

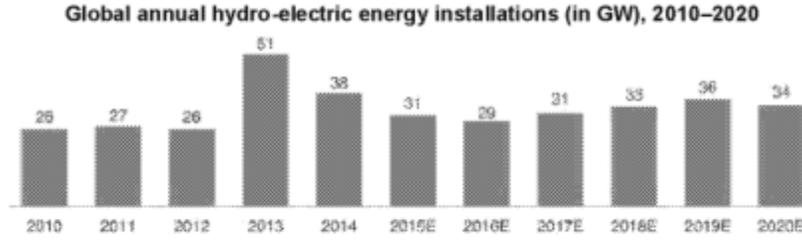
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clean power technology and its multiple methods of generation, such as conventional dam, pumped storage and run-of-river, have led to its diverse use in renewable generation from large-scale (greater than or equal to 50 MW) to small-scale (less than 50 MW) facilities.

The continued installation and operation of hydro-electric power generation is expected to be driven by:

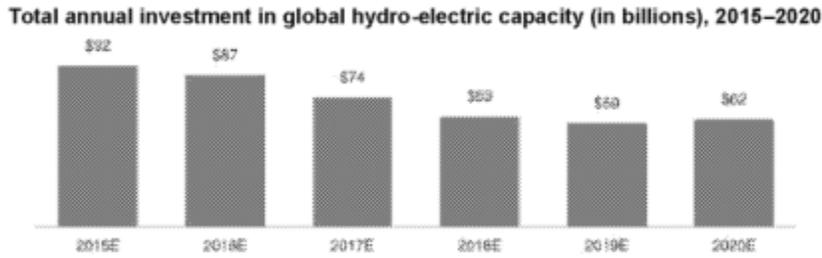
- its predictable, low operating costs and low maintenance requirements;
- its high reliability, flexibility and dispatchability allow utilities and grid operators to deploy hydro-electricity as baseload capacity;
- its long asset life, which are typically 40 to 50 years with significant extensions possible through maintenance and equipment replacement; and
- hydro-electric generation produces essentially no emissions or direct waste and, with respect to run-of-river systems, minimizes the overall environmental impact and generates electricity without altering the existing water flow or water levels.

Hydro-electricity is expected to increase its installed capacity at a projected CAGR of 3% from 2010 to 2020. Annual global hydro-electricity installations are expected to be sustained around 33 GW from 2014 to 2020. The following chart reflects the actual and projected global hydro-electricity capacity from 2010 to 2020.



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

From 2015 to 2020, an aggregate of 163 GW of hydro-electricity generation capacity is expected to be installed globally, requiring total investments of approximately \$437 billion. The following chart reflects the projected total annual investment in global hydro-electricity installations from 2015 to 2020:



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance