of electricity generation globally over the past decade. We expect the renewable energy generation segment in particular to continue to offer high growth opportunities driven by:

- the competitive cost of most clean energy technologies and, most significantly, the ongoing reduction in the cost of clean energy, which will increase the number of markets that are trending towards grid parity;
- transmission and distribution charges and the effects of an aging transmission infrastructure, which enable renewable energy generation sources located at a customer's site, or "distributed generation," to be more competitive with, or cheaper than, grid-supplied electricity;
- the replacement of aging and conventional power generation facilities in the face of increasing industry challenges, such as regulatory barriers, increasing costs of and difficulties in obtaining and maintaining applicable permits, and the decommissioning of certain types of conventional power generation facilities, such as coal and nuclear facilities;
- the ability to couple renewable power generation with other forms of power generation, creating a hybrid energy solution capable of providing energy on a 24/7 basis while reducing the average cost of electricity obtained through the system;
- the desire of energy consumers to lock in a predictable rate for long-term pricing of a reliable energy source;