

HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL INC  
Form 20-F  
June 26, 2006

[LOGO GRAPHIC OMITTED]

HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC.

[LOGO GRAPHIC OMITTED]

Annual Report On Form 20-F  
2005

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2006

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005  
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report .....

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For the transaction period form \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number: 1-13314

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[GRAPHIC OMITTED]  
HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

-----  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

-----  
WEST WING, BUILDING C, TIANYIN MANSION,  
2C, FUXINGMENNAN STREET, BEIJING, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of Each Class -----	Name of each exchange on which registered -----
Ordinary American Depositary Shares.....	New York Stock Exchange
Overseas Listed Foreign Shares of RMB 1.00 each.....	New York Stock Exchange*

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.  
NONE  
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d)  
of the Act.  
NONE  
(Title of Class)

-----  
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes  No

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

Domestic Shares of RMB 1.00 each.....	9,000,000,000
Overseas Listed Foreign Shares of RMB 1.00 each.....	3,055,383,440

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes  No

Note - Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer [X] Accelerated filer [ ] Non-accelerated filer [ ]

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 [X] Item 18 [ ]

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes [ ] No [X]

\* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares.

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INTRODUCTION

We maintain our accounts in Renminbi yuan ("Renminbi" or "RMB"), the lawful currency of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC" or "China"). References herein to "US\$" or "US Dollars" are to United States Dollars, and references to "HK\$" are to Hong Kong Dollars. References to ADRs and ADSs are to American Depositary Receipts and American Depositary Shares, respectively. Translations of amounts from Renminbi to US Dollars are solely for the convenience of the reader. Unless otherwise indicated, any translations from Renminbi to US Dollars or from US Dollars to Renminbi were translated at the average rate announced by the People's Bank of China (the "PBOC Rate") on December 31, 2005 of US\$1.00 to RMB 8.0702. No representation is made that the Renminbi or US Dollar amounts referred to herein could have been or could be converted into US Dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at the PBOC Rate or at all.

References to "A Shares" are to common shares issued to domestic shareholders.

References to the "Company" include, unless the context requires otherwise, Huaneng Power International, Inc. and the operations of our power plants and our proposed projects.

References to "HIPDC" are to Huaneng International Power Development Corporation and, unless the context requires otherwise, include the operations of the Company prior to the formation of the Company on June 30, 1994.

References to the "central government" refer to the national government of the PRC and its various ministries, agencies and commissions.

References to "Huaneng Group" are to China Huaneng Group.

References to the "key contracts" refer to coal purchase contracts entered into between the Company and coal suppliers at the annual national coal purchase conferences attended by, among others, representatives of power companies, coal suppliers and railway authorities. These conferences were coordinated and sponsored by National Development and Reform Commission ('NDRC'). The Company enjoys priority railway transportation services with respect to coal purchased under such contracts.

References to "local governments" in the PRC are to governments at all administrative levels below the central government, including provincial governments, governments of municipalities directly under the central government, municipal and city governments, county governments and township governments.

References to "power plants" or "our power plants" are to the power plants that are wholly-owned by the Company or to the power plants in which the Company owns majority equity interests.

References to the "PRC Government" include the central government and local governments.

References to "provinces" include provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

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References to the "State Plan" refer to the plans devised and implemented by the PRC Government in relation to the economic and social development of the PRC.

References to "tons" are to metric tons.

Previously, the Overseas Listed Foreign Shares were also referred to as the "Class N Ordinary Shares" or "N Shares". Since January 21, 1998, the date on which the Overseas Listed Foreign Shares were listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited by way of introduction, the Overseas Listed Foreign Shares have been also referred to as "H Shares".

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### GLOSSARY

actual generation	The total amount of electricity generated by a power plant over a given period of time.
auxiliary power	Electricity consumed by a power plant in the course of generation.
availability factor	For any period, the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of a power plant's available hours to the total number of hours in such period.
available hours	For a power plant for any period, the total number of hours in such period less the total number of hours attributable to scheduled maintenance and planned overhauls as well as to forced outages, adjusted for partial capacity outage hours.
capacity factor	The ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the gross amount of electricity generated by a power plant in a given period to the product of (i) the number of hours in the given period multiplied by (ii) the power plant's installed capacity.
demand	For an integrated power system, the amount of power demanded by consumers of energy at any point in time.
dispatch	The schedule of production for all the generating units on a power system, generally varying from moment to moment to match production with power requirements. As a verb, to dispatch a plant means to direct the plant to operate.
excess output	The amount by which the total output of a power plant in a particular year exceeds its planned output for such year.
GW	Gigawatt. One million kilowatts.
GWh	Gigawatt-hour. One million kilowatt-hours.

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GWh is typically used as a measure for the annual energy production of large power plants.

installed capacity	The manufacturers' rated power output of a generating unit or a power plant, usually denominated in MW.
kV	Kilovolt. One thousand volts.
kW	Kilowatt. One thousand watts.
kWh	Kilowatt-hour. The standard unit of energy used in the electric power industry. One kilowatt-hour is the amount of energy that would be produced by a generator producing one thousand watts for one hour.
MVA	Million volt-amperes. A unit of measure used to express the capacity of electrical transmission equipment such as transformers.
MW	Megawatt. One million watts. The installed capacity of power plants is generally expressed in MW.
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MWh	Megawatt-hour. One thousand kilowatt-hours.
Net Fixed Assets	The annual average of the book value of our fixed assets (less accumulated depreciation) and construction work in progress, each as determined in accordance with PRC statutory accounting principles.
peak load	The maximum demand on a power plant or power system during a specific period of time.
planned generation	An annually determined target gross generation level for each of our operating power plants used as the basis for determining planned output.
total output	The actual amount of electricity sold by a power plant in a particular year, which equals total generation less auxiliary power.
transmission losses	Electric energy that is lost in transmission lines and therefore is unavailable for use.

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## PART I.

ITEM 1 Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

ITEM 2 Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

ITEM 3 Key Information

A. Selected Financial Data

Our consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the consolidated income statement and cash flow data for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 are derived from the historical financial statements included herein. Our consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 and income statement and cash flow data for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2002, are derived from the historical financial statements not included herein. The Selected Financial Data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and "Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects". The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") which differ from the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

In accordance with IFRS, we have adopted the acquisition method to account for our acquisitions of power plants in 2003, 2004 and 2005. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements and, except as otherwise noted, all other IFRS financial information presented in this Annual Report, include the results of these power plants, only from the respective dates of acquisition. In contrast, under US GAAP, our acquisitions of those power plants stated in Note 41 to the Financial Statements, are considered as combination of entities under common control and the acquired assets and liabilities are accounted for at historical cost in a manner similar to pooling of interests method. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements for all periods presented have been retroactively restated as if the current structure and operations had been in existence since inception. The differences between IFRS and US GAAP that would have significant impact on the net income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 and the equity as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 are set forth in Note 41 to the Financial Statements. The Selected Financial Data may not be indicative of future earnings, cash flows or financial position.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2001(1)	2002(1)	2003(1)	2004(1)	2005(1)
	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)
RMB and US Dollars in thousands except per share data	Restated	Restated	Restated	Restated	Restated

Income Statement Data



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IFRS

Operating revenue.....	15,816,656	18,512,585	23,433,572	30,150,602	40,190,000
Sales tax.....	(25,294)	(38,116)	(45,335)	(32,324)	(11,000)
Operating expenses.....	(10,777,328)	(12,896,455)	(16,315,075)	(23,200,088)	(33,060,000)
Profit from operations.....	5,014,034	5,578,014	7,073,162	6,918,190	7,000,000
Total financial expenses, net..	(796,215)	(510,265)	(544,285)	(739,784)	(1,120,000)
Investment income, net.....	24,671	1,288	10,705	20,554	6,000
Share of (loss) / profit of associates.....	(5,381)	(16,204)	160,509	312,037	64,000
Other income, net.....	--	--	12,070	18,666	--
Profit before tax.....	4,237,109	5,052,833	6,712,161	6,529,663	6,590,000
Income tax expenses.....	(715,220)	(975,795)	(1,097,859)	(948,734)	(1,040,000)
Profit for the year.....	3,521,889	4,077,038	5,614,302	5,580,929	5,550,000

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	Year Ended December 31,			
	2001 (1) (RMB)	2002 (1) (RMB)	2003 (1) (RMB)	2004 (1) (RMB)
RMB and US Dollars in thousands except per share data	Restated	Restated	Restated	Restated
Income Statement Data (Cont'd) IFRS				
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company...	3,450,658	3,921,004	5,430,408	5,323,876
Minority interests.....	71,231	156,034	183,894	257,053
Net profit.....	3,521,889	4,077,038	5,614,302	5,580,929
Basic earnings per share.....	0.31	0.33	0.45	0.44
Fully diluted earnings per share	0.30	0.33	0.45	0.44
US GAAP (3)				
Operating revenue.....			30,494,213	35,181,649
Net profit attributable to shareholders.....			5,898,580	6,039,429
Basic earnings per share.....			0.49	0.50
Fully diluted earnings per share			0.49	0.50

As of December 31,

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	2001	2002	2003	2004
RMB and US Dollars in thousands except per share data	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)
Balance Sheet Data				
IFRS				
Current assets.....	10,763,919	7,685,441	8,303,195	9,653,653
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	37,557,114	41,103,468	42,658,365	57,780,410
Available-for-sale investment...	--	254,990	254,990	254,990
Investments in associates.....	226,488	200,960	2,766,031	4,328,307
Land use rights and other non-current assets.....	970,759	1,067,838	1,037,859	1,771,916
Deferred income tax assets.....	--	--	21,311	97,539
Goodwill.....	--	126,560	298,876	376,726
Less: negative goodwill.....	(2,225,505)	(1,978,227)	(1,730,949)	(1,483,670)
Total assets.....	47,292,775	48,461,030	53,609,678	72,779,871
Current liabilities.....	(8,922,347)	(7,652,216)	(9,242,408)	(16,732,953)
Non-current liabilities.....	(9,590,637)	(9,482,050)	(9,256,718)	(16,515,006)
Total liabilities.....	(18,512,984)	(17,134,266)	(18,499,126)	(33,247,959)
Net assets.....	28,779,791	31,326,764	35,110,552	39,531,912
Total equity.....	28,779,791	31,326,764	35,110,552	39,531,912

US GAAP (3)

Total assets.....	81,641,120
Total liabilities.....	(42,127,706)
Minority interests.....	(4,126,923)
Net assets.....	35,386,491
Shareholders' equity.....	35,386,491

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
RMB and US Dollars in thousands except per share data	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)
Cash Flow Data					
IFRS					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment..	(2,870,858)	(1,594,210)	(3,606,704)	(9,877,553)	(13,842,293)
Net cash provided by					

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operating activities.	5,918,896	7,079,718	9,533,289	8,162,701	8,680,850
Net cash (used in) / provided by					
investing activities.	(4,564,536)	1,074,101	(5,225,080)	(13,650,285)	(15,413,369)
Net cash (used in) / provided by					
financing activities.	(1,169,597)	(7,324,354)	(3,182,162)	3,654,467	7,084,653
US GAAP (3)					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment.			(6,799,560)	(11,876,838)	(14,491,798)
Net cash provided by operating activities.			12,284,122	11,028,971	9,313,657
Net cash used in investing activities			(7,708,774)	(13,067,191)	(14,587,880)
Net cash (used in) / provided by					
financing activities			(3,753,866)	226,001	5,059,653
Other Financial Data IFRS and US GAAP					
Dividend declared per share.....	0.15	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.25
Number of ordinary shares ('000).....	12,000,000	12,000,548	12,055,342	12,055,383	12,055,383

- (1) The Company adopted revised International Accounting Standard 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", under which the consolidated operating results of prior years were restated for presentation purposes. There is no change in the net operating results of these periods.
- (2) The US Dollar data has been translated from RMB solely for convenience at the PBOC Rate on December 31, 2005 of US\$1.00 to RMB 8.0702. See "Item 10 Additional Information -- Exchange control for more information on exchange rates between RMB and US Dollars".
- (3) The amounts as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 are presented to reflect the acquisitions of the power plants in a manner similar to pooling of interests method as well as the effects of other differences between IFRS and US GAAP.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk factors

Risks relating to our business and the PRC's power industry

Government regulation of power rates and other aspects of the power industry

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may adversely affect our business

Similar to electric power companies in other countries, we are subject to governmental and electric power grid regulations in virtually all aspects of our operations, including the amount and timing of electricity generation, power

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rates setting, performance of scheduled maintenance and compliance with power grid control and dispatch directives. There can be no assurance that these regulations will not change in the future in a manner which could adversely affect our operations.

Since 1995, we have charged and collected power rates that were designed to enable us to recover all operating and debt service costs and to earn a fixed return on our Net Fixed Assets for certain of our power plants under the pricing policy applicable to us (the "Pricing Policy"). However, there can be no assurance that there will not be any change in the implementation of the power rate setting principles that could materially and adversely affect our operations. In addition, the PRC government started in 1999 to experiment with a program to effect power sales through a bidding process in some of the provinces where we operate our power plants. The power rates for power sold by this bidding process are generally lower than the approved power rates for planned output. Although the power sales through the bidding process in the last few years constituted only a small fraction of our total output, it is expected that the government will expand the program in the future. On July 3, 2003, the State Council approved an electricity pricing reform plan and made it clear that the long-term objective of electric power pricing reform is to establish a standardized and transparent power price setting mechanism. In 2005, NDRC issued several interim measures to carry out the pricing reform plan in the transition period. At present, detailed rules for implementation of these interim measures are still in the process of being formulated. There is no assurance that the power pricing reform will not adversely affect our power rates and results of operation. See "Item 4 Information of the Company - B Business Overview - Pricing Policy".

If our power plants receive less dispatching than Planned Generation, the power plants will sell less electricity than planned

Our profitability depends, in part, upon each of our power plants generating electricity at a level sufficient to meet or exceed the Planned Generation, which in turn will be subject to local demand for electric power and dispatching to the grids by the dispatch Centres of the local grid companies.

The dispatch of electric power generated by a power plant is controlled by the Dispatch Centre of the applicable grid companies pursuant to a dispatch agreement with us and to governmental dispatch regulations. In each of the markets we operate, we compete against other power plants for power sales. No assurance can be given that the Dispatch Centres will dispatch the full amount of the Planned Generation of our power plants. A reduction by the Dispatch Centre in the amount of electric power dispatched relative to a power plant's Planned Generation could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our operations. However, we have not encountered any such bias in the past.

The power industry reform may negatively affect our business

PRC government in 2002 announced and started to implement measures to further reform the power industry, with the ultimate goal to create a more open and fair power market. As part of the reform, five power generation companies, including Huaneng Group, were created or restructured to take over all the power generation assets originally belonging to the State Power Corporation of China.

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In addition, two grid companies were created to take over the power transmission and distribution assets originally belonging to the State Power Corporation of China. An independent power supervisory commission, the State Electricity Regulatory Commission ("SERC"), was created to regulate the power industry. It is uncertain how these reform measures and any further reforms are going to be implemented and how they will impact our business. We may face enhanced competition as the reform is being carried out.

We are effectively controlled by Huaneng Group and HIPDC, whose interests may differ from those of our other shareholders

Huaneng Group and HIPDC currently hold 8.75% and 42.03% of our outstanding shares respectively. As Huaneng Group is HIPDC's parent company, they exert effective control on us in concert. Their interests may sometimes conflict with those of our other minority shareholders. There is no assurance that Huaneng Group and HIPDC will always vote their shares, or direct the directors nominated by them to act in a way that will benefit our other minority shareholders.

Disruption in fuel supply and its transportation as well as increase in fuel price may adversely affect the normal operation of our power plants

We have obtained our coal and oil supplies for our power plants through a combination of purchases pursuant to the key contracts and purchases on the open market. Although we have received sufficient and timely fuel supply and transportation services for our operations and have not experienced shutdowns or reduced electricity generation caused by inadequate fuel supply or transportation services, there can be no assurance that, in the event of national coal supply shortfalls, our operations will not be adversely affected.

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In addition, our results of operation are sensitive to the fluctuation of fuel price. Since 2003, the continuous increase of coal price has increased our costs substantially and caused our profits to decline. Although the government has established an electricity and coal price linkage mechanism to allow power generation companies to increase their power rates to respond to the increase of coal price, the implementation of the mechanism is subject to significant conditions and uncertainty. There is no assurance that we will be able to adjust our power rates to pass on the increase of coal price to our customers. For a detailed discussion of the electricity and coal price linkage mechanism, see "Item 4 Information of the Company-B Business Overview - Pricing Policy".

Power plant development, acquisition and construction are a complex and time-consuming process, the delay of which may negatively affect the implementation of our growth strategy

We develop, construct, manage and operate large power plants; success depends upon our ability to secure all required PRC Government approvals, power sales and dispatch agreements, construction contracts, fuel supply and transportation and electricity transmission arrangements. Delay or failure to secure any of these could increase cost or delay or prevent commercial operation of the affected power plant. Although each of our power plants in operation and the power plants under construction received all required PRC Government approvals in a timely fashion, no assurances can be given that all the future projects will receive approvals in a timely fashion or at all.

We have generally acted as, and intend to continue to act as, the general contractor for the construction of our power plants. As with any major infrastructure construction effort, the construction of a power plant involves

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many risks, including shortages of equipment, material and labor, labor disturbances, accidents, inclement weather, unforeseen engineering, environmental, geological, delays and other problems and unanticipated cost increases, any of which could give rise to delays or cost overruns. Construction delays may result in loss of revenues. Failure to complete construction according to specifications may result in liabilities, decrease power plant efficiency, increase operating costs and reduce earnings. Although the construction of each of our power plants was completed on or ahead of schedule and within its budget, no assurance can be given that construction of future projects will be completed on schedule or within budget.

In addition, from time to time, we may acquire existing power plants from HIPDC, Huaneng Group or other parties. The timing and the likelihood of the consummation of any such acquisition will depend, among other things, on our ability to obtain financing and relevant PRC Government approvals and to negotiate relevant agreements for terms acceptable to us.

Substantial capital is required for investing in or acquiring new power plants and failure to obtain capital on reasonable commercial terms will increase our financing cost and cause delay in our expansion plans

An important component of our growth strategy is to develop new power plants and acquire operating power plants and related development rights from HIPDC, Huaneng Group or other companies on commercially reasonable terms. Our ability to arrange financing and the cost of such financing depend on numerous factors, including general economic and capital market conditions, credit availability from banks or other lenders, investor confidence in us and the continued success of our power plants. Although we have historically been able to obtain financing on terms acceptable to us, there can be no assurance that financing for future power plant developments and acquisitions will be available on terms acceptable to us or, in the event of an equity offering, that such offering will not result in substantial dilution to existing shareholders.

Operation of power plants involves many risks and we may not have enough insurance to cover the economic losses if any of our power plants' ordinary operation is interrupted

The operation of power plants involves many risks and hazards, including breakdown, failure or substandard performance of equipment, improper installation or operation of equipment, labor disturbances, natural disasters, environmental hazards and industrial accidents. The occurrence of material operational problems, including but not limited to the above events, may adversely affect the profitability of a power plant. We currently maintain property all risks insurance and machinery breakdown insurance for all of our power plants in the amounts that we believe to be adequate. Such insurance, however, may not provide adequate coverage in certain circumstances. In particular, in accordance with industry practice in the PRC, we currently maintain business interruption insurance only for one of our power plants, and except for third party liability insurance coverage for accidents during construction and equipment installation, do not carry any third party liability insurance to cover claims in respect of bodily injury or property or environmental damage arising from accidents on our property or relating to our operation or any other types of assets insurances. Although each of our power plants has a good record of safe operation, there is no assurance that the afore-mentioned accidents will not occur in the future.

If the PRC government adopts new and stricter environmental laws and additional capital expenditure is required for complying with such laws, the operation of our power plants may be adversely affected and we may be required to make more

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investment in compliance with these environmental laws

Our power plants, like all coal- and oil-fired power plants, discharge pollutants into the environment. We are subject to central and local government environmental protection laws and regulations, which currently impose base-level discharge fees for various polluting substances and graduated schedules of fees for the discharge of waste substances. These laws and regulations impose fines for violations of laws, regulations or decrees and provide for the possible closure by the central government or local government of any power plant which fails to comply with orders requiring it to cease or cure certain activities causing environmental damage.

We attach great importance to the environmental related matters of our existing power plants and our power plants under construction. We have implemented a system that is designed to control pollution caused by our power plants, including the establishment of an environmental protection office at each power plant, adoption of relevant control and evaluation procedures and the installation of certain pollution control equipment. We believe our environmental protection systems and facilities for the power plants are adequate for us to comply with applicable central government and local government environmental protection laws and regulations. The PRC Government may impose new, stricter laws and regulations which would require additional expenditure on environmental protection.

The PRC is a party to the Framework Convention on Climate Change ("Climate Change Convention"), which is intended to limit or capture emissions of "greenhouse" gases, such as carbon dioxide. Ceilings on such emissions could limit the production of electricity from fossil fuels, particularly coal, or increase the costs of such production. At present, ceilings on the emissions of "greenhouse" gases have not been assigned to developing countries under the Climate Change Convention. Therefore, the Climate Change Convention would not have a major effect on the Company in the short-term because the PRC as a developing country is not obligated to reduce its emissions of "greenhouse" gases at present, and the PRC government has not adopted relevant control standards and policies. If the PRC were to agree to such ceilings, or otherwise reduce its reliance on coal-fired power plants, our business prospects could be adversely affected.

If there is a devaluation of Renminbi, our debt burden will increase and the dividend return to our overseas shareholders may decrease

As a power producer operating only in China, we collect our revenues in Renminbi and have to convert Renminbi into foreign currencies to (i) repay some of our borrowings which are denominated in foreign currencies, (ii) purchase foreign made equipment and parts for repair and maintenance, and (iii) pay out dividend to our overseas shareholders.

The value of the Renminbi against the US dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including US dollars, has historically been set by the People's Bank of China. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the US dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy resulted initially in an approximately 2.0% appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the US dollar. Since the adoption of this new policy, the value of Renminbi against the US dollar has fluctuated on a daily basis within narrow ranges, but overall has further strengthened against the US dollar. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to further liberalize its currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the US dollar. However, there is no assurance that there will

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not be a devaluation of Renminbi in the future. If there is such a devaluation, our debt servicing cost will increase and the return to our overseas investors may decrease.

We are in the process of improving our internal controls and management system to enable us to certify the effectiveness of our internal controls under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Our failure to timely and successfully improve these controls and systems could subject us to regulatory actions and harm the price of our stock

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring every public company in the United States to include a management report on such company's internal controls over financial reporting in its annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of the company's internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, an independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on management's assessment of the

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effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. These requirements will first apply to our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. During the course of our preparation for compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we have identified certain deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting. Although we have already taken remedial measures to make necessary improvements, we cannot assure you that we will be able to effectively and completely remediate those identified deficiencies in time to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, nor can we assure you that our management and independent registered public accounting firm will conclude our internal controls over financial reporting is effective based on their evaluations. Our failure to satisfactorily comply with our obligations under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could subject us to regulatory scrutiny, and result in a loss of public confidence in our management, which could, among other things, adversely affect our stock price.

Forward-looking information may prove inaccurate

This document contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to us that are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to our management. When used in this document, the words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "going forward" and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, are intended to identify forward-looking statement. Such statements reflect the current views of our management with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including the risk factors described in this document. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. We do not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

Risks relating to the PRC economic, political and social conditions as well as government policies could significantly affect our business

All of our business, assets and operations are located in China. The economy of China differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including government involvement, level of development, economy growth rate, control of foreign exchange, and allocation of resources.

The economy of China has been transitioning from a planned economy to a



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more market oriented economy. Although the majority of productive assets in China are still owned by the PRC government at various levels, in recent years the PRC government has implemented economic reform measures emphasizing utilization of market forces in the development of the economy of China and a high level of management autonomy. Some of these measures will benefit the overall economy of China, but may have a negative effect on us. For example, our operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected by changes in taxation, changes in power rates for our power plants, changes in the usage and costs of state controlled transportation services, and changes in state policies affecting the power industry.

Interpretation of PRC laws and regulations involves significant uncertainties

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes and their interpretation by the Supreme People's Court. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited value as precedents. Since 1979, the PRC government has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws, and considerable progress has been made in introducing laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation and trade. However, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published cases and judicial interpretation and their lack of force as precedents, interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve significant uncertainties. In addition, as the PRC legal system develops, we cannot assure that changes in such laws and regulations, and their interpretation or their enforcement will not have a material adverse effect on our business operations.

We are subject to certain PRC regulations governing PRC companies that are listed overseas. These regulations contain certain provisions that are required to be included in the articles of association of these PRC companies and are intended to regulate the internal affairs of these companies. The PRC Company Law and these regulations, in general, and the provisions for protection of shareholders' rights and access to information, in particular, are less developed than those applicable to companies incorporated in Hong Kong, the US, the UK and other developed countries or regions. Such limited investor protections are compensated for, to a certain extent, by the Mandatory Provisions for the Articles of Association of Companies to be Listed Overseas and certain additional requirements that are imposed by the Listing Rules of The Hong Kong Stock Exchange with a view to reduce the magnitude of differences between the Hong Kong Company Law and PRC Company Law. The articles of association of all PRC companies listed in Hong Kong must incorporate such Mandatory Provisions and these additional requirements. Although our Articles of

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Association have incorporated such provisions and requirements, there can be no assurance that our shareholders will enjoy protections to which they may be entitled in other jurisdictions.

#### ITEM 4 Information on the Company

##### A. History and development of the Company

Our legal and commercial name is Huaneng Power International, Inc. Our head office is at West Wing, Building C, Tianyin Mansion, 2C, Fuxingmennan Street, Beijing, People's Republic of China and our telephone number is (8610)66491999. We were established in June 1994 as a company limited by shares organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China.

In January, 2005, we acquired 60% equity interest of Huaneng Sichuan

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Hydropower Co., Ltd. ("Sichuan Hydropower") and 65% equity interest of Gansu Huaneng Pingliang Power Generation Limited Liability Company ("Pingliang Power Plant") from the Huaneng Group. These acquisitions increased our attributable generation capacity by 1,146 MW and attributable capacity under construction by 389 MW. The total consideration for these acquisitions was RMB 2.025 billion.

In June 30, 2005, we acquired 26.36% additional equity interest in Jiangsu Huaneng Huaiyin Power Limited Company ("Huaiyin Power Company") from Jiangsu Yueda Investment Co., Ltd. ("Jiangsu Yueda"). The acquisition increased our attributable generation capacity by 116 MW, and the consideration for the acquisition was RMB 200.60 million.

At the end of 2005, we paid the consideration of RMB 126 million to Huaneng Group and advanced a payment (which will represent an injection of capital) of RMB 162 million to China Huaneng Finance Corporation Ltd. ("Huaneng Finance") in order to acquire 20% equity interest in Huaneng Finance. The acquisition became effective subsequent to the year end.

On April 19, 2006, we completed our shareholding reform process, in which Huaneng Group and HIPDC offered three shares to each holder of A shares for every ten shares held by such holder. The total number of shares offered by Huaneng Group and HIPDC in connection with this reform was 15,000,000 shares. As a result of the shareholding reform process, all the previously non-circulated domestic shares were allowed to be circulated subject to certain lock-up arrangements made by the holders of those shares. Huaneng Group and HIPDC committed not to sell their shares within sixty months after April 19, 2006, while the other previously non-circulated domestic shareholders committed not to sell within one year since then. The shareholding reform process will not affect the shareholding of overseas listed foreign shares.

See "Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects -- Liquidity and Cash Resources" for a description of our principal capital expenditures since the beginning of its last three financial years.

### B. Business overview

We are one of China's largest independent power producers based on the total attributable generation capacity of 23,549 MW as of March 31, 2006. We wholly own 16 operating power plants and have controlling interests in 12 operating power companies and minority interests in 4 operating power companies. Our power plants are in 13 of China's provinces: Liaoning, Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong, Henan, Fujian, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Gansu, Hunan, Sichuan, and in Shanghai and Chongqing Municipalities. In 2005, our power plants had an average availability factor of 92.93% and an average capacity factor of 70.68%. We also have 7,040 MW total generation capacity under construction in the same areas. We believe that these areas where our power plants are located present greater potential for increasing demand for electricity and enjoy the most favorable conditions for running power plants. To maintain our leadership position among independent power producers and to enhance shareholders' value, we will focus on more efficient operation of our current power plants and aggressively pursue our development strategy. Our development strategy is to place equal emphasis on acquisition and development, on greenfield and expansion plants, on coal-fuel and other feasible fuel sources, and on domestic and foreign resources.

We will also continue to leverage our relationship with HIPDC, our controlling shareholder, as well as with Huaneng Group, the controlling shareholder of HIPDC, in respect of acquisition and development of power projects. We have a preferential right to purchase interest in existing power plants owned by Huaneng Group and HIPDC and the preferential right on all of their respective future power development projects that we may realistically develop. In 2002, the restructured Huaneng Group reiterated its support policy

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to us. Furthermore, we entered into an Entrusted Management Agreement with Huaneng Group and HIPDC in relation to the management of their respective coal-fired power plants. By entering into the Entrusted Management

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Agreement, we will further accumulate management experience as a result of the expansion of our operation scale and set a precedent for large-scale and multi-entities entrusted management in the PRC. Some of these coal-fired power plants could be our potential acquisition targets. In addition, we may also entrust to Huaneng Group the management of our power plants under certain circumstances. Please see "Item 7 -- Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions" for a detailed description of the Entrusted Management Agreement.

We believe our significant capability in the development and construction of power projects, as exemplified in the completion of our projects under construction ahead of schedule, and our experience gained in the successful acquisitions of power assets in recent years will enable us to take full advantage of the opportunities presented in China's power market and made available to us through our relationship with HIPDC and Huaneng Group.

With respect to the acquisition or development of any project, we will consider, among other factors, changes in power market conditions, and adhere to prudent commercial principles in the evaluation of the feasibility of the project. In addition to business development strategies, we will continue to work on our profit enhancement through relentlessly strengthening cost control, especially in respect of fuel costs and construction costs, so as to hedge against fluctuations in fuel price and increase competitiveness in the power market.

In 2005, our business operations were adversely affected by the rising price and poor quality of coal supplies caused by coal shortages on a nationwide basis. Although we took various cost-control measures, we were not able to fully offset the adverse effect that the rising coal prices had on the cost of our operations.

### Development of power plants

The process of identifying potential sites for power plants, obtaining government approvals, completing construction and commencing commercial operations is usually lengthy. However, because of our significant experience in developing and constructing power plants, we have been able to identify promising power plant projects and to obtain all required PRC Government approvals in a timely manner.

### Opportunity identification and feasibility study

We initially identify an area in which additional electric power is needed by determining its existing installed capacity and projected demand for electric power. The initial assessment of a proposed power plant involves a preliminary feasibility study. The feasibility study examines the proposed power plant's land use requirements, access to a power grid, fuel supply arrangements, availability of water, local requirements for permits and licenses and the ability of potential customers to afford the proposed power rates. To determine projected demand, factors such as economic growth, population growth and industrial expansion are used. To gauge the expected supply of electricity, the capacities of existing plants and plants under construction or development are studied.

### Approval process

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In 2003, NDRC was created to replace the former State Development Planning Commission. Prior to July, 2004, any project proposal and supporting documents for new power plants must first be submitted to the NDRC for approval and then be submitted to the State Council. In July, 2004, the State Council of the PRC reformed the fixed asset investment regulatory system in China. Under the new system, new projects in the electric power industry that do not use government funds will no longer be subject to the examination and approval procedure. Instead, they will only be subject to a confirmation and registration process. Coal-fired projects will be confirmed by and registered with the relevant department of the central government while non-coal fired power plants will be subject to confirmation and registration by the relevant local government departments. Under a circular issued by NDRC in September 2004, coal-fired power plants with installed capacity of 1,200 MW or more will be subject to confirmation by the NDRC and the State Council.

Joint venture power projects are subject to additional governmental approvals. Approval by Ministry of Commerce (the former Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation) is also required when foreign investment is involved.

### Permits and contracts

In developing a new power plant, we and third parties are required to obtain permits before commencement of the project. Such permits include operating licenses and similar approvals related to plant site, land use, construction, and the environment. To encourage the cooperation and support of

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the local governments of the localities of the power plants, it has been and will be our policy to seek investment in such power plants by the relevant local governments.

### Power plant construction

We have generally acted as the general contractor for the construction of our power plants. Equipment procurement and installation, site preparation and civil works are subcontracted to domestic and foreign subcontractors through a competitive bidding process. All of our power plants were completed on or ahead of schedule, enabling certain units to enter service and begin generating income earlier than the estimated in-service date.

### Import duties

China's general import-tariff level has been declining annually since China acceded to the WTO in November, 2001. China's average import-tariff rate for 2003 is 11.3%, which was reduced to 10.4% in 2004. Starting from January 1, 2005, the average import-tariff rate has been further reduced to 9.9%. In general, China's entry to WTO will bring its import-tariff to a level consistent with the average level of all other WTO members.

On April 1, 1996, the central government reduced the "general level" of China's import duties to 23%. Along with the change in import duties, preferential import duty treatment, including exemptions and reductions, for equipment and raw materials imported by foreign-invested enterprises ("FIEs") were eliminated. As a FIE, we had enjoyed duty-free treatment of equipment imported for the power plants wholly owned by us. Under the new regulations implemented after 1996, equipment and raw materials imported by FIEs may continue to enjoy duty-free treatment if the relevant project was approved before April 1, 1996. In October, 1997 the central government further lowered

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the general level of China's import duties to 17%. Any import duties will be reflected in adjustments to our power rates under the Pricing Policy and the Electric Power Law. In addition, the central government in 1998 reinstated the import-duty exemption policy for equipment imported by FIEs that invested in projects encouraged by the central government under the Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries that is amended by the PRC government from time to time ("the Catalogue"). Pursuant to the current Catalogue effective on January 1, 2005, construction and operation of coal-fired power plants with 300 MW or larger generating units or of power plants with clean-burning coal technologies belong to the category of encouraged projects. Under the relevant Chinese laws, FIEs will continue to be entitled to import duty exemption with respect to imported equipment and raw materials for investment projects that fall into the encouraged category under the current Catalogue. As a FIE, we are eligible for import-duty exemption for imported generating units, as all of our planned power plants or power plants under construction meet the conditions for encouraged projects under the current Catalogue.

In 2005, we started going through the procedures for import-duty exemption for imported generating equipments in the amount of RMB 100 million for the Yuhuan project.

### Plant start-up and operation

We have historically operated and intended to continue to operate our power plants. Our power plants have established management structures based on modern management techniques. We select the superintendent for a new power plant from the senior management of our operating plants early in the construction phase of the new plant, invest in the training of operational personnel, adopt various rational management techniques and structure its plant bonus program to reward efficient and cost-effective operation of the plant in order to ensure the safety, stability and high level of availability of each power plant. Our senior management meets several times a year with the superintendents of the power plants as a group, fostering a team approach to operations, and conducts annual plant performance reviews with the appropriate superintendent, during which opportunities to enhance the power plant's performance and profitability are evaluated.

After a generating unit is constructed, the contractor tests its installation and systems. Following such tests, the contractor puts the unit through a continuous 168-hour trial run at full load. After successfully passing the continuous 168-hour test, the unit may enter into commercial operation.

### Pricing policy

Because we were established to develop power plants using advanced equipment and technology financed with foreign and domestic loans, our power rates, under the authority of State Council Document 72, were initially designed to ensure recovery of all production and financing costs and yield a profit of RMB 40 to RMB 50 per MWh during the period when such loans were outstanding.

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On June 6, 1994, the former Ministry of Electric Power ("MEP") announced the Pricing Policy applicable to us, specifying that our power rates should be determined with reference to international principles and methods for setting power rates based upon the return on Net Fixed Assets methodology to which international investors are accustomed.

We have been able to recover costs, and generate a profitable return under the Pricing Policy. However, there is no assurance that the government agencies will approve our proposed power rates in accordance with the Pricing

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Policy. Our power rates approved by the government authorities in the last several years represented a rate of return on Net Fixed Assets below the permitted 15%.

The PRC government has moved toward reforming the existing power pricing mechanism. The Electric Power Law, which came into effect in 1996, has provided for the general principles for determining power rates in the future. The power rate granted to a power producer shall be formulated to provide reasonable compensation for costs as well as a reasonable return, to share expenses fairly and to promote the construction of power projects.

On July 3, 2003, the State Council approved a power pricing reform plan and made it clear that the long-term objective of power pricing reform is to establish a standardized and transparent power price setting mechanism.

In 2003, coal prices increased and certain parts of China experienced severe power shortage due to increased demand for power caused by various factors including the rapid expansion of the Chinese economy. To adjust the demand and supply for electric power and also to address the adverse effect that the increase of coal prices had on the power industry, NDRC issued several circulars to permit power generation companies to adjust their power rates.

In December, 2004, to more effectively address the problem of rising coal prices, NDRC proposed and the State Council approved a pricing mechanism that would establish a link between power and coal prices, allowing power generation companies to increase their rates to account for coal price increases. In May 2005, NDRC issued a circular to increase on-grid rates and retail rates in the Northern region, Central region, Eastern region, Northwest region and Southern region pursuant to the power and coal price linkage mechanism. We accordingly increased on-grid rates of our power plants in the Northern region, Central region, Eastern region and Southern region on May 1, 2005, and on-grid rates of our power plants in the Northwest region on July 15, 2005.

In 2005, NDRC issued several interim measures to implement the power pricing reform plan in the transition period. At present, detailed rules for implementation of the interim measures are still in the process of being formulated.

See "Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects -- Trend Information" for a detailed discussion of this new pricing mechanism.

### Power sales

Each of our power plants has entered into a written agreement with the local grid companies for the sales of its power output. Generally, the agreement has a fixed term of one year and provides that the annual utilization hours of the power plant will be determined with reference to the average annual utilization hours of the similar generating units connected to the same grid.

In 2003, SERC and the State Administration of Commerce and Industry jointly promulgated a model contract form (the "Model Contract Form") for use by power grid companies and power generation companies in connection with electricity sale and purchase transactions. The Model Contract Form contains provisions on the parties' rights and obligations, amount of electricity subject to purchase, payment method and liabilities for breach of contract, etc. We believe that the publication of the Model Contract Form has facilitated the negotiation and execution of electricity purchase contracts between power grid companies and power generation companies in a fair, transparent and efficient manner, thereby reducing transaction costs and improving performance rate of both power grid companies and power generation companies. In 2005, most of the agreements entered into between our power plants and the local grid companies

were based on the Model Contract Form.

