Establish a scientific Development Philosophy Innovate Hydro Construction Techniques Realize a Harmonious Development of Resources Exploitation and Eco-environment Protection

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Ladies and gentlemen:

It is of great significance to convene this international conference, hold joint discussion on problems of hydropower exploitation and sustainable development, and promote the healthy development of the world's hydropower and the sustainable social and economic development on a day when China's great hydropower growth has unfolded itself and China's economy and society has entered into a new period. As a representative of Sinohydro Corporation, which has a 50-year splendid history, I feel greatly honored to be able to attend this grand conference.

I listened to the speeches presented moments ago and really learned and benefited lots from them. Next, according to the conference's arrangement, I will deliver a speech on behalf of Sinodydro Corporation.

1 China's hydropower construction enterprises are the important force that pushes forward its hydropower development

Since 1950s, especially since the reform and opening-up, China's hydropower construction has experienced an extraordinary development course and attained the splendid achievements. In terms of installed capacity, according to the statistics, by the end of 2003, China's total installed hydropower capacity had reached 94.9GW, 24.2% of China's total installed electric power capacity of 390GW, an increase of 499.7 times compared with 190 MW at the early stage of the People's Republic of China in 1952 and of nearly 5 times compared with 19.11GW at the beginning of reform and opening-up. By the end of 2004, China's total installed hydropower capacity will have exceeded 100 GW. By the end of 2003, there had been more than 25,800 constructed dams of various types in China, accounting for 51% of the total completed dam in the world, out of which there are 108 over-100-meter-high dams already completed and under-construction. So far, the total installed capacity for under-construction hydropower stations approximately amounts to more than 40GW. Compared with other countries, the installed capacity and the number of dams completed and under-construction rank as No. 1 in the world. The construction of these projects, including the large-scaled Three Gorges Hydropower Project, has a profound effect on the water conservancy and hydropower construction in China and even in the world. With its glorious achievements, continuous and broad development prospect, mature and increasingly-enhanced development capacity, China is really worthy of being called as the giant in terms of hydropower construction in the world.

Sinohydro Corporation (abbreviated as SINOHYDRO), as the leading force of China's hydropower construction, always stands at the forefront of China's water conservancy and hydropower construction, always stands at the forefront of the technology innovation of China's hydropower construction, always stands at the forefront of the structural reform of China's hydropower construction, always stands at the forefront of the integration process of China's hydropower construction with international practice and contributes its prominent part to China's hydropower development.

In the past half century, SINOHYDRO has successively constructed or participated in the construction of 70% of China's large and medium-scale hydropower stations and key water-control projects, has constructed a total of nearly 100 large and medium-scale hydropower stations, which have a total installed capacity of more than 50,000MW. Amongst water-control and hydropower projects that it is currently involved are included more than 20 super-large and large-scale hydropower stations such as the dams of the Yangtze Three Gorges Project over the Yangtze River, Longtan

Hydroelectric Project on Hongshui River, Xiaowan Hydroelectric Project on Lantsang River. Its construction can be found in China's various rivers and valleys.

