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We do not own a controlling equity interest in any of our projects located in Malaysia and may not own a controlling equity interest in any projects in Malaysia or certain projects in Thailand that we may acquire in the future due to the local law ownership requirements. As a result, our ability to control management decisions and other significant matters at these projects may be limited and our interests in such projects may be subject to transfer or other related restrictions.

We do not own a controlling equity interest in any of our projects located in Malaysia and may not own a controlling equity interest in any projects in Malaysia or certain projects in Thailand acquired in the future due to the local law ownership requirements. In the future, we are likely to acquire additional projects in which we own less than a majority of the related equity interests in such projects. With respect to our Malaysian projects, provisions of the charter documents provide us with the right to appoint all or a majority of the board of directors, as the case may be, which in turn directs management in the operation of the relevant project companies. In future investments where we do not own a controlling interest, we will seek to exert a degree of influence with respect to the management and operation of assets in which we own less than a majority of the interests by negotiating to obtain positions on management committees or to receive certain limited governance rights. However, we may not always succeed in such negotiations, and we may be dependent on our co-venturers to operate such assets. Our co-venturers may not have the level of experience, technical expertise, human resources management and other attributes necessary to operate these assets optimally. In addition, conflicts of interest may arise in the future between us and our stockholders, on the one hand, and our co-venturers, on the other hand. Further, disagreements or disputes between us and our co-venturers could result in litigation, which could increase our expenses and potentially limit the time and effort our officers and directors are able to devote to our business.

The approval of co-venturers also may be required for us to receive distributions of funds from assets or to sell, pledge, transfer, assign or otherwise convey our interest in such assets, or for us to acquire our Sponsor's interests in such co-ventures as an initial matter. Alternatively, our co-venturers may have rights of first refusal or rights of first offer in the event of a proposed sale or transfer of our interests in such assets. These restrictions may limit the price or interest level for our interests in such assets, in the event we want to sell such interests.

Our failure to comply with South Africa's renewable energy program could have a material adverse effect on South African energy projects.

South Africa's renewable energy program requires all renewable energy generation projects to satisfy a number of social and economic development requirements that are complex and expensive to implement. Any failure to comply with these social and economic development requirements can result in reduced tariff payments under the applicable PPA or the ultimate termination of the PPA. In general, these requirements relate to the attainment of black economic empowerment, economic development and socio-economic development objectives. In addition, South Africa's renewable energy program's economic development requirements fit within the broader framework of the South African government's empowerment program currently being implemented through the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, or "BEE." This law recognizes two distinct mechanisms for the achievement of BEE objectives-compliance with codes of good practice, which have already been issued, and compliance with industry-specific transformation charters. One component of BEE is achieving a certain percentage of shareholdings by black South Africans in South African businesses over a period of years. Other components include procuring goods and services from black-owned businesses or from businesses that have earned good BEE scores and achieving certain levels of black South African employment. Compliance with the codes and applicable charters are not enforced through civil or criminal sanction, but compliance will have an effect on our ability to secure contracts in the public and private sectors. If we acquire additional energy projects located in South Africa, but are unable to comply with the requirements of the renewable energy program or achieve applicable BEE objectives, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and CAFD.