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#### Power market in the Northeast region

The power market in the Northeast region commenced simulated operation on January 15, 2004 by adopting a "two-tier pricing with full output bidding" mode, under which on-grid rates are comprised of capacity rates and output rates. While capacity rates are formulated by the government, output rates are determined through a bidding process held on monthly and annual basis. The power market in the Northeast region started settlement at actual bidding price since May 2005, and carried out 2006 annual price bidding in early 2006. After then, the market operation was suspended. The power regulatory authorities are currently in the process of accumulating the relevant experience, researching the further plan, and preparing for resuming trial operation when the timing is appropriate.

We have three power plants in the Northeast region, namely Dalian Power Plant, Dandong Power Plant and Yingkou Power Plant with a total of eight generating units and an aggregate generation capacity of 2,740 MW. All of these power plants consist of generating units with large-capacity and the management has put in place a strong management team to manage these plants.

To ensure a fair market environment for the three power plants in Liaoning, we will keep ourselves updated on the changes of the relevant rules and will actively support and participate in the establishment of the power market of the Northeast region. We believe that we can optimize our competitive strengths under a fair, reasonable and open market environment.

#### Power market in the Eastern region

The power market in the Eastern region commenced simulated operation of monthly price bidding and daily price bidding respectively on May 18 and October 28, 2005. Unlike the operating mode of the power market in the Northeast region, there is a "one-tier pricing with partial output bidding" mode applicable here. Only 10% of the planned output was sold through the price bidding process; and 90% was still subject to the price approved by the government. The power market in the Eastern region commenced trial operation in early April 2006, and completed the first two phases of trial operation at the end of April. The SERC is expected to launch the third phase of trial operation when the timing is appropriate.

Currently, we have 8 power plants consisting of 26 power generating units with an aggregate generation capacity of 9,024 MW, representing 14.09% of the aggregate capacity of all bidding units in the Eastern region. Most of our power plants are located in regional loading centres of Jiangsu, Shanghai and Fujian, and consist of individual units with large-capacity and high-performance, together with small number of employees and a strong management team. Under our centralized management, these power plants will remain highly competitive in their markets.

#### Power market in the other regions

The power market in the Southern region commenced simulated operation of annual price bidding in November 2005 and is expected to enter into trial operation at the end of 2006.

The power market in the Central region is expected to commence simulated operation at the end of 2006.

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Establishing regional power markets and increasing the use of the bidding method are the general trend in China's power market reform, which is conducive to creating a competition environment that is fair, transparent and equitable. We believe that this reform will benefit us in the long-term. We will adopt different bidding strategies and fully take advantage of the large scales of our power plants in accordance with the specific circumstances of different power grids and different power plants, thereby maximizing our profits in the power bidding process. We also believe that our large and highly efficient generating units are competitive in a more open, orderly and fair market.

The following table sets forth the average power rates (RMB/MWh) of electric power sold by our power plants, for each of the five years ended December 31, 2005 and the approved power rates for 2005 and 2006.

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Average Rate(1)	Average Rate(1)	Average Rate(1)	Average Rate(1)	Average Rate(1)
Dalian Power Plant.....	291.38	280.53	272.69	283.62	317.58
Dandong Power Plant.....	298.93	273.70	276.95	289.05	301.67
Yingkou Power Plant.....	--	--	--	315.48	360.09
Fuzhou Power Plant.....	--	327.80	331.82	365.00	367.06
Phase I.....	357.50	--	--	--	--
Phase II.....	349.18	--	--	--	--
Shangan Power Plant.....	--	315.65	307.94	303.25	319.91
Phase I.....	292.71	--	--	--	--
Phase II.....	371.73	--	--	--	--
Nantong Power Plant.....	318.38	309.54	312.52	325.18	343.00
Nanjing Power Plant.....	318.60	304.07	307.31	321.67	340.65
Taicang					
Phase I.....	--	317.52	321.80	341.10	360.00
Phase II.....	--	--	--	--	--
Huaiyin Power Plant					
Phase I.....	--	314.79	317.21	330.88	346.43
Phase II.....	--	--	--	--	373.77
Shidongkou I.....	--	252.97	256.64	285.43	320.30
Shidongkou II.....	356.76	345.90	332.85	342.56	357.60
Shantou Oil-Fired Plant.....	618.24	621.02	672.41	604.08	610.73
Shantou Power Plant					
Phase I.....	473.85	455.95	435.17	446.86	462.83
Phase II.....	--	--	--	--	--
Dezhou Power Plant					
(Phases I, II & III)....	340.33	339.64	333.34	332.58	349.56
Jining Power Plant					
Phases I, II.....	267.31	275.15	274.66	299.89	323.41
Phase III.....	--	--	--	299.89	323.41
Wei Hai Power Plant.....	390.72	393.74	386.50	394.06	398.93
Xindian.....	--	--	342.41	320.83	337.25
Changxing.....	--	362.70	320.57	351.94	392.83
Yushe Power Plant					
Phase I.....	--	--	200.63	282.10	319.37



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Phase II.....	--	--	--	282.10	256.00
Qinbei.....	--	--	--	--	299.77
Jinggangshan Power Plant....	--	--	--	--	353.90
Yueyang Power Plant.....					
Phase I.....	--	--	--	316.52	341.34
Luohuang Power Plant.....	--	--	--	286.74	300.90
Pingliang Power Plant.....	--	--	--	--	211.43
Sichuan Hydropower.....	--	--	--	--	262.52

Notes: (1) Includes value-added tax.

### Fuel supply arrangements

In 2005, all of our power plants were fueled by coal except Shantou Oil-Fired Plant and Sichuan Hydropower.

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### Coal

Most of the coal supply for our coal-fired power plants is obtained from numerous coal producers in Shanxi Province.

In recent years, as part of its efforts to make a transition from a comprehensive planned economy to a "socialist market economy", the PRC has experimented with a variety of methods of setting coal prices. In 1996, the government allowed coal prices to fluctuate within a range around a reference price for coal allocated under the State Plan to be used in electricity generation, and set maximum allowable prices in various coal-producing areas for coal used in electricity generation.

From 2002 to 2003, there was no longer official State Plan for coal supplies, but the government continues to coordinate the coal prices at the annual national coal purchase conferences attended by, among others, representatives of each of power companies, coal suppliers, and the railway authorities and sponsored and coordinated by NDRC. Starting from 2004, although such annual coal purchase conferences continue to be held, only key contracts are negotiated and executed at such conferences.

In 2005, coal price increased by a substantial volume compared to the same period in 2004. We consumed a total of 68.08 million tons of coal, 54.5% of which was purchased under the key contracts and medium and long-term agreement, and the remainder was purchased on the open market. Coal purchase price for our company, including transportation costs and miscellaneous expenses, averaged approximately RMB 338.03 per ton. We strive to reduce the fuel costs in a number of ways, including seeking to purchase high quality coal at competitive prices directly from coal mines or coal shipment terminals, improving coal storage management and inspection and demanding compensation from suppliers for failure to deliver coal of the specified quantity and quality in accordance with the relevant purchase arrangements. We have also started to experiment in some of our power plants with the method of mixing different types of coal as a measure of cost reduction. Although we took various cost-control measures, we were not able to fully offset the adverse effect that the rising coal prices had on the cost of our operations in 2005.

In order to address the shortage of coal supplies, we have entered into eight medium and long-term agreements with major coal suppliers to secure stable prices for our coal supplies from 2005 to 2009. At the same time, we also signed

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coal supply contracts with coal suppliers at the annual national coal purchase conference for 2006. Through these measures, we seek to further strengthen the stable coal supplies for our power plants.

We have entered into purchase agreements with coal suppliers to purchase 50.94 million tons of coal for 2006 as of April 20, 2006, which is about 77% of the coal required for our total planned generation. This amount includes both the amount covered by the medium and long term coal supply agreements we have entered into with coal suppliers and the amount settled at annual coal purchase conferences sponsored and coordinated by NDRC.

### Oil

The crude oil of Shantou Oil-Fired Plant is transported by pipeline to Huangdao in Eastern Shandong Province, loaded onto ships, shipped along the coast to the Zhanjiang port in Western Guangdong, trans-shipped to the Shantou port, unloaded into storage tanks in Shantou and finally transported to the Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant by pipeline.

In 2005, Shantou Oil-Fired Plant generated only a small amount of output. Instead of purchase from external sources, it used crude oil on its storage. There is no power generation plan for Shantou Oil-Fired Plant in 2006.

### Repair and maintenance

Each of our power plants has a timetable for routine maintenance, regular inspections and repairs. Such timetables and the procedures for the repair and maintenance of generating units comply with the relevant regulations promulgated by the former MEP.

Pursuant to our procedures, coal-fired generating units are currently operating on a cycle of four to six years. At the end of each operating cycle, an overhaul is carried out. In each cycle, there are four different levels of maintenance:

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- (i) regular checks and routine maintenance are carried out throughout the period during which a generating unit is in operation;
- (ii) a small-scale servicing is performed every year, which takes approximately 20 days;
- (iii) a medium-scale check-up is carried out between the two overhauls, the length of which depends on the actual condition of the generating unit at the time of the check-up; and
- (iv) a full-scale overhaul is conducted at the end of each operating cycle, which takes approximately 60 days.

### C. Organizational Structure

We are 42.03% owned by HIPDC, which in turn is a subsidiary of Huaneng Group. Huaneng Group was established in 1988 with the approval of the State Council. In 2002, Huaneng Group was restructured as one of the five independent power generation group companies to take over the power generation assets originally belonging to the State Power Corporation of China. Huaneng Group has a registered capital of RMB 20 billion and is controlled and managed by the central government. Huaneng Group is principally engaged in the development, investment, construction, management and operation of energy related projects as

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well as the production and sale of electricity. In addition to this core business, Huaneng Group also engages in the development, investment, construction, production and sale of projects and products in the information, transportation, new energy source and environmental industries.

HIPDC was established in 1985 as a joint venture with 51.98% of its equity interests currently owned by Huaneng Group. HIPDC is engaged in developing power plants using domestic and foreign capital. Some of the power plants currently owned and operated by us were originally built and later transferred to us by HIPDC. Both Huaneng Group and HIPDC have agreed to give us preferential rights in the power development business and power assets transfers.

On April 19, 2006, we completed our shareholding reform process, in which Huaneng Group and HIPDC offered three shares to each holder of A Shares for every ten shares held by such holder. The total number of shares offered by Huaneng Group and HIPDC in connection with this reform was 15,000,000 shares. As a result of the shareholding reform process, all the previously non-circulated domestic shares were allowed to be circulated subject to certain lock-up arrangements made by the holders of such shares. Huaneng Group and HIPDC committed not to sell their shares within sixty months after April 19, 2006, while the other previously non-circulated share holders committed not to sell within one year since then. The shareholding reform process will not affect the shareholding of overseas listed foreign shares.

The following organizational chart sets forth the organizational structure of HIPDC and us after the shareholding reform process:

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[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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### D. Property, plants and equipment

The following table presents certain summary information on our power plants and projects under construction as of June 15, 2006.

Plant or Expansion ----- (Names as defined below)	Province/ Municipality -----	Actual/Estimated In-service Date(1) -----	Current Installed Capacity ----- (MW)	Ownership ----- %	Attrib Capac ----- MW
Power Plants -----					
Dalian	Phase I Liaoning	Unit I: Sep. 1988 Unit II: Dec. 1988	2 x 350	100%	70
	Phase II	Unit III: Jan. 1999 Unit IV: Jan.	2 x 350	100%	70

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Dandong		Liaoning	1999 Unit I: Jan. 1999 Unit II: Jan. 1999	2 x 350	100%	70
Yingkou		Liaoning	Unit I: Jan. 1996 Unit II: Dec. 1996	2 x 320	100%	64
Fuzhou	Phase I	Fujian	Unit I: Sep. 1988 Unit II: Dec. 1988	2 x 350	100%	70
	Phase II		Unit III: Oct. 1999 Unit IV: Oct. 1999	2 x 350	100%	70
Shangan	Phase I	Hebei	Unit I: Aug. 1990 Unit II: Dec. 1990	2 x 350	100%	70
	Phase II		Unit III: Oct. 1997 Unit IV: Oct. 1997	2 x 300	100%	60
Nantong	Phase I	Jiangsu	Unit I: Sep. 1989 Unit II: March 1990	2 x 352	100%	70
	Phase II		Unit III: Jul. 1999 Unit IV: Oct. 1999	2 x 350	100%	70
Nanjing		Jiangsu	Unit I: March 1994 Unit II: Oct. 1994	2 x 320	100%	64
Taicang	Phase I	Jiangsu	Unit I: Dec. 1999 Unit II: April 2000	2 x 300	75%	45
	Phase II(2)	Jiangsu	Unit III: Jan. 2006 Unit IV: Feb. 2006	2 x 600	75%	90
Huaiyin	Phase I	Jiangsu	Unit I: Nov. 1993 Unit II: Aug. 1994	2 x 220(3)	90%	39
	Phase II	Jiangsu	Unit III: Jan. 2005 Unit IV: Mar. 2005	2 x 330	63.64%	42
Shidongkou I		Shanghai	Unit I: Feb. 1988 Unit II: Dec. 1988 Unit III: Sep. 1989	3 x 300	100%	1,2
			Unit IV: May 1990	1 x 320(4)		
Shidongkou II		Shanghai	Unit I: Jun. 1992 Unit II: Dec. 1992	2 x 600	100%	1,2
Shanghai Combined Cycle(5)		Shanghai	Unit I: May 2006 Unit II: June 2006	2 x 390	70%	54
Shantou Oil-Fired		Guangdong	Units I & II: Jan. 1987 Unit III: April 1988	2 x 34.1 1 x 34.95	100%	10
Shantou	Phase I	Guangdong	Unit I: Jan. 1997	2 x 300	100%	60

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Plant or Expansion	Province/ Municipality	Actual/Estimated In-service Date(1)	Current Installed Capacity (MW)	Ownership %	Attrib Capac MW
Dezhou	Guangdong	Unit II: Jan. 1997			
		Unit III: Oct. 2005	1 x 600	100%	60
	Shandong	Units I & II: 1992	1 x 300 + 1 x 330 (7)	100%	63
		Units III & IV: Jun. 1994, May 1995	2 x 300	100%	60
		Units V & VI: Jun. 2002; Oct. 2002	2 x 700 (7)	100%	1,40

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Plant or Expansion	Province/ Municipality	Actual/Estimated In-service Date(1)	Current Installed Capacity (MW)	Ownership %	Attrib Capac MW	
Power Plants						
Jining (8)	Shandong	Units I & II: 1973	1 x 50	100%	50	
		Units III & IV: 1976 & 1978	1 x 115	100%	22	
		Unit V & Unit VI: July 2003 & August 2003	1 x 110 2 x 135	100%	27	
Weihai	Shandong	Units I & II: May 1994, Jan. 1995	2 x 125	60%	15	
		Units III & IV: Mar. Nov. 1998	2 x 300	60%	36	
Xindian	Shandong	Unit III: Jan 2002	2 x 225	100%	45	
Changxing	Zhejiang	Unit IV: Dec 2001				
		Unit I: Jan. 1992 Unit II: Aug. 1992	1 x 125 1 x 135 (9)	100%	26	
Yushe	Phase I	Shanxi	Unit I: June 1994 Unit II: Dec 1994	2 x 100	60%	12
	Phase II		Unit I: Nov. 2004 Unit II: Dec. 2004	2 x 300	60%	36
Qinbei	Phase I	Henan	Unit I & II: Dec. 2004	2 x 600	55%	66
Jinggangshan		Jiangxi	Unit I: Dec. 2000 Unit II: Aug. 2001	2 x 300	100%	60
Yueyang	Phase I	Hunan	Unit I: Sep. 1991 Unit II: Dec. 1991	2 x 362.5	55%	398.

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	Phase II(10)		Unit III: March 2006	2 x 300	55%	33
Luohuang	Phase I	Chongqing	Unit IV: May 2006			
			Unit I: Sep. 1991	2 x 360	60%	43
			Unit II: Feb. 1992			
	Phase II		Unit I & II: Dec. 1998	2 x 360	60%	43
	Jiangbei Gas-fired	Chongqing	Unit I: Jan. 1991	1 x 108	60%	64.
Pingliang		Gansu	Unit I: 2000	4 x 300	65%	78
			Unit II: 2001			
			Unit III: June. 2003			
			Unit IV: Nov. 2003			
Sichuan Hydropower		Sichuan	N/A	1,391	60%	531

Project under Construction

Shanghai Combined Cycle	Shanghai			1 x 390	70%	
Luohuang Phase III	Chongqing			2 x 600	60%	
Xindian Phase III	Shandong			2 x 300	95%	
Yingkou Phase II	Liaoning			2 x 600	100%	
Yuhuan	Zhejiang			2 x 1,000	100%	
Huaiyin Phase III	Jiangsu			2 x 330	63.64%	
Sichuan Hydropower	Sichuan			570	60%	

Notes:

- (1) Commencement of commercial operations. See "Development of Power Plants -- Plant Start-up and Operation".
- (2) Units III and IV of Taicang Power Plant were put into operation in January and February 2006, respectively.
- (3) Units I and II of Huaiyin Power Plant each increased installed capacity of 20MW from 200MW to 220MW; and Units III and IV were put into operation in January and March, 2006, respectively.
- (4) Unit IV of Shidongkou I Power Plant increased installed capacity of 20MW from 300MW to 320MW.

- (5) Units I and II of Shanghai Combined Cycle Power Plant were put into operation in May and June 2006, respectively.
- (6) Unit III of Shantou Power Plant Phase II was put into operation in October 2005.
- (7) Unit IV of Dezhou Power Plant increased installed capacity of 30MW from

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300 MW to 330MW; and Units V and VI expanded installed capacity of 40 MW from 660 MW to 700 MW, respectively.

- (8) Unit I of Jining Power Plant with installed capacity of 50MW was put out of operation as of January 1, 2006
- (9) Unit IV of Changxing Power Plant increased installed capacity of 10MW from 125MW to 135MW.
- (10) Units III and IV of Yueyang Power Plant were put into operation in March 2006 and May 2006, respectively.

In addition to the operating power plants and the projects under construction described above, our proposed coal-fired power projects consist of the total installed capacity of 6,407 MW and the proposed hydro-power projects consist of the total installed capacity of 2,508 MW.

The following table presents the availability factors and the capacity factors of our operating power plants for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004, and 2005.

	Availability factor (%)			Capacity factor (%)	
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004
Dalian			97.49		
Phase I.....	90.66	95.08		64.32	78.80
Phase II.....	96.77	--		73.79	--
Dandong.....	97.74	94.95	97.09	68.84	77.94
Yingkou.....	--	94.07	93.72	--	80.74
Fuzhou			93.60		
Phase I.....	91.08	92.47		72.03	83.13
Phase II.....	93.58	--		72.43	--
Shangan			93.45		
Phase I.....	89.15	93.02		69.76	74.95
Phase II.....	91.72	--		71.18	--
Nantong			93.50		
Phase I.....	89.69	92.52		62.61	76.47
Phase II.....	99.72	--		73.80	
Nanjing.....	94.16	94.47	90.97	72.55	77.92
Taicang.....	95.31	94.74	95.53	80.71	86.18
Huaiyin.....	94.44	94.35	94.38	67.98	76.70
Shidongkou I.....	81.86	94.43	83.35	74.58	77.55
Shidongkou II.....	91.47	96.51	92.63	78.87	80.64
Shantou Oil-Fired.....	91.05	98.24	99.97	33.93	35.10
Shantou					
Phase I.....	94.23	92.40	92.35	84.71	88.57
Phase II.....					
Dezhou.....	90.47	94.49	90.58	54.05	59.27
Jining.....	94.32	93.58	94.37	51.28	53.67
Weihai.....	94.87	94.29	95.70	58.53	63.82
Xindian.....	95.52	92.11	93.29	44.99	61.77
Changxing.....	86.56	95.46	95.31	81.65	88.56
Yushe.....	94.69	95.84	92.27	80.20	85.43
Qinbei .....			92.58		
Jinggangshan.....	--	92.40	93.16	--	69.12

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Yueyang.....	--	89.25	93.70	--	71.90
Luohuang.....	--	90.71	89.44	--	64.48
Pingliang.....			95.39		
Sichuan Hydropower.....			90.36		

Our operating power plants and projects under construction as of June 15, 2006 are described below.

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### Power plants in Liaoning Province

Huaneng Dalian Power Plant ("Dalian Power Plant") Dalian Power Plant is located on the outskirts of Dalian, on the coast of Bohai Bay. Dalian Power Plant, including Phase I and Phase II, has an installed capacity of 1,400 MW and consists of four 350 MW coal-fired units which commenced commercial operations in 1988 and 1999 respectively.

The coal supply for Dalian Power Plant is obtained from several coal producers located mostly in Northern Shanxi Province. The coal is transported by rail from the mines to Qinhuangdao port and shipped by special 27,000 ton automatic unloading ships to the wharf at the Dalian Power Plant. The wharf is owned and maintained by the Dalian Port Authority and is capable of handling 30,000 ton vessels. Dalian Power Plant typically stores 140,000 to 150,000 tons of coal on site.

Dalian Power Plant consumes 14,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Dalian Power Plant obtained 37.3% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Dalian Power Plant was RMB 396.14 (2004: RMB 344.79) per ton in 2005.

Dalian Power Plant sells all its electricity through the Liaoning Electric Power Co., Ltd. Electricity generated by Dalian Power Plant is delivered to the Liaoning Provincial Power Grid.

Huaneng Dandong Power Plant ("Dandong Power Plant") Dandong Power Plant is located on the outskirts of the city of Dandong in Liaoning. Dandong Power Plant had originally been developed by HIPDC which, pursuant to the Reorganization Agreement, transferred all its rights and interests therein to us effective December 31, 1994. In March 1997, we began construction of Dandong Power Plant, which comprises two 350 MW coal-fired units supplied by an international consortium including Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Mitsui Babcock Energy Limited and Sargent & Lundy L.L.C.

Dandong Power Plant consumes 6,200 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Dandong Power Plant obtained 43.18% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Dandong Power Plant was RMB 357.76 (2004: RMB 289.67) per ton in 2005.

All the electricity generated by Dandong Power Plant is delivered to the Liaoning Provincial Power Grid and was sold through the Liaoning Electric Power Co., Ltd. The coal supply is obtained from several coal producers in Northern Shanxi Province. The coal is transported by rail from the mines to Qinhuangdao port and shipped by barge to the Dandong port in Dandong, where it is unloaded and transported to Dandong Power Plant using special coal handling facilities. The wharf is owned and maintained by Dandong Power Plant and is capable of handling 28,000 ton vessels. Dandong Power Plant typically



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stores 200,000 tons of coal on site.

Huaneng Yingkou Power Plant ("Yingkou Power Plant") Yingkou Power Plant is located in Yingkou City in Liaoning Province. Yingkou Power Plant Phase I has an installed capacity of 640 MW and consists of 2 x 320 MW supercritical coal-fired generating units which commenced commercial operations in January and December 1996 respectively.

The coal supply for Yingkou Power Plant is mainly obtained from Shanxi Province. Yingkou Power Plant consumes 6,600 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Yingkou Power Plant obtained 64.95% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Yingkou Power Plant was RMB 352.15 (2004: RMB 301.62) per ton in 2005.

Yingkou Power Plant sells all its electricity through Liaoning Electric Power Co., Ltd. Electricity generated by Yingkou Power Plant is delivered to the Liaoning Provincial Power Grid.

Project under construction in Liaoning Province

Huaneng Yingkou Power Plant Phase II ("Yingkou Phase II") Yingkou Phase II is planned to consist of two 600 MW coal-fired generating units. We own 100% equity interest in this project.

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Power plant in Fujian Province

Huaneng Fuzhou Power Plant ("Fuzhou Power Plant") Fuzhou Power Plant is located on the south bank of the Min River, southeast of the city of Fuzhou. Fuzhou Power Plant, including Phase I and Phase II, has an installed capacity of 1,400 MW and consists of four 350 MW coal-fired units which commenced commercial operations in 1988 and 1999 respectively. The units of Phase I and Phase II were respectively supplied by the Mitsubishi Consortium and an international consortium including Siemens Aktiengesellschaft and Mitsui Babcock Energy Limited.

The coal supply for Fuzhou Power Plant is obtained from several coal producers located mostly in Northern Shanxi Province. The coal is transported by rail from the mines to Qinhuangdao port and by ship down the east coast of China and up the Min River to a wharf located at Fuzhou Power Plant. We own and maintain the wharf, which is capable of handling vessels of up to 20,000 tons and of unloading 10,000 tons to 15,000 tons of coal per day. Fuzhou Power Plant typically stores 170,000 to 180,000 tons of coal on site.

Fuzhou Power Plant consumes up to 14,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, the Fuzhou Power Plant obtained 36.59% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Fuzhou Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 423.91 (2004: RMB 393.15) per ton.

All the electricity sales of Fuzhou Power Plant are made through the Fujian Electric Power Company, Ltd. Electricity generated by Fuzhou Power Plant is delivered to the Fujian Provincial Power Grid.

Power plant in Hebei Province

Huaneng Shangan Power Plant ("Shangan Power Plant") Shangan Power Plant is located on the outskirts of Shijiazhuang. Shangan Power Plant has been developed in two separate expansion phases. The Shangan Power Plant Phase I has

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an installed capacity of 700 MW and consists of two 350 MW coal-fired units which commenced commercial operations in 1990. The units were supplied by the General Electric Consortium. Shangan Power Plant Phase II shares with the Shangan Power Plant Phase I certain facilities, such as coal storage facilities and effluence pipes, which have been built to accommodate the requirements of plant expansions. The Shangan Power Plant Phase II utilizes two 300 MW coal-fired units supplied by China Dongfang Group using technology licensed for boilers from Foster Wheeler Energy Corporation. The two generating units commenced commercial operation in 1997.

The coal supply for Shangan Power Plant is obtained from numerous coal producers in Central Shanxi Province, which is approximately 64 kilometers from Shangan Power Plant. The coal is transported by rail from the mines to the Shangan Power Plant. We own and maintain the coal unloading facilities which are capable of unloading 10,000 tons of coal per day. Shangan Power Plant typically stores 80,000 to 120,000 tons of coal on site.

Shangan Power Plant consumes 9,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Shangan Power Plant obtained 55.15% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Shangan Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 286.70 (2004: RMB 212.20) per ton.

Shangan Power Plant sells all its electricity through the Hebei Electric Power Corporation. Electricity generated by Shangan Power Plant is delivered to the Hebei Provincial Power Grid.

### Power plants in Jiangsu Province

Huaneng Nantong Power Plant ("Nantong Power Plant") Nantong Power Plant is located in the city of Nantong. Nantong Power Plant, including Phase I and Phase II, has an installed capacity of 1,404 MW and consists of two 352 MW and two 350 MW coal-fired units which commenced commercial operations in 1989, 1990 and 1999, respectively. The units were supplied by the General Electric Consortium.

The coal supply for Nantong Power Plant is obtained from several coal producers located mostly in Northern Shanxi Province. The coal is transported by rail from the mines to Qinhuangdao port and by ship to Yaogang, 7.5 kilometers from the Nantong Power Plant, where it is transshipped onto Company barges for the last stage of the journey up the Yangtze River to the wharf located adjacent to the Nantong Power Plant. We own and maintain the wharf which is capable of handling 5,000 ton barges and of unloading 15,000 tons of coal per day. Nantong Power Plant typically stores 120,000 to 150,000 tons of coal on site.

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Nantong Power Plant consumes up to 14,000 tons of coal per day when operated at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Nantong Power Plant obtained 54.17% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Nantong Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 397.03 (2004: RMB 332.41) per ton.

Nantong Power Plant sells all its electricity through the Jiangsu Electric Power Company. Electricity generated by Nantong Power Plant is delivered to the Jiangsu Provincial Power Grid.

Huaneng Nanjing Power Plant ("Nanjing Power Plant") Nanjing Power Plant has an installed capacity of 640 MW consisting of two 320 MW coal-fired units which commenced commercial operations in March and October 1994,

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respectively.

The coal supply for the Nanjing Power Plant is obtained from several coal producers located in the Shanxi and Anhui Provinces. The coal is transported by rail from the mines to Yuxikou Port and Pukou Port and shipped to the plant's own wharf facilities. The wharf is capable of handling 6,000 ton vessels. Nanjing Power Plant typically stores 100,000 tons of coal on site and consumes 5,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity.

In 2005, Nanjing Power Plant obtained approximately 39.91% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Nanjing Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 412.11 (2004: RMB 348.95) per ton.

Nanjing Power Plant sells all its electricity through the Jiangsu Electric Power Company. Electricity generated by Nanjing Power Plant is delivered to the Jiangsu Provincial Power Grid.

Taicang Power Plant. Taicang Power Plant Phase I was constructed in the late 1990's. It is located in the vicinity of Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou, which is the most affluent area in Jiangsu Province. Taicang Power Plant is an ancillary facility of the China-Singapore Suzhou Industrial Park and has a total planned capacity of 1,200 MW. Taicang Power Plant Phase I consists of 2 x 300 MW PRC-built coal-fired generating units, which commenced operation in December, 1999 and April, 2000 respectively. Taicang Phase II Expansion consists of two 600 MW coal-fired generating units, which commenced operation in January and February 2006, respectively.

The coal supply for Taicang Power Plant is primarily from Shenhua in Inner Mongolia and Datong in Shanxi Province. Taicang Power Plant consumes up to 6,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity.

In 2005, Taicang Power Plant obtained approximately 68.81% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Taicang Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 391.03 (2004: RMB 339.94) per ton.

Taicang Power Plant sells all its electricity through the Jiangsu Electric Power Company. Electricity generated by Taicang Power Plant is delivered to the Jiangsu Provincial Power Grid.

Huaiyin Power Plant. Huaiyin Power Plant was constructed in the early 1990's. It is located in the Centre of the Northern Jiangsu Power Grid. The plant's 2 x 220 MW PRC-built coal-fired generating units commenced operation in November, 1993 and August, 1994 respectively. In order to reduce energy consumption and increase capacity, one generating unit of Huaiyin Power Plant was upgraded in October 2001, which increased the maximum generation capacity of that unit to 220 MW. In 2002, upgrading of the second generating unit was completed, and the actual generation capacity of Huaiyin Power Plant is 440 MW. The other two 330 MW coal-fired generating units of Huaiyin Power Plant Phase II Expansion have commenced commercial operations in January and March 2005, respectively.

In 2005, Huaiyin Power Plant obtained approximately 59.6% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Huaiyin Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 403.61 (2004: RMB 358.62) per ton.

The coal supply for the Huaiyin Power Plant is primarily from Anhui Province, Shaanxi Province, Henan Province and Shanxi Province. Huaiyin Power Plant consumes up to 4,600 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum

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generating capacity.

Huaiyin Power Plant sells its electricity to Jiangsu Electric Power Company and delivers its electricity to the Jiangsu Provincial Power Grid.

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Project under construction in Jiangsu Province

Huaiyin Power Plant Phase III is expected to consist of two 330 MW generating units. We own 63.64% equity interest in this project.

Power plants in Shanghai Municipality

Shanghai Shidongkou First Power Plant ("Shidongkou I") Shidongkou I was constructed in the 1980's and is located in the northern region of the Shanghai Power Grid. The plant comprises 3 x 300 MW and 1 x 320 PRC-built coal-fired generating units, which commenced operation in February, 1988, December, 1988, September, 1989 and May, 1990 respectively, and has a total installed capacity of 1,220 MW.

The coal supply for Shidongkou I is primarily from Shanxi Province, Anhui Province and Henan Province.

In 2005, Shidongkou I obtained approximately 20.14% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Shidongkou I in 2005 was RMB 409.69 (2004: RMB 359.93) per ton.

Shidongkou I sells its electricity through Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Company. Electricity generated by Shidongkou I is delivered to the Shanghai Municipal Power Grid.

Huaneng Shanghai Shidongkou Second Power Plant ("Shidongkou II") Shidongkou II is located in the northern suburbs of Shanghai. Shidongkou II has an installed capacity of 1,200 MW and consists of two 600 MW coal-fired super-critical units which commenced commercial operations in June and December 1992, respectively. The units supplied by a consortium of international suppliers led by Sargent & Lundy L.L.C.

The coal supply for Shidongkou II is obtained from several coal producers located mostly in Northern Shanxi Province. The coal is transported by rail from the mines to Qinhuangdao port or Tianjin port and shipped to the plant's own wharf facilities. The wharf is capable of handling 35,000 ton vessels. Shidongkou II typically stores 140,000 to 180,000 tons of coal on site and consumes 11,450 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity.

In 2005, Shidongkou II obtained 48.18% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Shidongkou II in 2005 was RMB 393.10 (2004: RMB 342.30) per ton.

Shidongkou II sells all its electricity through Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Company. Electricity generated by Shidongkou II is delivered to the Shanghai Municipal Power Grid.

Project under construction in Shanghai Municipality

Shanghai Combined Cycle project is expected to consist of three 390

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MW combined-cycle-gas-turbine generating units. We own 70% equity interest in this project. While two generating units have already been put into operation respectively since May and June 2006, the remaining one is still under construction.

### Power plants in Guangdong Province

Huaneng Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant ("Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant") Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant is located on the outskirts of the city of Shantou. Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant has an installed capacity of 103 MW and consists of two gas turbine units and a single steam turbine unit. The two gas turbine units commenced commercial operations in January, 1987, and Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant commenced full-scale commercial operations in April, 1988. The units were supplied by Alsthom.

In 2005, Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant used only the crude oil on storage instead of purchase from external sources. There is no power generation plan for Shantou Oil-Fired Plant in 2006.

Huaneng Shantou Coal-Fired Power Plant ("Shantou Power Plant") Shantou Power Plant had originally been developed and constructed by HIPDC which transferred all its rights and interests therein to us effective December 31, 1994. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions." Located on the outskirts of the city of Shantou near Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant, Shantou Power Plant was set up with the support of the Shantou municipal government and the Guangdong provincial government. Shantou Power

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Plant Phase I consists of two 300 MW coal-fired units with boilers supplied by Dongfang Group using technology from Foster Wheeler Energy Corporation and Russian-made turbines and generators. The two units commenced commercial operation on January 1, 1997. Shantou Power Plant Phase II consists of one 600 MW coal-fired generating unit and commenced operation in October 2005.

The coal supply for Shantou Power Plant is obtained from several coal producers located mostly in the northern area of Shanxi Province. The coal is transported by rail from the mines to Qinhuangdao port and by ship down the east coast of China to the wharf located at Shantou Power Plant, which is maintained by the Shantou Port Authority and is capable of handling 35,000 ton vessels. The Shantou Power Plant typically stores 140,000 to 150,000 tons of coal on site.

Shantou Power Plant will consume up to 5,000 tons of coal per day when operated at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, the Shantou Power Plant obtained 37.79% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was purchased on the open market. The weighted average costs of coal for Shantou Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 435.55 (2004: RMB 371.30) per ton.

The electricity sales of Shantou Power Plant are made to the Shantou Municipal Power Corporation and the Guangdong Guangdong Power Grid Group Co., Ltd. Electricity generated by Shantou Power Plant is delivered to the Guangdong Provincial Power Grid.

### Power plants in Shandong Province

Dezhou Power Plant. Dezhou Power Plant is located in Dezhou City, near the border between Shandong and Hebei Provinces, close to an industrial zone that is an important user of electric power for industrial and commercial purposes.

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Dezhou Power Plant comprises of three Phases, with Phases I consisting of one 300MW and one 330MW coal-fired generating units, phase II consisting of two 300 MW coal-fired generating units, and Phase III consisting of two 700 MW coal-fired generating units. Phase III was completed in 2002, which is ahead of plan schedule by one year.

Dezhou Power Plant is approximately 200 km from Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, the source of the plant's coal supply. The plant is located on the Taiyuan-Shijiazhuang-Dezhou rail line, giving it access to transportation facilities for coal. Dezhou Power Plant consumes up to 27,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Dezhou Power Plant obtained approximately 73.54% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Dezhou Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 270.51 (2004: RMB 217.03) per ton. The plant is connected to the main trunk rail line at Dezhou by a dedicated 3.5 km spur line owned by us.

Dezhou Power Plant sells its electricity through Shandong Electric Power Corporation. Electricity generated by Dezhou Power Plant is delivered to the Shandong Provincial Power Grid.

Jining Power Plant. Jining Power Plant is located in Jining City, near the Jining load Centre and near numerous coal mines. Yanzhou coal mine, which is adjacent to the plant, alone has annual production of approximately 20 million tons.

Jining Power Plant facilities have undergone replacement, renovation and construction as necessary. Jining Power Plant has higher rates of auxiliary power and coal consumption than many larger and newer plants. On January 1, 2006, Unit I of Jining Power Plant with capacity of 50MW was put out of operation. As a result, Jining Power Plant currently comprises five coal-fired generating units, with an aggregate installed capacity of 545 MW.

Jining Power Plant consumes up to 7,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Jining Power Plant obtained approximately 31.0% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Jining Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 361.76 (2004: RMB 274.63) per ton.

Jining Power Plant sells its electricity through the Shandong Electric Power Corporation and delivers its electricity to Shandong Provincial Power Grid.

Weihai Power Plant. We hold a 60% interest in Weihai Power Plant, the remaining 40% interest of which is owned by Weihai Power Development Bureau ("WPDB"). The facility is situated approximately 16 km southeast of Weihai

City, on the shore of the Bohai Gulf. Its location provides access to cooling water for operations and transportation of coal as well as ash and slag disposal facilities.

Weihai Power Plant, developed in two phases, consists of four coal-fired generating units with an aggregate design capacity of 850 MW. Phase I consists of two 125 MW generating units (Units I and II), and Phase II consists of two 300 MW generating units (Units III and IV). Unit I began commercial operation in May, 1994, and Unit II began commercial operation in January, 1995.

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Unit III commenced commercial operation in March, 1998. Unit IV commenced commercial operation in November, 1998.

Weihai Power Plant consumes up to 9,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Weihai Power Plant obtained approximately 38.6% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Weihai Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 383.94 (2004: RMB 318.83) per ton. The coal supply for Weihai Power Plant is obtained from Shanxi Province and Inner Mongolia.

Weihai Power Plant sells its electricity through Shandong Electric Power Corporation and delivers its electricity to Shandong Provincial Power Grid.