Since the reform and opening-up, hydropower construction enterprises, to adapt to the development of socialist market economy, have been actively seeking and practicing laws of business development that in conformity with the features of China's hydropower construction, and have become the promoters and practioners for the structural reform of China's hydropower construction management system. The well-known 'Lubuge impact" in mid 1980s unveiled the prelude to China's restructuring of its hydropower construction management system, China began to reform its original planned economy management pattern in hydropower construction field, introduced market mechanism and competition mechanism into hydropower construction and gradually formed a new hydropower construction management system, which mainly includes owner (project legal person) responsibility system, public bidding system and project supervision system, and gave rise to a new situation of coordinated operation by owner, designer, constructer and supervisor. So far as investment system is concerned, China has evolved from the original appropriation by central government to loan grant, foreign capital, fund pooling, multi-party investment, and stock market financing, and has realized the plurality of investment subjects and the diversity of investment means. Consequently, corporate system is generally adopted in the operation of hydropower development and a number of valley development companies emerge and a rolling development mechanism with a focus on major power station thus comes into being. It can be said that, the management system and operation system of hydropower construction since then have always been in a reform adapted to market economy, the transformation of production relations has greatly released productivity and forcibly pushed forward the rapid development of hydropower industry. During the course of this reformation, hydropower construction enterprises have always remained at the forefront, while promoting restructuring hydropower construction management system, they also have been actively innovating their internal management system and operation system and have realized the great transformation from planned economy pattern to market economy mode, particularly in the aspect of project management, since the latter half of 1980s, hydropower construction enterprises began to vigorously carry out project-management construction, to adopt scientific dynamic equilibrium management system, to introduce into market measures to allot production factors and optimize resource allocation, and have realized a qualitative management leap and thus came to spur enterprises' various management items to change in the direction of modernization and internationalization and enable enterprises themselves to continuously grow and strengthen. Take SINOHYDRO for example, after a fluctuation and slow-growth period from the beginning of the reform and opening-up until mid 1990s, at the end of 1990s, SINOHYDRO entered into a stage of continuous, speedy and healthy development, the scale of operation witnessed a large increase, its international operation made successive breakthroughs, the way of economic growth underwent continuous transformation, industrial structure realized an obvious improvement, management system was significantly changed, its comprehensive strength, international competitiveness and risk ward-off capacity have been remarkably enhanced, and SINOHYDRO has become a large transnational business group and has solidly established its image as "the No. 1 China hydropower construction brand". Between 1999 and 2003, the total product value for SINOHYDRO had realized an annual average increase of 14.3%, newly signed contract value had captured an annual average increase of 42.9% and all-personnel labor productivity had witnessed an annual average increase of 16.3%. The total product value in 2003 was 11.7 times of that in 1988 and the all-personnel productivity in 2003 was 16.5 times of that in 1988. SINOHYDRO is among the top 80 in China's top 500 large business group ranked by State Statistical Bureau.

Along with the reform and development, SINOHYDRO has also been actively enforcing an internationalized strategy, and its international operation scale continues to expand, operation level to enhance year by year and its brand image to steadily uplift and has realized a fruitful achievement. In these 5 years, SINOHYDRO has accomplished a total of 570 million US dollar of international project business volume and signed international project contracts with a value of 1.75 billion US dollar (based on its corporate shares); by the end of 2003, SINOHYDRO had 28 under-construction projects in 19 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and America and had set up 20 foreign offices in different countries and regions. At present, many large-scale water conservancy and hydropower projects of various types currently undertaken by SINOHYDRO, such as the gigantic RCC dam of about 5.47

million cubic meter of roller compacted concrete----Khlong Thadran Dam Project in Thailand, one of Africa's largest hydro complexes----Tekeze Hydroelectric Project in Ethiopia, Bakun Hydroelectric Project in Malaysia called as " Malay's Three Gorges", Merowe Dam Project on the Nile in Sudan with a dam length of 9.2 kilometer, have the sizes and techniques that have had significant impacts on China's or even the world's water conservancy and hydropower construction history. Since 1999, SINOHYDRO has successively been listed in the Top 225 Global Contractors by Engineering News Record, and in 2002 it ranked the 89th, and in 2003 the 81st. In 2003, SINOHYDRO ranked the 3rd and 11th respectively in accordance with the newly signed contract value and product value in the top 30 companies with foreign business ranked by the Ministry of Commerce, PRC. It has become a transnational business group that newly emerges and has an important influence in the world. In its international competitive bidding practice, SINOHYDRO takes the initiative to introduce, assimilate and absorb advanced philosophies, techniques and experience and brings its management philosophy, management pattern, technology level and equipment level to be integrated with international practice and quickens the process of its business internationalization.

2 China's hydropower construction techniques are in the world's frontline.

2.1 Historical development course of China's hydropower construction techniques

Along with its splendid achievement in hydropower construction, China's hydropower construction techniques have undergone a course of development from the weak to the strong and from the underdeveloped to the advanced level. Beginning from the founding of the People's Republic of China, approximately it can be divided into three periods:

The first period (Early of the founding of the People's Republic of China——early of 1960s): Period of underdeveloped techniques. When the People's Republic of China was founded, except Fengman, Shuifeng and Jingbohu projects, there were virtually no other hydropower projects in China and the installed capacity of existing small hydropower stations were very limited. Besides, hydropower construction personnel were extremely deficient and the estimates of 1950s indicated that there were only about 300 hydropower technical personnel all over the nation; construction materials were inadequate, construction equipments were outdated and mechanization degree was very low. This period had an evident technology bottleneck and construction had to mainly rely on foreign technology assistance, "indigenous methods, human sea tactics and lift with hands and shoulder" are the vivid description of hydropower construction in this period. Rightly from this period, China began to set up its hydropower construction organizations, cultivate management and technical cadres, study foreign experience and construct a number of water conservancy and hydropower projects with Sanmenxia Water-control Project as its typical example. Notwithstanding the not large installed capacity, this period still laid a certain foundation for later development.