Huaneng Xindian Power Plant ("Xindian Power Plant") Xindian Power Plant is located in Zibo Municipality of Shandong Province. Xindian Power Plant currently has an installed capacity of 450 MW and consists of two 225 MW coal-fired generating units which commenced commercial operations in December 31, 2001 and January 22, 2002, respectively.

The coal supply for Xindian Power Plant is obtained from several coal producers located mostly in Shanxi Province. Xindian Power Plant consumes up to 5,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Xindian Power Plant obtained 59.1% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Xindian Power Plant was RMB 355.43 (2004: RMB 292.76) per ton in 2005.

Xindian Power Plant sells all its electricity through the Shandong Electric Power Corporation. Electricity generated by Xindian Power Plant is delivered to the Shandong Provincial Power Grid.

### Project under Construction in Shandong Province

Xindian Power Plant Phase III Expansion ("Xindian Phase III Expansion") Xindian Phase III Expansion is planned to consist of two 300 MW coal-fired generating units. We own 100% equity interest in this project.

### Power plants in Zhejiang Province

Changxing Power Plant. Changxing Power Plant was constructed in the early 1990's. It is located at the intersection of Zhejiang Province, Jiangsu Province and Anhui Province. Changxing Power Plant is a key power plant in northern Zhejiang area. It has 1 x 125 MW and 1 x 135 MW PRC-built coal-fired generating units which commence operation in January, 1992 and August, 1992, respectively.

The coal supply for Changxing Power Plant is primarily from Jungar in Inner Mongolia and Xuzhou in Jiangsu Province. Changxing Power Plant consumes up to 3,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Changxing Power Plant obtained approximately 53.54% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Changxing Power Plant in 2005 was RMB 390.98 (2004: RMB 360.82) per ton.

Changxing Power Plant sells its electricity to Zhejiang Provincial Electric Power Company. Changxing Power Plant delivers its electricity to Zhejiang Provincial Power Grid.

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### Project under Construction in Zhejiang Province

Yuhuan Power Plant Yuhuan Power Plant is expected to consist two 1,000 MW ultra-super critical coal-fired generating units. We own 100% interest in this project.

### Power Plant in Shanxi Province

Huaneng Yushe Power Plant ("Yushe Power Plant") Yushe Power Plant is located in Yushe County of Shanxi Province, currently has an installed capacity of 200 MW and consists of two 100 MW coal-fired generating units which commenced commercial operations in August and December 1994, respectively.

Another two 300 MW coal-fired generating units of Yushe Power Plant Phase II which commenced commercial operations in November and December 2004 respectively.

The coal supply for Yushe Power Plant is obtained from several coal producers located mostly in Shanxi Province. Yushe Power Plant consumes up to 9,100 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Yushe Power Plant obtained all of its coal through purchases on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Yushe Power Plant was RMB 225.34 (2004: RMB 181.96) per ton in 2005.

Yushe Power Plant sells all its electricity through the Shanxi Electric Power Corporation. Electricity generated by Yushe Power Plant is delivered to the Shanxi Provincial Power Grid.

### Power Plant in Henan Province

Huaneng Qinbei Power Plant ("Qinbei Power Plant") Qinbei Power Plant is located in Jiyuan Municipality of Henan Province. Its installed capacity is 1,200 MW which consists of two 600 MW supercritical coal-fired generating units and commenced commercial operations in November and December 2004, respectively.

The coal supply for Qinbei Power Plant is obtained from Shanxi Province. Qinbei Power Plant consumes up to 11,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generation capacity. In 2005, Qinbei Power Plant obtained 10.91% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder was obtained on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Qinbei Power Plant was RMB 357.30 per ton in 2005.

### Power plant in Jiangxi Province

Huaneng Jinggangshan Power Plant ("Jinggangshan Power Plant") Jinggangshan Power Plant is located in Jian City of Jiangxi Province, has an installed capacity of 600 MW and consists of two 300 MW coal-fired generating units which commenced commercial operation in December, 2000 and August, 2001 respectively.

The coal supply for Jinggangshan Power Plant is obtained from Henan Province, Anhui Province and Jiangxi Province. Jinggangshan Power Plant consumes up to 6,500 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Jinggangshan Power Plant obtained 65.12% its total coal consumption pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder on the open market. In 2005, the weighted average cost of coal for Jinggangshan Power Plant was RMB 392.18 (2004:RMB 360.90) per ton.

Jinggangshan Power Plant sells its electricity through the Jiangxi



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Electric Power Corporation. Electricity generated by it is delivered to the Jiangxi Provincial Power Grid.

### Power plant in Hunan Province

Huaneng Yueyang Power Plant ("Yueyang Power Plant") Yueyang Power Plant is located in Yueyang City of Hunan Province. Yueyang Power Plant Phase I has an installed capacity of 725 MW and consists of two 362.5 MW sub-critical coal-fired generating units which commenced commercial operation in September and December 1991 respectively. Yueyang Power Plant Phase II consists of two coal-fired generating units with installed capacity of 600 MW, which were put into operation in March and May 2006, respectively.

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The coal supply for Yueyang Power Plant is obtained from Datong in Shanxi Province. Yueyang Power Plant consumes up to 7,400 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Yueyang Power Plant obtained 45.21% its total consumption of coal pursuant to the key contracts and the remainder on the open market. In 2005, the weighted average cost of coal for Yueyang Power Plant was RMB 378.81 (2004: RMB 315.30) per ton.

Yueyang Power Plant sells its electricity through the Hunan Electric Power Corporation. Electricity generated by Yueyang Power Plant is delivered to the Hunan Provincial Power Grid.

### Power Plant in Chongqing Municipality

Huaneng Luohuang Power Plant ("Luohuang Power Plant") Luohuang Power Plant is located in Chongqing Municipality. It consists of two operating plants: Jiangjin Luohuang Power Plant and Jiangbei Combined-cycle Power Plant. Each of Phase I and Phase II of Jiangjin Luohuang Power Plant has an installed capacity of 720 MW and consists of two 360 MW coal-fired generating units. The two units in Phase I commenced commercial operation in September, 1991 and February, 1992 respectively, and the two units in Phase II commenced commercial operation in December, 1998. Jiangbei Combined-cycle Power Plant has an installed capacity of 108 MW and consists of one 108 MW Combined-cycle generating unit that commenced commercial operation in 1991.

The coal supply for Luohuang Power Plant is obtained from Chongqing Municipality. Luohuang Power Plant consumes up to 15,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Luohuang Power Plant obtained all of its coal supplies through purchases on the open market. In 2005, the weighted average cost of coal for Luohuang Power Plant was RMB 213.61 (2004: RMB 184.89) per ton.

Luohuang Power Plant sells its electricity through the Chongqing Municipal Power Corporation. Electricity generated by such plant is delivered to the Chongqing Municipal Power Grid.

### Project under construction in Chongqing Municipality

Huaneng Luohuang Power Plant Phase III ("Luohuang Phase III") Luohuang Phase III is planned to consist of two 600 MW coal-fired generating units with an installed capacity of 1,200mw. We own 60% equity interest in this project.

### Power plant in Gansu Province

Huaneng Pingliang Power Plant ("Pingliang Power Plant") Pingliang Power Plant is located in Pingliang City of Gansu Province. It has an installed

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capacity of 1,200 MW and consists of four 300 MW coal-fired generating units which commenced commercial operation in 2000, 2001, June and November 2003 respectively.

The coal supply for Pingliang Power Plant is obtained from local coal mines. Pingliang Power Plant consumes up to 13,000 tons of coal per day when operating at maximum generating capacity. In 2005, Pingliang Power Plant obtained all of its coal supplies through purchases on the open market. The weighted average cost of coal for Pingliang Power Plant was RMB 130.06 per ton.

Pingliang Power Plant sells its electricity through the Gansu Electric Power Corporation. Electricity generated by the plant is delivered to the Gansu Provincial Power Grid.

### Power plants in Sichuan Province

We own 60% equity interest in Sichuan Hydropower, and Sichuan Hydropower directly holds 68%, 59.33%, 60%, 60%, 52.2%, 55% and 95% equity interests in Baoxinghe Power Company, Dongxiguan Hydropower, Taipingyi Hydropower, Kangding Hydropower, Mingtai Hydropower, Jialingjiang Hydropower and Fujiang Hydropower respectively. The subsidiaries of Sichuan Hydropower currently own ten operating hydro-electric power plants with the total installed capacity of 1,391 MW, and four hydro-electric power plants under construction with the total installed capacity of 570 MW.

### Competition and dispatch

All power plants in China are subject to dispatch conducted by various dispatch Centres. A dispatch Centre is required to dispatch electricity pursuant to the Regulations on the Administration of Electric

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Power Dispatch Networks and Grids, issued by the State Council with effect from November 1, 1993, and in accordance with its agreements with power plants subject to its dispatch. Power generation companies are also required to enter into on-grid dispatch agreements with power grid companies. As a result, there is competition for favorable dispatch treatment in the PRC electric power industry, especially during the off-peak load periods. More efficient power plants usually operate at higher output than less efficient power plants. We believe that in order to increase system stability, large and efficient power plants such as ours will be preferred as base load plants to generate power for the grids to which they connect. We believe that our dispatch arrangements with the local power corporations and dispatch Centres, superior quality equipment, lower coal consumption rate, higher efficiency of plant operation, lower emission levels and larger capacity represent competitive advantages in the markets in which we operate.

Since 1985, a number of foreign power developers and foreign companies (including Hong Kong companies), have been pursuing investment opportunities in the PRC electric power industry, which opportunities include the development of power plants (through joint ventures with PRC partners) or the purchase of interests in existing power plants. While we believe that we currently possess advantages over such foreign developers because of our extensive experience in the electric power industry of China and our close relationships with the central and local governments, there can be no assurance that we will not experience increased competition in the future.

In addition to competing with other foreign-invested power

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generation companies for favorable dispatch arrangements, since 2002, we have also been facing competition from four other major power generating groups: China Power Investment Corporation, China Huadian Power Corporation, China Guodian Power Corporation and China Datang Power Corporation, which were created following the break-up of the former State Electric Corporation in 2002. Although we were not affected by this reform measure as we have developed good working relationship with the dispatch Centres and the relevant government departments in the areas where our power plants are located, there can be no assurance that such good working relationship will not be adversely affected as more power generation companies compete for favorable dispatch treatment.

As power generation companies were separated from power grid companies and more competitors entered into the market, the SERC issued the "Interim Measures Regarding Promotion of Openness, Fairness and Equitableness of Power Dispatch", requiring power dispatch centers to treat all competitors indiscriminately in respect of dispatch administration and information disclosure except in cases where safe and stable operation of the electric power system requiring different treatment.

### Environmental regulation

We are subject to the PRC Environmental Protection Law, the regulations of the State Council issued thereunder, the PRC Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Water Pollution, the PRC Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Air Pollution, the Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants (the "New Emission Standards") thereunder and the PRC Law on Ocean Environment Protection (collectively the "National Environmental Laws") and the environmental rules promulgated by the Local Governments in whose jurisdictions our various power plants are located (the "Local Environmental Rules"). According to the National Environmental Laws, the State Environmental Protection Bureau sets national environmental protection standards and local environmental protection bureaus may set stricter local standards. Enterprises are required to comply with the stricter of the two standards.

At present, new projects are subject to the environmental evaluation approval. The project proposal is required to be submitted to the State Environmental Protection Administration ("SEPA") for approval.

According to the New Emission Standards, promulgated by SEPA and State Technology Supervision Administration with effect from January 1, 2004, more restrictive standards to control sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions are applicable to all thermal power plant projects for which environmental impact study reports are yet to be approved. These restrictive standards govern both the total sulfur dioxide emissions from the power plant and the emission density of each chimney. The emission of sulfur dioxide by newly constructed coal-fired power plants is required to be no more than 400mg per standard cubic meter. Due to shortage of low-sulfur content coal, we generally install flue gas desulphurization ("FGD") equipments with all of our newly constructed generating units.

In addition, we have gradually carried out sulfur disposal reform on the existing generating units. All of the disposal equipments and facilities for sulfur dioxide, fly ash, waste water and noise in our existing power plants completely satisfy the existing national standard.

We have adopted measures to control different emissions into the atmosphere. In order to reduce fly ash, we use very high-efficiency electrostatic precipitators. Sulfur emissions are reduced by burning low-sulfur content coal and installing FGD equipments, which is reflected in the design of

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the coal-fired power plants.

Each power plant has a waste water treatment facility to treat water used by the power plant before it is released into the river or the sea. We pay discharge fees on the basis of measurements made at discharge points of each plant where waste is released. The PRC currently does not have any regulations regarding thermal pollution of the cooling water used by the electric power industry.

In 2003 and 2004, we paid discharge fees to local governments of approximately RMB 72.68 million and RMB 170.32 million respectively. The increase in 2003 was due to the implementation of a new regulation and the implementing Rules on the Administration of the Levy Standards of Emission Fees which became effective on July 1, 2003. Effective July 1, 2003, all power plants in China became subject to the pollutant discharge levy system, pursuant to which discharge fees are levied based on the actual amount of pollutants discharged. As a result, all of our power plants are now required to pay discharge fees in such manner. Under this new regulation, the discharge fees for sulphur dioxide have increased annually by RMB 0.21 per kilogram from RMB 0.21 in 2003 to RMB 0.63 in 2005. Discharge fees for nitrous dioxide were increased to RMB 0.63 per kilogram starting from July 1, 2004. The discharge fees for the dust are RMB 0.28 per kilogram from July 1, 2003. In 2005, we paid to the local governments a total discharge fee of approximately RMB 376.72 million.

We believe we have implemented systems that are adequate to control environmental pollution caused by our facilities. In addition to the measures identified above, each power plant has its own environment protection office and staff responsible for monitoring and operating the environmental protection equipment. The environmental protection departments of the local governments monitor the level of emissions and base their fee assessments on the results of their tests.

We believe our environmental protection systems and facilities for the power plants are adequate for us to comply with the currently effective national and local environmental protection regulations. It is expected that the PRC Government will impose additional and stricter regulations to implement the emission plan which would require additional expenditure in compliance with environmental regulations.

### Insurance

We currently maintain with the PICC Property and Casualty Company Ltd., China Pacific Property Insurance Co., Ltd., Ping An Property and Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. and Yongcheng Property and Casualty Insurance Company approximately RMB 133.8 billion of coverage on our property, plant and equipment (including construction insurance). We do not usually carry business interruption insurance, which is not customarily carried by power companies in the PRC. However, we continuously maintain business interruption insurance on Hanfeng Power Plant acquired in 2004 for historical reason. In 2005, we started maintaining construction insurance on Yueyang Phase II, Yuhuan power plant, Xindian Phase III, Yingkou Phase II and Huaiyin Phase III.

We believe that our insurance coverage is adequate and is standard for the power industry in China.

ITEM 4A Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

ITEM 5 Operating and financial review and prospects

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### A. General

Huaneng Power International, Inc. is China's largest listed power producer. Its main business is investment, construction, operation and management of power plants. The Company provides stable and reliable electricity supply to customers through the grid companies where its operating plants are located. The Company insists on scientific development and focuses on increasing economic efficiency, improving return for shareholders, conserving resources and protecting the environment.

The Company now wholly owns 16 operating power plants, have controlling interests in 12 operating power companies and minority interests in 4 power companies. The Company has 23,549 MW of generation capacity on an equity basis, among which 97.7% is coal-fired generation capacity, and 2.3% is

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hydropower generation capacity. The generation capacity under construction is 7,040 MW. The Company's electricity generation business is widely located, covering the Northeast China Grid, the North China Grid, the Northwest China Grid, the East China Grid and the South China Grid.

Looking back on 2005, China's national economy continues to develop at a very fast pace. China's electricity industry thus had very good development opportunities and gained significant development. Over the year, the Company oversaw the overall operation of the Company by using a scientific development view. The Company actively opened up new markets, strived hard, capitalized on every opportunity that it came across and overcame various difficulties. The Company reached its targets in various areas, such as safe production, operation, management, construction, facility renovation and environmental protection. The Company's corporate presence continued to grow, its sales revenue continued to increase, its competitiveness and its ability to generate profits and manage resources effectively continued to improve, and its environmental protection standards continued to be maintained at an advanced level when compared to its competitors. Although the Company's profit was lower than the previous year because of high coal prices, the Company's cash flow was healthy, its financing channels were readily available and its financial condition was very good.

Looking forward to 2006, the electricity market and the coal market, which have significant impact upon the Company's operation management and operating results, are full of opportunities and challenges. In the electricity market, the rapid development of the national economy and the increase in residential electricity consumption will cause China's electricity industry to continue to develop rapidly, providing opportunities for the Company to expand and develop more projects, and for the Company's projects that are going to be completed to gain market share. However, because there are quite a number of electricity projects going into operation in the coming years, the short supply of electricity is going to ease, market competition may be more fierce, and the power plants in certain areas which currently have relatively high utilization hours will be affected. In the coal market, coal supply and demand is basically balanced, and it is hopeful that the situation of short supply of coal resources and coal transportation will be eased, hence providing a favorable condition for the supply of coal for power plants. But the coal price trend is not very predictable, hence bringing challenges to the Company to control its fuel costs. However, the Company is confident that it can seize the opportunities, face challenges, enhance management and increase and enhance its competitiveness, thereby generating profits, getting better return for its shareholders and maintaining its good financial condition.

Critical accounting policies

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The Company and its subsidiaries have identified the policies below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of our results of operations. The impact of and any associated risks related to these policies on the business operations are discussed throughout the Operating and financial review and prospects where such policies affect our reported and expected financial results. For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 2 to the Financial Statements in Item 17 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Note that our preparation of this Annual Report on Form 20-F requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements, and the reported amount of revenue and expenses during the reported period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

### Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost of each asset to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Dam	44-55 years
Buildings	8-55 years
Electric utility plant in service	4-40 years
Transportation facilities	5-27 years
Others	2.5-18 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year-end.

The determination of residual values, useful lives and depreciation method for the property, plant and equipment requires the use of estimates. This estimate is based on projected wear and tear incurred during power generation. It could change significantly as a result of technical innovations on power generators. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the future that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

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### Impairment of long-lived assets

The long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment, investments in associates and other non-current assets.

Assets that have indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Key assumptions applied in the impairment tests include the expected tariff rates, demands of electricity in specific regions where these power plants are located and fuel cost. Management determined these key assumptions based on past performance and its expectations on market development. If different judgments were applied, estimates could differ

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significantly. Actual results could vary materially from these estimates.

### Deferred income taxes

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to exercise considerable judgment to estimate the deferred income tax in each individual power plant and the headquarters. This process involves us estimating future income tax effects of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company and its subsidiaries use currently enacted income tax rates to determine deferred income taxes. If these rates change, the company and its subsidiaries would have to adjust the deferred income tax in the period these changes happen through the income statement. Deferred income tax assets on unused tax losses carried forward are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized.

### Newly adopted accounting policies

In 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries changed certain of its accounting policies following the adoption of the revised / new International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and IFRIC interpretation below, which are relevant to its operation. The 2004 and 2003 comparatives have been reclassified / restated as required, in accordance with the relevant requirements.

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS 2	Inventories
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
IAS 10	Events after the Balance Sheet Date
IAS 16	Property, Plant, and Equipment
IAS 17	Leases
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures
IAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
IAS 28	Investments in Associates
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation
IAS 33	Earnings per Share
IAS 36	Impairment of Assets
IAS 38	Intangible Assets
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IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
IFRS 3	Business Combinations

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

IFRIC Interpretation 1 Changes in Existing Decommissioning,  
Restoration and Similar Liabilities

IAS 1 has affected the presentation of minority interests, share of profit of associates and other disclosures.

IASs 2, 8, 10, 16, 17, 32, 33, 38 and 39, IFRS 4 and IFRIC Interpretation 1 had no material effect on the policies of the Company and its subsidiaries.

IAS 21 had no material effect on the policy of the Company and its subsidiaries. The functional currency of each of the entities of the Company and its subsidiaries has been re-evaluated based on the guidance to the revised standard. All the entities used RMB as their functional currency as well as their presentation currency.

IAS 24 has extended the identification and disclosure of related parties to include state-owned enterprises. Related parties include Huaneng Group, HIPDC and their related parties, other state-owned enterprises and their subsidiaries directly or indirectly controlled by the PRC government (other than those shown on the face of financial statements as other related parties), other entities and corporations in which the Company is able to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence and key management personnel of the Company, HIPDC and Huaneng Group as well as their close family members.

The adoptions of IASs 27 and 28 have resulted in changes in accounting policies for investments in subsidiaries and associates at company level. Until December 31, 2004, investments in subsidiaries and associates at company level are accounted for using the equity method. Subsequent to that date, the Company and its subsidiaries, at the entity level, restated such investments at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The adoption of IFRS 3 and IAS 36 results in changes in the accounting policies for goodwill and negative goodwill and the assessment by management of asset impairment.

All changes in the accounting policies have been made in accordance with the transition provisions in the respective standards, wherever applicable.

For a detailed discussion on the adoption and application of these new accounting policies, see Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

New accounting pronouncements

For a detailed discussion of new accounting pronouncements, see Notes 2(v) and 41 to the Financial Statements.

B. Operating results

Our financial statements are prepared under IFRS. The audited financial statements are accompanied with notes setting out the differences between IFRS and US GAAP. The following management's discussion and analysis is based on the financial information prepared under IFRS. For material differences between IFRS and US GAAP, please refer to Note 41 to the Financial Statements.



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Year ended December 31, 2005 compared with year ended December 31, 2004

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
	RMB'000	RMB'000 Restated
Operating revenue	40,190,004	30,150,602
Sales tax	(113,475)	(32,324)
Operating expenses		
Fuel	(21,202,952)	(15,068,188)
Maintenance	(1,165,374)	(807,689)
Depreciation	(6,167,692)	(4,706,992)
Labor	(2,487,098)	(1,877,264)
Service fees to HIPDC	(141,102)	(133,609)
Others	(1,903,345)	(606,346)
 Total operating expenses	 (33,067,563)	 (23,200,088)
 Profit from operations	 7,008,966	 6,918,190
Financial expenses		
Interest income	53,685	43,092
Interest expenses	(1,426,609)	(663,424)
Bank charges and exchange gain / (losses), net	248,533	(119,452)
 Total financial expenses, net	 (1,124,391)	 (739,784)
 Share of profit of associates	 644,376	 312,037
Investment income, net	60,872	20,554
Other income, net	2,385	18,666
 Profit before tax	 6,592,208	 6,529,663
 Income tax	 (1,044,297)	 (948,734)
 Profit for the year	 5,547,911	 5,580,929

Attributable to:

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Equity holders of the Company	4,871,794	5,323,876
Minority interests	676,117	257,053
	5,547,911	5,580,929
	5,547,911	5,580,929

In 2005, the national economy developed at a rapid pace and there was strong demand for electricity. The growth rate of electricity generation and consumption exceeded the growth rate of the GDP, providing the favorable environment for us to generate more electricity and increase operating revenues. In 2005, the total output of our operating power plants was 150.505 billion KWh, representing an increase of 31.70% from 2004. However, associated with the rapidly developing national economy, demand for coal remained very strong. Inadequate coal resources and transportation capacity, high coal prices as well as low coal quality have posed considerable challenge for us to arrange coal supply, maintain stable power generation and control fuel cost.

We strived hard to strengthen our management over coal supply. Through various means, we were able to secure an adequate coal supply. Taking advantage of our advanced technology and experienced management, we increased our output, maintained our market share, and achieved our expected operating results.

### Operating revenue

In 2005, the consolidated operating revenue of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 40.190 billion, representing an increase of 33.30% over RMB 30.151 billion in 2004. The increase in operating revenue is mainly due to the acquired power plants and newly operating power plants, which increased the scale of operation of the Company. The acquired power plants (including the projects acquired in mid-2004 and early 2005) contributed RMB 5.7 billion to the increase in revenue, newly operating power plants (including the Qinbei Phase II and Yushe Phase II that were put into operation in late 2004, as well as the Huaiyin Phase II and Shantou generating unit No. 3 that were put into operation in 2005) contributed RMB 3.8 billion to the increase in revenue.

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The increase in operating revenue was also attributable to the increased power tariff rate.

The following table sets forth the average tariff rate of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as percentage changes from 2004 to 2005.

Operating Power Plant	Average Tariff Rate (RMB/MWh)		
	2004	2005	Increase
Dalian.....	283.62	317.58	
Fuzhou.....	365.00	367.06	
Nantong.....	325.18	343.00	
Shang'an.....	303.25	319.91	
Shantou Oil-fired.....	604.08	610.73	
Shantou Coal-fired.....	446.86	459.12	
Dandong.....	289.05	301.67	

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Shidongkou II.....	342.56	357.60
Nanjing.....	321.67	340.65
Dezhou.....	332.58	349.56
Weihai.....	394.06	398.93
Jining.....	299.89	323.41
Shidongkou I.....	285.43	320.30
Taicang.....	341.10	360.00
Changxing.....	351.94	392.83
Huaiyin Phase I.....	330.88	346.43
Huaiyin Phase II.....	--	373.77
Xindian.....	320.83	337.25
Yushe Phase I.....	293.09	319.37
Yushe Phase II.....	250.01	256.00
Yingkou.....	315.48	360.09
Jinggangshan.....	325.67	353.49
Luohuang.....	286.74	300.90
Yueyang.....	316.52	341.34
Qinbei.....	273.11	299.77
Pingliang.....	--	211.43
Sichuan Hydropower.....	--	262.52
Consolidated average.....	327.88	331.41

The average tariff rate of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by approximately 1.08% from RMB 327.88 per MWh in 2004 to RMB 331.41 per MWh in 2005. The increase was primarily due to the implementation of the "Coal-electricity price linkage mechanism" starting from May 2005, and our subsequent adjustment of tariff rate of each power plant. The effect of the tariff adjustment was partially offset by acquisition of the Pingliang Power Company and Sichuan Hydropower in 2005. The average tariff rate would have increased by RMB 13.89 per MWh, or 4.24% if these two power plants were excluded.

### Sales tax

Sales tax mainly consists of taxes associated with value-added tax. According to relevant administrative regulations, such taxes include the City Construction Tax and Education Surcharge. These taxes are based on the amount of value-added tax the Company paid at the specified tax rate, and currently not applicable to direct foreign investment enterprises approved by the government. As a result, certain power plants of the Company do not have to pay such taxes. In 2005, the sales tax increased by 251.05% from RMB 32 million in 2004 to RMB 113 million. The increase was mainly due to the increased number of power plants subject to such taxes as a result of acquisition of power plants and putting newly constructed power plants into operation.

### Operating expenses

The total operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by 42.53% from RMB 23.2 billion in 2004 to RMB 33.068 billion in 2005. The increase was primarily attributable to the expansion of power generation capacity and increase in fuel costs. The acquired power plants contributed RMB 4.404 billion, and newly operating power plants contributed RMB 2.981 billion.

The growth rate of operating expenses exceeded the growth rate of power generation mainly because of the significant increase in fuel prices. In addition, the increase in average tariff rate was lower than that in unit fuel cost. As a result, the growth rate of operating expenses was more than the growth rate of the operating revenue. The operating expenses mainly consisted of the following:

#### Fuel

Fuel cost represented the major operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries, increasing by 40.71% from RMB 15.068 billion in 2004 to RMB 21.203 billion in 2005. The increase was primarily due to the expansion of power generation capacity and the increased fuel price. The expansion of power generation capacity contributed RMB 3.896 billion, up by 25.84% from 2004, and the increased fuel price contributed to RMB 2.239 billion, up by 14.99% from 2004.

The unit fuel cost increased by 11.77% to RMB 156.13 associated with the increase in the average unit price of coal from RMB 307.92 in 2004 to RMB 338.03 in 2005, up by 9.78%.

#### Maintenance

The maintenance expense of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 1.165 billion in 2005, representing an increase of 44.28% from RMB 808 million in 2004. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of our power generation capacity and the increased maintenance arrangements and fees after postponement from prior year as a result of power shortage in certain regions last year.

#### Depreciation

The depreciation of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by 31.03% from RMB 4.707 billion in 2004 to RMB 6.168 billion in 2005. The acquired power plants contributed RMB 1.163 billion, and newly operating power plants contributed RMB 404 million. Depreciation on the remaining power plants decreased by 2.54%, or RMB 106 million compared with 2004.

#### Labor

Labor costs of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 2.487 billion in 2005, representing an increase of 32.49% from RMB 1.877 billion in 2004. The increase was primarily due to the increased number of employees and human resources cost as a result of acquisition of Yingkou Power Plant, Luohuang Power Company, Yueyang Power Company and Jinggangshan Power Plant in July 2004 and Pingliang Power Company and Sichuan Hydropower in January 2005. In addition, the employee salary which had originally been accounted for as construction cost was accounted for as labor cost as newly constructed units were put into operation, resulting in the increase in labour costs as well.

#### Service fees to HIPDC

The service fees paid to HIPDC represents fees paid for the use of its grid connection and transmission facilities. There was no significant change in the service fees paid to HIPDC from 2004 to 2005.

#### Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses consist of expenses such as environmental protection expenses, insurance fees, administrative expenses, and amortization. In 2005, the other operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 1.903 billion, representing an increase of 213.90% from RMB 606 million in 2004. The increase was largely attributable to the following factors:

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- o termination of negative goodwill amortization in 2005 because of changes in accounting policies, resulting in the increase of approximately RMB 250 million (the negative goodwill amortization in 2004 was approximately RMB 250 million) in the other operating expenses;
- o expansion of power generation capacity of the Company and its subsidiaries in the acquired power plants and newly operating power plants;
- o increase of RMB 211 million in the environmental protection fees.

### Financial expenses

Financial expenses consist of interest income, interest expenses, bank charges and net exchange differences.

### Interest expenses

The interest expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries in 2005 amounted to RMB 1.427 billion, representing a relatively large increase from RMB 663 million in 2004. The increase was largely due to the increased loans borrowed for acquisition of power plants and expansion of existing power plants.

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### Bank charges and net exchange differences

The net exchange gain of the Company and its subsidiaries less bank charges amounted to RMB 249 million in 2005, representing a relatively significant increase from the net exchange loss plus bank charges totaling RMB 119 million in 2004. In 2005, the foreign exchange rate for RMB appreciated in relation to US Dollar and Euro. As a result, loans denominated in US Dollar and Euro generated approximately RMB 290 million in exchange gain, representing an increase of RMB 383 million from the exchange loss of RMB 93 million in 2004.

### Share of profit of associates

Share of profit of associates in 2005 was RMB 644 million, representing a relatively large increase from RMB 312 million in 2004. The increase was largely attributable to the increased investment income from Shenzhen Energy Group Co., Ltd. and the recognition of the investment income from Hanfeng Power Company since July 2004. In addition, because of changes in accounting policies, goodwill was no longer amortized (and there was no impairment identified in annual testing), which also contributed to the increase compared with 2004.

### Enterprise income tax ("EIT")

The EIT of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 1.044 billion in 2005, representing an increase of 10.07% from RMB 949 million in 2004. The effective tax rate increased from 15% in 2004 to 16% in 2005. The acquisition of domestic enterprises in the current year contributed to such an increase. Please refer to Note 32 to the Financial Statements for detailed analysis.

### Profit for the year

The profit of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB

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5.548 billion in 2005, remaining at the same level with the profit of RMB 5.581 billion in 2004. The impact of 2004 and 2005 acquisitions contributed to an increase in profit by approximately RMB 673 million. The increase in power demand and implementation of coal-electricity price mechanism also contributed to such increases. However, these were offset by the increased coal price.

Profit attributable to the Company's equity holders and minority interests

The profit attributable to minority interests increased from RMB 257 million to RMB 676 million as a result of the acquisitions in 2004 and 2005. These acquisitions included Luohuang Power Company, Yueyang Power Company, Pingliang Power Company and Sichuan Hydropower of which less than 100% was acquired.

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Year ended December 31, 2004 compared with year ended December 31, 2003

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Increase
	2004	2003	
	RMB'000 Restated	RMB'000 Restated	(
Operating revenue	30,150,602	23,433,572	
Sales tax	(32,324)	(45,335)	
Operating expenses			
Fuel	(15,068,188)	(9,025,013)	
Maintenance	(807,689)	(921,561)	
Depreciation	(4,706,992)	(4,117,478)	
Labor	(1,877,264)	(1,439,673)	
Service fees to HIPDC	(133,609)	(214,723)	
Others	(606,346)	(596,627)	
Total operating expenses	(23,200,088)	(16,315,075)	
Profit from operations	6,918,190	7,073,162	
Interest income	43,092	53,044	
Interest expenses	(663,424)	(569,148)	
Bank charges and exchange losses, net	(119,452)	(28,181)	
Total financial expenses, net	(739,784)	(544,285)	
Share of profit of associates	312,037	160,509	
Investment income, net	20,554	10,705	
Other income, net	18,666	12,070	

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Profit before tax	6,529,663	6,712,161
Income tax expenses	(948,734)	(1,097,859)
Profit for the year	5,580,929	5,614,302
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	5,323,876	5,430,408
Minority interests	257,053	183,894
	5,580,929	5,614,302

Operating Revenue

In 2004, the consolidated operating revenue of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 30.151 billion, representing an increase of approximately 28.66% from RMB 23.434 billion in 2003. The increase of the operating revenue was mainly due to the increase of power generation capacity, operating hours of the power plants and the average tariff rates.

The following table sets forth the average tariff rate (value-added tax included) of our power plants and the percentage changes from 2003 to 2004.

Operating power plants	Average Tariff Rate (RMB/MWh)		
	2004	2003	Increase / (decrease) (%)
Dalian	283.62	272.69	4.01%
Fuzhou	365.00	331.82	10.00%
Nantong	325.18	312.52	4.05%
Shang'an	303.25	307.94	(1.52%)
Shantou Oil-Fired	604.08	672.14	(10.13%)
Shantou	446.86	435.17	2.69%
Dandong	289.05	276.95	4.37%
Shidongkou II	342.56	332.85	2.92%
Nanjing	321.67	307.31	4.67%
Dezhou	332.58	333.34	(0.23%)

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Operating power plants	Average Tariff Rate (RMB/MWh)		
	2004	2003	Increase / (decrease) (%)
Weihai	394.06	386.50	1.96%

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Jining	299.89	274.66	9.19%
Shidongkou I	285.43	256.64	11.22%
Taicang	341.10	321.80	6.00%
Changxing	351.94	320.57	9.79%
Huaiyin	330.88	317.21	4.31%
Xindian (1)	320.83	342.41	(6.30%)
Yushe (1)	282.10	200.63	40.61%
Yingkou(2)	315.48	N/A	N/A
Jinggangshan(2)	325.67	N/A	N/A
Luohuang(2)	286.74	N/A	N/A
Yueyang(2)	316.52	N/A	N/A
Qinbei(3)	273.11	N/A	N/A
Consolidated average	327.88	318.68	2.89%

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Note:

- (1) Since November, 2003, we have held a more than 50% equity interest in the Xindian Power Plant and the Yushe Power Company.
- (2) Since July, 2004, we have held a more than 50% equity interest in the Yingkou Power Plant, the Jinggangshan Power Plant, the Luohuang Power Company and the Yueyang Power Company.
- (3) The two generators of the Qinbei Power Company commenced production in November and December 2004 respectively.

The average tariff rate of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by approximately 2.89% from RMB 318.68 per MWh in 2003 to RMB 327.88 per MWh. The increase was attributable to the implementation of an adjustment on the tariff for electricity sold and the related operating hours of the power plants in accordance with instructions from NDRC.

### Operating expenses

The total operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by 42.20% from approximately RMB 16.315 billion in 2003 to approximately RMB 23.2 billion in 2004. The increase was largely attributable to the expansion of power generation capacity and the increased fuel costs. The power plants acquired in 2004 attributed RMB 2.074 billion to the total operating expenses. Excluding the impact from the power plants acquired in 2004, the increase in operating expenses amounted to approximately RMB 4.811 billion.

The growth rate of operating expenses exceeded both of the growth rate of power generation and operating revenue. The significant increase in fuel costs was considered to be the primary reason for such an increase. The economies of scale as a result of enhancing utilization rates brought about a slower increase in fixed costs (such as depreciation) when compared with that of power generation, however, could not fully offset the impact of higher rate of increase in fuel costs. Hence, the rate of growth of operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries was greater than that of power generation. As operating revenue is determined by power generation and tariff rates and given the limited increase in average tariff rate, the growth of operating expenses was also higher than that of operating revenue.

### Fuel

Fuel costs represented the major operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries in 2004, which increased by approximately 66.96% from 2003. The increase in coal consumption as a result of increasing power generation of the Company and its subsidiaries and the increase in fuel price



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contributed to an increase in fuel costs. There was an increase of approximately 32.97% unit fuel cost from prior year in 2004.

### Maintenance

The maintenance expense of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 808 million in 2004, representing a decrease of approximately 12.36% from approximately RMB 922 million in the prior year. The decrease in the maintenance expense was mainly due to two factors: first, enhanced utilization rate of equipment and minimized duration of maintenance projects through the careful scheduling of maintenance programs; and second,

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the improvement of the operating condition of the equipment as a result of continuous technological improvements.

### Depreciation

The depreciation of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by approximately 14% from RMB 4.117 billion in 2003 to RMB 4.707 billion in 2004. The newly acquired power plants in 2004 contributed to an increase of approximately 12.34%.

### Labor

The labor costs of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 1.877 billion in 2004, representing an increase of approximately 30.40% from approximately RMB 1.440 billion in 2003. The labor cost of the original power plants increased to approximately RMB 1.744 billion, representing an increase of approximately 21.14% compared with 2003, among which, the full year impact from the Xindian Power Plant and the Yushe Power Company acquired in October, 2003 contributed approximately RMB 112 million. The newly acquired Yingkou Power Plant, the Jinggangshan Power Plant, the Yueyang Power Company and the Luohuang Power Company contributed additional labor costs of approximately RMB 133 million in 2004.

### Service fees to HIPDC

The service fees paid to HIPDC represents fees paid for use of its grid connection and transmission facilities based on reimbursement of cost plus a profit. The service fees paid to HIPDC amounted to approximately RMB 134 million in 2004, representing a decrease of 37.78% compared to approximately RMB 215 million in 2003. The decrease of service fees rate upon the conclusion of a supplementary agreement with HIPDC represented the primary reason for this decrease.

### Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 606 million in 2004, representing an increase of approximately 1.63% from approximately RMB 597 million in 2003. The major reason for this increase was the full year impact from the Xindian Power Plant, the Yushe Power Company and the Qinbei Power Company acquired in October, 2003 and the six-month contribution from the Yingkou Power Plant, the Jinggangshan Power Plant, the Yueyang Power Company and the Luohuang Power Company acquired in July, 2004. The other operating expenses of the original power plants accounted for approximately RMB 542 million, representing a decrease of

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approximately 9.20% from approximately RMB 597 million in 2003.

### Profit from operations

The increasing fuel costs contributed to a decrease of approximately 2.19% in profit from operations from approximately RMB 7.073 billion in 2003 to approximately RMB 6.918 billion in 2004.

### Financial expenses

The total financial expenses (net) of the Company and its subsidiaries totaled approximately RMB 740 million for the year 2004, which represented an increase of approximately 35.92% from approximately RMB 544 million in 2003. The original power plants accounted for approximately RMB 554 million, representing an increase of approximately 1.80% from 2003. The financial expenses of the Yingkou Power Plant, the Jinggangshan Power Plant, the Yueyang Power Company and the Luohuang Power Company acquired in 2004 accounted for approximately RMB 186 million.

### Enterprise income tax ("EIT")

The total EIT of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 0.949 billion in 2004 which represented a decrease of approximately 13.58% from approximately RMB 1.098 billion in 2003. The decrease was mainly due to the decreased profit from operation and the increased ratio of the profit from the power plants subject to lower tax rates.

### Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company

The 2004 consolidated profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company was RMB 5.324 billion, which represented a decrease of approximately 1.96% from approximately RMB 5.430 billion in 2003. This decrease was primarily due to the increased operating expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries in 2004. A significant increase in power output, the average tariff rates and the respective full year and half year

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profit impacts from the acquisition of the Xindian Power Plant and the Yushe Power Company in October, 2003 and the acquisition of the Yingkou Power Plant, the Jinggangshan Power Plant, the Yueyang Power Company, the Luohuang Power Company and the Hanfeng Power Company in July, 2004 brought about increases in the operating revenue and profit attributable to equity holders of the Company respectively. However, all the factors described above could not fully offset the increased operating expenses caused by the increase in fuel costs. Hence, the consolidated profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company decreased slightly compared with 2003. The profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company, excluding the impact of newly acquired power plants in the 2004 was approximately RMB 4.927 billion, representing a decrease of 9.28% compared to RMB 5.430 billion in 2003.

## C. Financial position

### General

Compare with 2004, the assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries had a significant change due to the increase in capital expenditure on construction and acquisitions.

As of December 31, 2005, the total assets of the Company and its

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subsidiaries amounted to RMB 99.440 billion, representing an increase of 36.63% from RMB 72.780 billion as of December 31, 2004. Non-current assets increased by 38.42% to RMB 87.377 billion. The increases were largely due to assets acquisition and capital injection. Assets acquisition contributed RMB 14.496 billion to the total assets. In addition, there was a one-time credit of the unamortized balance of negative goodwill of RMB 1.484 billion to retained earnings at the beginning of 2005. Current assets increased by 24.96% to RMB 12.063 billion, because of, among others, an increase in inventories by RMB 880 million and an increase in accounts receivable by RMB 1.049 billion as a result of the expansion of the scale of operations.

The total liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 53.296 billion, representing an increase of 60.30% from RMB 33.248 billion as of December 31, 2004. The non-current liabilities increased 82.79% to approximately RMB 30.188 billion, while the current liabilities increased 38.09% to approximately RMB 23.107 billion. The increases were primarily attributable to an increase in loans to finance acquisition and project construction.

Total interest-bearing debts of the Company amounted to RMB 43.539 billion, which included long-term loans (including long-term loans that would mature within one year), short-term loans, short-term bonds and certain notes payables. Among those, liabilities denominated in foreign currencies amounted to approximately RMB 6.343 billion.

The total equity amounted to RMB 46.144 billion, representing an increase of 16.73% from 2004. The increase was mainly because our available-for-sale investment (investment in China Yangtze Power Co., Ltd.) had gained the right to be traded in the stock market subject to certain conditions since 2005. The difference of RMB 637 million between the market value and the net book value of the investment as of December 31, 2005 was recorded as a fair value reserve net of deferred taxation recognized. In addition, the unamortized balance of negative goodwill of RMB 1.484 billion was accounted for as retained earnings.

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	RMB'000	RMB'000 Restated
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment, net	78,997,297	57,780,410
Investments in associates	4,593,984	4,328,307
Available-for-sale investment	1,033,225	254,990
Land use rights	1,679,765	1,546,026
Other non-current assets	336,379	225,890
Deferred income tax assets	64,075	97,539
Goodwill	671,796	376,726
Less: negative goodwill	--	(1,483,670)
Total non-current assets	87,376,521	63,126,218

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	RMB'000	RMB'000 Restated
Current assets		
Inventories, net	2,311,357	1,431,404
Other receivables and assets, net	855,952	723,316
Accounts receivable, net	6,022,426	4,973,103
Due from HIPDC	21,847	--
Due from other related parties	--	14,970
Restricted cash	201,276	202,688
Temporary cash investments	2,652	12,641
Cash and cash equivalents	2,647,665	2,295,531
Total current assets	12,063,175	9,653,653
Total assets	99,439,696	72,779,871
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Paid-in capital	12,055,383	12,055,383
Additional paid-in capital	8,988,107	8,972,184
Dedicated capital	4,899,429	4,065,970
Fair value gains from available-for-sale investment, net of tax	636,964	--
Retained earnings		
Proposed dividend	3,013,846	3,013,846
Others	10,443,745	8,158,136
	40,037,474	36,265,519
Minority interests	6,106,713	3,266,393
Total equity	46,144,187	39,531,912
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term loans from a shareholder	2,800,000	800,000
Long-term bank loans	25,711,255	14,761,271
Other long-term loans	351,009	394,018
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,157,775	546,717
Other non-current liabilities	168,328	13,000
Total non-current liabilities	30,188,367	16,515,006
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	6,905,240	4,551,158
Dividends payable to shareholders of the Company	--	8,250

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Taxes payable	1,131,284	999,792
Due to Huaneng Group	50,720	190
Due to HIPDC	53,230	1,258,799
Due to an associate	--	3,799
Due to other related parties	29,620	9,437
Staff welfare and bonus payables	251,949	259,291
Short-term bonds	4,938,250	--
Short-term loans	6,580,870	8,099,000
Current portion of long-term bank loans	2,653,339	1,225,476
Current portion of other long-term loans	512,640	317,761
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	23,107,142	16,732,953
	-----	-----
Total equity and liabilities	99,439,696	72,779,871
	=====	=====

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Analysis of selected consolidated balance sheet items

Property, plant and equipment, net

As of December 31, 2005, property, plant and equipment, net of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 78.997 billion, representing an increase of RMB 21.217 billion from approximately RMB 57.780 billion in 2004. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition and addition of property, plant and equipment totaling RMB 27.682 billion, partially offset by disposal of assets, depreciation and impairment. Please refer to Note 11 to the Financial Statements for a detailed analysis of such an increase.

Available-for-sale investment

Available-for-sale investment of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by approximately RMB 0.778 billion from RMB 0.255 billion as of December 31, 2004 to RMB 1.033 billion as of December 31, 2005. The increase was due to the revaluation of the legal person shares of China Yangtze Power Co., Ltd. ("Yangtze Power") held by the Company which are now allowed to be traded in the open market after Yangtze Power completed a process of shareholding structure reform. The difference between the market value and the net book value of the investment was recorded as a fair value reserve with corresponding decrease for deferred taxation recognized.

Deferred income tax assets

As of December 31, 2005, deferred income tax assets of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 64 million, representing a decrease of RMB 34 million compared with RMB 98 million as of December 31, 2004. Please refer to Note 29 to the Financial Statements for a detailed analysis of such a decrease.

Goodwill and negative goodwill

As of December 31, 2005, goodwill and negative goodwill of the Company and its subsidiaries totaled approximately RMB 0.672 billion and nil respectively, representing an increase of approximately RMB 0.295 billion and a decrease of RMB 1.484 billion respectively from approximately RMB 0.377 billion and RMB(1.484) billion respectively as of December 31, 2004. The increase in

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goodwill from prior year was mainly attributable to acquisition while the change in accounting policy contributed to the decrease in negative goodwill. Please refer to Note 2(a) to the Financial Statements for a detailed analysis on the change in accounting policy.

### Inventories, net

As of December 31, 2005, the inventories, net of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by RMB 0.880 billion from RMB 1.431 billion as of December 31, 2004. The increases were primarily due to the increased amount and price of the coal held for power generation.

### Accounts receivable, net

Accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2005 amounted to RMB 6.022 billion, representing an increase of 21.1% from RMB 4.973 billion as of December 31, 2004. The increase was primarily due to the increase in power generation and sales.

### Minority interests

As of December 31, 2005, minority interests of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 6.107 billion, representing an increase of approximately RMB 2.841 billion from RMB 3.266 billion in 2004. The increase was primarily due to the additional minority interests of RMB 1.979 billion arising from acquisition of Sichuan Hydropower and Pingliang Power Plant, the capital injection of RMB 0.596 million by minority shareholders of the Company's subsidiaries, and net profit attributable to minority interests of RMB 5.548 million.

### Long-term loans

Long-term loans consist of long-term loans from a shareholder, long-term bank loans and other long-term loans. As of December 31, 2005, long-term loans of the Company and its subsidiaries increased by approximately RMB 14.529 billion from RMB 17.499 billion as of December 31, 2004 to RMB 32.028 billion, which was primarily due to the increased long-term borrowings to finance acquisition and construction of the new power plants.

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### Deferred income tax liabilities

As of December 31, 2005, deferred income tax liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 1.158 billion, representing an increase of approximately RMB 0.611 billion from RMB 0.547 billion as of December 31, 2004. Please refer to Note 29 to the Financial Statements for a detailed analysis of such an increase.

### Accounts payable and other liabilities

As of December 31, 2005, accounts payable and other liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 6.905 billion, representing an increase of approximately RMB 2.354 billion from RMB 4.551 billion as of 2004. Please refer to Note 25 to the Financial Statements for a detailed analysis of such an increase.

### Due to Huaneng Group

As of December 31, 2005, due to Huaneng Group amounted to approximately RMB 50.720 million, representing an increase of approximately RMB

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50.530 million from RMB 0.190 million in 2004. The increase was due to the acquisition of Sichuan Hydropower.

Due to HIPDC

As of December 31, 2005, due to HIPDC amounted to approximately RMB 53.230 million, representing a decrease of RMB 1.206 billion from RMB 1.259 billion as of December 31, 2004. The decrease was mainly due to the repayment for a payable brought forward upon the acquisition of Yingkou Power Plant.

Short-term bonds

As of December 31, 2005, the Company's short-term bonds amounted to RMB 4.938 billion resulting from the issuance of RMB 4.5 billion and RMB 0.5 billion unsecured short-term zero-coupon bonds on May 27, 2005.

Short-term loans

As of December 31, 2005, the Company's short-term loans amounted to RMB 6.581 billion, representing a decrease of 18.74% from RMB 8.099 billion as of December 31, 2004. The decrease was due to the repayment of short-term loans according to the repayment schedules.

Impact of Differences between IFRS and US GAAP

In addition to the above management discussion and analysis of our results of the operations under IFRS between the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the following provides a summary of the significant accounting differences between IFRS and US GAAP that would have a significant impact on our management discussion and analysis of the results of our operations between the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 under US GAAP. See also Note 41 to the Financial Statements for a complete summary of all significant accounting differences between IFRS and US GAAP that are relevant to us.

Under IFRS, we have adopted the acquisition method to account for our acquisitions of the Shidongkou I Power Plant, the Taicang Power Company and the Changxing Power Plant in 2002; the acquisitions of the 55% equity interest in the Qinbei Power Company, 60% equity interest in the Yushe Power Company and all of the assets and liabilities of the Xindian Power Plant in 2003; the acquisitions of the 55% equity interest in the Yueyang Power Company, 60% equity interest in the Luohuang Power Company, 90% equity interest in the Jinggangshan Power Plant and all of the assets and liabilities of the Yingkou Power Plant in 2004; and the acquisition of 60% equity interest in Sichuan Hydropower and 65% equity interest in Pingliang Power Company in 2005. Accordingly, our results of operations under IFRS include the results of these power plants only from the respective dates of acquisition. In contrast, under US GAAP, our acquisition of these power plants are considered as combinations of entities under common control which are accounted for at historical cost and reflected retroactively to include the results of operations for each of the three years ended December 31, 2005 as if the acquisitions of these power plants had taken place since the beginning of the earliest period presented.

In accordance with IFRS, we capitalized interest on general borrowings used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset in addition to the capitalization of interest on specific borrowings. Under US regulatory accounting requirements, interest on funds borrowed generally but used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset was not capitalized because such

interest would not be taken into consideration when determining the recoverable

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rate base for tariff setting purposes.

In 2003, goodwill arising from acquisitions was amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life and recognized in the income statements as other operating expense. In 2004, in accordance with IFRS 3, goodwill arising from acquisitions for which the agreement date was before March 31, 2004 is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life and recognized in the income statement as other operating expenses and subject to an impairment review whenever events or changes in circumstances indicated their carrying value may not be recoverable, and annually if the estimated useful life exceeds 20 years. Under US GAAP, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard Number 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", goodwill arising from acquisition is not amortized but tested for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests in certain circumstances. There is no such a GAAP difference for goodwill arising from acquisitions for which the agreement date was on or after March 31, 2004. As all the goodwill arising from the acquisitions ceased to be amortized in 2005, there was no such a GAAP difference.

Upon the completion of the acquisition of Shandong Huaneng Power Development Company Limited ("Shandong Huaneng"), the entire net assets of Shandong Huaneng were recorded at fair value. In 2003 and 2004, the excess of the fair value of the entire net assets acquired over the total cost of the acquisition was recorded as negative goodwill and amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. In 2005, the ending balance of negative goodwill brought forward from 2004 is credited to opening retained earnings in accordance with IFRS 3. Under US GAAP, the difference between these net asset values and the cash consideration was recorded as a reduction to the property, plant and equipment value of the respective power plants at the acquisition date. As the amount of negative goodwill originally recognized under IFRS is different from the amount of the reduction to property, plant and equipment under US GAAP and that the negative goodwill under IFRS is offset against opening retained earnings in 2005 whereas, for US GAAP purposes, it was a reduction to the value of the property, plant and equipment, which reduced value is being depreciated over the respective assets' useful life, the operating result under IFRS and US GAAP is different. Therefore, the impact of the GAAP difference on operating expense was RMB 161 million in 2005 and RMB 86 million both in 2003 and 2004.

The impact on depreciation arising from the GAAP difference between IFRS and US was mainly attributable to the acquisitions from related parties that are considered as common control transactions and thus, required to account the acquired assets at historical cost which cause the GAAP difference on the carrying amounts and the depreciation of property, plant and equipment ("the impact of using historical method"), in addition, for the acquisitions to be considered as common control, the operating results of the power plants acquired before acquisition should be consolidated into the Company and its subsidiaries' operating results in a manner similar to the pooling of interests method which also cause the GAAP difference in the depreciation expense ("the impact of pooling method").

Hence, in 2005, the impact of using historical method resulted in a decrease in depreciation of 8% from RMB 6,167 million under IFRS to RMB 5,696 million under US GAAP. As the acquisitions occurred as of the beginning of the current year, and there is no material pooling impact under US GAAP.

In 2004, the impact of using historical method caused the depreciation to drop by RMB 278 million, and the impact of pooling method of the acquisitions in 2005 and 2004 increases the depreciation by RMB 575 million and RMB 410 million respectively as under the pooling method these companies were treated as though they were acquired by the Company at the dates they were acquired / owned by Huaneng Group and depreciation was recorded for the entire



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year.

In 2003, the impact of using historical method caused the depreciation to drop by RMB 68 million, and the impact of pooling method of the acquisitions in 2005, 2004 and 2003 increases the deprecation by RMB 516 million, RMB 1,043 million and RMB 19 million respectively.

Other than the above, there was no material difference between IFRS and US GAAP that would have a significant impact on our management discussion and analysis of the results of our operation among the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

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### Major financial position ratios

	As of December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Current ratio	0.52	0.58	0.90
Quick ratio	0.42	0.49	0.81
Ratio of liability and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	1.33	0.92	0.54
Multiples of interest earned	3.77	7.23	11.94

### Calculation formula of the financial ratios

Current ratio = balance of the current assets at the end of the year / balance of current liabilities at the end of the year

Quick ratio = (balance of current assets at the end of the year - net amounts of inventories at the end of the year) / balance of current liabilities at the end of the year

Ratio of liabilities and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company = balance of liabilities at the end of the year / balance of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company at the end of the year

Multiples of interest earned = (profit before tax + interest expenses) / interest expenditure (including capitalized interest)

The current ratio and quick ratio remained at a relatively low level and decreased as of December 31, 2005 compared with December 31, 2004. This was mainly due to the increased current liabilities as a result of issuance of short-term bond by the Company in 2005. The significant increase in the ratio of liabilities and shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2005 compared with December 31, 2004 was mainly due to the significant increases in construction borrowings and the impact of the relatively high ratio of liabilities and equity holders of Sichuan Hydropower and Pingliang Power Company acquired in 2005. The multiples of interest earned decreased significantly from that of the same period of the prior year mainly due to: first, the acquisitions increased the liability and total interest expenses, however, the profit before tax did not increase at the same rate as liabilities or interest expense due to the coal price factor. Second, the continuous commencement of the projects under construction led to the increase in construction borrowings and total capitalized interest compared with 2004.

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As of December 31, 2004, the current ratio and quick ratio of the Company and its subsidiaries decreased significantly compared to that of 2003, which was mainly due to increased capital expenditure and the cash consideration paid during acquisitions. Similarly, the significant increases in short-term and long-term borrowings, arising from the reasons discussed above, contributed to the significant increase in the ratio of liabilities and equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The multiples of interest earned of the Company and its subsidiaries decreased from that of the prior year mainly due to the drop in income and the increase in interest expenses (including capitalized interest) on loans borrowed to finance construction and acquisition.

### D. Liquidity and cash resources

The primary sources of funding for the Company and its subsidiaries have been cash provided by internal fund operating activities and short-term and long-term borrowings, and the primary use of funds have been for working capital, capital expenditure and repayment of short-term and long-term borrowings.

As of December 31, 2005, the net current liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries totaled RMB 11.044 billion. Based on the successful financing history of the Company, the significant amount of undrawn banking facilities available to the Company and the stable operating results, the Company believes that it has substantial borrowing capacity to meet cash requirements and prevent financial risks. Moreover, the Company will continue to minimize interest expenses by issuing short-term bonds and asset-backed bills of exchange.

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### Liquidity

#### Cash flows from operating activities

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	
	RMB'000	RMB'000 Restated	Re
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax.....	6,592,208	6,529,663	6
Non-cash items adjustments.....	6,894,680	4,907,940	4
Changes in working capital.....	(1,778,721)	(1,219,952)	
Interest paid.....	(1,965,094)	(974,879)	
Interest received.....	52,475	43,895	
Income tax paid.....	(1,114,698)	(1,123,966)	
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	8,680,850	8,162,701	9

Net cash provided by operating activities is the main source of cash for the Company. The net cash provided by operating activities amounted to RMB 8.681 billion in 2005, representing an increase of 6% from RMB 8.163 billion in 2004. The increase was primarily due to the increased operating revenue resulting from the expansion of power generation capacity. Net cash

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provided by operating activities was partially offset by the increased interest paid of RMB 1.114 billion, resulting from the increased borrowings bearing interests.

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to RMB 8,163 billion in 2004, representing a decrease of 14% compared with 2003. The decrease was primarily due to the significant increase in the fuel costs.

The Company and its subsidiaries expect the operating activities will continue to provide sufficient and sustained cash flows for the operations and expansion in the future.

### Cash flows used in investing activities

	For the year ended December 31	
	2005	2004
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cash flows from investing activities		Restated
Purchase of property, plant and equipment.....	(13,842,293)	(9,877,553)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment, net.....	32,098	27,768
Prepayments of land use rights.....	(99,745)	(154,754)
Increase in other non-current assets.....	15,766	(3,680)
Decrease in temporary cash investments.....	9,989	132,355
Proceeds from disposals of investments.....	-	548
Cash dividend received .....	429,589	172,542
Cash consideration paid for acquisitions .....	(2,528,300)	(4,575,000)
Direct transaction costs paid for acquisitions.....	(16,698)	(31,685)
Cash from the power plants acquisitions.....	566,704	659,174
Proceeds from disposal of Huaneng Nanjing Ranji Power Generation Limited Liability Company ("Nanjing Ranji").....	30,000	-
Cash outflow on disposal of Nanjing Ranji.....	(10,479)	-
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(15,413,369)	(13,650,285)

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to approximately RMB 15.413 billion, RMB 13.650 billion and RMB 5.225 billion in 2005, 2004 and 2003. The increase in net cash used in investing activities in 2005 was mainly due to the increased capital expenditures on purchase of property, plant and equipment for construction and renovation. The cash considerations paid for acquisitions amounted to RMB 2.528 billion,

RMB 4.575 billion and RMB 2.940 billion in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Such change was because of different scale of assets acquisition from year to year.

In 2006, the Company will remain in a comparatively concentrated period of capital expenditures for construction projects with comparatively substantial amounts.

## Cash flows from financing activities

	For the year ended December 31	
	2005	2004
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cash flows from financing activities		Restated
Bonds issuance expense paid.....	(22,500)	-
Drawdown of short-term bonds.....	4,862,200	-
Drawdown of short-term loans.....	11,657,569	8,724,000
Repayments of short-term loans.....	(13,670,000)	(2,940,313)
Drawdown of long-term loans from a shareholder..	2,000,000	800,000
Repayments of long-term loans from shareholders.	-	(1,504,827)
Drawdown of long-term bank loans.....	8,297,018	4,944,000
Repayments of long-term bank loans.....	(2,933,870)	(3,192,843)
Drawdown of other long-term loans.....	-	-
Repayments of other long-term loans	(351,118)	(679,062)
Capital injection from minority shareholders of the subsidiaries.....	585,702	677,034
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company...	(3,022,096)	(3,005,586)
Dividends paid to minority shareholders of the subsidiaries.....	(318,252)	(167,125)
Redemption of convertible notes.....	-	(811)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities.....	7,084,653	3,654,467

Net cash inflow provided by financing activities in 2005 amounted

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to RMB 7.085 billion primarily because our proceeds from bank and other loans exceeded repayment of bank and other loans by approximately RMB 5 billion. The net cash inflow was further increased by issuance of short-term bonds in the principal amounts of RMB 5 billion. On the other hand, the net cash inflow was partially offset by the dividends of RMB 3.022 billion paid to the shareholders of the Company.

Net cash inflow provided by financing activities in 2004 amounted to RMB 3.654 billion, primarily because our proceeds from bank and other loans exceeded repayment of bank and other loans by approximately RMB 6.151 billion. The net cash inflow was partially offset by the dividends of approximately RMB 3.006 billion to the shareholders of the Company.

Net cash outflow used in financing activities in 2003 amounted to RMB 3.182 billion, primarily because our repayment of bank and other loans exceeded our proceeds from bank and other loans by RMB 1.062 billion. The net cash outflow was further increased by the dividends of approximately RMB 2.049 billion paid to the shareholders of the Company.

As of December 31, 2005, the net current liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries totaled RMB 11.044 billion. Based on the successful financing history of the Company, the significant amount of undrawn banking facilities available to the Company and the stable operating results, the Company believes that it will be able to meet their liabilities as and when they fall due and meet the capital required for operations. Moreover, the Company will continue to minimize interest expenses by issuing short-term bonds and asset-backed bills of exchange. The Company believes it will be able to control the scale of liabilities and the financial risks.

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### Cash and cash equivalents

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2005 RMB'000	2004 RMB'000	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	352,134	(1,833,117)	1
Cash and cash equivalents as of the beginning of the year.....	2,295,531	4,128,648	3
Cash and cash equivalents as of the end of the year..	2,647,665	2,295,531	4

As of December 31, 2005, the Company's cash and cash equivalents amounted to RMB 2.648 billion, of which, cash in RMB accounted for RMB 1.042 million, current deposits in RMB accounted for RMB 2.632 billion, and current deposits in US dollar accounted for RMB 14.13 million.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2004 amounted to RMB 2.296 billion as compared with RMB 4.129 billion as of December 31, 2003.

Please refer to Notes 24, 28 and 34(a) to the Financial Statement

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for a detailed discussion of the level of fixed rate loans and the denominated currency and amount of cash and cash equivalents respectively.

### Capital expenditure and cash resources

#### Capital expenditure on acquisition

In January 2005, the Company paid cash consideration of RMB 2.025 billion to acquire 65% equity interest in the Pingliang Power Company and 60% equity interest in Sichuan Hydropower.

At the end of 2005, the Company paid the consideration of RMB 126 million to Huaneng Group and advanced a payment (which will represent an injection of capital) of RMB 162 million to Huaneng Finance in order to acquire 20% equity interest in Huaneng Finance. As such shareholding transfer and capital injection were still pending approval by the regulatory departments at the end of 2005, they were recorded as "other receivables and assets, net" under current assets. This acquisition became effective subsequent to the year end.

Cash payments for acquisitions during 2004 amounted to approximately RMB 4.575 billion when the Company acquired all the assets and liabilities of the Yingkou Power Plant and the Jinggangshan Power Plant, 55% equity interest in the Yueyang Power Company, 60% equity interest in the Luohuang Power Company and 40% equity interest in the Hanfeng Power Company.

Cash payments for acquisitions during 2003 amounted to RMB 2.940 billion.

The Company will continue to follow the strategy of a balance between development and acquisition by proactively seeking new acquisition opportunities to ensure the sustainable growth of profitability and shareholders' value. Since there are uncertainties associated with the timing and size of future asset acquisition projects, the amount of capital expenditures required is also uncertain. However, the significant cash flows from operating activities, the available undrawn borrowing facilities and the implementation of a plan to issue of short-term financing bonds and asset-backed bills of exchange which has been approved at the shareholders' meeting should provide the Company with a sufficient level of cash to support asset acquisition projects.

#### Capital expenditure on construction and renovation

The capital expenditures on construction and renovation in 2005 amounted to approximately RMB 13.984 billion, including RMB 707 million for the Huaiyin Phase II project, RMB 647 million for the Shantou Phase II project, RMB 1.669 billion for the Taicang Phase II project, RMB 938 million for the Yueyang Phase II project, RMB 1.107 billion for the Shanghai Combined-Cycle project, RMB 995 million for the Luohuang Phase III project, RMB 494 million for the Xindian Phase III project, RMB 1.055 billion for the Yingkou Phase II project and RMB 2.975 billion for the Yuhuan project. Other expenditure consists mainly of RMB 2.536 billion for prepaid construction and RMB 861 million for routine renovation expenditure.

The capital expenditures on construction and renovation amounted to approximately RMB 10.036 billion and RMB 3.607 billion in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The Company will continue to incur significant capital

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expenditures in 2006. The capital expenditure on construction and renovation is expected to amount to RMB 18.741 billion and RMB 2.259 billion, respectively. The construction projects of the Company in 2006 include two 1,000MW ultra-supercritical coal-fired generating units (the first in the PRC) for the Yuhuan Power Plant Phase I project, two 300MW coal-fired generating units for the Yueyang Phase II project, three 390MW gas-fired units for the Shanghai Combined Cycle project, two 600MW coal-fired generating units of the Taicang Power Plant Phase II project commenced operation in the first quarter of 2006), two 600MW coal-fired generating units for the Luohuang Phase III project, two 300MW coal-fired project for the Xindian Phase III project and two 600MW coal-fired generating units for the Yingkou Phase II project. The Company will actively engage in new project developments to lay the foundation for the long-term development of the Company.

### Cash resources and anticipated financing costs

The Company expects the cash resources for capital expenditures to be principally generated from internal funds, cash flow from operating activities and future debt and equity financing.

The Company has strong financing capacity by virtue of good operating results and credit history. As of December 31, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries had available unsecured borrowing facilities from banks of RMB 34.857 billion, providing a sufficient level of available cash and effectively raising the Company's liquidity and repayment capabilities.

As of December 31, 2005, the total short-term loans of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 6.581 billion at the interest rate between 4.3% and 5.51% per annum (2004: RMB 8.099 billion at the interest rate between 4.3% and 5.02% per annum). The total short-term bonds of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 4.938 billion.

As of December 31, 2005, the total long-term bank loans of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 28.365 billion (2004: approximately RMB 15.987 billion). These loans include bank loans denominated in Renminbi of approximately 22.241 billion (2004: approximately RMB 8.680 billion); denominated in US Dollar of approximately 672 million (2004: approximately US\$778 million) and denominated in Euro of approximately 73 million (2004: approximately Euro77 million). Included in these borrowings were approximately US Dollar 60 million of floating-rate borrowings. In 2005, the long-term bank loans bore an interest rate ranging from 2.00% to 6.97% (2004: 1.225% to 6.97%) per annum.

As of December 31, 2005, the total long-term shareholder's loans to the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to RMB 2.8 billion (2004: approximately RMB 800 million). In 2005, these loans bore an interest rate ranging from 4.05% to 5.02% (2004: 3.78% to 4.60%) per annum.

As of December 31, 2005, other long-term loans of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 864 million (2004: approximately RMB 712 million). These loans included borrowings denominated in Renminbi of approximately 647 million (2004: approximately RMB 435 million), denominated in US Dollar of approximately 16 million (2004: approximately US Dollar 19 million) and Japanese Yen of approximately 1.31 billion (2004: approximately JPY1.548 billion). The loans denominated in US Dollar and Japanese Yen were at floating rates. In 2005, these borrowings bore an interest ranging from 2.99% to 6.12% (2004: 1.67% to 5.8%) per annum.

The following table sets forth the maturity profile of the Company's loans as of December 31, 2005.

Unit: RMB billion

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Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Principal proposed to be repaid	15.1	3.3	4.1	5.1	3.9
Interest proposed to be repaid	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0
Total	17.2	5.0	5.6	6.3	4.9

- Note: (1) This table is prepared according to the amounts in the contracts which have been entered into;
- (2) The amount of the principal to be repaid in 2006 is relatively large because it includes short-term borrowings and short-term bonds.

The Company and its subsidiaries will closely monitor changes in the exchange rate and interest rate markets and cautiously assess the exchange rate and interest rate risks.

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Combining the current development of the power industry and the growth of the Company. The Company will make continuous efforts to not only meet cash requirements of daily operations, construction and acquisition, but also establish an optimal capital structure to minimize the cost of capital and manage financial risks through effective financial management activities thereby maintaining sustainable and stable returns to the shareholders.

E. Trend information

Impact of power demand and supply on the Company

The shortage of power supply as compared with power demand in 2006 is expected to change and an excess of generating capacity will emerge in certain regions. As a result, the utilization hours of the generating units of the Company may decline. However, we believe we will be able to maintain high utilization hours in the long-term by virtue of our advanced technology.

Impact of coal demand and supply on the Company

In 2006, a balance between coal demand and supply is expected to be achieved and the shortage of coal resources and coal transportation capacity will be eased compared with 2005, thereby providing favorable conditions for the Company to manage coal supply. However, as coal prices will still remain at a high level, the Company will continue to face challenges in controlling fuel costs.

Impact of the financial foreign exchange market on the Company

The reforms on foreign exchange rate setting mechanism increased flexibility as well as risk. However, as the amount of foreign exchange used by us for importing equipment and materials and servicing foreign exchange borrowings are not large, we expect the reforms will not have significant impact on our cash flows.

F. Performance of significant investments and their prospects

On April 22, 2003, the Company paid RMB 2.39 billion to acquire a



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25% equity interest in Shenzhen Energy Group. This investment brought the Company a share of profit of RMB 396 million in 2005 under IFRS. Shenzhen Energy Group is the largest power generation supplier in Shenzhen and its power plants are located in one of the prosperous provinces -- Guangdong Province. With strong demand for electricity in that region, such an investment will bring stable returns to the Company in the future.

In July 2004, the Company paid RMB 1.375 billion to acquire a 40% equity interest in Hanfeng Power Company. This investment brought the Company a profit of RMB 207 million in 2005 under IFRS. The Hanfeng Power Company is located in Hebei Province in northern China and there is a strong demand for electricity in that region. Through this acquisition, the Company increased the equity share of production capacity in Hebei Province from 1,300MW to 1,828MW or 40.6%. The Company expects this investment will contribute stable returns in the future.

### G. Employee benefits

As of December 31, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries had 23,531 employees. In 2005, total staff costs incurred amounted to RMB 2.487 billion. The Company and its subsidiaries provided the employees competitive remunerations and pegged such remunerations to operating results as working incentives for the employees. Currently, the Company and its subsidiaries do not have any non-cash remuneration packages.

Based on the development plans of the Company and its subsidiaries and the requirements of individual positions, together with consideration of specific characteristics of individual employees, the Company and its subsidiaries tailor-made various training programs on management skills, technical skills, marketing skills and incentives. These programs enhanced both the knowledge of the employees and the standards of operations.

### H. Related Party Transactions

The Company entered into various transactions with Huaneng Group, HIPDC and their group companies during daily operations, including operating leases on land use rights and property, electricity transmission and fuel purchases, etc. Such transactions were for daily operations at prices no different from transactions conducted with other third parties and do not have a material impact on the business and operations

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of the Company. Moreover, Huaneng Group, HIPDC and the minority shareholders of other subsidiaries have committed or agreed through contracts to provide guarantees on loans of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Pursuant to the relevant agreements, the Company rendered management services to those power plants owned by Huaneng Group and HIPDC at standard fees covering its costs and a reasonable profit. In 2005, such service fees amounted to RMB 34.996 million which was below 1% of the operating revenue of the Company.

Please refer to Note 8 to the Financial Statements for details of related party transactions.

### I. Guarantee on Loans and Restricted Assets

As of December 31, 2005, the guarantees provided by the Company to Rizhao Power Company, its associate, totaled RMB 225 million. The Company had

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no contingent liabilities other than those described above.

As of December 31, 2005, certain assets of Sichuan Hydropower, a controlling subsidiary of the Company, were used to secure borrowings. The original acquisition cost of such pledged assets was approximately RMB 1.10 billion.

As of December 31, 2005, restricted bank deposits amounted to RMB 201 million which were mainly deposits for letters of credits.

### J. Off-balance sheet arrangements

Our off-balance sheet arrangements primarily consisted of the guarantees for an associate's long-term loans.

As of December 31, 2005, the balance of the guarantees provided by the Company to Rizhao Power Company, an associated company amounting to RMB 225 million.

The Company succeeded such guarantee obligation from Huaneng Group after acquisition of Rizhao Company. The off-balance sheet arrangement does not have or reasonably likely to have an effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operation, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

### K. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

A summary of payments due by period of our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2005 is shown in the tables below. A more complete description of these obligations and commitments is included in the Notes to Financial Statements as referenced below.

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As of December 31, 2005

#### Contractual Cash Obligations (RMB millions)

	2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	Thereafter	To
Long-term Loans from a Shareholder(1)	-	-	-	2,800	
Long-term Bank Loans(1)	2,653	7,248	8,944	13,554	
Other Long-term Loans(1)	513	252	78	20	
Interest Payments	1,812	3,167	2,197	3,597	
Operating Lease - Head Office(2)	26	-	-	-	
Operating Lease - Jining Power Plant(2)	3	6	7	18	
Operating Lease - Shidongkou II Power Plant(2)	1	2	1	15	
Operating Lease - Nanjing Power Plant(2)	1	3	3	51	
Operating Lease - Dezhou Power Plant(2)	30	60	60	402	
Operating Lease - Other Power Plants(2)	2	3	3	54	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	5,041	10,741	11,293	20,511	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Other Commercial Commitments (RMB millions)	2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	Thereafter	To
Long-term coal purchase contracts(2)	7,771	11,598	3,826	-	
Other commitments(2)	17,076	-	-	-	
	24,847	11,598	3,826	-	

(1) See Note 24 to the Financial Statements, "Long-term Loans".

(2) See Note 36 to the Financial Statements, "Commitments".

The Company and its subsidiaries have various defined contribution plans in accordance with the local conditions and practices in the provinces in which they operate. The Company and its subsidiaries pay fixed contributions into separate entities (funds) and will have no further payments obligations if the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Disclosures of the pension plans including the contribution amounts are currently in Note 9 to the Financial Statements.

### ITEM 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees

#### A. Directors, members of the supervisory committee and senior management

##### Directors

On May 11, 2005, Mr. Li Xiaopeng, Mr. Huang Yongda, Mr. Na Xi Zhi, Mr. Huang Long, Mr. Wang Xiaosong, Mr. Wu Dawei, Mr. Shan Qunying, Mr. Xu Zujian, Mr. Liu Shuyuan, Mr. Yang Shengming, Mr. Qian Zhongwei, Mr. Xia Donglin, Mr. Liu Jipeng, Mr. Wu Yusheng, and Mr. Yu Ning were elected as our directors at the new session of the Board of Directors. Mr. Ye Daji, Mr. Huang Jinkai, Mr. Liu Jinlong, Mr. Gao Zongze and Mr. Zheng Jianchao had served up their respective terms and were no longer our directors at the new session of the Board of Directors. Mr. Yang Shengming and Mr. Wang Xiaosong resigned respectively from their position as our directors on August 9, 2005 and March 7, 2006. Mr. Ding Shida was appointed as our director on November 17, 2005.

The table below sets forth certain information concerning our directors as of June 15, 2006. The current term for all of our directors is three years, which will expire in May 2008.

Name	Age	Position with us
Li Xiaopeng	47	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Huang Yongda	49	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
Na Xizhi	53	Director, President
Huang Long	53	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, Secretary of the Board
Wu Dawei	53	Director
Shan Qunying	53	Director
Ding Shida	58	Director
Xu Zujian	52	Director
Liu Shuyuan	56	Director
Qian Zhongwei	68	Independent Director

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Xia Donglin	45	Independent Director
Liu Jipeng	50	Independent Director
Wu Yusheng	50	Independent Director
Yu Ning	52	Independent Director

Li Xiaopeng, aged 47, is Chairman of the Company and President of Huaneng Group as well as Chairman and President of HIPDC. Mr. Li is a senior engineer. He served as Vice President, President and Vice Chairman of the Company as well as Vice President, President and Vice Chairman of HIPDC, Chairman of Huaneng Group and Vice President of State Power Corporation. Before joining HIPDC, he had successively served as Engineer of the Power System Research Division, as Deputy Division Chief of the Planning and Operations Division, and as General Manager of the Power Technology and Economic Research Division, Electric Power Research Institute. He graduated from the North China Institute of Electric Power specializing in power plants and power systems.