The second period (Mid 1960s——the end of 1980s): Period of continuous development of techniques. During this period, China had cultivated a considerable number of superior hydropower construction technical personnel and its hydropower construction techniques had obtained a quite great achievement. In the meanwhile, along with the growth of national economy, the equipment level had been improved year after year, construction mechanization degree had steadily increased and China had already been able to construct hydropower stations on its own. China had built a number of typical water conservancy and hydropower projects, such as Liujiaxia Hydropower Station in Gansu Province that was constructed on the upper reaches of Yellow River in mid 1960s (China's first hydropower station with 1,000 MW capacity, its installed capacity was 1,220 MW and the dam height of 148 meter), Baishan Hydropower Station in Jilin Province that was built in 1970s (the installed capacity was 1,500 MW and the dam height of near 150 meter), and the first hydropower project on the Yangtze River in 1980s——Gezhouba Hydropower Station in Hubei Province (the installed capacity was 2,715 MW). By the end of 1980s, China's installed hydropower capacity had reached 34,580 MW.

At the same time, SINOHYDRO had undertaken a group of foreign aid projects. Till 1986, about 3,000 experts of all kinds had been sent early or late to more than 20 countries, all together 16 hydropower projects in 13 countries had been built with a total installed capacity of 938.9 MW.

The third period (Early 1990s until now): Period of advanced techniques. During this period, as indicated by the Yangtze Three Gorges Project over the Yangtze River (with an installed capacity of 18,200 MW) and Xiaolangdi Multipurpose Dam Project (with an installed capacity of 1,800 MW), China's hydropower construction techniques have reached the world's advanced level, and in certain technological fields (such as RCC gravity arch dam with full-section compaction method) even enjoy a leading position in the world. Through the development in this period, China's hydropower construction has possessed a solid technology accumulation and a very strong independent innovation capacity, has fully enforced construction mechanization, promoted an in-depth informationization, conducted extensive international technology exchange and cooperation, actively pushed forward the internationalization and modernization of hydropower construction management and inaugurated a completely new prospect. By the end of 2003, regular installed hydropower capacity in China mainland amounted to 89,000 MW, jumping to the world's No.1 position, and in 2004, China's total installed hydropower capacity broke through the 100 GW pass. As one of the world's hydropower giants, China's hydropower occupies a very important position in its national energy resource industry.

2.2 Major construction technological achievements

In its rich project construction practice, China has trained a considerable number of experts and professional technical personnel and has harvested plenty of technology fruits in hydropower construction field.

In the field of dam construction, China has mastered construction technology of various dams of large-scale concrete gravity dam, concrete arch dam, RCC dam, concrete Face rock-fill dam and the technology of building a dam in complicated conditions, such as dam over sediment-laden river, dam in karst region and concrete Face rock-fill dam in bitterly cold region, which are difficult problems in the world. The concrete gravity dam in the Yangtze Three Gorges Project that SINOHYDRO is currently constructing is the largest hydropower dam in the world with a height of 181 meter and a length of 2,309 meter. The already completed 240-meter-high concrete double-curvature arch dam in Ertan Hydropower Station is the highest such dam in China and the 4th highest in the world, and in consideration of the difficulties about its flood discharge and some other difficulties that appeared during constrution, comprehensively it will be the most difficult concrete double-curvature dam in the world. And some other hydropower projects in China, such as the 154-meter-high clay sloping core rock-fill dam in Xiaolangdi Water Control Project, Puding Dam——currently the world's highest RCC arch dam, and Shapai RCC thin arch dam, all represent the advanced level in the world's current dam construction techniques.