Huang Yongda\*, aged 49, is Vice Chairman of the Company as well as the Vice President of Huaneng Group. Mr. Huang is a senior accountant. He served as Deputy Director of the Economic Moderation and State Asset Supervision Office of Ministry of Power Industry, Deputy Director of the General Office of the Ministry of Power Industry, Deputy Officer of the Finance and Asset Management Department of State Power Corporation, Deputy Director of the Power Department of the State Economic and Trade Commission, President of Jiangxi Province Power Corporation, Vice President of HIPDC, Chairman of Xi'an Thermal Industrial Research Institute Limited Company and Huaneng Capital Services Limited Company. He graduated from China Renmin University, specializing in industrial financial accounting.

\* resigned from the position of President on March 7, 2006.

Na Xizhi\*, aged 53, is a director and President of the Company. Mr. Na is a senior engineer. He served as Vice President of the Company, Deputy Manager of the Power Generation Department, General Manager of the Operation Department, General Manager of the Power Safety and Production Department, Deputy Chief Engineer and Vice President of Huaneng Group. He graduated from Wuhan Hydroelectric University, specializing in thermal power with a master degree in engineering.

\* appointed as President on March 7, 2006.

Huang Long\*, aged 53, is Vice Chairman of the Company and Secretary of the Board of Directors. Mr. Huang Long has served as Vice President of Huaneng Group since April 30, 2006. Pursuant to the applicable laws, he shall not serve as Secretary of the Board of Directors as well. His resignation application will be reviewed at the next Board meeting and will become effective when it is approved by the Board. Mr. Huang is a senior engineer. He served as Deputy General Manager and General Manager of the International Co-operation Department, General manager of the International Co-operation and Commerce Department, and Vice President of the Company. He graduated with a M.S. degree from North Carolina State University in the U.S. specializing in communications and auto-control.

\* elected as Vice Chairman and resigned from the position of Vice President on March 7, 2006.

Wu Dawei, aged 53, is a director of the Company, Deputy Chief Engineer of Huaneng group and President of Huaneng Group East China Branch Company. Mr. Wu is a senior engineer. He served as Deputy General Manager of Huaneng Shanghai Shidongkou Second Power Plant, Deputy General Manager of Shanghai branch of the Company, and the General Manager of Huaneng Shanghai Shidongkou Second Power Plant. He has obtained a Master of Business Administration degree from the Central Europe International Business School.

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Shan Qunying, aged 53, is a director of the Company and Vice President of Hebei Provincial Construction Investment Company. Mr. Shan is a senior engineer. He served as Division Chief of Hebei Provincial Construction Investment Company. He graduated from Beijing Steel Institute specializing in automation.

Ding Shida, aged 58, is a director of the Company, President of Fujian Investment Enterprise Group Corporation, Chairman of Minxin Group Limited (a Hong Kong listed company), Director and Executive Director of Xiamen International Bank, Director and Executive Director of Macau International Bank and Chairman of Hong Kong Guixin Limited. Mr. Ding is a senior engineer. He served as General Manager of Fujian Provincial Construction Materials Corporation. He graduated from the China Academy of Social Sciences, specializing in agricultural economics management and was conferred a doctoral degree in management.

Xu Zujian, aged 52, is a director of the Company, a director and Vice President of Jiangsu Province Guoxin Asset Management Group Limited Company, and Chairman of Jiangsu Investment Management Co. Ltd. Mr. Xu is a senior engineer. He served as Vice President of Jiangsu Provincial International Trust & Investment Corporation, President of Jiangsu Provincial Investment & Management Limited Liability Company, Director. He graduated from Liaoning Finance Institute majoring in infrastructure finance.

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Liu Shuyuan, aged 56, is a director of the Company, and President of Liaoning Energy Investment (Group) Limited Liability Company. Mr. Liu is a senior engineer. He served as Vice President, a director and President of Liaoning Provincial Trust and Investment Corporation, of Liaoning Chuangye (Group) Limited Liability Company (Liaoning Energy Corporation). He is a postgraduate of PRC Liaoning Province Communist Party School specializing in economic management.

Qian Zhongwei, aged 68, is an independent director of the Company. Mr. Qian is a senior engineer. He served as Deputy Chief Engineer, Chief Engineer and Deputy Chief of the Eastern China Power Industry Management Bureau, Director of Shanghai Electricity Bureau, Director of Easter China Power Administration Bureau, and President of Easter China Power group Company. He graduated from the electrical engineering department of Tsinghua University.

Xia Donglin, aged 45, is an independent director of the Company, a professor and Ph. D. tutor of the Economic and Management School of Tsinghua University. He is also an advisory specialist of the Accounting Standard Committee of the Ministry of Finance, Deputy Secretary of China Accounting Society, and an independent Director of Zhejiang Zhongda companies and other companies. Mr. Xia is a certified public accountant (non-practising member). He served as Head of Accounting Department of Economic and Management School of Tsinghua University. He graduated from the Finance and Administration Science Research Institute of Ministry of Finance, specializing in accounting and was awarded a Ph D. degree of Economics.

Liu Jipeng, aged 50, is an independent director of the Company, Chairman of Beijing Standard Consulting Company, a professor of Capital Economic and Trade University, an adjunct professor of the Graduate School of China Academy of Social Science and a mentor of graduate students of the Centre for Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Liu is a certified accountant. He served as Senior Consultant of China Power Enterprises Union and China Securities Market Research and Design Centre as well as Consultant of former State Power Corporation. He graduated from the Economic Department of the graduate School of China Academy of Social Science with a master`s degree in

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economics.

Wu Yusheng, aged 50, is an independent director of the Company, Deputy Chief Engineer and Manager of Technology Department of State Grid Corporation of China. Mr. Wu is a senior engineer. Mr. Wu served as Deputy Director and Senior Engineer of Electric Grid Department of China Electric Power Research Institute and Deputy Chief Engineer Deputy Dean and Dean of China Electric Power Research Institute. He graduated from Postgraduate School of China Electric Power Research Institute specializing in electric power system and automation with a master degree.

Yu Ning, aged 52, is an independent director of the Company. He is also President of All China Lawyers Association, a part-time professor at Peking University, a mentor of master postgraduates at Tsinghua University Law School and a practicing lawyer at Beijing Times Highland Law Firm. Mr. Yu is a lawyer. He served as Deputy Director and of CCP Central Disciplinary Inspection Commission. He graduated from Peking University specializing in economic law with a master degree.

### Supervisors

As required by the Company Law, the Special Regulations of the State Council for Overseas Stock Offerings and Listings by Joint Stock Limited Companies and other implementing regulations and the Articles of Association, we have formed the Supervisory Committee, whose primary duty is the supervision of our senior management, including the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors, the President and other senior officers. The function of the Supervisory Committee is to ensure that our senior management acts in the interest of us, our shareholders and employees and does not abuse its power. The Supervisory Committee reports to the shareholders in general meeting. The Articles of Association provide the Supervisory Committee with the right to investigate the business and the financial affairs of us and to request convening of shareholders' meetings from time to time.

On May 11, 2005, Mr. Ye Daji, Ms. Yu Ying, Mr. Shen Zongmin, Mr. Zou Cui, Mr. Wang Zhaobin, Mr. Shen Weibing were elected as our supervisors at the new session of the Supervisory Committee. Mr. Wei Yunpeng, Mr. Li Yonglin, Mr. Pan Jianmin and Mr. Zhao Xisheng had served up their respective terms and were no longer our supervisors at the new session of the Supervisory Committee. Mr. Shen Weibing and Mr. Ye Daji resigned respectively from their positions as our supervisors on August 9, 2005 and November 30, 2005. Mr. Gu Jianguo and Mr. Guo Junming were appointed as our supervisors respectively on November 17, 2005 and January 18, 2006 to fill their roles.

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The table below sets forth certain information concerning our supervisors as of June 15, 2006. The current term for all of our supervisors is three years, which will expire in May 2008.

Name	Age	Position with us
Guo Junming	41	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee
Yu Ying	51	Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Committee
Gu Jianguo	40	Supervisor
Shen Zongmin	52	Supervisor
Zou Cui	53	Supervisor
Wang Zhaobin	51	Supervisor

Guo Junming, aged 41, is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Company as well as Deputy Chief Accountant and Manager of Finance Department of Huaneng

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Group. Mr. Guo is a senior accountant. He served as Deputy Manager of the Finance Department of Huaneng Group, Vice President and President of China Huaneng Finance Limited Liability Company, President of Huaneng Capital Services Limited Company. He graduated from Shanxi Finance and Economic Institute specializing in business finance and accounting.

\* elected as the Supervisor on January 18, 2006.

Yu Ying (Ms), aged 51, is Vice Chairman of the Company's Supervisory Committee and President of Dalian Municipal Investment Corporation. Ms. Yu is a senior economic engineer. She served as Director of Social Affair Department of Dalian Municipal Planning Commission and Director of Fixed Assets Investment Department of Dalian Municipal Development and Planning Commission. She graduated from Liaoning University of Finance and Economics, specializing in finance and credit, with a master degree in Economics.

Gu Jianguo, aged 40, is a supervisor of the Company and President of Nantong Investment & Management Limited Company. Mr. Gu is an economic engineer. He served as Deputy Chief and Chief of General Department, Investment Department, Finance Department and Foreign Economic Affairs Department of the Nantong Municipal Planning Committee; Vice President of Nantong Ruici Investment Limited Company; Executive Director of Ruici Hospital, President of Ruici (Maanshan) Development Limited Company; Chairman and President of Nantong Zhonghe Guarantee Limited Company and Chief Officer of Nantong Municipal Investment Management Centre. He graduated from Nanjing Aviation University.

Shen Zongmin, aged 52, is a supervisor of the Company and Manager of Shantou Electric Power Development Corporation. Mr. Shan is a corporate culture specialist. He served as Deputy Manager of Shantou Electric Power Development Corporation and Chairman of Shantou Power Development Stock Company; Manager of Shantou Electric Corporation and Chairman of Shantou Power Development Joint Stock Company. He graduated from Macau Technology University and has a MBA degree.

Zou Cui (Ms.), aged 53, is a supervisor and Manager of Human Resources Department of the Company. Ms. Zou is a senior engineer. She served as Deputy Chief and Chief of Personnel Division of Human Resources Department of HIPDC, Deputy Manager of Human Resources Department and Deputy Manager of Supervision and Auditing Department of the Company. She graduated from Xi'an Jiaotong University specializing in computer science.

Wang Zhaobin, aged 51, is a supervisor and Manager of Administration Department of the Company. Mr. Wang is a corporate culture specialist. He served as Chief of Corporate Culture Division of Human Resources Department, and Director of Retirement Department of HIPDC. He graduated from China Beijing Municipal Communist Party School, specializing in economic management.

### Other Executive Officers

On March 7, 2006, Mr. Huang Yongda resigned from the position of President of the company, and Mr. Na Xizhi was appointed as President of the Company and no longer Vice President of the Company. Mr. Zhang Hong, Mr. Huang Long and Mr. Li Shiqi resigned from the position of Vice President of the Company and Mr. Qu Xiaojun, Mr. Huang Jian, Ms. Lu Dan and Mr. Fan Xiaxia were appointed as Vice President of the Company. Mr. Huang Jian was no longer Chief Accountant of the Company and Ms. Zhou Hui was appointed to fill his role.

Liu Guoyue, aged 43, is Vice President of the Company. Mr. Liu is a senior engineer. He served as Deputy General Manager (Deputy Director) and General

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Manager (Director) of Huaneng Shijiazhong branch company (Shang'an Power Plant) and Director of Huaneng Dezhou Power Plant.

Qu Xiaojun, aged 48, is Vice President of the Company. He served as Deputy Manager and Manager of the Personnel and Labour Department, Manager of Human Resources Department and Chief of the Disciplinary Division of the Company. Before joining the Company, he was the Deputy Manager of Electricity Technology Research Institute Services Company and Supervising Officer of the Supervisory Division of Energy Department and a director of second Supervisory Division of Power Department.

Huang Jian\*, aged 44, is Vice President of the Company. Mr. Huang is a senior accountant. He served as Deputy Chief and Chief of the Finance Department of the Company, Chief Accountant of the Beijing branch company of HIPDC, Deputy General Manager of the Finance Department of the Company, Deputy Chief Accountant of the Company.

\* appointed as Vice President on March 7, 2006, and is no longer the Chief Accountant.

Lu Dan (Ms.), aged 50, is Vice President of the Company. Ms. Lu is a senior engineer. She served as Deputy Manager of the General Planning Department of Huaneng Power Generation Company, Assistant to Manager of General Planning Department, Deputy Manager of Planning Development Department, Deputy Manager of General Planning Department of Huaneng Group, Manager of Planning Development Department of the Company, and Assistant to President of the Company.

Fan Xiaxia, aged 44, is Vice President of the Company. Mr. Fan is a senior engineer. He served as Deputy Chief of General Administration Division of Engineering Department of HIPDC, Deputy Chief of Construction Management Department, Deputy General Manager of the Company's Nantong branch company, Deputy Manager of Construction Management Department of HIPDC, Deputy Manager and Manager of International Co-operation and Business Department of the Company, Manager of Construction Management Department of the Company, Assistant to President of the Company and General Manager of the Company's Zhejiang branch company.

Zhou Hui (Ms.), aged 43, is Chief Accountant and Manager of the Finance Department of the Company. Ms. Zhou is a senior accountant. She served as Deputy Chief of the Financial Management Division of the Finance Department of HIPDC, Deputy Chief of Price Management Division, Chief of Second Finance and Accounting Division of the Finance Department of the Company, Deputy Manager and Manager of the Company's Finance Department, and Deputy Chief Accountant of the Company.

### B. Compensation for Directors, Supervisors and Executive Officers

The table below sets forth the compensation on individual basis for the directors, supervisors and other executive officers for the year ended December 31, 2005:

Name	Position with the Company	Remuneration Paid by the Company in 2005(1)
(RMB in thousand)		
Directors		
Mr. Li Xiaopeng(2)	Chairman of the Board of Directors	



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Mr. Huang Yongda(2) and (8)	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors President (until March 7, 2006)	5
Mr. Na Xizhi(2) and (9)	Director, President Vice President (until March 7, 2006) Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors Secretary of the Board	5
Mr. Huang Long(3) and (8)	Vice President (until March 7, 2006)	1
Mr. Wu Dawei(3)	Director	
Mr. Shan Qunying(2)	Director	
Mr. Ding Shida(7)	Director	
Mr. Xu Zujian(2)	Director	
Mr. Liu Shuyuan(2)	Director	
Mr. Qian Zhongwei(2)	Independent Director	
Mr. Xia Donglin(2)	Independent Director	

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Name	Position with the Company	Remuneration Paid by the Company in 2005(1)
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(RMB in thousand)

Directors (Cont'd)

Mr. Liu Jipeng(2)	Independent Director	
Mr. Wu Yusheng(3)	Independent Director	
Mr. Yu Ning(3)	Independent Director	
Mr. Wang Xiaosong(2) and (4)	Director (until March 7, 2006)	
Mr. Yang Shengming(2) and (7)	Director (until August 9, 2005)	
Mr. Ye Daji (5)	Director (until May 11, 2005)	2
Mr. Huang Jinkai(5)	Director (until May 11, 2005)	3
Mr. Liu Jinlong(5)	Director (until May 11, 2005)	
Mr. Gao Zongze(5)	Independent Director (until May 11, 2005)	
Mr. Zheng Jianchao(5)	Independent Director (until May 11, 2005)	

Sub-total:

2,2

Supervisors

Ms. Yu Ying(3)	Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Committee	
Mr. Gu Jianguo(7)	Supervisor	
Mr. Shen Zongmin(2)	Supervisor	
Ms. Zou Cui(3)	Supervisor	4
Mr. Wang Zhaobin(3)	Supervisor	4
Mr. Wei Yunpeng(5)	Supervisor (until May 11, 2005)	
Mr. Li Yonglin(5)	Supervisor (until May 11, 2005)	
Mr. Pan Jianmin(5)	Supervisor (until May 11, 2005)	
Mr. Zhao Xisheng(5)	Supervisor (until May 11, 2005)	2
Mr. Shen Weibing(5)	Supervisor (until August 9, 2005)	
Mr. Ya Daji(3) and (6)	Supervisor (until November 30, 2005)	4

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Sub-total		1,6
Other Executive officers		
Mr. Liu Guoyue	Vice President	8
Mr. Zhang Hong((8))	Vice President (until March 7, 2006)	8
Mr. Li Shiqi(8)	Vice President (until March 7, 2006)	8
	Chief Economic Engineer (until March 2005)	
Mr. Huang Jian(10)	Chief Accountant (Until March 7, 2006)	8
Subtotal:		3,3

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- (1) Includes the remuneration received in their capacities of our directors, supervisors and executive officers for the year ended December 31, 2005. While the remuneration for directors and supervisors is after income tax; the remuneration for other executive officers is before income tax.
  - (2) Retired and reelected on May 11, 2005.
  - (3) Elected on May 11, 2005.
  - (4) Mr. Wang Xiaosong resigned from his position as our director on March 7, 2006.
  - (5) Retired on May 11, 2005.
  - (6) Mr. Ye Daji resigned from his position as our supervisor on November 30, 2005.
  - (7) Mr. Yang Shengming and Mr. Shen Weibing retired and were reelected on May 11, 2005 as our director and supervisor respectively. They resigned on August 9, 2005 and Mr. Ding Shida and Mr. Gu Jianguo were appointed to fill their roles on November 17, 2005 respectively.
  - (8) Mr. Huang Yongda resigned from his position as President on March 7, 2006. Mr. Huang Long, Mr. Zhang Hong and Mr. Li Shiqi resigned from their position as Vice President on March 7, 2006.
  - (9) Mr. Naxizhi served as Vice President until he was appointed as President on March 7, 2006. (10) Mr. Huang Jian served as Chief Accountant until he was appointed as Vice President on March 7, 2006.

The total remuneration paid to our directors, supervisors and executive officers is comprised of basic salaries and allowances, discretionary bonuses and employer's contributions to pension scheme. Of these, discretionary bonuses account for 60% of the total remuneration, which are determined on the basis of working performance of our directors, supervisors and executive officers.

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In 2005, a total of RMB 3.357 million was paid to the five highest paid individuals including one director. In addition, directors and supervisors who are also officers or employees of us receive certain other benefits-in-kind, such as subsidized or free health care services, housing and transportation, which are customarily provided by large enterprises in the PRC to their employees. Each of the Company's independent directors receives annual cash compensation of RMB 60,000. We do not have any service contract with any director that provides for benefits upon termination of employment.

### C. Board Practice

As of the end of 2003, we, in accordance with the resolutions

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passed at a shareholders' general meeting, have set up four special committees, namely, the Audit Committee, the Strategy Committee, the Nomination Committee, and the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, and formulated the working regulations for such committees in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations. All committees operate in accordance with the working rules and utilize their members' specific background, experience and industry expertise to provide advice to us, so as to enhance our operation efficiency and to make the decision-making process more rationalized.

The main duties of the Audit Committee are to provide proposal in relation to the appointment or change of external auditors, to oversee the internal audit system and its implementation, to co-ordinate the communication between the internal audit department and external auditors, to examine the financial information and its disclosure; and to oversee the internal control system.

The main duties of the Strategy Committee are to advise on, and conduct research in relation to, its long-term development strategies and decisions regarding significant investments.

The main duties of the Nomination Committee are to conduct study and provide advice in relation to the requirements for selection of directors and managers and the relevant procedures; to search for the qualified candidates of directors and managers, and to examine the candidates of directors and managers and advise matters in relation thereto.

The main duties of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee are to conduct research on the appraisal guidelines for directors and managers, to carry out performance appraisals and provide advice accordingly, and to conduct research on the remuneration policy and proposal regarding the directors and senior management.

The members of Audit Committee are Mr. Xia Donglin (Chairman), Mr. Qian Zhongwei, Mr. Liu Jipeng, Mr. Wu Yusheng and Mr. Yu Ning.

The members of Strategy Committee are Mr. Li Xiaopeng (Chairman), Mr. Huang Yongda, Mr. Huang Long, Mr. Na Xizhi, Mr. Wu Dawei and Mr. Wu Yusheng.

The members of Nomination Committee are Mr. Qian Zhongwei (Chairman), Mr. Huang Long, Mr. Shan Qunying, Mr. Ding Shida, Mr. Xia Donglin, Mr. Liu Jipeng and Mr. Yu Ning.

The members of Remuneration and Evaluation Committee are Mr. Liu Jipeng (Chairman), Mr. Na Xizhi, Mr. Xu Zujian, Mr. Liu Shuyuan, Mr. Qian Zhongwei, Mr. Xia Donglin, and Mr. Wu Yusheng.

### D. Employees

As of December 31, 2005, we employed 23,531 people. Of these, 306 are headquarters management staff, 15,455 are power plant personnel directly involved in the management and operation of the power plants and the remainder are maintenance personnel, ancillary service workers and others. Approximately 45% our work force graduated from university or technical college. As of December 31, 2003 and 2004, we had approximately 17,886 and 22,129 employees respectively.

We conduct continuing education programs for our employees at the head office and at each power plant. We provide training in foreign language, computer, accounting and other areas to our professionals and technicians in their relevant fields. Employees are trained in accordance with the different requirements for professional and managerial positions.

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We have reformed the labor system by introducing individual labor contracts. Currently, all employees are employed under employment contracts, which specify the employee's position, responsibilities, remuneration and grounds for termination. Short-term employment contracts have fixed terms of

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typically one to five years, at the end of which they may be renewed with the agreement of both us and the employees. The remaining personnel are employed for an indefinite term.

The contract system imposes discipline, provides incentives to adopt better work methods and provides us with a greater degree of management control over our work force. We believe that, by linking remuneration to productivity, the contract system has also improved employee morale.

Each of our power plants also has a trade union and the employees of our headquarters are also members of a trade union. These trade unions protect employee's rights, aim to fulfill our economic objectives, encourage employees to participate in management decisions and mediate disputes between us and union members. We have not been subject to any strikes or other labor disturbances interfering with our operations, and we believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Total remuneration of our employees includes salary, bonuses and allowances. The employees also receive certain benefits in the form of housing, education and health services subsidized by us and other miscellaneous subsidies.

In compliance with the relevant regulations, we and our employees participate in the electric power industry pension plan under which all the employees are entitled to the pensions payments upon retirement. See Note 9 to the Financial Statements. Other pension payments to our retiring employees are not required under applicable PRC laws and regulations.

We do not carry workmen's compensation or other similar insurance. However, all employees (both contract and non-contract employees) who are unable to work due to illness or disability, whether or not such illness or disability is job-related, will continue, based on seniority, to receive some or all of their base salary and certain subsidies throughout the period of their absence up to their retirement ages, in accordance with relevant PRC laws and regulations and subject to certain PRC Government specified time limitations. Employees who are unable to work due to job-related illnesses or disabilities will receive certain compensation from us, depending on the severity of the illness or disability. Such compensation payment obligation does not have any significant impact on our financial conditions due to its relatively small magnitude and low frequency. The present workmen's insurance reforms being implemented by the central and local governments and our own implementation of the joint stock limited company accounting and financial principles may result in certain adjustments of the funding, management and payment methods for these types of workmen's compensation arrangements.

E. Share Ownership

None of the people listed under "Directors, members of the Supervisory Committee and senior management" owns any of our shares.

ITEM 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major shareholders

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Our outstanding ordinary shares consist of A Shares and H Shares, each with a par value of RMB 1.00 per share. The following table set forth certain information regarding the ownership of our outstanding shares as of June 15, 2006.

Shareholder	Number of shares
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Huaneng International Power Development Corporation	5,066,662,118
China Huaneng Group	1,055,124,549
Hebei Provincial Construction Investment Company	603,000,000
Jiangsu Provincial International Trust & Investment Corporation	416,500,000
Fujian Investment Enterprise Holdings Limited	338,466,667
Liaoning Energy Investment (Group) Limited Liability Company	332,913,333
Dalian Municipal Construction Investment Company	301,500,000

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Shareholder	Number of shares
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Minxin Group Limited Company	108,000,000
Nantong Investment Management Limited Company	90,500,000
Shantou Power Development Joint Stock Company Limited	25,333,333
Dandong Energy Investment Development Centre	8,666,667
Shantou Electric Power Development Company	3,333,333
Other domestic shares	650,000,000
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Sub-total	9,000,000,000
Foreign shares	3,055,383,440

Total

12,055,383,440

When we were established on June 30, 1994, the assets, liabilities and businesses of the Dalian, Fuzhou, Nantong and Shangan Power Plants (excluding Shangan Power Plant Phase II) and Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant were acquired by us from HIPDC and, in return, HIPDC received a then 53.64% equity interest in us. The local governments of the respective provinces or municipalities in which the Dalian, Fuzhou, Nantong and Shangan Power Plants and Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant are located had previously extended long-term loans to these power plants to finance their construction. Such loans were subsequently assigned to the local government investment companies. In accordance with the Promoters' Agreement dated February 28, 1994 (the "Promoters' Agreement") between HIPDC and the local government investment companies (excluding Shantou Power Development Joint Stock Company Limited and Dandong Energy Investment Development Centre) and an understanding between HIPDC and these local government investment companies, these local government investment companies agreed to retire approximately RMB 435 million of the loans extended to Dalian, Fuzhou, Nantong and Shangan Power Plants and Shantou Oil-Fired Power Plant and to forfeit certain rights to participate in profits of these five power plants in exchange for a then aggregate of 46.36% of the equity in us.

At the completion of the initial public offering in October, 1994, HIPDC and the local government investment companies (excluding Shantou Power Development Joint Stock Company Limited and Dandong Energy Investment Development Centre) have owned, respectively, 40.23% and 34.77% of the total number of our outstanding shares.

On February 26, 1998, we placed 250 million H Shares at the price of HK\$4.40 per H Share or US\$22.73 per ADS. Simultaneously with the H Share placement, we issued 400 million A Shares to our controlling shareholder HIPDC as part of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the Shidongkou II, pursuant to the Shanghai Acquisition Agreement. After the completion of the H Share Placement, HIPDC and the local government investment companies (excluding Shantou Power Development Joint Stock Company Limited and Dandong Energy Investment Development Centre) each has held 42.17% and 31.28% equity interest, respectively.

In January, 2000, Huaneng Group underwent a restructuring, in which State Power Corporation transferred its 17.22% interest in HIPDC to Huaneng Group. Huaneng Group became a 51.98% shareholder of HIPDC. At the same time, Huaneng Group has granted us a preferential right to purchase interest in existing power plants owned by Huaneng Group and the preferential right on all future power development projects of Huaneng Group that we may realistically develop.

On November 15 and 16, 2001, we issued successfully a total of 350,000,000 A shares in the PRC, of which 100,000,000 state-owned legal person shares were placed to HIPDC at the same price. After the completion of the A share issuance, the total share capital of the Company is 6,000,000,000 shares, HIPDC and the local government investment companies (excluding Shantou Power Development Joint Stock Company Limited and Dandong Energy Investment Development Centre) each held 42.58%, and 27.82% equity interest, respectively.

In May, 2004, we paid to our shareholders stock dividend and converted additional paid-in capital and statutory surplus reserve funds to share capital pursuant to a dividend plan approved by our Board of Directors and shareholders. Under the plan, each share of the issued and

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outstanding common stock of the Company received one share of the Company's common stock. As a result of such stock dividend, the total share capital of the Company was increased to 12,055,342,400. Our total share capital was further increased to 12,055,383,440 as a result of the conversion of our convertible bonds with an aggregate principal amount of

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US\$15,000 (and as a result of the simultaneous stock split effected pursuant to the stock dividend plan) into 41,040 H shares of the Company by the holders of such convertible bonds in 2004.

On May 12, 2004, SEPDC transferred to HIPDC 30,000,000 legal person shares of the Company held by SEPDC. Thereafter, on December 21, 2004, SEPDC further transferred to HIPDC another 28,000,000 legal person shares of the Company held by it in consideration for HIPDC's payment of certain debt obligations owed by SEPDC to Bank of Communications Shantou Branch as part of a court-ordered debt settlement plan. As a result of these two share transfers, HIPDC held 43.12% of the equity interest in the Company.

On September 26, 2005, HIPDC transferred its 40,000,000 shares of the Company to Liaoning Energy Investment Company. As a result of this transfer, HIPDC held 42.78% of the equity interest in the Company.

On April 19, 2006, we completed our shareholding reform process, in which Huaneng Group and HIPDC offered three shares to each holder of A Shares for every ten A Shares held by each of such holder. The total number of shares offered by Huaneng Group and HIPDC in connection with this reform was 15,000,000 shares. As a result of the share reform process, Huaneng Group and HIPDC currently hold, respectively, 8.75% and 42.03% shares of the Company.

Before we were established in 1994, HIPDC and other seven promoters entered into the Shareholders' Agreement dated May 31, 1994 (the "Shareholders' Agreement") which, among other things, grants to HIPDC the right to vote all the shares owned by each of the other promoters so as to enable HIPDC to have majority voting rights in general meetings for so long as we are in existence. In addition, directors designated by HIPDC will have majority representation on our board of directors and each of the other promoters will have one representative designated by it appointed as a member of our board of directors. The Shareholders' Agreement also provides that for so long as we are in existence (i) HIPDC and the other signatories to the Shareholders' Agreement will maintain their combined shareholdings to ensure their collective majority control of us, (ii) HIPDC has certain priority rights to purchase the shares held by the other signatories to the Shareholders' Agreement and (iii) if HIPDC does not exercise its priority rights to purchase such shares, each of the signatories to the Shareholders' Agreement other than HIPDC has a priority right to purchase such shares on a pro rata basis and (iv) no shares may be sold or transferred unless their transferees agree to abide by the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement. As a result of the Shareholders' Agreement, HIPDC held 70.09% of the total voting rights of the outstanding shares and, subject to the Shareholders' Agreement, had the power to control the election of all of our directors and to direct our management and policies.

On May 12, 2006, HIPDC and other promoters of the Company (including those shareholders who assumed the rights and obligations of original promoters due to share transfer) entered into an amendment to the Shareholders' Agreement, pursuant to which, each promoter of the Company shall be entitled to exercise its own voting rights at the shareholders' general meeting. As a result, HIPDC currently holds 42.03% of the total voting rights of our outstanding shares. Since its parent company, Huaneng Group currently

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holds 8.75% of the total voting rights of our outstanding shares, it is able to control the election of the entire board when acting in concert with Huaneng Group.

### B. Related party transactions

#### Guarantees

The table below sets forth information on guarantees provided by the Company, Huaneng Group and HIPDC to the related parties. Such guarantees were provided for the purposes of financing the operation, construction, and renovation of the relevant power companies indicated.

Guarantor	Guarantee	Interest Rate	Largest Amount Outstanding in 2005	Amount Outstanding As of May 31,
		(%)	(RMB)	(RMB)
Huaneng Group (Ultimate Parent of the Company)	The Company	6.36	450,775,931	384,513,705
	The Company	LIBOR + 0.075	549,864,301	456,637,314
	The Company	5.51-5.63	1,123,000,000	-

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	Taipingyi Hydropower (1)	5.51	250,000,000	250,000,000
	Taipingyi Hydropower (1)	5.51	18,000,000	9,000,000
	Taipingyi Hydropower (1)	5.51	21,000,000	11,000,000
	Taipingyi Hydropower (1)	5.51	31,700,000	16,500,000
	Taipingyi Hydropower (1)	5.51	39,520,000	19,800,000
	Taipingyi Hydropower (1)	5.51	224,997,606	38,037,606
	Mingtai	5.51	130,000,000	130,000,000



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Hydropower (2)			
Kangding Hydropower (3)	5.51	120,000,000	115,000,000
Kangding Hydropower (3)	5.51	212,000,000	195,000,000
Kangding Hydropower (3)	5.51	258,000,000	238,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	6.12	30,000,000	30,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	6.12	50,000,000	50,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	6.12	30,000,000	30,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	20,000,000	20,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	20,000,000	20,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	30,000,000	30,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	15,000,000	15,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	15,000,000	15,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	20,000,000	20,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.18	20,000,000	20,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	30,000,000	30,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	40,000,000	40,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	40,000,000	40,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	30,000,000	30,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	30,000,000	30,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	30,000,000	30,000,000
Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	30,000,000	30,000,000

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Jialingjiang Hydropower (4)	5.51	40,000,000	40,000,000
Fujiang Hydropower (5)	5.51	150,000,000	150,000,000
Fujiang Hydropower (5)	5.51	200,000,000	200,000,000
Fujiang Hydropower (5)	5.51	131,440,000	131,440,000

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Fujiang Hydropower (5)	5.51	561,100,000	741,100,000
Dongxiguan Hydropower (6)	5.51	404,650,000	360,650,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	10,000,000	10,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	20,000,000	20,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	60,000,000	60,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	80,000,000	80,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	30,000,000	30,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	20,000,000	20,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
Baoxinghe Power	5.51	25,000,000	25,000,000

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Company (7)				
	Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	30,000,000	30,000,000
	Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Baoxinghe Power Company (7)	5.51	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Luohuang Power Company (8)	5.95	1,397,380,111	1,063,755,624
	Hanfeng Power Company (9)	5.51	944,000,000	654,000,000
	Hanfeng Power Company (9)	5.51	279,300,000	231,000,000
	Qinbei Power Company (10)	LIBOR+ 0.43	153,706,428	114,554,285
	Qinbei Power Company (10)	LIBOR + 0.3	123,346,786	85,044,048
	Pingliang Power Company (11)	5.51	1,232,000,000	1,112,000,000
	Pingliang Power Company (11)	5.51	406,250,000	331,500,000
HIPDC	The Company	5.95	898,316,906	683,843,759
	The Company	6.60	675,709,165	523,736,019
	The Company	6.60	263,019,682	207,049,543
	The Company	6.54	1,062,069,199	823,200,188
	The Company	5.95	1,037,872,162	861,905,574
The Company	Yushe Power Company (12)	5.51	630,000,000	612,000,000
	Yushe Power Company (12)	5.18	30,000,000	-
	Qinbei Power Company (10)	5.51	740,000,000	740,000,000

Wei Hai Power Company (13)	5.76	30,000,000	-
Rizhao Power Company (14)	6.12	63,750,000	63,750,000
Rizhao Power Company (14)	6.12	42,500,000	25,500,000
Rizhao Power Company (14)	6.12	29,750,000	25,500,000
Rizhao Power Company (14)	6.12	37,187,500	32,937,500
Rizhao Power Company (14)	6.12	86,062,500	69,062,500
Rizhao Power Company (14)	6.12	46,000,000	-

Notes:

- (1) Taipingyi Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (2) Mingtai Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (3) Kangding Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (4) Jialingjiang Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (5) Fujiang Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (6) Dongxiguan Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (7) Baoxinghe Power Company is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (8) Luohuang Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (9) Hanfeng Power Company is an associate of the Company.
- (10) Qinbei Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (11) Pingliang Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (12) Yushe Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.

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(13) Weihai Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.

(14) Rizhao Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.

Loans

The table below sets forth the loans made by Huaneng Group and Huaneng Finance. Such loans were made for the purposes of financing the operation, construction and renovation of the relevant power companies indicated.

Lender	Borrower	Interest Rate (%)	Largest Amount Outstanding in 2005 (RMB)	Outstanding as of (RMB)
Huaneng Group (Ultimate Parent of the Company)	The Company	5.02	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
	Yushe Power Company(1)	4.60	225,000,000	225,000,000
	Yushe Power Company(1)	4.05	75,000,000	75,000,000
	Qinbei Power Company(2)	4.60	375,000,000	375,000,000
	Qinbei Power Company(2)	4.05	125,000,000	125,000,000
Huaneng Finance (Subsidiary of Huaneng Group)	The Company	5.02	900,000,000	-
	The Company	4.78	400,000,000	-
	The Company	4.70	1,000,000,000	-
	The Company	5.02	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Weihai Power Company(3)	4.78	130,000,000	-
	Weihai Power Company(3)	5.02	130,000,000	130,000,000
	Taicang Power Company(4)	4.78	200,000,000	-
	Taicang Power Company(4)	5.02	200,000,000	200,000,000
	Taicang II Power Company(5)	5.02	400,000,000	400,000,000
	Taicang II Power Company(5)	5.02	400,000,000	-

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Huaiyin II Power Company (6)	5.02	200,000,000	450,000,000
Yushe Power Company (1)	4.78	41,000,000	-
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	16,000,000	-
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	18,000,000	-
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	35,000,000	-
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	127,700,000	127,700,000
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	41,000,000	-
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	10,000,000	10,000,000
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	35,000,000	35,000,000
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	50,000,000	50,000,000
Yushe Power Company (1)	5.02	10,000,000	10,000,000
Qinbei Power Company (2)	4.78	120,000,000	-
Qinbei Power Company (2)	4.70	120,000,000	-
Qinbei Power Company (2)	4.78	50,000,000	-
Qinbei Power Company (2)	4.70	200,000,000	-
Qinbei Power Company (2)	4.70	120,000,000	-
Qinbei Power Company (2)	5.02	50,000,000	-
Qinbei Power Company (2)	5.02	200,000,000	-
Qinbei Power Company (2)	5.02	114,000,000	114,000,000
Yueyang Power Company (7)	4.54	100,000,000	-
Yueyang Power Company (7)	4.70	100,000,000	-
Yueyang Power Company (7)	5.02	100,000,000	100,000,000
Dongxiguan Hydropower (8)	5.18	20,000,000	20,000,000
Dongxiguan Hydropower (8)	5.18	30,000,000	30,000,000
Kangding Hydropower (9)	4.78	50,000,000	-
Kangding Hydropower (9)	5.02	50,000,000	-
Kangding Hydropower (9)	4.78	50,000,000	-
Mingtai Hydropower (10)	5.02	10,000,000	10,000,000
Mingtai Hydropower (10)	5.18	10,000,000	10,000,000
Mingtai Hydropower (10)	5.18	20,000,000	20,000,000
Baoxinghe Power Company (11)	5.02	60,000,000	-

Notes:

- (1) Yueshe Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (2) Qinbei Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (3) Weihai Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (4) Taicang Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (5) Taicang II Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (6) Huaiyin II Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (7) Yueyang Power Company is a subsidiary of the Company.
- (8) Dongxiguan Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.