In the field of electro-mechanical installation and hydraulic metal structure fabrication and installation, China has mastered the installation and commissioning of complete set of large-capacity and extra-high -voltage electro-mechanical equipment, which includes field welding of spilt runner of giant turbine, field welding of stator of giant turbine generator, the fabrication and installation of super-large hydraulic metal structures and large-size penstock, installation and test of 500KV GIS high-voltage electrical equipment, the installation and commissioning of computer monitoring system and the starting test of generator unit of pumped storage power station and so on. Up to the present, the erection and commissioning of turbine generator units of Ertan Hydropower Station with single-unit installed capacity of 550 MW and total installed capacity of 3300 MW have been completed, and the operation is in good condition. And the same work in the Yangtze Three Gorges Project with single-unit installed capacity of 700 MW and total installed capacity of 18,200 MW are being carrying out and among which 10 units have successfully started grid –connected generation.

In the field of underground project construction, China has been familiar with techniques of underground hydro-structures with large cross section, long tunnel and complicated geological conditions, which include smooth blasting, anchoring, shotcrete support, tunnel formation in bad geological conditions, strengthening by high-pressure grouting, full-face tunneling with double-shield TBM; foundation formation techniques of anchored cantilever bracket crane beam, needle-beam formwork, and various slipping formworks and etc. They are all well applied in project execution.

In the field of rock excavation and foundation treatment, the following techniques are widely used in China: smooth blasting, pre-splitting blasting, controlled blasting, bulk emulsion explosive system,

dam foundation blasting without any protective layer; high dam foundation treatment and foundation treatment of complicated geological conditions (including grouting or chemical grouting in fault zone and soft stratum), curtain grouting in karst foundation, anchoring and shotcreting for high side slope, application of large-tonnage prestressing anchorage cable and plastic concrete impervious core. China has performed the upper cofferdam impervious core in the II Phase of the Yangtze Three Gorges Project——the most difficult foundation impervious work in the world, and the impervious core with a depth of 82-deep of the main dam in Xiaolangdi Water Control Project.

In the field of check measurement and monitoring system, China has applied a series of advanced techniques, such as dam deformation measurement with vacuum laser, ground stereo-photography measurement, high dam monitoring, dam monitoring data collection through a computer, embedment of observation instrument for impervious core, control and monitoring measurement for underground powerhouse and etc.

In the field of pumped storage power station, China is capable of undertaking independently the construction of large pumped storage hydropower station together with its corresponding installation and commissioning of electro-mechanical equipment, especially it can carry out the installation and commissioning of reversible pumped storage turbine generator of large-capacity and high lift head and its starting device, including silicon-controlled static frequency converter (SFC). And China has also mastered the advanced construction techniques and skills of seepage control for upper reservoir and the construction method of inclined shaft. At present, with more than 1,000 MW installed capacity a number of pumped storage hydropower stations are completed or under construction, of which Guangzhou Pumped Storage Power Station, the largest pumped storage power station in the world , is with a total installed capacity of 2,400 MW and single unit installed capacity of 300 MW.

At the same time, the application of new techniques of manufacture of man-made aggregate and construction diversion over large rivers and so on are widely used in China. With the all above-mentioned application, experiences and practices, China's hydropower construction enterprises are able to execute water conservancy and hydropower projects of any type in the world.

2.3 Environment protection measures adopted in hydropower construction and their effects.

Along with the social progress and productivity enhancement, China has been increasingly paying more and more attention to the environment protection in hydropower construction. We have, in the course of construction, persistently reinforced the environment protection awareness, found out and effectively practiced a series of managemental and technical ways, obtained the satisfactory results and accumulated the valuable experiences.

Firstly, implement "three sync steps" in the hydropower construction, that is to say that the project construction be synchronized with the construction of environment protection and water protection facilities and of eco-environment. While making the overall construction planning for some projects, we brought site afforestation into the planning/designing scope by inviting the concerned experts to make overall planning and designing in the light of garden and green land standards and provide professional consultation on the eco-environment construction of working area. During the construction, we chose the professional sub-contractors through the public bidding and therefore institutionalized and professionalized the environment protection in hydropower project construction and greatly increased the effects of environment protection.

Secondly, control the loss of water and soil erosion in the working area. A great deal of earth and rocks need to be excavated in hydropower construction, especially the excavation on the side of high slope, which easily makes the loss of water and soil erosion. During the construction, we took a variety of vigorous protection measures under different situations and strengthened the onsite supervision and management by means of Contracts etc. For instance, timely provide bolting and shotcreting treatment while excavating the slope so as to prevent loss of water and soil erosion caused by soil slump and rainfall; so far as the spoiled materials are concerned, spoil areas were scientifically planned and reasonably arranged. Reinforce the construction of drainage system and slag-blocking facilities in spoil area and adopt technical measures, such as layered blockers/pitching, to avoid the loss of spoiled materials, and construction units transported the materials to the designated area in strict conformity with the stipulations of Contract.