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- (9) Kangding Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (10) Mingtai Hydropower is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.
- (11) Baoxinghe Power Company is a subsidiary of Sichuan Hydropower, which is in turn a subsidiary of the Company.

Lease Agreement

Pursuant to a leasing agreement between us and HIPDC signed on December 26, 2000, HIPDC agreed to lease Tianyin Mansion with an area of 27,800 square meters to us for 5 years, and the annual rent is RMB 25 million. The leasing agreement was effective retroactively as of January 1, 2000. In 2005, the leasing agreement was renewed for 5 years with the annual rent of RMB 26 million.

T&T Service Agreements

Pursuant to the T&T Service Agreements we agreed to pay service fees to HIPDC in relation to the provision of transmission and transformer facilities for our newly constructed power plants, power plants under expansion and acquired power plants which commence commercial operations after January 1, 1997 for a fixed fee equal to 12% the original book value of the transmission and transformer facilities as set forth in the financial statements of HIPDC. The terms of the T&T Service Agreements are to be reviewed after a period of 10 years. In 2004, we entered into a Supplementary Agreement with HIPDC to lower the fees paid by Shangan power plant to 6%. The total amount of service fees paid to HIPDC in 2005 was approximately RMB 141 million.

Acquisitions from Huaneng Group in 2005

In 2005 we acquired 60% equity interest of Sichuan Huaneng Hydropower Development Corporation, Ltd. and 65% equity interest of Gansu Huaneng Pingliang Power Generation Limited Liability Company from Huaneng

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Group.

These acquisitions have been disclosed to our shareholders in more details in the circular filed on Form 6-K dated November 4, 2004 and has been approved by the independent shareholders.

At the end of 2005, we paid the consideration of RMB 126 million to Huaneng Group and advanced a payment (which will represent an injection of capital) of RMB 162 million to Huaneng Finance in order to acquire 20% equity interest in Huaneng Finance. The acquisition becomes effective subsequent to the year end.

### Entrusted Management Agreement with Huaneng Group and HIPDC

In 2002, we entered into an Entrusted Management Agreement with Huaneng Group and HIPDC in relation to the management of their thermal power plants (the "2002 Entrusted Management Agreement"). Our services include, comprehensive planned management, annual planned management, power operation and sale management, production management of power plants, fuel management, construction management, financial management, human resources and labor wages management, comprehensive affairs management, shareholding management and reporting/co-ordination management. The 2002 Entrusted Management Agreement has a term of 5 years. Upon the expiry of such agreement, unless any party intends otherwise, it will continue to be operational. The 2002 Entrusted Management Agreement may also be terminated by, inter alia, (i) Huaneng Group and/or HIPDC giving 30 days notice to us or (ii) we giving 90 days notice to Huaneng Group and/or HIPDC. By entering into the 2002 Entrusted Management Agreement, we will further accumulate management experience as a result of the expansion of our operation scale and set a precedent for large-scale and multi-entities entrusted management in the PRC. The 2002 Entrusted Management will also enable us to obtain direct knowledge of the development status of more power markets, thereby exploring new development opportunities.

The 2002 Entrusted Management Agreement has been disclosed to our shareholders in more details in the circular dated November 22, 2002 and has been approved by the independent shareholders.

On April 11, 2005, we entered into another Entrusted Management Agreement with Huaneng Group regarding the management of Sichuan Hydropower that we acquired from Huaneng Group in January, 2005 (the "2005 Entrusted Management Agreement"). Under such agreement, we agreed to entrust Huaneng Group to manage certain affairs of Sichuan Hydropower. The principal term of such agreement is summarized below:

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- (1) Scope of the management services: planning management during the preliminary stage of the project, annual overall project management, power sales management, power plant operation management, construction management, personnel and labor wages management, administrative affairs management, legal affairs, supervisory work, corporate culture work, reporting/coordination management and management of other affairs.

The Company has not entrusted to Huaneng Group other management matters including financial management, auditing and changes in shareholdings and assets of Sichuan Hydropower.

- (2) Management fee for this entrustment: The Company shall pay a management fee to Huaneng Group in relation to the entrusted management services provided by Huaneng Group pursuant to the 2005 Entrusted Management Agreement. The management fee shall comprise the following three portions:



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- (i) Management costs, that is RMB 1,936,100 each year;
- (ii) Risk premium, equivalent to 10% the management costs, that is RMB 193,600 each year; and
- (iii) Profit, which means bonus or penalty payment not exceeding +/-15% the management costs to be determined on an assessment of the operating results, that is not exceeding +/-RMB 290,400 each year.

If the sum of the controllable generation capacity and equity participation capacity of Sichuan Hydropower does not exceed 1,098MW, the management fee shall not be adjusted. If the sum of the controllable generation capacity and equity participation capacity of Sichuan Hydropower exceeds 1,098MW, the management fees payable by the Company to Huaneng Group each month shall be adjusted according to the amount calculated as follows:

Management fee payable for the current month	=	Management fee paid for the previous month	X		Sum of the actual controllable generation capacity and equity participation capacity of Sichuan Hydropower for the current month -----
					Sum of the actual controllable generation capacity and equity participation capacity of Sichuan Hydropower for the previous month

The Management fee shall be adjusted at once per any increase in staff remunerations as approved by the Management Party and shall also be adjusted at the beginning of every year according to the inflation rate of the previous year as published by the State Statistics Bureau.

- (3) Performance assessment: The Company shall assess the management services of Huaneng Group accordingly but not limited to the following two main categories of performance assessment standards: (i) the extent of completion of annual targets (including but not limited to indices such as power generation and profit); and (ii) safe operation.
- (4) Method of payment: The Company proposes to pay the management fee to Huaneng Group in cash. The portions of management costs and risk premium under the management fees shall be settled each month. The Company shall pay the management fee for the current month to Huaneng Group before the tenth day of each month. The profit portion (bonus or penalty payment) under the management fee shall be paid after the performance assessment of Huaneng Group but not later than 90 days after the end of each year.
- (5) Conditions for becoming effective: The 2005 Entrusted Management Agreement shall become effective after approval and signing by Huaneng Group and the Company by way of appropriate procedures.

- (6) Term of performance: Except otherwise agreed between the Company and Huaneng Group, the valid term of the 2005 Entrusted Management Agreement shall be one year. When the valid term of the 2005 Entrusted Management

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Agreement expires, such agreement shall continue to be effective if there is no disagreement between both parties to the agreement. This entrustment may be terminated: (i) due to default by the Company; (ii) due to default by Huaneng Group; (iii) upon 30 days' prior notice given by the Company to the or 90 days' prior notice given by Huaneng Group to the Company; or (iv) if the Company and/or Huaneng Group becomes bankrupt or insolvent.

The Agreement expired on April 11, 2006. As we have already had competent personnel and facilities to manage hydropower plants, we started to manage Sichuan Hydropower directly by ourselves.

### Current deposits with Huaneng Finance

As of December 31, 2005, the Company placed with Huaneng Finance current deposits of approximately RMB 1,768 million, which bore interest ranging from 0.72% to 1.62% per annum.

### Coal purchases

In 2005, the Company paid for coal purchase RMB 284.301 million, RMB 241.960 million and RMB 606.753 million, respectively, to China Huaneng International Trade Economics Corporation ("CHITEC"), Hebei Huaneng Jingyuan Coal Company Limited ("Huaneng Jingyuan") and Shanghai Times Shipping Company Ltd. ("Time Shipping").

For a detailed discussion of other related party transactions, see Note 8 to the Financial Statements.

### C. Interests of experts and counsel

Not applicable.

## ITEM 8 Financial Information

### A. Consolidated statements and other financial information

See pages F-1 to F-80.

### Legal proceedings

We are not a defendant in any material litigation or arbitration and no litigation or claim of material importance is known to us or any member of the Board of Directors of us to be pending or threatened against us.

### Dividend distribution policy

Our Board of Directors will determine the payment of dividends, if any, with respect to our shares on a per share basis. Any final dividend for a financial year shall be subject to shareholders' approval. The Board may declare interim and special dividends at any time under general authorization by a shareholders' ordinary resolution. A decision to declare or to pay any dividends in the future, and the amount of any dividends, will depend on our results of operations, cash flows, financial condition, future prospects and other factors which our Directors may determine as important.

For holders of our H shares, cash dividend payments, if any, shall be declared by our Board of Directors in Renminbi and paid in HK Dollars. The depositary will convert the HK Dollar dividend payments and distribute them to holders of ADSs in US Dollars, less expenses of conversion.

Dividends may be paid only out of our distributable profits (less

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allocations to the statutory funds which generally range from 15% to 20% of our net income determined in accordance with PRC GAAP) and may be subject to any applicable PRC withholding tax. Our Articles of Association limit our distributable profits to the lower of the amount determined in accordance with PRC GAAP and IFRS. Subject to the above, we expect to carry a positive, balanced and stable dividend distribution policy.

In accordance with the profit appropriation plan approved by the shareholders' general meeting on June 13, 2006, the Company expects to pay a cash dividend of approximately RMB 3.014 billion.

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B. Significant Changes

None.

ITEM 9 The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and listing details and markets

The ADSs have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since October 6, 1994. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices of the ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange.

		Closing Price Per ADS	
		High	Low
		(US\$)	(US\$)
2001	.....	24.91	16.75
2002	.....	35.82	23.06
2003	.....	71.35	31.36
2004	.....	86.91	27.30
2005	.....	31.24	26.21
2004	First Quarter.....	78.95	64.80
	Second Quarter.....	86.91	32.85
	Third Quarter.....	35.80	27.30
	Fourth Quarter.....	32.90	29.00
2005	First Quarter.....	31.24	27.33
	Second Quarter.....	30.45	28.32
	Third Quarter.....	31.21	27.62
	Fourth Quarter.....	29.74	26.21
2006	First Quarter.....	28.40	25.97
2005	December.....	27.56	26.21
2006	January.....	28.40	26.64
	February.....	28.34	26.98
	March.....	27.79	25.97
	April.....	30.25	26.85
	May.....	30.68	25.82
	June (up to June 15) .....	25.98	24.30

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Source: Reuters

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Each ADS represents 40 Overseas Listed Foreign Shares. As of May 31, 2006, there were 116 registered holders of American Depositary Receipts evidencing ADS.

On January 21, 1998, we listed our H shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. On February 26, 1998, we placed 250 million H Shares Placement at the price of HK\$4.40 per H share or US\$22.73 per ADS. In May, 2004, we effected a two-for-one stock split by way of stock dividend for all our outstanding shares including H shares. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices of H shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

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		Closing Price Per H shares	
		High	Low
		----- (HK\$)	----- (HK\$)
2001.....		4.20	3.40
2002.....		6.95	4.53
2003.....		13.20	6.05
2004.....		13.45	6.05
2005.....		6.10	5.10
2004	First Quarter.....	15.50	12.50
	Second Quarter.....	16.95	6.05
	Third Quarter.....	7.00	5.30
	Fourth Quarter.....	6.40	5.60
2005	First Quarter.....	6.10	5.25
	Second Quarter.....	6.05	5.50
	Third Quarter.....	5.80	5.45
	Fourth Quarter.....	5.75	5.10
2006	First Quarter.....	5.45	5.00
2005	December.....	5.35	5.10
2006	January.....	5.45	5.10
	February.....	5.45	5.20
	March.....	5.30	5.00
	April.....	5.85	5.20
	May.....	5.95	5.00
	June (up to June 15) .....	4.95	4.73

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Source: Reuters

As of May 31, 2006, there were 475 registered holders of H Shares.

ITEM 10 Additional Information

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and articles of association

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The following is a brief summary of certain provisions of our Articles of Association, as amended, the Company Law and certain other applicable laws and regulations of the PRC. Such summary does not purport to be complete. For further information, you and your advisors should refer to the text of our Articles of Association, as amended, and to the texts of applicable laws and regulations.

### Objects and Purposes

We are a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Standard Opinion for Joint Stock Limited Companies (the "Standard Opinion") and certain other relevant laws and regulations of the PRC. We are registered with the PRC State Administration for Industry and Commerce with business license number Qi Gu Guo Zi No. 000496. Article 10 of our Articles of Association provides that our scope of businesses includes, among other things, investment, construction, operation and management of power plants and development, investment and operation of other export-oriented enterprises related to power plants.

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### Directors

Our directors shall be elected at our shareholders' general meeting. Because the shares do not have cumulative voting rights, a holder of a majority of the shares is able to elect all of the directors. Our directors shall be elected for a term of three years and may serve consecutive terms upon re-election, except that independent directors may only serve a maximum of two terms. Our directors are not required to hold any shares in us, and there is no age limit requirement for the retirement or non-retirement of our directors.

Where a director is materially interested, directly or indirectly, in a contract, transaction or arrangement (including any proposed contract, transaction or arrangement) with us, he or she shall declare the nature and extent of his or her interests to the board of directors at the earliest opportunity, whether or not such contract, transaction or arrangement is otherwise subject to the approval of the board. A director shall not vote, and shall not be counted in the quorum of the meeting, on any resolution concerning any contract, transaction or arrangement where the director owns material rights or interests therein. A director is deemed to be interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement in which his associate (as defined by Article 132 of the Articles of Association) is interested.

Unless the interested director discloses his interests to the board and the contract, transaction or arrangement in which the director is materially interested is approved by the board at a meeting in which the director neither votes nor is counted in the quorum, such contract, transaction or arrangement may be revoked by us except with respect to a bona fide party thereto who does not have notice of the director's interests.

We are prohibited from making loans or providing guarantees to our directors and their associates except where such loan or guarantee is made or provided under a service contract as approved by our shareholders at the shareholders' general meeting and to meet expenditure requirement incurred or to be incurred by the director for the purposes of the company or for the purpose of enabling the director to perform his or her duties properly.

Matters relating to the remuneration of our directors shall be determined by the shareholders' general meeting.

### Dividends

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Distribution of dividends may be proposed by our board of directors for approval by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders at the shareholders' general meeting. The Articles of Association allows for cash or stock dividends.

Dividends may only be distributed after allowance has been made for:

- o recovery of losses, if any;
- o allocations to the statutory surplus reserve fund;
- o allocations to the statutory common welfare reserve fund; and
- o allocations to a discretionary surplus reserve fund.

The minimum and maximum aggregate allocations to the statutory surplus reserve fund and statutory common welfare reserve fund are 15% and 20%, respectively, of our net income determined in accordance with the PRC accounting rules.

The Articles of Association require that cash dividends and other distribution with respect of H Shares be declared in Renminbi and paid by the Company in US dollars or Hong Kong dollar in terms of the H Shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The Articles of Association further stipulate that for dividends and other distributions paid in currencies other than Renminbi, we shall use an exchange rate equal to the median closing exchange rate of Renminbi for such currencies announced by PBOC for two working days in the week preceding the date on which such dividends or other distributions are declared.

We will appoint receiving agents to receive, on behalf of the holders of H Shares, any dividend distributions and all other money owing by us in respect of such shares (Receiving Agents). The Receiving Agents will comply with the laws and regulations of the applicable stock exchanges on which our shares are listed. Any Receiving Agent appointed on behalf of the holders of H Shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange will be a company registered as a trust corporation under the Trustee Ordinance of Hong Kong.

Dividends payments may be subject to PRC withholding tax.

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### Voting Rights and Shareholders' Meetings

Our board of directors shall convene a shareholders' annual general meeting once every year and within six months from the end of the preceding financial year. Our board shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months after the occurrence of any one of the following events:

- o where the number of directors is less than the number required by the PRC Company Law or two-thirds of the number specified in our Articles of Association;
- o where our unrecovered losses reach one-third of the total amount of our share capital;
- o where shareholder(s) holding 10% or more of our voting rights request(s) in writing the convening of an extraordinary general meeting; or
- o whenever our board deems necessary or our supervisory committee so requests.

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Resolutions proposed by the supervisory committee or shareholder(s) holding 5% or more of the total number of voting shares shall be included in the agenda for the relevant annual general meeting if they are matters which fall within the scope of the functions and powers of shareholders in general meeting.

All shareholders' meetings must be convened by our board by written notice given to shareholders not less than 45 days before the meeting. Based on the written replies received by us 20 days before a shareholders' meeting, we shall calculate the number of voting shares represented by shareholders who have indicated that they intend to attend the meeting. Where the number of voting shares represented by those shareholders amount to more than one-half of our total voting shares, we shall convene the shareholders' general meeting (regardless of the number of shareholders who actually attend). Otherwise, we shall, within five days before holding the shareholders' general meeting, inform the shareholders again of the motions to be considered and the date and venue of the meeting by way of public announcement. After the announcement is made, the shareholders' meeting may be convened. The accidental omission by us to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, a shareholder will not invalidate the proceedings at that shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders at meetings have the power, among other things, to examine and approve our profit distribution plans and plans to recover losses, the annual budget, an increase or reduction of registered share capital, the reports of our board of directors and supervisory committee, the issuance of debentures, and the plans for merger, division, dissolution or liquidation; to elect or remove our directors and supervisors; and to review and amend our Articles of Association. In addition, the rights of a class of shareholders may not be modified or abrogated, unless approved by a special resolution of shareholders at a general shareholders' meeting and by a special resolution of shareholders of that class of shares at a separate meeting. Our Articles of Association enumerate, without limitation, certain amendments which would be deemed to be a modification or abrogation of the rights of a class of shareholders, including increasing or decreasing the number of shares of such class or the number of shares of a class with voting or distribution rights or privileges equal or superior to the shares of such class, removing or reducing rights to receive dividends in a particular currency, and creating shares with voting or distribution rights or privileges equal or superior to shares of such class.

Each share is entitled to one vote on all such matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders at the shareholders' general meetings, except for meetings of a special class of shareholders where only holders of shares of the affected class are entitled to vote on the basis of one vote per share of the affected class.

Shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at meetings either in person or by proxy. Proxies must be in writing and deposited at our legal address, or such other place as is specified in the meeting notice, not less than 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the proxy proposes to vote or the time appointed for the passing of the relevant resolution(s). When the instrument appointing a proxy is executed by the shareholder's attorney-in-fact, such proxy when deposited must be accompanied by a notary certified copy of the relevant power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed.

Except for those actions discussed below which require supermajority votes ("special resolutions"), resolutions of the shareholders are passed by a simple majority of the voting shares held by shareholders who are present in person or by proxy. Special resolutions must be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting shares held by shareholders who are present in

person or by proxy.

The following decisions must be adopted by special resolution:

- o an increase or reduction of our registered share capital or the issuance of shares, including stock distributions, of any class, warrants and other similar securities;
- o issuance of debentures;

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- o our division, merger, dissolution and liquidation;
- o amendments to our Articles of Association; and
- o any other matters our shareholders have resolved by way of an ordinary resolution at a general meeting to be of a nature which may have a material impact on us and should be adopted by special resolution.

In addition, amendments to the Articles of Association require the approval and consent of the relevant PRC authorities.

All other actions taken by the shareholders, including the appointment and removal of our directors and supervisors and the declaration of cash dividend payments, will be decided by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders.

Any shareholder resolution which is in violation of any laws or regulations of the PRC will be null and void.

#### Liquidation Rights

In the event of our liquidation, the H Shares will rank *pari passu* with the domestic ordinary shares, and any of our assets remaining after payment (in order of priority) of (a) the costs of liquidation; (b) wages and social insurance fees payable to or for our employees for the past three years prior to the date of liquidation; (c) overdue taxes and tax surcharges, funds and other amounts payable pursuant to the applicable administrative regulations; and (d) bank loans, corporate bonds and other debts, will be divided among our shareholders in accordance with the class of shares and their proportional shareholdings.

#### Further Capital Call

Shareholders are not liable to make any further contribution to the share capital other than according to the terms, which were agreed by the subscriber of the relevant shares at the time of subscription

#### Increases in Share Capital and Preemptive Rights

The Articles of Association require the approval by a special resolution of the shareholders prior to authorizing, allotting, issuing or granting shares, securities convertible into shares or options, warrants or similar rights to subscribe for any shares or such convertible securities. New issues of shares must also be approved by the relevant PRC authorities.

Shareholders do not have preemptive rights with respect to new issues of shares of the Company.

#### Reduction of Share Capital and Purchase by Us of Our Shares and General Mandate to Repurchase Shares



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We may reduce our registered share capital only upon obtaining the approval of the shareholders by a special resolution and, in certain circumstances, of relevant PRC authorities. The number of H Shares, which may be purchased is subject to the Hong Kong Takeovers and Share Repurchase Codes.

### Restrictions on Large or Controlling Shareholders

Our Articles of Association provide that, in addition to any obligation imposed by laws and administration regulations or required by the listing rules of the stock exchanges on which our H Shares are listed, a controlling shareholder shall not exercise his voting rights in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders generally or of some part of the shareholders:

- (11) to relieve a director or supervisor from his or her duty to act honestly in our best interests;
- (12) to approve the expropriation by a director or supervisor (for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of another person) of our assets in any way, including, without limitation, opportunities which may benefit us; or
- (13) to approve the expropriation by a director or supervisor (for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of another person) of the individual rights of other shareholders, including, without limitation, rights to distributions and voting rights (save according to a restructuring of our company which has been submitted for approval by the shareholders in a general meeting in accordance with our Articles of Association).

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A controlling shareholder, however, will not be precluded by our Articles of Association or any laws and administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchanges on which our H Shares are listed from voting on these matters.

A controlling shareholder is defined by our Articles of Association as any person who acting alone or in concert with others:

- o is in a position to elect more than one-half of the board of directors;
- o has the power to exercise, or to control the exercise of, 30% or more of our voting rights;
- o holds 30% or more of our issued and outstanding shares; or
- o has de facto control of us in any other way.

### Disclosure

The Listing Agreement imposes a requirement on us to keep the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, our shareholders and other holders of our listed securities informed as soon as reasonably practicable of any information relating to us and our subsidiaries, including information on any major new developments which are not public knowledge, which:

- o is necessary to enable them and the public to appraise the position of us and our subsidiaries;
- o is necessary to avoid the establishment of a false market in its securities; and
- o might be reasonably expected materially to affect market activity in and the price of its securities.

There are also requirements under the Listing Rules for us to

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obtain prior shareholders' approval and/or to disclose to shareholders details of certain acquisitions or disposals of assets and other transactions (including transactions with controlling shareholders).

### Sources of Shareholders' Rights

The PRC's legal system is based on written statutes and is a system in which decided legal cases have little precedent value. Prior to the effectiveness of the Company Law, the PRC did not have a comprehensive body of laws governing joint stock limited companies. The rights and obligations of our shareholders are principally contained in our constitutive documents and the Standard Opinion, under which we were established. In December 1993, the Standing Committee of the 8th National People's Congress adopted the PRC Company Law, which superseded the Standard Opinion. In accordance with Article 229 of the Company Law, we must comply with the relevant requirements of the Company law within an unspecified time period. As a result, we amended our Articles of Association pursuant to the Company Law on June 6, 1995. On October 27, 2005, the Company law was amended by the Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress, and came into force on January 1, 2006.

Currently, the primary sources of shareholder rights are our Articles of Association, as amended, the PRC Company Law and the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, which, among other things, impose certain standards of conduct, fairness and disclosure on us, our directors and our controlling shareholder. To facilitate the offering and listing of shares of PRC companies overseas, and to regulate the behavior of companies whose shares are listed overseas, the State Council Securities Committee and the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System issued on August 27, 1994 the Mandatory Provisions for Articles of Association of Company Listing Overseas (the "Mandatory Provisions"). These Mandatory Provisions become entrenched in that, once they are incorporated into the Articles of Association of a PRC company, any amendment to those provisions will only become effective after approval by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council. The Listing Rules require a number of additional provisions to the Mandatory Provisions to be included in the Articles of Association of PRC companies listing H Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the "Additional Provisions"). The Mandatory Provisions and the Additional Provisions have been incorporated into our Articles of Association.

In addition, upon the listing of and for so long as the H Shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, we are subject to the relevant ordinances, rules and regulations applicable to companies listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, including the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Securities (Disclosure of Interests) Ordinance (the "SDI Ordinance"), the Securities (Insider Dealing) Ordinance and the Hong Kong Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Repurchases (the "Hong Kong Takeovers and Repurchase Codes").

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### Enforceability of Shareholders' Rights

There has not been any public disclosure in relation to the enforcement by holders of H Shares of their rights under constitutive documents of joint stock limited companies or the Company Law or in the application or interpretation of the PRC or Hong Kong regulatory provisions applicable to the PRC joint stock limited companies.

The Company Law, as amended in October 2005 and effective in January 2006, has granted shareholders with the rights to bring derivative suits. Within the Company Law, Shareholders holding more than 1 percent of the

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shares of the company for more than 180 consecutive days are entitled to request the supervisory committee (in terms of directors and senior management) or the board of directors (in terms of supervisors) to bring legal proceedings, or bring legal proceedings in their own name on behalf of the company where it is in emergency and the company will be subject to irreparable loss if not to do so, against directors, supervisors or senior management who fail to comply with the laws and regulations or the company's Articles of Association in the course of performing their duties and cause loss to the company;

Our Articles of Association provide that all differences or claims:

- o between a holder of H Shares and us;
- o between a holder of H Shares and any of our directors, supervisors, general managers, deputy general managers or other senior officers; or
- o between a holder of H Shares and a holder of domestic ordinary shares, arising from any provision of our Articles of Association, any right or obligation conferred or imposed by the Company Law or any other relevant law or administrative regulation which concerns our affairs

must, with certain exceptions, be referred to arbitration at either the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission in the PRC or the Hong Kong International Arbitration Center. Our Articles of Association provide that such arbitration will be final and conclusive. In June 1999, an arrangement was made between the People's Courts of the PRC and the courts of Hong Kong to mutually enforce arbitration awards rendered in the PRC and Hong Kong according to their respective laws. This new arrangement was approved by the Supreme Court of the PRC and the Hong Kong Legislative Council and became effective on February 1, 2000.

The holders of H Shares will not be able to bring actions on the basis of violations of the Listing Rules and must rely on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange to enforce its rules. The SDI Ordinance establishes certain obligations in relation to disclosure of shareholder interests in Hong Kong listed companies, the violation of which is subject to prosecution by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Takeovers and Repurchase Codes do not have the force of law and are only standards of commercial conduct considered acceptable for takeover and merger transactions and share repurchases in Hong Kong as established by the Securities and Futures Commission and the securities and futures industry in Hong Kong.

We have appointed CT Corporation System, New York, New York, as our agent to receive service of process with respect to any action brought against us in certain courts in New York under the United States federal and New York State's securities laws. However, as the PRC does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts within the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan or most other the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries, administrative actions brought by regulatory authorities, such as the Commission, and other actions which result in foreign court judgments, could (assuming such actions are not required by PRC law and the Articles of Association to be arbitrated) only be enforced in the PRC on a reciprocal basis or according to relevant international treaty to which China is a party if such judgments or rulings do not violate the basic principles of the law of the PRC or the sovereignty, security and public interest of the society of the PRC, as determined by a People's Court of the PRC which has the jurisdiction for recognition and enforcement of judgments. We have been advised by our PRC counsel, Haiwen & Partners, that there is uncertainty as to the enforceability in the PRC of actions to enforce judgments of United States courts arising out of or based on the ownership of H Shares or ADSs, including judgments arising out of or based

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on the civil liability provisions of United States federal or state securities laws.

### Restrictions on Transferability and the Share Register

H Shares may be traded only among investors who are not PRC persons, and may not be sold to PRC investors. There are no restrictions on the ability of investors who are not PRC residents to hold H Shares.

As provided in the Articles of Associations we may refuse to register a transfer of H Shares unless:

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- o a fee (for each instrument of transfer) of HK dollar 2.50, or any higher fee as agreed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, has been paid to us;
- o the instrument of transfer only involves H Shares;
- o the stamp duty chargeable on the instrument of transfer has been paid;
- o the relevant share certificate and upon the reasonable request of the board of directors, any evidence in relation to the right of the transferor to transfer the shares have been submitted;
- o if it is intended to transfer the shares to joint owners, then the maximum number of joint owners must not exceed four;
- o we does not have any lien on the relevant shares.

We are required to maintain original share register for holders of H Shares in Hong Kong and a copy of the register at our legal address. Shareholders have the right to inspect and, for a reasonable charge, to copy the share register. No transfers of ordinary shares shall be recorded in our share register within 30 days prior to the date of a shareholders' general meeting or within 5 days prior to the record date established for the purpose of distributing a dividend.

We have appointed Hong Kong Registrars Limited to act as the registrar of our H Shares. This registrar maintains our register of holders of H Shares in Hong Kong and enters transfers of shares in such register upon the presentation of the documents described above.

### C. Material Contracts

See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions -- B. Related Party Transactions" for certain arrangements we have entered into with HIPDC and Huaneng Group.

### D. Exchange controls

The existing foreign exchange regulations have significantly reduced government foreign exchange controls for transactions under the current account, including trade and service related foreign exchange transactions and payment of dividends. We may undertake current account foreign exchange transactions without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange by producing commercial documents evidencing such transactions, provided that they are processed through Chinese banks licensed to engage in foreign exchange transactions. The PRC government has stated publicly that it intends to make the Renminbi freely convertible in the future. However, we cannot predict whether the PRC government will continue its existing foreign exchange policy and when the PRC government will allow free conversion of Renminbi to foreign currency.

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Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, or to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures.

The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including US dollars, has historically been set by the People's Bank of China based on the previous day's PRC inter-bank foreign exchange market rate and current exchange rates on the world financial markets. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the US dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy resulted initially in an approximately 2.0% appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the US dollar. Since the adoption of this new policy, the value of Renminbi against the US dollar has fluctuated on a daily basis within narrow ranges, but overall has further strengthened against the US dollar. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to further liberalize its currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the US dollar. However, there is no assurance that there will not be a devaluation of Renminbi in the future. If there is such a devaluation, our debt servicing cost will increase and the return to our overseas investors may decrease.

The following table sets forth the noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers payable in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the "Noon Buying Rate") for the periods indicated:

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Period -----	Noon Buying Rate			
	End	Average (1)	High	Low
	(RMB per US\$1.00)			
2001.....	8.2766	8.2770	8.2786	8.2676
2002.....	8.2800	8.2772	8.2800	8.2759
2003.....	8.2767	8.2772	8.2800	8.2769
2004.....	8.2765	8.2767	8.2774	8.2764
2005.....	8.0702	8.1826	8.2765	8.0702
2005 December .....	8.0702	8.0702	8.0808	8.0702
2006 January .....	8.0608	8.0608	8.0702	8.0596
February .....	8.0415	8.0415	8.0616	8.0415
March.....	8.0167	8.0167	8.0505	8.0167
April .....	8.0165	8.0165	8.0248	8.0040
May.....	8.0215	8.0215	8.0300	8.0005
June (up to June 23).....	7.9997	7.9997	8.0225	7.9963

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Source: DataStream

Note: (1) Determined by averaging the rates on the last business day of each month during the respective periods.

E. Taxation

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The following is a summary of (i) certain tax consequences from acquiring, owning and disposing the H Shares and ADSs based on tax laws of the PRC, the United States and the Income Tax Treaty between the PRC and the United States (the "Tax Treaty") as in effect on the date of this annual report, and is subject to changes in PRC or United States law, including changes that could have retroactive effect, and (ii) the principal PRC taxes to which we are subject to. The following summary does not take into account or discuss the tax laws of any countries or regions other than the PRC and the United States, nor does it take into account the individual circumstances of an investor. This summary does not purport to be a complete technical analysis or examination of all potential tax effects relevant to an investment in the H Shares or ADSs and current and prospective investors in all jurisdictions of the H Shares or ADSs are advised to consult their tax advisors as to PRC, United States or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the H Shares or ADSs. This summary also does not purport to be a complete technical analysis or examination of all potential PRC taxes that may be levied upon us.

### PRC tax considerations

#### Tax on dividends

##### Individual investors

According to the Provisional Regulations of China Concerning Questions of Taxation on Enterprises Experimenting with the Share System (the "Provisional Regulations"), dividends paid by PRC companies are ordinarily subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a flat rate of 20%. However, the PRC State Tax Bureau issued, on July 21, 1993, a Notice Concerning the Taxation of Gains on Transfer and Dividends from Shares (Equities) Received by Foreign Investment Enterprises, Foreign Enterprises and Foreign Individuals (the "Tax Notice") which states that dividends paid by a PRC company to individuals with respect to shares listed on an overseas stock exchange, such as H Shares (including H Shares represented by ADSs), would not be subject to PRC withholding tax.

Under the Individual Income Tax Law of China, as amended on August 30, 1999, foreign individuals are subject to withholding tax on dividends paid by a PRC company at a rate of 20% unless specifically exempted by the financial authority of the State Council. However, in a letter dated July 26, 1994 to Former State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, the former State Council Securities Commission and the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the PRC State Administration of Taxation (the "SAT", the PRC central government tax authority which succeeded the State Tax Bureau) reiterated the temporary tax exemption stated in the Tax Notice for dividends received from a PRC company listed overseas. In the event that this letter is withdrawn, a 20% tax may be withheld on dividends in accordance with the Provisional Regulations, and the Individual Income Tax Law. Such withholding tax may be reduced pursuant to an applicable double taxation treaty.

Under the Tax Treaty, China may tax a dividend paid by us to an eligible US Holder up to a maximum of 10% the gross amount of such dividends.

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##### Enterprises

According to the Income Tax Law of the PRC Concerning Foreign Investment Enterprises and Foreign Enterprises, dividends paid by PRC companies to enterprises are ordinarily subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a flat rate of 20%. However, according to the Tax Notice, a foreign enterprise with no permanent establishment in China receiving dividends paid with respect to a PRC

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company's H Shares will temporarily not be subject to the 20% withholding tax. If such withholding tax becomes applicable in the future, the rate could be reduced pursuant to an applicable double taxation treaty.

### Capital gains tax on sales of shares

The Tax Notice provides that a foreign enterprise not having an establishment in the PRC and selling or disposing of shares of a PRC corporation listed overseas will be exempted from PRC income tax on such capital gains. With respect to shareholders who are foreign individuals, whether or not resident in the PRC, the PRC's Individual Income Tax Law, which superseded the July 21, 1993 Notice with respect to this particular matter, provides that such capital gains realized by individuals will be taxable and authorizes the State Tax Bureau to promulgate implementing regulations. However, in April, 1994 the State Tax Bureau expressed its intention not to impose the tax for two years. In March, 1996, the Ministry of Finance and the State Tax Bureau jointly issued a notice stating that personal income tax shall not be collected on capital gains realized on the sales or dispositions of shares in 1996. The exemption was further renewed by a notice issued by SAT on March 30, 1998. There can be no assurance that such exemption will continue to be available. In the event that capital gains tax is imposed on gains from the sale or disposition of H Shares or ADSs, foreign holders would be subject to a 20% tax unless reduced by an applicable double-taxation treaty. It is arguable that pursuant to the terms of the Tax Treaty, gains derived from the alienation of H Shares or ADSs by a Foreign Holder that is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Tax Treaty should not be subject to PRC tax; provided that such foreign holder owns H Shares or ADSs which represent a participation of less than 25% in us. But this position is uncertain and the PRC authorities may take a different position. Further, the PRC has not, promulgated any rules or regulations that address the procedures that a Foreign Holder must follow in order to claim the benefits of the Tax Treaty. Accordingly, it is currently unclear how a Foreign Holder may claim the benefits of the Tax Treaty.

On November 18, 2000, the State Council issued a notice entitled "State Council Notice on the Income Tax Reduction for Interest and Other Income that Foreign Enterprises derive in China" (the "State Council Notice"). Under the State Council Notice, beginning January 1, 2001, enterprise income tax at a reduced 10% rate will apply to interests, rental, license fees and other income obtained in China by foreign enterprises without agencies or establishment in China, or by foreign enterprises without any substantive relationship with their agencies or establishment in China. If the exemption as described in the preceding paragraph does not apply or is not renewed, and the State Council Notice is found not to apply, a foreign enterprise shareholder may be subject to a 20% tax on capital gain, unless reduced by an applicable double tax treaty.

### Tax treaties

Non-PRC Investors residing in countries which have entered into double-taxation treaties with the PRC may be entitled to a reduction of the withholding tax imposed on the payment of dividends to such Foreign Holders of us. The PRC currently has double-taxation treaties with a number of countries, including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States.

### Stamp tax

Under the Provisional Regulations of The People's Republic of China Concerning Stamp Tax, which became effective in October, 1988, PRC stamp tax should not be imposed on the transfer of shares of PRC publicly traded companies (including H Shares or ADSs) effected outside China.

Taxation of the Company

Income tax

According to the relevant income tax law, Sino-foreign enterprises are, in general, subject to statutory income tax of 33% (30% Enterprise Income Tax and 3% local income tax). If these enterprises are located in certain specified locations or cities, or are specifically approved by State Tax Bureau, a lower tax rate would be applied. Effective from January 1, 1999, in accordance with the practice notes on the PRC income tax laws applicable to Sino-foreign enterprises investing in energy and transportation infrastructure businesses, a reduced income tax rate of 15% (after the approval of State Tax Bureau) is applicable across the country. The

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Company applied this rule to all of its fully owned operating power plants after obtaining the approval of State Tax Bureau.

Certain power plants are exempted from income tax for two years starting from the first profit-making year, after offsetting all tax losses carried forward from the previous years (at most of five years), followed by a 50% reduction of the applicable tax rate for the next three years ("tax holiday").

The statutory income tax is assessed on an individual entity basis, based on each of their results of operations. The commencement dates of the tax holiday period of each power plant are individually determined.

The income tax charges are based on profit for the year and after considering deferred taxation.

For details of income tax information, please refer to Note 2 (n)(ii) to the Financial Statements.

Value-added tax

Since January 1, 1994, the government has implemented a turnover tax system applicable to FIEs. Under the turnover tax provisions, we have to collect from our electricity customers and pay to the PRC tax authorities a value-added tax ("VAT") on our sales. The tax rate on sales of electricity by us is 17% total sales. The amount of VAT payable by us is the VAT on sales reduced by the VAT paid by us on our purchases of coal, fuel and other inputs.

United States federal income tax considerations

The following is a summary of United States federal income tax considerations that are anticipated to be material for US Holders (as defined below) who purchase H shares or ADSs of the Company. This summary is based upon existing United States federal income tax law, which is subject to change, possible with retroactive effect. This summary does not discuss all aspects of United States federal income taxation which may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstances, such as investors subject to special tax rules including: financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, and, except as described below, non-US Holders, or to persons that will hold H shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, or constructive sale transaction for United States federal income tax purposes or that have a functional currency other than the United States Dollar, all of whom may be subject to tax rules



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that differ significantly from those summarized below. In addition, this summary does not discuss any foreign, state, or local tax consideration. This summary assumes that investors will hold their H shares or ADSs as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) under the United States Internal Revenue Code. Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state, local, and foreign income and other tax considerations of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of H shares or ADSs.

For purposes of this summary, a US Holder is a beneficial owner of H shares or ADSs that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

- o an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- o a corporation, partnership or other entity created in or organized under the laws of, the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof;
- o an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source;
- o a trust the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or
- o a trust that was in existence on August 20, 1996, was treated as a United States person, for United States federal income tax purposes, on the previous day and elected to continue to be so treated.

A beneficial owner of the H shares or ADSs that is not a US Holder is referred to herein as a "Non-US Holder".

If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds ADS or H shares, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will depend upon the status

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of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in such a partnership should consult their tax advisors as to the particular United States federal income tax consequences applicable to them.

A foreign corporation will be treated as a "passive foreign investment company" (a "PFIC"), for United States federal income tax purposes, if 75% or more of its gross income consists of certain types of "passive" income or 50% or more of its assets are passive. The Company presently believes that it is not a PFIC and does not anticipate becoming a PFIC. This is, however, a factual determination made on an annual basis and is subject to change. The following discussion assumes that the Company will not be subject to treatment as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes.

US holders

For United States federal income tax purposes, a US Holder of an ADS will be treated as the owner of the proportionate interest of the H shares held by the depositary that is represented by an ADS and evidenced by such ADS. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized upon the exchange of an ADS for the holders' proportionate interest in the H shares. A US Holder's tax basis in

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the withdrawn H shares will be the same as the tax basis in the ADS surrendered therefore, and the holding period in the withdrawn H shares will include the period during which the holder held the surrendered ADS.

### Dividends

Any cash distributions paid by the Company out of earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, will be subject to tax as ordinary dividend income and will be includible in the gross income of a US Holder upon receipt. Cash distributions paid by the Company in excess of its earnings and profits will be a return of capital to the extent of the US Holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares or ADSs, which will not be subject to tax. Any excess will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset which will be treated as discussed below. Dividends paid in Hong Kong Dollar will be includible in income in a United States Dollar amount based on the United States Dollar - Hong Kong Dollar exchange rate prevailing at the time of receipt of such dividends by the depository, in the case of ADSs, or by the US Holder, in the case of H shares held directly by such US Holder. A non-corporate holder of ADS or shares of Common Stock will generally be subject to tax on such dividend income at a maximum U.S. federal rate of 15% rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income. Dividends received on H shares or ADSs will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations. Any subsequent gain or loss in respect of such Hong Kong Dollar arising from exchange rate fluctuations will be ordinary income or loss. This gain or loss will generally be treated as United States source income for United States foreign tax credit limitation purposes. If the Depository converts the Hong Kong Dollar to U.S. Dollar on the date it receives such Hong Kong Dollar, United States persons will not recognize any such gain or loss.

Dividends received on H shares or ADSs will be treated, for United States federal income tax purposes, as foreign source income. A US Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on H shares or ADSs. US Holders who do not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign income tax withheld may instead claim a deduction, for United States federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholdings, but only for a year in which the US Holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. In certain circumstances, a US Holder may not claim a foreign tax credit (and instead may claim a deduction) for foreign taxes imposed on the payment of a dividend if the US Holder:

- o has not held the H shares or ADSs for at least 16 days in the 30-day period beginning 15 days before the ex-dividend date, during which it is not protected from risk of loss;
- o is obligated to make payments related to the dividends; or
- o subject to the promulgation of future Treasury regulations that are anticipated to be retroactively applied, holds the H shares or ADSs in an arrangement in which the expected economic profit of the US Holder is insubstantial compared to the value of the foreign tax credit expected to be obtained as a result of the arrangement.

A distribution of additional shares of the Company's stock to US Holders with respect to their H shares or ADSs that is pro rata to all the Company's shareholders may not be subject to United States federal income tax. The tax basis of such additional shares will be determined by allocating the US Holders' adjusted tax basis in the H shares or ADSs between the H shares or ADSs and the additional shares, based on their relative fair market values on the date of distribution.

## Sale or other disposition of H shares or ADSs

A US Holder will recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of H shares or ADSs in an amount equals to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the US Holder's adjusted tax basis in such H shares or ADSs, as each is determined in US Dollars. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the H shares or ADSs have been held for more than one year and will generally be United States source gain or loss. The claim of a deduction in respect of a capital loss, for United States federal income tax purposes, may be subject to limitations. Under the Tax Treaty, any such gain should be treated as foreign source income.

## PFIC considerations

If the Company were to be classified as a PFIC in any taxable year, a U.S. Holder would be subject to special rules generally intended to reduce or eliminate any benefits from the deferral of United States federal income tax that a U.S. Holder could derive from investing in a foreign company that does not distribute all of its earnings on a current basis. In such event, a U.S. Holder of the H shares or ADSs may be subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates on (i) any gain recognized on the sale of the H shares or ADSs and (ii) any "excess distribution" paid on the H shares or ADSs (generally, a distribution in excess of 125% the average annual distributions paid by the Company in the three preceding taxable years). In addition, a U.S. Holder may be subject to an interest charge on such gain or excess distribution.

## Non-US holders

An investment in H shares or ADSs by a Non-US Holder will not give rise to any United States federal income tax consequences unless:

- o the dividends received or gain recognized on the sale of H shares or ADSs by such person are treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business by such person in the United States as determined under United States federal income tax law; or
- o in the case of gains recognized on a sale of H shares or ADSs by an individual, such individual is present in the United States for 183 days or more and certain other conditions are met.

In order to avoid back-up withholding on dividend payments made in the United States, a Non-US Holder of the H shares or ADSs may be required to complete, and provide the payor with, an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8, or other documentary evidence, certifying that such holder is an exempt foreign person.

F. Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on display

We are subject to the information reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and, in accordance with

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the Act, file certain reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy and report, statement or other information filed by us at the SEC's public reference rooms in Washington, D.C., New York and Chicago, Illinois. Please call the SEC at 1-800-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. Our reports and other information filed with the SEC are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and the website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

I. Subsidiary information

Not applicable.

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J. Comparison of New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Rules and China Corporate Governance Rules For listed companies

Under the amended Corporate Governance Rules of New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), foreign issuers (including the Company) listed on the NYSE are required to disclose a summary of the significant differences between their domestic corporate governance rules and NYSE corporate governance rules that would apply to a U.S. domestic issuer. A summary of such differences is listed below:

NYSE corporate governance rules

Corporate governance rules applicable to the domestically listed companies in China and the Company's governance practices

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### DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

A listed company must have a majority of independent directors on its board of directors. No director qualifies as "independent" unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company). In addition, a director must meet certain standards to be deemed independent. For example, a director is not independent if the director is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of the listed company, or if the director has received, during any twelve-month period within the last three years, more than US\$100,000 in direct compensation from the listed company.

It is required in China that any listed company must establish an independent director system and set forth specific requirements for the qualification of independent directors. For example, an independent director shall not hold any other position in the listed company other than being a director and shall not be influenced by the main shareholders or the controlling persons of the listed company, or by any other entities or persons with whom the listed company has a significant relationship. The Company has complied with the relevant Chinese corporate governance rules and has implemented internal rules governing the independence and responsibilities of independent directors. The Company determines the independence of independent directors every year.

To empower non-management directors to serve as a more effective check on management, the non-management directors of each listed company must meet at regularly scheduled executive

No similar requirements.

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sessions without management.

### NOMINATING/CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Listed companies must have a nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors.

The board of directors of a listed company may, through the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, establish a nominating committee composed entirely of directors, of which the independent directors shall be the majority and the convener. The Company has established a nominating committee.

The nominating/corporate governance committee must have a written charter that addresses the committee's purposes and responsibilities which, at minimum, must be to: search for eligible people for the board of directors, select and nominate directors for the next session of the shareholders' annual meeting, study and propose corporate governance guidelines, supervise the evaluation of the board of directors and management, and evaluate the performance of the committee every year.

Relevant responsibilities of the nominating/corporate governance committee are similar to those stipulated by the NYSE rules, but the main responsibilities do not include the research and recommendation of corporate governance guidelines, the supervision of the evaluation of the board of directors and management, or the annual evaluation of the committee.

### COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

Listed companies must have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors.

The board of directors of a listed company can, through the resolution of shareholders' meeting, have a compensation and evaluation committee composed entirely of directors, of whom the independent directors are the majority and act as the convener.

The written charter of the compensation committee must state, at least, the following purposes and responsibilities:

The responsibilities are similar to those stipulated by the NYSE rules, but the committee is not required to produce a report on the executive compensation or make an annual performance evaluation of the committee. The board of directors of the Company has established a compensation and evaluation committee composed mainly of independent directors who act as the convener, and the committee has a written charter.

- (1) review and approve the corporate goals associated with CEO's compensation, evaluate the performance of the CEO in fulfilling these goals, and based on such evaluation determine and approve the CEO's compensation level;

- (2) make recommendations to the board with respect to non-CEO executive officer compensation, and incentive-compensation and equity-based plans that are subject to board approval;
- (3) produce a committee report on executive compensation as required by the SEC to be included in the annual proxy statement or annual report filed with the SEC.

The charter must also include the requirement for an annual performance evaluation of the compensation committee.

#### AUDIT COMMITTEE

Listed companies must have an audit committee that satisfies the requirements of Rule 10A-3 of Exchange Act. It must have a minimum of three members, and all audit committee members must satisfy the requirements for independence set forth in Section 303A.02 of NYSE Corporate Governance Rules as well as the requirements of Rule 10A-3b (1) of the Exchange Act.

The written charter of the audit committee must specify that the purpose of the audit committee is to assist the board oversight of the integrity of financial statements, the company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, qualifications and independence of independent auditors and the performance of the listed company's internal audit function and independent auditors.

The written charter must also require the audit committee to prepare an audit committee report as required by the SEC to be included in the listed company's annual proxy statement as well as an annual performance evaluation of the audit committee.

Each listed company must have an internal audit department.

The board of directors of a listed company can, through the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, establish an audit committee composed entirely of directors, of which the independent directors are the majority and act as the convener, and, at minimum, one independent director is an accounting professional.

The responsibilities of the audit committee are similar to those stipulated by the NYSE rules, but according to the domestic practices, the company is not required to make an annual performance evaluation of the audit committee, and the audit committee is not required to prepare an audit report to be included in the company's annual proxy statement. The Board of Directors of the Company has established an audit committee that satisfies relevant domestic requirements and the audit committee has a written charter.

China has a similar regulatory provision, and the Company has an internal audit department.

Shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on equity-compensation plans and material revisions thereto, except for employment incentive plans, certain awards and plans in the context of mergers and acquisitions.

The relevant regulations of China require the board of directors to propose plans on the amount and types of director compensation for the shareholders' meeting to approve. The compensation plan of executive officers is subject to approval by the board and announced at the shareholders' meeting and disclosed to the public upon the approval of the board of directors.

#### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines, involving director qualification standards, director compensation, director continuing education, annual performance evaluation of the board of directors, etc.

CSRS has issued the Corporate Governance Rules, with which the Company has complied.

#### CODE OF ETHICS FOR DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.

China does not have such requirement for a code for ethics. But, the directors and officers must perform their legal responsibilities in accordance with the Company Law of PRC, relative requirements of CSRS and Mandatory Provisions to the Charter of Companies Listed Overseas.

Each listed company CEO must certify to the NYSE each year that he or she is not aware of any violation by the company of NYSE corporate governance listing standards and he or she must promptly notify the NYSE on writing of any material non-compliance with any applicable provisions of Section 303A.

No similar requirements.

#### ITEM 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our primary market risk exposures are fluctuations fuel prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

##### Commodity price risk

We are exposed to fluctuations in fuel prices, mainly coal prices. In 2005, our total fuel cost amounted to RMB 21.203 billion and the weighted average unit fuel cost was RMB 156.13 per MWh. In 2004, our total fuel cost amounted to RMB 15.068 billion and the weighted average unit fuel cost was RMB 139.4 per MWh.

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We purchase substantial volumes of coals from suppliers for power generation. Therefore, fluctuations of fuel prices have a significant effect on our operating expenses and net profits.

### Foreign exchange rate risk

A portion of our Renminbi revenues are converted into foreign currencies to (i) repay our debts denominated in currencies other than RMB, and (ii) pay for imported equipment.

The exchange rate of Renminbi to foreign currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including US dollars, has historically been set by the People's Bank of China. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the US dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy resulted initially in an approximately 2.0% appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the US dollar. Since the adoption of this new policy, the value of Renminbi against the US dollar has fluctuated on a daily basis within narrow ranges, but overall has further strengthened against the US dollar. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to further liberalize its currency policy. We cannot assure you that any future movements in the exchange rate of the Renminbi against the US dollar and other currencies will not adversely affect our results of operations and financial conditions. The following table provides information, by maturity date, regarding our foreign currency sensitive financial instruments, which consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term debt obligations and capital commitments as of December 31, 2005 and average interest rates for the year ended December 31, 2005.

(RMB expressed in millions, except interest rate)

As of December 31, 2005

	Expected Maturity Date					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter
On-balance sheet financial instruments						
Cash and cash equivalents:						
In US Dollar	14	-	-	-	-	-
Debts						
Fixed rate bank loans (US Dollar)	792	774	774	774	766	1,056
Average interest rate	6.207%	6.211%	6.217%	6.227%	6.260%	6.424%
Fixed rate bank loans (Euro)	68	51	51	51	51	430
Average interest rate	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	2.000%
Variable rate bank and other loans (US Dollar)						
Average interest rate	4.843%	4.837%	4.828%	4.814%	4.792%	4.775%
Variable rate other loans (JPY)	16	16	16	16	16	10



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Average interest rate	5.800%	5.800%	5.800%	5.800%	5.800%	5.800%
Capital commitments (in US Dollar)	472	59	20	-	-	-
Capital commitments (in Euro)	275	-	-	-	-	-

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(1) The interest rates for variable rate bank and other loans are calculated based on the individual year end indices.

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The outstanding balances of the Company's loans denominated in foreign currency has decreased continually as a result of due repayment of the loans by the company according to agreed-upon repayment schedule. The loans denominated in US dollar decreased from RMB 7.217 billion as of December 31, 2003 to RMB 5.548 billion as of December 31, 2005; the loans denominated in JPY decreased from RMB 138 million as of December 31, 2003 to RMB 90 million as of December 31, 2005. As a result, the associated foreign exchange risk to which the Company is exposed has decreased.

### Interest rate risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk primarily resulting from fluctuations in interest rates on our variable rate debts. Upward fluctuations in interest rates increase the cost of new variable rate debt and the interest cost of outstanding floating rate borrowings.

At present, the interest rate of loans with the term of more than one year denominated in RMB is subject to the change on the benchmark interest rate published and adjusted by the People's Bank of China. Different interest rate level corresponds to loans with different term. However, in accordance with the loan agreements the interest rate of loans with the term of one year or less is not subject to the change in such benchmark interest rate. As a result, if the People's Bank of China adjusts the benchmark interest rate, the interest rate of the Company's loans with the term of more than one year will be adjusted accordingly. Most of the Company's loans denominated in foreign currency are fixed rate loans, which are not subject to the changes in market interest rate. Only a small portion of the Company's loans denominated in foreign currency are floating rate loans, which depends on the trend of six-month LIBOR.

The following table provides information, by maturity date, regarding our interest rate sensitive financial instruments, which consist of fixed rate loans, variable rate loans and short-term bonds as of December 31, 2005 and average interest rates for the year ended December 31, 2005.

(RMB expressed in millions, except interest rate)

As of December 31, 2005

Expected Maturity Date					
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter

Debts

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Fixed rate shareholder, bank and other loans	9,656	3,042	3,199	4,367	3,336	14,307
Average interest rate	5.369%	5.352%	5.329%	5.317%	5.274%	5.256%
Variable rate bank and other loans	90	90	90	90	90	252
Average interest rate	4.959%	4.943%	4.920%	4.885%	4.825%	4.775%
Short-term bonds	4,862	-	-	-	-	-
Average interest rate	3.391%	-	-	-	-	-

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 (1) The interest rates for variable rate bank and other loans are calculated based on the individual year end indices.

As of December 31, 2005, the Company's floating rate loans denominated in foreign currency amounted to RMB 0.702 billion, accounting for 11.7% the total foreign loans, and the average interest rate level was relatively low, which is six-month US dollar LIBOR plus 18 basis points. The financing cost of US dollar loans has been climbing at a high pace because the market forecasts the Federal Reserve of the United States will increase the benchmark interest rate of US dollar again. As a result, the current six-month US dollar LIBOR has reached approximately 5.16%. With only a small portion of loans denominated in foreign currency bearing variable interest rate, the Company is exposed to a relatively low level of interest risk.

The Company has paid special attention to the trend of international interest rate market by keeping up with the market conditions and predicting the future trend, and has made efforts to explore the feasibility of risk management by application of derivative financial products. The Company expects to implement the relevant plan according to its internal approval procedures and use interest rate swap and other derivative financial products to control its interest rate risk upon appropriate time.

As the Company repaid the loans in accordance with the repayment agreements, the balance of floating rate loans decreased from RMB 2.306 billion as of December 31, 2003 to RMB 702 million as of December 31, 2005. As a result, the associated interest rate risk related to variable rate bank and

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other loans to which the Company is exposed has decreased. The balance of fixed rate loans increased from RMB 11.489 billion as of December 31, 2003 to RMB 37.907 billion as of December 31, 2005 to cover the expenditure on construction and acquisitions. As a result of the increased scale of the fixed rate loans, the interest rate risk related to fixed rate loans has increased.

ITEM 12 Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not applicable.

PART II.

ITEM 13 Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

ITEM 14 Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

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None.

### ITEM 15 Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of December 31, 2005 (the "Evaluation Date"), the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report. Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that, as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as to ensure that material information relating to our company and consolidated subsidiaries, was made known to them by others within our company and our consolidated subsidiaries on a timely basis.

In order to assure the credibility of our financial statements, achieve our expected operating results and efficiency, and effectively improve our capability to manage risks, we launched a project in 2003 to improve our internal control. During the last three years, we established a strategic plan and set objectives for internal control. Our long-term objective is to enhance our internal control in all aspects to constantly improve our capability to develop, compete and manage risk. We established an internal control organization system, and strengthened internal control at both the corporate and the power plant levels. We further strengthened our corporate governance and management system, and completed the annual evaluation of the effectiveness of the design of our existing system at the end of 2005. We established our internal control procedures on the basis of the COSO control framework, which accommodates our management characteristics. We designed and implemented the "Internal Control Manual", which is recognized by us as the "constitution" for the management of internal control. We carried out several self-evaluations of internal control, identified certain deficiencies and remediated such deficiencies. We disseminated information to, and trained our employees with regard to internal control concepts and procedures. Based on comprehensive evaluations, we believe that we have improved the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will first apply to our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ending December 31, 2006. We will consolidate the improvements we have achieved and continue our preparation for compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

### ITEM 16 Reserved

#### ITEM 16A Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Xia Donglin and Mr. Liu Jipeng qualify as Audit Committee Financial Experts in accordance with the terms of Item 16A of Form 20-F. See "Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees -- A. Directors, members of the supervisory committee and senior management".

#### ITEM 16B Code of Ethics

Although, as of the date of this annual report, we do not have, in form, a code of ethics that applies to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer (collectively, the "Senior Corporate Officers"), we believe that, as a substantive matter, the Senior Corporate Officers are subject to a set of written requirements under the PRC law that are substantially similar to the

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ethical standards described under Item 16B(b) of Form 20-F. Joint stock companies that are incorporated in China and listed on both PRC and foreign stock exchanges are heavily regulated by the central government. To a large extent, these requirements, which are designed to promote honest and ethical conduct and compliance with applicable laws and regulations by the directors and senior executives of such companies, are not merely ethical requirements, but more importantly, statutory obligations that are legally binding on these individuals under the PRC Company Law, relevant rules and regulations promulgated by China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Mandatory Provisions of Articles of Association of Overseas Listed Companies.

### ITEM 16C Principal Accountant Fees and Services

PricewaterhouseCoopers has served as our independent public auditors for each of the fiscal years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2005, for which audited consolidated financial statements appear in this annual report on Form 20-F.

The following table shows information about fees paid by us to PricewaterhouseCoopers:

	For the year ended December 31,	
(RMB millions)	2005	2004
Audit fees.....	18.0	15.2
Audit-related fees.....	12.5	5.2
Tax fees.....	-	-
All other fees.....	-	-
Total.....	30.5	20.4
	=====	=====

Audit Services are defined as the standard audit work that needs to be performed each year in order to issue an opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. It also includes other audit services which are those services that only the external auditors reasonably can provide, such as auditing of non-recurring transactions and application of new accounting policies, audits of significant and newly implemented system controls and pre-issuance reviews of quarterly financial results.

Audit-related Services include those other assurances and related services provided by auditors, but not restricted to those that can only reasonably be provided by the external auditors signing the auditors' report, that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements such as acquisition due diligence, audits of pension and benefit plans, consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards.

Tax Services include the assistance with compliance and reporting of enterprise and value added taxes, assistance with our assessment of new or changing tax regimes, assessment of our transfer pricing policies and practices, and assistance with assessing relevant rules, regulations and facts going into our correspondence with tax authorities.

### Audit Committee Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors is responsible, among other things, for the oversight of the external auditors

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subject to the requirements of the PRC Law and the Company's Articles of Association. The Audit Committee has adopted a policy regarding pre-approval of audit and permissible non-audit services to be provided by our independent auditors (the "Policy"). Under the Policy, proposed services either (i) may be pre-approved by the Audit Committee without consideration of specific case-by-case services ("general pre-approval"); or (ii) require the specific pre-approval of the Audit Committee ("specific pre-approval"). General approval applies to services of recurring and predictable nature. These types of services, once approved by the Audit Committee in the beginning, will not require further approval in future, except when actual fees and expenses exceed pre-approved budget levels. In such a case, the Audit Committee may authorize one of its members to approve budget increases subject to the requirement that such member provide a report on his decision to approve or deny an application for budget increases to the Audit Committee at an Audit Committee meeting held immediately after such member grants or denies the approval.

Specific pre-approval applies to all other services. These services must be approved by the Audit Committee on a case-by-case basis after an application including proposed budget and scope of services to be provided by our independent auditors is submitted to the Audit Committee.

ITEM 16D Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

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ITEM 16E Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Not applicable.

ITEM 17 Financial Statements

See pages F-1 through F-80 incorporated by reference.

ITEM 18 Financial Statements

Not applicable.

ITEM 19 Exhibit

- 1.1 Articles of Association, amended and adopted by the shareholders' meeting on July 28, 2005.
- 3.1 Shareholders' Agreement dated May 31, 1994, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 9.1 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed with the SEC on August 24, 1994. Amendment to Shareholders' Agreement dated May 12, 2006.
- 8 A list of subsidiaries.
- 12.1 Certifications of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) promulgated under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 12.2 Certifications of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) promulgated under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 13.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted

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pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
(Incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Huaneng Power International, Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, of cash flows and of changes in equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005. These financial statements set out on pages F-2 to F-80 are the responsibility of the management of Company and its subsidiaries. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting

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principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as published by the International Accounting Standards Board.

As discussed in Note 2(a) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company and its subsidiaries adopted the revised / new IFRS in 2005 which resulted in changes primarily in the accounting for (a) goodwill and negative goodwill and (b) assessment of asset impairment.

In addition, International Financial Reporting Standards vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, March 28, 2006

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB or US\$, except per share data)

Note	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005		2004
	RMB	US\$	RMB Restated (Note 2(a))
Operating revenue	40,190,004	4,980,051	30,150,602
Sales tax	(113,475)	(14,061)	(32,324)
Operating expenses			
Fuel	(21,202,952)	(2,627,314)	(15,068,188)
Maintenance	(1,165,374)	(144,405)	(807,689)
Depreciation	(6,167,692)	(764,255)	(4,706,992)
Labor	(2,487,098)	(308,183)	(1,877,264)
Service fees to HIPDC	8 (b) (141,102)	(17,484)	(133,609)
Others	(1,903,345)	(235,849)	(606,346)
	(33,067,563)	(4,097,490)	(23,200,088)
Total operating expenses			

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Profit from operations		7,008,966	868,500	6,918,190
Interest income		53,685	6,652	43,092
Interest expenses		(1,426,609)	(176,775)	(663,424)
Bank charges and exchange gain / (losses), net		248,533	30,797	(119,452)
Total financial expenses, net		(1,124,391)	(139,326)	(739,784)
Share of profit of associates	12	644,376	79,846	312,037
Investment income, net		60,872	7,543	20,554
Other income, net	6	2,385	295	18,666
Profit before tax	7	6,592,208	816,858	6,529,663
Income tax expenses	32	(1,044,297)	(129,402)	(948,734)
Profit for the year		5,547,911	687,456	5,580,929
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company		4,871,794	603,677	5,323,876
Minority interests		676,117	83,779	257,053
		5,547,911	687,456	5,580,929
Dividends paid and proposed		6,035,942	747,930	6,019,432
Proposed dividend	23	3,013,846	373,454	3,013,846
Proposed dividend per share (expressed in RMB per share)	23	0.25	0.03	0.25
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company during the year (expressed in RMB per share)				
- Basic	33	0.40	0.05	0.44
- Diluted	33	0.40	0.05	0.44



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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB or US\$)

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2005	
		RMB	US\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	11	78,997,297	9,788,766
Investments in associates	12	4,593,984	569,253
Available-for-sale investment	14	1,033,225	128,030
Land use rights	15	1,679,765	208,144
Other non-current assets		336,379	41,681
Deferred income tax assets	29	64,075	7,940
Goodwill	16	671,796	83,244
Less: negative goodwill	16	-	-
Total non-current assets		87,376,521	10,827,058
Current assets			
Inventories, net	17	2,311,357	286,406
Other receivables and assets, net	18	855,952	106,063
Accounts receivable, net	19	6,022,426	746,255
Due from HIPDC	8 (a) (v)	21,847	2,707
Due from other related parties	8 (a) (v)	-	-
Restricted cash		201,276	24,941
Temporary cash investments	20	2,652	329
Cash and cash equivalents	34 (a)	2,647,665	328,079
Total current assets		12,063,175	1,494,780
Total assets		99,439,696	12,321,838

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONT'D)  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB or US\$)

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2005	
		RMB	US\$
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company			
8,500,000,000 (2004: 8,500,000,000) domestic shares, par value of RMB 1.00 each, in form of legal person shares	21	8,500,000	1,053,258
500,000,000 (2004: 500,000,000) A shares, par value of RMB 1.00 each	21	500,000	61,956
3,055,383,440 (2004: 3,055,383,440) overseas listed foreign shares, par value of RMB 1.00 each	21	3,055,383	378,601
Additional paid-in capital		8,988,107	1,113,740
Dedicated capital	22	4,899,429	607,101
Fair value gains from available-for-sale investment, net of tax	14 & 29	636,964	78,928
Retained earnings			
Proposed dividend	23	3,013,846	373,454
Others		10,443,745	1,294,112
		40,037,474	4,961,150
Minority interests		6,106,713	756,699
Total equity		46,144,187	5,717,849
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Long-term loans from a shareholder	24	2,800,000	346,955
Long-term bank loans	24	25,711,255	3,185,950
Other long-term loans	24	351,009	43,494
Deferred income tax liabilities	29	1,157,775	143,463
Other non-current liabilities		168,328	20,859
Total non-current liabilities		30,188,367	3,740,721
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	25	6,905,240	855,647
Dividends payable to shareholders of the Company		-	-
Taxes payable	26	1,131,284	140,180
Due to Huaneng Group	8 (a) (v)	50,720	6,285

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Due to HIPDC	8 (a) (v)	53,230	6,596
Due to an associate	8 (a) (v)	-	-
Due to other related parties	8 (a) (v)	29,620	3,670
Staff welfare and bonus payables		251,949	31,220
Short-term bonds	27	4,938,250	611,912
Short-term loans	28	6,580,870	815,453
Current portion of long-term bank loans	24	2,653,339	328,782
Current portion of other long-term loans	24	512,640	63,523
		-----	-----
Total current liabilities		23,107,142	2,863,268
		-----	-----
Total equity and liabilities		99,439,696	12,321,838
		=====	=====

These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB)

		Attributable to equity holders		
	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Dedicated capital	
			Statutory and discretionary surplus reserve funds	Statutory public welfare fund
			-----	-----
Balance as of January 1, 2005, as previously reported as equity	12,055,383	8,972,184	2,202,689	1,863,280
Balance as of January 1, 2005, as previously separately reported as minority interests	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in accounting policy (Note 2(a))	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of January 1, 2005, as restated	12,055,383	8,972,184	2,202,689	1,863,280
Minority interests arising on business combinations (Note 5)	-	-	-	-
Capital injection from minority shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Dividends waived by a shareholder of an associate	-	15,923	-	-
Dividends relating to 2004	-	-	-	-

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Dividends relating to 2005	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2005	-	-	-	-
Fair value gains from available-for-sale investment - gross (Note 14)	-	-	-	-
Fair value gains from available-for-sale investment - tax (Note 29)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from statutory public welfare fund to discretionary surplus reserve fund	-	-	3,473	(3,473)
Transfer to dedicated capital (Note 22)	-	-	476,262	357,199
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of December 31, 2005	12,055,383	8,988,107	2,682,424	2,217,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Balance as of January 1, 2004, as previously reported as equity	6,027,671	10,780,133	2,867,721	1,460,700
Balance as of January 1, 2004, as previously separately reported as minority interests	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of January 1, 2004, as restated	6,027,671	10,780,133	2,867,721	1,460,700
Minority interests arising on business combinations (Note 5)	-	-	-	-
Capital injection from minority shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Dividends relating to 2003	-	-	-	-
Ordinary shares split	6,027,671	(1,808,301)	(1,205,534)	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2004	-	-	-	-
Conversion of convertible notes to share capital and redemption of convertible notes	41	352	(4)	-
Transfer from statutory public welfare fund to discretionary surplus reserve fund	-	-	1,600	(1,600)
Transfer to dedicated capital (Note 22)	-	-	538,906	404,179
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of December 31, 2004	12,055,383	8,972,184	2,202,689	1,863,289
	=====	=====	=====	=====

[TABLE CONTINUED]

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company (cont'd)		Minority interests	Total
	Equity component of convertible notes	Retained earnings	(Note 2(a))	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of January 1, 2005, as previously reported as equity	-	11,171,982	-	36,000
Balance as of January 1, 2005, as previously separately reported as minority interests	-	-	3,266,393	3,266,393
Effect of changes in accounting policy (Note 2(a))	-	1,261,120	-	1,261,120
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of January 1, 2005, as restated	-	12,433,102	3,266,393	40,000
Minority interests arising on business combinations (Note 5)	-	-	1,979,219	1,979,219
Capital injection from minority shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	596,064	596,064
Dividends waived by a shareholder of an associate	-	-	-	-

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Dividends relating to 2004	-	(3,013,846)	(196,992)	(3,
Dividends relating to 2005	-	-	(214,088)	(
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2005	-	4,871,794	676,117	5,
Fair value gains from available-for-sale investment - gross (Note 14)	-	-	-	
Fair value gains from available-for-sale investment - tax (Note 29)	-	-	-	(
Transfer from statutory public welfare fund to discretionary surplus reserve fund	-	-	-	
Transfer to dedicated capital (Note 22)	-	(833,459)	-	
		-----	-----	-----
Balance as of December 31, 2005	-	13,457,591	6,106,713	46,
		=====	=====	=====
Balance as of January 1, 2004, as previously reported as equity	255	12,818,873	-	33,
Balance as of January 1, 2004, as previously separately reported as minority interests	-	-	1,155,197	1,
		-----	-----	-----
Balance as of January 1, 2004, as restated	255	12,818,873	1,155,197	35,
Minority interests arising on business combinations (Note 5)	-	-	1,342,872	1,
Capital injection from minority shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	677,034	
Dividends relating to 2003	-	(3,013,836)	(165,763)	(3,
Ordinary shares split	-	(3,013,836)	-	
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2004	-	5,323,876	257,053	5,
Conversion of convertible notes to share capital and redemption of convertible notes	(255)	(10)	-	
Transfer from statutory public welfare fund to discretionary surplus reserve fund	-	-	-	
Transfer to dedicated capital (Note 22)	-	(943,085)	-	
		-----	-----	-----
Balance as of December 31, 2004	-	11,171,982	3,266,393	39,
		=====	=====	=====

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT'D)  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB)

Attributable to equity holders of the Co			
Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Statutory and discretionary surplus reserve funds	Dedicated capital
		Statutory and discretionary surplus reserve funds	Statutory public welfare fund

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Balance as of January 1, 2003, as previously reported as equity	6,000,274	10,604,843	2,319,903	1,053,52
Balance as of January 1, 2003, as previously separately reported as minority interests	-	-	-	
Balance as of January 1, 2003, as restated	6,000,274	10,604,843	2,319,903	1,053,52
Minority interests arising on business combinations (Note 5)	-	-	-	
Capital injection from minority shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	-	
Dividends relating to 2002	-	-	-	
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2003	-	-	-	
Conversion of convertible notes to share capital	27,397	175,290	-	
Transfer from statutory public welfare fund to discretionary surplus reserve fund	-	-	2,104	(2,104)
Transfer to dedicated capital (Note 22)	-	-	545,714	409,28
Balance as of December 31, 2003	6,027,671	10,780,133	2,867,721	1,460,70

[TABLE CONTINUED]

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company (cont'd)		Minority interests	T
	Equity component of convertible notes	Retained earnings	(Note 2(a))	e
Balance as of January 1, 2003, as previously reported as equity	44,647	10,392,873	-	30,
Balance as of January 1, 2003, as previously separately reported as minority interests	-	-	910,704	
Balance as of January 1, 2003, as restated	44,647	10,392,873	910,704	31,
Minority interests arising on business combinations (Note 5)	-	-	115,639	
Capital injection from minority shareholders of subsidiaries	-	-	77,632	
Dividends relating to 2002	-	(2,049,408)	(132,672)	(2,
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2003	-	5,430,408	183,894	5,
Conversion of convertible notes to share capital	(44,392)	-	-	
Transfer from statutory public welfare fund to discretionary surplus reserve fund	-	-	-	
Transfer to dedicated capital (Note 22)	-	(955,000)	-	
Balance as of December 31, 2003	255	12,818,873	1,155,197	35,

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB or US\$)

	Note	For the year ended December 31,		
		-----		
		2005	2004	
		RMB	US\$	RMB
				Restated
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Profit before tax		6,592,208	816,858	6,529,663
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation		6,172,866	764,896	4,706,992
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		30,080	3,727	-
Amortization of land use rights		36,429	4,514	28,074
Amortization of goodwill and negative goodwill		-	-	(205,277)
Amortization of other non-current assets		54,555	6,760	39,731
Provision for / (Reversal of) doubtful accounts		49,869	6,179	(10,654)
Provision for / (Reversal of) inventory obsolescence		31,724	3,931	1,521
Investment income, net		(60,872)	(7,543)	(20,554)
Loss / (Gain) on disposals / write-off of property, plant and equipment, net		145,762	18,062	(29,176)
Unrealized exchange (gain) / losses, net		(294,281)	(29,375)	89,913
Gain on interest rate swaps		-	-	(925)
Share of profit of associates		(644,376)	(79,846)	(312,037)
Interest income		(53,685)	(6,652)	(43,092)
Interest expenses		1,426,609	176,775	663,424
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories, net		(831,622)	(103,048)	(414,275)
Other receivables and assets, net		265,320	32,877	(206,873)
Accounts receivable, net		(596,517)	(73,916)	(742,005)
Due from HIPDC		(21,847)	(2,707)	-
Due from other related parties		14,970	1,855	(9,108)
Restricted cash		1,412	175	(23,108)
Other non-current liabilities		91,188	11,299	13,000
Accounts payable and other liabilities		574,654	71,207	243,524
Taxes payable		(69,569)	(8,620)	3,796
Due to Huaneng Group		6,128	759	-
Due to HIPDC		(1,205,569)	(149,385)	(53,263)
Due to an associate		(3,799)	(471)	3,799

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Due to other related parties	20,183	2,501	(17,711)
Staff welfare and bonus payable	(23,653)	(2,931)	(17,728)
Interest paid	(1,965,094)	(243,500)	(974,879)
Interest received	52,475	6,502	43,895
Income tax paid	(1,114,698)	(138,125)	(1,123,966)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,680,850	1,082,758	8,162,701
	-----	-----	-----

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 2004 AND 2003

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB or US\$)

		For the year ended December 31		
		-----		
		2005		
	Note	RMB	US\$	RMB
				Restated
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(13,842,293)	(1,715,235)	(9,877,553)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment, net		32,098	3,977	27,768
Prepayments of land use rights		(99,745)	(12,360)	(154,754)
Increase in other non-current assets		15,766	1,954	(3,680)
Decrease in temporary cash investments		9,989	1,238	132,355
Proceeds from disposals of investments		-	-	548
Cash dividend received		429,589	53,232	172,542
Cash consideration paid for acquisitions	5	(2,528,300)	(313,288)	(4,575,000)
Direct transaction costs paid for acquisitions	5	(16,698)	(2,069)	(31,685)
Cash from the power plants acquisitions	5	566,704	70,220	659,174
Proceeds from disposal of Huaneng				



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Nanjing Ranji Power Generation Limited Liability Company ("Nanjing Ranji")	8 (b)	30,000	3,717	-
Cash outflow on disposal of Nanjing Ranji		(10,479)	(1,298)	-
		-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities		(15,413,369)	(1,909,912)	(13,650,285)
		-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Bonds issuance expense paid		(22,500)	(2,788)	-
Drawdown of short-term bonds		4,862,200	602,488	-
Drawdown of short-term loans		11,657,569	1,444,520	8,724,000
Repayments of short-term loans		(13,670,000)	(1,693,886)	(2,940,313)
Drawdown of long-term loans from a shareholder		2,000,000	247,825	800,000
Repayments of long-term loans from shareholders		-	-	(1,504,827)
Drawdown of long-term bank loans		8,297,018	1,028,106	4,944,000
Repayments of long-term bank loans		(2,933,870)	(363,544)	(3,192,843)
Drawdown of other long-term loans		-	-	-
Repayments of other long-term loans		(351,118)	(43,508)	(679,062)
Capital injection from minority shareholders of the subsidiaries		585,702	72,576	677,034
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company		(3,022,096)	(374,476)	(3,005,586)
Dividends paid to minority shareholders of the subsidiaries		(318,252)	(39,435)	(167,125)
Redemption of convertible notes		-	-	(811)
		-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities		7,084,653	877,878	3,654,467
		-----	-----	-----
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		352,134	50,724	(1,833,117)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		2,295,531	277,355	4,128,648
		-----	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	34 (a)	2,647,665	328,079	2,295,531
		=====	=====	=====

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 1. COMPANY ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Huaneng Power International, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") as a Sino-foreign joint stock limited company on June 30, 1994. The Company and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the generation and sale of electric power to the respective regional or provincial grid companies in the PRC.