Thirdly, realize “zero discharge” of production waste water and protect the water quality of rivers by setting up the disposal system of production waste water.

Fourthly, recover the vegetation and construct an ecological dam construction area. We widely emphasized tree and grass planting along the sides of access roads, as well as in the camp areas and wasteland through out the Construction Period. The vegetation was thus recovered and the environment, beautified. We even established the ecological dam zones each with unique features for some of Projects, which has unveiled a scenic landscape.

Fifthly, set up the civilized working areas and camps. In recent years, hydropower construction enterprises, with an aim of constructing civilized and elaborate projects, have been continuously increasing the level of civilized construction with a positive guarantee by having always taken environment protection standards as the important contents of civilized construction. For instance, in the course of construction, we have organized and managed the production in strict observation of rules by the relevant National Authorities, and have taken many effective measures in aspects such as the disposal of waste water, air and materials, transportation of materials, access-dust reducing etc.. In the living area, we have a regard for environmental sanitation and timely clean out garbage and wastes, and pile up or dispose them in the designated areas.

3 Paying close attention to ecological problems and promoting sustainable development of hydropower

3.1 Ecological problems are the important issues to be scrupulously settled in hydropower construction

Ecological problems have given rise to a dispute about hydropower construction all over the world. With the impending climax of China’s hydropower development, this issue has also attracted extensive social concern domestically. As the hydropower constructors, we understand it is the progress of society. At the same time, we should also get to know the relationship between hydropower construction and ecological environment from a dialectic view-point so as to guide our practice with a scientific development philosophy and scrupulously handle and solve the ecological problems in the hydropower construction.

The construction of water conservancy and hydropower projects plays a positive part in the social development and generates huge economic and social benefits, out of which the ecological benefits is included. This has been proven by practice. Of course, all human activities do affect and change natural ecology to a certain extent, and hydropower construction makes no exception. Precisely so, more and more countries come to include into the overall framework of their hydropower development strategies, policies and plans the effects of hydropower development on environment and the concept of sustainable development. Hydropower development in the future should be kind of resource development that environment can afford and sustain, and the sustainable hydropower development is necessitated by the time and the inevitable trend. As a result, we must have a correct knowledge of negative effects of hydropower construction on ecological environment and have a high regard for ecological problem appearing in hydropower construction, properly understand and handle the relationship between the hydropower development and ecological environment on the basis of scientific development viewpoint and concept of harmonious coexistence between mankind and the Nature, and realize a win-win result of resource development exploitation and ecological environment protection.

3.2 Hydropower development and project construction should go from tradition to science, build environmentally friendly hydropower projects

The World Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa has confirmed hydropower as a measure of discharging and reducing greenhouse gas and realizing a sustainable development and committed to promoting the healthy hydropower development by consolidated cooperation. So far as the current productivity level and social requirements of most countries are concerned, hydropower development is in conformity with requirements of the coordinated development between human society, resources and environment, and the case is

especially so for developing countries. The hydropower construction enterprises in China agree with the conclusions in this conference and have been ready, by positive and effective actions, to promote hydropower development and project construction to go from tradition to science and to build environmentally friendly hydropower projects.

Like most developing countries, China's economic and social growth still requires the vigorous hydropower development. On the one hand, China has brought forth the aim of building an affluent society and therefore need the important support of electrical power. According to estimation, by 2020, if average per capita GNP reaches over 3000 US dollars, then annual average per capita electricity consumption will be about 3000 kilowatt hour, based on a population of 1.5 billion, and the annual average national electricity consumption will amount to 4320 GWh and the total electric installed capacity needs to reach 950 GW. Based on the electricity demand by its national economic development and the consideration of sustainable development, China still have to vigorously develop the hydropower in later days. According to this plan, the total install hydropower capacity will reach 250 GW, sharing around 30% of total installed capacity, of which 200 GW are regular hydropower and the development degree of regular hydropower then will rise to over 50%. On the other, in spite of China's rich hydropower resources, they are relatively underdeveloped. Now, the already developed and developing waterpower resource accounts for about 30% of the total quantity that can be harnessed, far less than 60%—— the average development degree of the developed countries and also less than that of developing countries such as India and Brazil. The disparity will be far greater in terms of the average per capita installed capacity. Hydropower in China faces a broad development space and it can be expected that, in the next 15~20 years, China's hydropower will embrace a new growth peak.

To realize China's hydropower development targets, we must, on the basis of scientific development philosophy, treat hydropower resource development, promote the harmonious growth of mankind and the Nature, set up an eco-environment friendly hydropower construction system and thus guarantee the healthy the sustainable development of hydropower itself. As a consequence, we should have an overall environment consideration when constructing hydropower projects. The traditional construction first meets the preconditions of safety, technological feasibility and economic rationality and then takes into account of eco-environment issues. In future, it is required to put eco-environment problems in a very important position and take them into account at various stages, such as planning, surveying, designing, constructing and operating. In the course of traditional construction management, hydropower constructors give more consideration to how to construct high-quality hydropower projects and pay inadequate attention to the relevant ecological issues. Now, history endows us with a double load of dam construction and ecological protection. We should properly treat and scientifically handle the ecological issues in water conservancy and hydropower construction.

3.3 Boost up the research and application of "green hydropower project" construction technologies and methodologies

It is a systematic project to deal with the relationship of hydropower and ecology, covering various social aspects, both macro and micro facts, relating to the guidance, supervision and restriction by laws, policies and propaganda, as well as the manifestation of actual execution. Hereby, I would like to discuss some of these points just from the aspect of hydropower construction.

The first is to strengthen the research and application of project construction with more care and reinforcement techniques. The numerous excavations of cave, fosse and slope have changed the original natural landform and physiognomy and damaged, affected the eco-environment, which do not conform to the requirement of building large eco-environment friendly power stations. To reduce as much as possible the effects of project construction on natural environment, it is especially necessary to carry out the research of construction with care and new reinforcement techniques, which include research of the slope excavation techniques with care, of blasting excavation under complicated environment conditions, of blasting cave-formation excavation techniques with care and of fore shafting techniques etc. The second is to strengthen the research and application of land reclamation technology. Strengthen the research of land reclamation of construction field and eco-restoration of stockyard, especially the research of surface soil protection and backfill. The third is to reasonably choose the quarries and spoil areas so as to protect fertile farmland, forest and pasture land and reduce

the damage of original landform and physiognomy and reduce to the lowest level the effects on environments. The fourth is to strengthen the research and application of the comprehensive utilization technology of spoiled/surplus materials. During the construction, we should go to further research the comprehensive utilization technology of spoiled/surplus materials from excavation (including the excavated materials from underground works) as the aggregates or fill materials for concrete-faced rock-fill dams and so on. The fifth is to strengthen the management of eco-environment reconstruction in the reservoir area. The reinstatement of vegetation cannot be realized within the construction period. It will take a longer time. As a result, we should make an overall development plan for the reservoir area, through rational landscape design and reconstruction, develop new planting and gradually improve the eco-environment in reservoir region disturbed due to the construction activities. The sixth is to strengthen the education on and management of environment protection. Through education and training, enhance the overall environment protection awareness and the relevant legal consciousness and thus establish a scientific development outlook. We should strengthen the management of environment protection, set up a regular system of environment protection for the hydropower construction; construction unit should continue to uplift the level of civilized construction, deem environment protection as one of the important evaluation factors, actively create the conditions and introduce the environment management system (ISO 14000) into hydropower project construction. In the meanwhile, we should summarize and extend the gotten experiences of environment protection, improve the incentive and disincentive systems of environment protection and generate an environment and atmosphere propitious to the construction of “green hydropower project”.

Ladies and gentlemen, the prime time for China’s hydropower construction has arrived and hydropower industry and hydropower construction enterprises are facing a rare growth opportunity. As the leading force of China’s hydropower construction, SINOHYDRO is enforcing a leaping development strategy and pushing forward his healthy, quick and sustainable growth. SINOHYDRO would like to take advantage of this rare opportunity, to learn from you, hold discussion with you and jointly commit to the healthy development of hydropower industry in China and the world. With hand in hand, let us strive for a better future.

Thank you all!