The Directors consider that the parent company and ultimate parent company of the Company are Huaneng International Power Development Corporation ("HIPDC") and China Huaneng Group Corporation ("Huaneng Group"), respectively. Both companies are incorporated in the PRC. Neither Huaneng Group nor HIPDC produced financial statements available for public use.

#### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### (a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale investment. This basis of accounting differs from that used in the preparation of the statutory financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("PRC statutory financial statements"). The PRC statutory financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries comprising the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting principles and regulations applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries, as appropriate in the PRC. Appropriate adjustments have been made to the PRC statutory financial statements to conform to IFRS. Differences arising from the restatement have not been incorporated in the statutory accounting records of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The consolidated financial statements are expressed in Renminbi ("RMB"), the national currency of the PRC. Solely for the convenience of the reader, the December 31, 2005 financial statements have been translated into United States Dollars (US\$) at the rate of US\$1.00=RMB 8.0702 announced by the People's Bank of China on December 31, 2005. No representation is made that Renminbi amounts could have been, or could be, converted into United States Dollars at the rate on December 31, 2005, or at any other certain rate.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying accounting

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policies of the Company and its subsidiaries. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

##### (a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

During 2005, a significant portion of the Company and its subsidiaries' funding requirements for capital expenditures were satisfied by short-term borrowings. Consequently, as of December 31, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries have a negative working capital balance of approximately RMB 11 billion (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 7 billion). The Company and its subsidiaries have significant undrawn available banking facilities amounting to approximately RMB 23 billion (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 28 billion) and may refinance and / or restructure certain short-term loans into long-term loans and will also consider alternative sources of financing, where applicable. The Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries are of the opinion that the Company and its subsidiaries will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due within the next twelve months and have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

In 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries has changed certain of its accounting policies following its adoption of the revised / new IFRS, International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and IFRIC Interpretation below, which are relevant to its operations. The 2004 and 2003 comparatives have been reclassified / restated as required, in accordance with the relevant requirements.

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS 2	Inventories
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
IAS 10	Events after the Balance Sheet Date
IAS 16	Property, Plant, and Equipment
IAS 17	Leases
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures
IAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
IAS 28	Investments in Associates
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation
IAS 33	Earnings per Share
IAS 36	Impairment of Assets
IAS 38	Intangible Assets
IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
IFRS 3	Business Combinations
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts
IFRIC Interpretation 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities

Management assessed the relevance of the adoption of IASs 1, 2, 8, 10, 16,

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17, 21, 32, 33, 38 and 39, IFRS 4 and IFRIC Interpretation 1 with respect to the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries and concluded that they did not result in substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries. In summary:

IAS 1 has affected the presentation of minority interests, share of profit of associates and other disclosures.

IASs 2, 8, 10, 16, 17, 32, 33, 38 and 39, IFRS 4 and IFRIC Interpretation 1 had no material effect on the policies of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

##### (a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

IAS 21 had no material effect on the policy of the Company and its subsidiaries. The functional currency of each of the entities of the Company and its subsidiaries has been re-evaluated based on the guidance to the revised standard. All the entities used Renminbi ("RMB") as their functional currency as well as their presentation currency.

IAS 24 has extended the identification and disclosure of related parties to include state-owned enterprises. Related parties include Huaneng Group, HIPDC and their related parties, other state-owned enterprises and their subsidiaries directly or indirectly controlled by the PRC government (other than those shown on the face of financial statements as other related parties), other entities and corporations in which the Company is able to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence and key management personnel of the Company, HIPDC and Huaneng Group as well as their close family members.

The adoptions of IASs 27 and 28 have resulted in changes in accounting policies for investments in subsidiaries and associates at company level. Until December 31, 2004, investments in subsidiaries and associates at company level are accounted for using the equity method. Subsequent to that date, the Company and its subsidiaries, at the entity level, restated such investments at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The adoption of IFRS 3 and IAS 36 results in changes in the accounting policies for goodwill and negative goodwill and the assessment by management of asset impairment.

In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 3 (Note 2(f)):

- o the Company and its subsidiaries ceased amortization of goodwill and negative goodwill from January 1, 2005;
- o accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2004 has been eliminated with a corresponding decrease in the costs of goodwill and negative goodwill; and
- o from January 1, 2005 onwards, goodwill arising from all acquisitions is

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tested annually for impairment, as well as when there are indications of impairment while negative goodwill is derecognized as of January 1, 2005 with a corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings.

All changes in the accounting policies have been made in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards, wherever applicable. All of the revised / new standards adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries require retrospective application other than:

- o IAS 16 - the initial measurement of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in an exchange of assets transaction is accounted at fair value prospectively only to future transactions;

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

##### (a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

- o IAS 39 - the derecognition of financial assets is applied prospectively;
- o IFRS 3 - prospectively after March 31, 2004; and
- o IFRS 4 - prospective application of the disclosure requirements of this standard except for disclosures required about accounting policies, recognized liabilities and expenses.

The adoption of IAS 1 resulted in the following changes:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Decrease in share of profit of associates	(109,295)	(65,528)	(51,582)
Decrease in income tax expenses	109,295	65,528	51,582

The adoption of IFRS 3 resulted in an increase in opening retained earnings as of January 1, 2005 by approximately RMB 1,261 million. Changes to other items in the financial statements as follows:

	As of December 31, 2005
Increase in investments in associates	81,959
Increase in goodwill	42,002
Decrease in negative goodwill	1,483,670
Increase in deferred income tax liability	(185,459)

For the year ended

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December 31, 2005  
-----

Increase in operating expenses - others	(205,277)
Decrease in income tax expense	37,091
Decrease in basic and diluted earnings per share (RMB)	(0.01)

(b) Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company and its subsidiaries have the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and its subsidiaries. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Consolidation (cont'd)

(i) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Company and its subsidiaries (including acquisitions from common control shareholders). The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the share of the Company and its subsidiaries on the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of income (Note 2(f)).

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated but considered an impairment indicator of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries.

At company level, investments in subsidiaries are stated at costs less any accumulated impairment loss. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

(ii) Transactions with minority interests

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The Company and its subsidiaries apply a policy of treating transactions with minority interests as transactions with parties external to the Company and its subsidiaries. Disposals to minority interests result in gains and losses for the Company and its subsidiaries that are recorded in the statement of income. Purchases from minority interests result in goodwill, being the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the fair value of net assets of the subsidiaries.

### (iii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company and its subsidiaries have significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The investments in associates of the Company and its subsidiaries include goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment loss) identified on acquisition (Note 2(f)).

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### (b) Consolidation (cont'd)

#### (iii) Associates (cont'd)

The shares of the Company and its subsidiaries on post-acquisition profits or losses of associates are recognized in the statement of income and their shares of post-acquisition movements in reserves are recognized in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amounts of the investments. When the shares of the Company and its subsidiaries on losses in an associate equals or exceeds their interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company and its subsidiaries do not recognize further losses, unless they have incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and their associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest of the Company and its subsidiaries in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries.

At company level, investments in associates are stated at costs less any accumulated impairment loss. The results of associates are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

#### (c) Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity of the Company and its subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional

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currency"). The financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiaries.

### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### (d) Property, plant and equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment, net is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

Construction-in-progress ("CIP") represents property, plant and equipment under construction and is stated at cost. This includes the costs of construction, plant and machinery and other direct costs. CIP is not depreciated until such time as the relevant asset is completed and ready for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its subsidiaries and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to write off their costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Dam	45 - 55 years
Buildings	8 - 55 years
Electric utility plant in service	4 - 40 years
Transportation facilities	5 - 27 years
Others	2.5 - 18 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method of the assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

The carrying amount of an asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2(g)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included in the statement of income.



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### (e) Financial assets

The Company and its subsidiaries classify their financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

## 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

### (e) Financial assets (cont'd)

#### (i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are primarily classified as 'accounts receivable', 'other receivables and assets' and 'other non-current assets' in the balance sheets (Note 2(i)).

#### (ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the management of the Company and its subsidiaries has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Company and its subsidiaries were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the balance sheet date, which are classified as current assets.

#### (iii) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

#### (iv) Recognition and derecognition of financial assets

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade-date - the date on which the Company and its subsidiaries commit to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all the above financial assets. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company and its subsidiaries have transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale investments are subsequently carried at fair value.

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Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized costs using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognized in equity.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the statement of income as 'investment income, net'. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the statement of income when the right of the Company and its subsidiaries to receive payments is established.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

##### (e) Financial assets (cont'd)

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices.

The Company and its subsidiaries assess at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale investments, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any accumulated impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in statement of income - is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of income. Impairment loss recognized in the statement of income on equity instrument is not reversed through the statement of income. Impairment testing of receivables is described in Note 2(i).

##### (f) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the share of the Company and its subsidiaries on the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary / associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in 'investments in associates'. Separately recognized goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Any excess of acquirer's interest in the net fair value of acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost in any business combination, the Company and its subsidiaries will reassess the identification and measurement of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the measurement of the cost of the combination and recognize immediately in profit or loss any excess remaining after that reassessment.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGUs") for the purpose of

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impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The Company and its subsidiaries allocate goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs in each region in which they operate (Note 2(g)).

### (g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value of an asset less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### (h) Inventories

Inventories consist of fuel, materials and supplies. They are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. The cost of inventories includes direct material cost and transportation expenses incurred in bringing the inventories to the working locations. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

#### (i) Receivables

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for doubtful accounts. A provision for doubtful accounts of receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Company and its subsidiaries will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized in the statement of income within operating expenses - others.

#### (j) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

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### (k) Temporary cash investments

Temporary cash investments comprise cash invested in fixed-term deposits with original maturities ranging from more than 3 months to one year. Temporary cash investments are classified as held-to-maturity investments and are carried at amortized cost (see Note 2(e)).

### (l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### (m) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized costs; any differences between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company and its subsidiaries have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

#### (n) Taxation

##### (i) Value-added tax ("VAT")

Under the relevant PRC tax laws, the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to VAT. The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to output VAT levied at 17% the Company's and its subsidiaries' operating revenue. The input VAT can be used to offset the output VAT levied on operating revenue to determine the net VAT payable. Because VAT is a tax on the customer and the Company and its subsidiaries collect such tax from the customers and pay such tax to the suppliers on behalf of the tax authority, the VAT has not been included in operating revenue or operating expenses.

##### (ii) Income tax

According to the relevant income tax law, Sino-foreign enterprises are, in general, subject to statutory income tax of 33% (30% Enterprise Income Tax and 3% local income tax). If these enterprises are located in certain specified locations or cities, or are specifically approved by State Tax Bureau, a lower tax rate would be applied. Effective from January 1, 1999, in accordance with the practice notes on the PRC income tax laws applicable to Sino-foreign enterprises investing in energy and transportation infrastructure businesses, a reduced income tax rate of 15% (after the approval of State Tax Bureau) is applicable across the country. The Company applied this rule to all of its fully owned operating power plants after obtaining the approval of State Tax Bureau.

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Certain power plants are exempted from income tax for two years starting from the first profit-making year, after offsetting all tax losses carried forward from the previous years (at most of five years), followed by a 50% reduction of the applicable tax rate for the next three years ("tax holiday").

The statutory income tax is assessed on an individual entity basis, based on each of their results of operations. The commencement dates of the tax holiday period of each power plant are individually determined.

The income tax charges are based on profit for the year and after considering deferred taxation.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

##### (n) Taxation (cont'd)

##### (iii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using income tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

##### (o) Employee benefits

##### (i) Pension obligations

The Company and its subsidiaries operate various defined contribution plans in accordance with the local conditions and practices in the provinces in which they operate. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company and its subsidiaries pay fixed contributions into a separate publicly administered pension insurance plan on mandatory and voluntary bases. The Company and its subsidiaries have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expenses when they are due.

##### (ii) Termination benefits

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Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company and its subsidiaries before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company and its subsidiaries recognize termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

### (p) Revenue and income recognition

Revenue and income are recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and its subsidiaries and the amount of the revenue and income can be measured reliably.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### (p) Revenue and income recognition (cont'd)

##### (i) Operating revenue

Operating revenue represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for electricity sold in the ordinary course of the activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (net of VAT and amounts received in advance). Revenue is earned and recognized upon transmission of electricity to the power grid controlled and owned by the respective regional or provincial grid companies.

##### (ii) Management service income

As mentioned in Note 6, the Company provides management services to certain power plants owned by Huaneng Group and HIPDC. The Company recognizes the service income as other income when service is rendered in accordance with the management service agreement.

##### (iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

##### (iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

##### (q) Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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### (r) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying assets (including in property, plant and equipment) are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### (s) Financial guarantee contracts

##### (i) Classification

The Company issues financial guarantee contracts that transfer significant insurance risk.

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holders for losses they incur because specified debtors fail to make payments when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of debt instruments.

##### (ii) Liability adequacy test

At each balance sheet date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and related administrative expenses are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to statement of income.

#### (t) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the shareholders of the Company and its subsidiaries is recognized as a liability in the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders of the Company and its subsidiaries.

#### (u) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

#### (v) Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for the accounting periods of the Company and its subsidiaries beginning on or after January 1, 2006 or later periods but which the Company and its subsidiaries have not early adopted. These are summarized as follows:

- o IAS 39 (Amendment), The Fair Value Option and a complementary Amendment to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation (effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2006). This amendment changes the definition of financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss and restricts the ability to designate financial instruments as part of this category. The Company and its subsidiaries believe that this amendment should not have a significant impact on the classification of financial instruments, as the Company and its subsidiaries should be able to comply with the amended criteria for the designation of financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss. The Company and its subsidiaries will apply this amendment from annual periods beginning January 1, 2006.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

- (v) Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective (cont'd)
- o IAS 39 and IFRS 4 (Amendment), Financial Guarantee Contracts and a complementary Amendment to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation (effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2006). This amendment requires issued financial guarantees, other than those previously asserted by the entity to be insurance contracts, to be initially recognized at their fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of (i) the unamortized balance of the related fees received and deferred, and (ii) the expenditure required to settle the commitment at the balance sheet date. Management considered this amendment to IAS 39 and concluded that it is not relevant to the Company and its subsidiaries.
- o IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and a complementary Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements - Capital Disclosures (effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007). IFRS 7 introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including sensitivity analysis to market risk. It replaces IAS 30, Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions, and disclosure requirements in IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation. It is applicable to all entities that report under IFRS. The amendment to IAS 1 introduces disclosures about the level of an entity's capital and how it manages capital. Management is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 7 and the amendment to IAS 1 on the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company and its subsidiaries will apply IFRS 7 and the amendment to IAS 1 from annual periods beginning January 1, 2007.
- o IFRIC Interpretation 4, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease (effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2006). IFRIC Interpretation 4 requires the determination of whether an



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arrangement is or contains a lease to be based on the substance of the arrangement. It requires an assessment of whether: (i) fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets (the asset); and (ii) the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. Management is currently assessing the impact of IFRIC Interpretation 4 on the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries.

### 3. FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE RISKS MANAGEMENT

#### (a) Financial risk factors

The activities of the Company and its subsidiaries expose them to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The overall risk management programme of the Company and its subsidiaries focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 3. FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (a) Financial risk factors (cont'd)

Risk management, including the management on the financial risks, is carried out under the instruction of the Risk Management Team. The Company works out written principles for overall management as well as written policies covering specific areas. In considering the importance of risks, the Company identifies and evaluates risks at head office and individual power company level, and requires analysis and proper communication for the information collected periodically. To avoid, mitigate and manage such risks, the Company takes all reasonable steps, including but not limited to pay constant attention on international foreign exchange markets to make forecast based on the understanding of the market trend as well as uses appropriate derivative instruments. The Company also maintains a close watch on the debt ratio and refinances and/or restructures its liabilities to ensure liquidity and optimizes capital structure.

##### (i) Market risk

##### (1) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from a significant portion of long-term bank loans and other loans denominated in foreign currencies, including US Dollar ("US\$"), Euro ("euro") and Japanese yen ("JPY") described in Note 24. Fluctuations of exchange rates of RMB against these foreign currencies could affect the operating results of the Company and its subsidiaries.

##### (2) Price risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to equity security price risk because of investments held by the Company and its subsidiaries and classified on the balance sheets as available-for-sale. The Company and its subsidiaries have entered into several long-term coal purchase

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contracts (Note 36(a)(ii)) to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in the price of coal.

### (ii) Credit risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk, in terms of cash and cash equivalents, temporary cash investments and power sales respectively.

Significant portions of cash and cash equivalents and temporary cash investments of the Company and its subsidiaries are deposited with certain large state-owned banks of the PRC and a non-bank financial institution in the PRC which are related parties of the Company.

The power plants of the Company and its subsidiaries sell electricity generated to their sole customers, the power grid companies of their respective provinces or regions where the power plants operate (Note 38).

The Company and its subsidiaries are also exposed to credit risks from financial guarantees provided to subsidiaries and an associate. The risk exposure relates to the relevant subsidiaries and the associate being unable to settle liabilities in full when due (Note 3(b)).

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 3. FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (a) Financial risk factors (cont'd)

##### (iii) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company and its subsidiaries aim to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

##### (iv) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Company and its subsidiaries have no significant interest-bearing assets, the income and operating cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

The interest rate risk of the Company and its subsidiaries arises from long-term loans. Loans issued at variable rates expose the Company and its subsidiaries to cash flow interest rate risk. Bonds and loans issued at fixed rates expose the Company and its subsidiaries to fair value interest rate risk. The Company uses derivative instruments when considered appropriate, to manage exposures arising from changes in interest rates by entering into interest rate swap agreements with PRC banks to convert certain floating rate bank loans into fixed rate debts of the same principal amounts and for the same maturities to hedge against cash flow interest rate risk.

(b) Insurance risk

The Company and its subsidiaries issue contracts that transfer insurance risk.

The risk relates to the financial guarantees provided to banks by the Company on the borrowings of certain subsidiaries and an associate. The risk under any one financial guarantee contract is the possibility that the insured event (default of a specified debtor) occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claims. By the nature of a financial guarantee contract, this risk is predictable.

Experience shows credit risks from specified debtors are relatively remote. The Company and its subsidiaries maintain a close watch on the financial position and liquidity of the subsidiaries and the associate for which financial guarantees have been granted in order to mitigate such risks (Note 2(s)(ii)). The Company and its subsidiaries take all reasonable steps to ensure that they have appropriate information regarding any claim exposures. Please refer to Note 37 for details of claim history.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

3. FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as available-for-sale investments) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company and its subsidiaries is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company and its subsidiaries use a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for long-term loans.

The nominal value less impairment provision of accounts receivable, accounts payable, other receivables and assets, other liabilities and short-term loans are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Company and its subsidiaries for similar financial instruments.

The estimated fair value of long-term loans including current maturities was approximately RMB 31.82 billion as of December 31, 2005 (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 17.05 billion). The aggregate book value of these liabilities was approximately RMB 32.03 billion as of December 31, 2005 (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 17.50 billion).

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company and its subsidiaries make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

### (a) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Company and its subsidiaries test annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2(f). The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates (Note 16). It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of goodwill.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONT'D)

#### (b) Income tax expenses

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to income tax expenses in various provinces and regions within the PRC. Judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company and its subsidiaries recognize liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. When the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax expenses and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of taxes payable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

#### (c) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The management of the Company and its subsidiaries determine the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on projected wear and tear incurred during power generation. It could change significantly as a result of technical innovations on power generators. Management will adjust the depreciation charge where useful lives vary with previously estimated lives, or they will write-off or write-down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from assumptions could require a

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material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

(d) Estimated impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company and its subsidiaries test annually whether property, plant and equipment suffered any impairment. In accordance with the Note 2(g), an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS

During 2003, 2004 and 2005, the Company acquired a number of power plants from Huaneng Group, HIPDC as well as other parties for business expansion purposes. These acquisitions have been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting.

These acquisitions became effective when, amongst other things, the Company obtained minority shareholders' approval, where applicable, and all necessary government approvals, and paid the purchase consideration. The purchase consideration for all of these acquisitions was in the form of cash.

Details of these acquisitions are shown in the table below:

For the year ended December 31, 2005			
Acquisitions of subsidiaries			
	60% equity interest in Huaneng Sichuan Hydropower Co., Ltd. ("Sichuan Hydropower") (formerly known as Sichuan Huaneng Hydropower Development Corporation, Ltd.)	65% equity interest in Gansu Huaneng Pingliang Power Generation Limited Liability Company ("Pingliang Power Company")	26.36% a interest in Huaiyin Power ("Huaiyin
Equity interest acquired			
Original equity holder	Huaneng Group	Huaneng Group	Jiangsu Y Co., Ltd. (
Effective date of acquisition	January 5, 2005	January 5, 2005	
Consideration paid	RMB 1,219.00 million	RMB 806.00 million	RM
Direct transaction costs of			

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acquisitions paid	RMB 10.05 million	RMB 6.65 million	
Fair value of net assets acquired	RMB 1,099.32 million	RMB 704.91 million	RM
Goodwill	RMB 129.73 million	RMB 107.74 million	R
	=====	=====	=====

\* The Company previously held equity interest of 63.64% in this entity.

The above acquisitions contributed operating revenue, profit for the year and profit attributable to equity holders of the Company of approximately RMB 2,715 million, RMB 617 million and RMB 296 million for the period from the dates of their acquisitions to December 31, 2005 respectively. If the acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2005, there would have been no material impact on operating revenue, profit for the year and profit attributable to equity holders of the Company because the Sichuan Hydropower and the Pingliang Power Company acquisitions took place in early January, 2005 and Huaiyin Power Company was already a subsidiary of the Company prior to the acquisition of the additional interest and therefore, its operating results were already consolidated.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS (CONT'D)

For the year ended December 31, 2004

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and net assets		
Equity interest acquired	55% equity interest in Huaneng Hunan Yueyang Power Generation Limited Liability Company ("Yueyang Power Company"), 60% equity interest in Huaneng Chongqing Luohuang Power Generation Limited Liability Company ("Luohuang Power Company") and all of the assets and liabilities of Huaneng Yingkou Power Plant ("Yingkou Power Plant")	All of the assets and liabilities of Huaneng Jinggangshan Power Plant ("Jinggangshan Power Plant")
Original equity holder	HIPDC	90% equity interest from Huaneng Group and 10% equity interest from Jiangxi Province Investment Company

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Effective date of acquisition	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2004
Consideration paid	RMB 2,564.00 million	RMB 635.53 million
Direct transaction costs of acquisitions paid	RMB 12.57 million	RMB 3.12 million
Fair value of net assets acquired	RMB 2,475.66 million	RMB 627.85 million
Goodwill	RMB 100.91 million	RMB 10.80 million

The above acquisitions contributed operating revenue, profit for the year and profit attributable to equity holders of the Company of approximately RMB 2,559 million, approximately RMB 472 million and approximately RMB 397 million to the Company and its subsidiaries for the period from July 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004 respectively. If the acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2004, the operating revenue, profit for the year and profit attributable to equity holders of the Company would have been approximately RMB 32,604 million, approximately RMB 5,749 million and approximately RMB 5,660 million on an unaudited basis respectively.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

5. MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS (CONT'D)

	For the year ended December 31, 2003	
	Acquisition of subsidiaries and net assets	Acquisition of
Equity interest acquired	55% equity interest in Henan Huaneng Qinbei Power Limited Company ("Qinbei Power Company"), 60% equity interest in Shanxi Huaneng Yushe Power Limited Liability Company ("Yushe Power Company") and all of the assets and liabilities of Huaneng Xindian Power Plant ("Xindian Power Plant")	25% equity interest in Energy Group Co., enlarge
Original equity holder	Huaneng Group	Shenzhen Inve Corpo
Effective date of acquisition	October 27, 2003	

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Consideration paid	RMB 550 million	RMB
Direct transaction costs of acquisitions	RMB 12 million	
Fair value of net assets acquired	RMB 374 million	RMB
Goodwill	RMB 188 million	R
	=====	=====

The above acquisitions contributed operating revenue, profit for the year and profit attributable to equity holders of the Company of approximately RMB 207 million, approximately RMB 192 million and approximately RMB 191 million to the Company and its subsidiaries for the period from the dates of their acquisitions to December 31, 2003 respectively. If the acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2003, the operating revenue, profit for the year and profit attributable to equity holders of the Company would have been approximately RMB 24,186 million, approximately RMB 5,858 million and approximately RMB 5,669 million on an unaudited basis respectively.

Goodwill arising from the acquisitions in 2003, 2004 and 2005 is attributable to the high profitability of the acquired businesses and the significant synergies expected to arise after the acquisitions of the Company on the equity interests in the branches, subsidiaries and associates stated above.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

5. MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS (CONT'D)

The aggregated assets and liabilities arising from the acquisitions from Huaneng Group and minority interests of acquirees in 2003, 2004 and 2005 were as follows:

	2005		2004		Fair
	Fair value	Acquirees' carrying amounts	Fair value	Acquirees' carrying amounts	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net	12,061,897	10,652,359	1,919,401	1,854,174	3,
Deferred income tax assets	33,475	33,475	-	-	
Long-term investment in an associate (Note 12)	-	-	1,382,210	949,215	
Other non-current					



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assets	179,341	156,686	149,511	30,673	
Inventories	54,801	54,801	31,438	31,438	
Other current assets	176,237	176,238	29,876	29,876	
Accounts receivable	569,672	569,672	85,905	85,905	
Cash and cash equivalents	566,704	566,704	64,331	64,331	
Minority interests	(1,993,416)	(1,385,875)	-	-	(
Long-term loans, unsecured	(7,286,880)	(7,286,880)	(1,030,500)	(1,030,500)	(1,
Long-term loans, secured	(567,000)	(567,000)	-	-	
Due to Huaneng Group	-	-	-	-	
Deferred income tax liabilities	(404,205)	(25,416)	-	-	
Other non-current liabilities	(75,466)	(75,466)	-	-	
Other current liabilities	(1,367,429)	(1,367,429)	(622,114)	(622,114)	(1,
Net assets acquired	1,947,731	1,501,869	2,010,058	1,392,998	
Add: goodwill	294,567		10,803		
Less: direct transaction costs of acquisitions	(16,698)		(9,861)		(
Total consideration paid	2,225,600		2,011,000		
Add: direct transaction costs of acquisitions paid	16,698		9,861		
Less: cash from the power plants acquisitions	(566,704)		(64,331)		(
Net cash outflow for the acquisitions	1,675,594		1,956,530		

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

5. MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS (CONT'D)

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The aggregated assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition in 2004 were as follows (cont'd):

	Fair value	HIPDC Acquirees carrying amounts
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net	7,472,794	5,837,
Deferred income tax assets	81,082	81,
Long-term investment in an associate (Note 12)	18,029	18,
Other non-current assets	602,907	188,
Inventories	186,680	186,
Other current assets	84,208	84,
Accounts receivable	1,262,102	1,262,
Cash and cash equivalents	594,843	594,
Minority interests	(1,336,936)	(655,8
Long-term loans, unsecured	(3,670,196)	(3,670,1
Due to HIPDC	(1,224,554)	(1,224,5
Deferred income tax liabilities	(478,189)	(67,8
Other current liabilities	(1,117,105)	(1,117,1
	-----	-----
Net assets acquired	2,475,665	1,516, =====
Add: goodwill	100,907	
Less: direct transaction costs of acquisitions	(12,572)	
	-----	
Total consideration paid	2,564,000	
Add: direct transaction costs of acquisitions paid	12,572	
Less: cash from the power plants acquisitions	(594,843)	
	-----	
Net cash outflow for the acquisitions	1,981,729	=====

### 6. OTHER INCOME, NET

Pursuant to a management service agreement entered into with Huaneng Group and HIPDC, the Company provided management services to certain power plants owned by Huaneng Group and HIPDC in return for a service fee. Net other income represented the management service fee income net of relevant expenses.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 7. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

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Profit before tax was determined after charging and (crediting) the following:

	For the year ended Dec	
	2005	2004
Interest expenses on long-term bank loans:		
- wholly repayable within five years	881,823	363,679
- not wholly repayable within five years	1,021,467	521,654
Interest expenses on long-term loans from shareholders:		
- wholly repayable within five years	-	16,551
- not wholly repayable within five years	84,506	36,586
Interest expenses on other long-term loans:		
- wholly repayable within five years	44,262	43,865
- not wholly repayable within five years	12,495	12,692
Interest expenses on short-term bonds	84,615	-
Interest expenses on convertible notes	-	26
Total interest expenses	2,129,168	995,053
Less: amount capitalized in property, plant and equipment	(702,559)	(331,629)
	1,426,609	663,424
Change in fair value on financial instruments:		
- Gains of interest rate swaps	-	(925)
Auditors' remuneration	33,781	17,239
Loss / (Gain) on disposals / write-off of property, plant and equipment, net	145,762	(29,176)
Operating leases:		
- Property, plant and equipment	33,077	30,067
- Land use rights	42,402	40,272
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6,172,866	4,706,992
Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	30,080	-
Amortization of prepaid land use rights	36,429	28,074
Amortization of other non-current assets	54,555	39,731
Amortization of goodwill	-	42,002
Amortization of negative goodwill	-	(247,279)
Cost of inventories consumed	21,580,927	15,302,929
Provision for / (Reversal of) doubtful accounts	49,869	(10,654)
Bad debts recovery	(59,740)	-
Provision for / (Reversal of) inventory obsolescence	31,724	1,521

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Staff costs:

- Wages and staff welfare	1,735,065	1,249,836
- Retirement benefits (Note 9)	407,846	299,120
- Termination benefits	-	18,546
- Staff housing benefits (Note 31)	147,479	100,751
- Other staff costs	196,708	209,011
	=====	=====

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The related parties of the Company and its subsidiaries that had transactions with the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Names of related parties	Nature of relationships
-----	-----
Huaneng Group	Ultimate parent
HIPDC	Parent
China Huaneng Finance Corporation Ltd. ("Huaneng Finance")	A subsidiary of Huaneng Group
Hebei Huaneng Jingyuan Coal Company Limited ("Huaneng Jingyuan")	A subsidiary of Huaneng Group
China Huaneng International Trade Economics Corporation ("CHITEC")	A subsidiary of Huaneng Group
Shanghai Time Shipping Company Ltd. ("Time Shipping")	A jointly controlled entity of Huaneng Group
Shandong Rizhao Power Company Ltd. ("Rizhao Power Company")	An associate of the Company
Chongqing Huaneng Shifen Company Limited ("Shifen Company")	An associate of Luohuang Power Company
Jiangsu Yueda	A minority shareholder of Huaiyin Power Company
State-owned enterprises*	Related parties of the Company

\* Huaneng Group is a state-owned enterprise. In accordance with the revised IAS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", state-owned enterprises and their subsidiaries, other than entities under Huaneng Group, directly or indirectly controlled by the PRC government are also

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defined as related parties of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The majority of the business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are conducted with state-owned enterprises. For the purpose of the related party transactions disclosure in accordance with IAS 24, the Company and its subsidiaries have established procedures to determine, to the extent possible, the identification of the ownership structure of its customers and suppliers as to whether they are state-owned enterprises. However, many state-owned enterprises have a multi-layered corporate structure and the ownership structures change over time as a result of transfers and privatization programs. Nevertheless, management believes that all material related party balances and transactions have been adequately disclosed.

In addition to the related party information shown elsewhere in the financial statements, the following is a summary of significant related party transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business between the Company and its subsidiaries and their related parties during the year and significant balances arising from related party transactions as of year end.

(a) Related party balances

- (i) As of December 31, 2005, current deposits of approximately RMB 1,768 million (December 31, 2004: RMB 1,363 million) were placed with a non-bank PRC financial institution, Huaneng Finance, which bore interest that ranged from 0.72% to 1.62% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: from 0.72% to 1.44%) per annum.
- (ii) As described in Note 24, certain loans of the Company and its subsidiaries were borrowed from Huaneng Group.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(a) Related party balances (cont'd)

- (iii) As of December 31, 2005, long-term loans (including current portion) from Huaneng Finance amounted to RMB 80 million (December 31, 2004: nil), with interest at 5.18% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: N/A) per annum.
- (iv) As of December 31, 2005, short-term loans amounting to approximately RMB 2,008 million (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 3,694 million) were borrowed from Huaneng Finance, which bore interest that ranged from 4.70% to 5.02% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: from 4.54% to 5.02% and from 4.78% to 5.05%) per annum.
- (v) As of December 31, 2005, balances with Huaneng Group, HIPDC, associates and other related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and receivable / repayable within one year. As of December 31, 2005, no provision is made on receivable balances from these parties (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 12 million).

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- (vi) As of December 31, 2005, HIPDC had provided guarantees on certain accounts receivable balances of the Company and its subsidiaries totaling approximately RMB 77 million (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 209 million).
- (vii) Included in the balance sheets, the balances with state-owned enterprises are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	RMB million	RMB million
Non-current assets		
Available-for-sale investment	1,033	255
Other non-current assets	50	-
Current assets		
Other receivable and assets, net	195	216
Accounts receivable, net	5,333	4,067
Temporary cash investments	3	13
Cash at banks	851	752
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term bank loans	19,445	8,506
Other long-term loans	130	-
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	2,777	1,781
Short-term bonds	4,780	-
Short-term loans	4,973	3,921
Current portion of long-term bank loans	1,761	354
Current portion of other long-term loans	70	-

Except for available-for-sale investment, other non-current assets, temporary cash investments, cash at banks, loans and short-term bonds stated above, all the balances of assets and liabilities are unsecured, non-interest bearing and receivable or repayable within one year. Long-term receivables included in other non-current assets are unsecured, interest-bearing at 5.508% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: N/A) per annum and receivable in accordance with specified repayment schedules. Terms of the long-term loans are described in Note 24. As of December 31, 2005, approximately RMB 58 million provision has been made on the receivable balances (December 31, 2004: nil).

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the interest rates of short-term loans and long-term loans from state-owned enterprises is from 4.54% to 5.76% and from 3.60% to 5.12% (for the year ended December 31, 2004: from 4.30% to 5.02% and from 3.60% to 5.76%; for the year ended December 31, 2003: from 4.54% to 5.05% and from 3.62% to 6.21%) per annum respectively.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

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8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(b) Related party transactions

	For the year ended D	
	2005	2004
Huaneng Group		
Management service fee income for management services rendered to certain power plants	31,668	45,000
Less: related expenses	(29,510)	(30,000)
Management service fee income, net	2,158	14,000
Management service expense for management services received on Sichuan Hydropower	2,420	
Consideration paid for the acquisitions (Note 5)	(2,025,000)	(1,949,000)
HIPDC		
Proceeds from disposal of Nanjing Ranji	30,000	
Management service fee income for management services rendered to certain power plants	3,328	11,000
Less: related expenses	(3,101)	(7,000)
Management service fee income, net	227	3,000
Service fees expenses on transmission and transformer facilities	(141,102)	(133,000)
Rental charge on land use rights of Huaneng Nanjing Power Plant ("Nanjing Power Plant") for 50 years from January 1, 1999	(1,334)	(1,000)
Rental charge on office building	(26,000)	(25,000)
Compensation paid for doubtful accounts recoveries of Luohuang Power Company	(31,269)	
Huaneng Finance		
Discounting of notes receivable	298,098	42,000
Discounting charges	(2,415)	(1,000)
Drawdown of short-term loans	2,127,700	3,694,000
Interest on short-term and long-term loans	(140,250)	(87,000)
CHITEC		
Coal purchased from CHITEC	(284,301)	(214,000)
Equipment purchased from CHITEC	(11,200)	
Time Shipping		
Coal purchased from Time Shipping and service fee paid for transportation	(606,753)	(562,000)
Shifen Company		
Lime purchased from Shifen Company	(42,817)	(25,000)

HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(b) Related party transactions (cont'd)

	For the year ended Decem	
	2005	2004
Huaneng Jingyuan		
Coal purchased from Huaneng Jingyuan	(241,960)	(16,355)
Jiangsu Yueda		
Consideration paid for the acquisition of additional equity interest in Huaiyin Power Company (Note 5)	(200,600)	-
Other related party		
Reversal of / (Provision for) a doubtful account	11,639	-

	For the year ended Dece	
	2005	2004
	RMB million	RMB million
State-owned enterprises		
Sales of electricity	40,977	32,546
Purchases of fuel	13,763	7,638
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5,578	5,110
Purchases of raw materials and spare parts	365	145
Subcontracting labor for		
- construction and renovation	2,088	1,307
- maintenance	140	89
Interest income	20	30
Dividend income	35	23
Drawdown of short-term loans	6,650	2,375
Drawdown of long-term bank loans	9,465	2,713
Other charges		
- interest expenses of loans and bonds to banks and other financial institutions	881	289



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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(c) Guaranteed loans

	As of December
	2005
(i) Short-term loan guaranteed by a state-owned enterprise	400,000
(ii) Long-term loans guaranteed by	
- Huaneng Group	7,343,525
- HIPDC	3,311,164
- state-owned enterprises	1,226,500
(iii) Certain long-term bank loans of Rizhao Power Company guaranteed by the Company	225,250

(d) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended December	
	2005	2004
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	6,049	7,367
Post-employment benefits	1,413	1,119
Total	7,462	8,486

9. Retirement Plan and Post-retirement Benefits

All PRC employees of the Company and its subsidiaries are entitled to a monthly pension on their retirement dates. The PRC government is responsible for the pension liability to these employees on retirement. The Company and its subsidiaries are required to make contributions to the publicly administered retirement plan at a specified rate, currently set at 18% to 22% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: 18% to 20%), of the basic salary of the PRC employees. The retirement plan contributions paid by the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2005 were approximately RMB 227 million (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 167 million and RMB 132 million).

In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries have implemented a

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supplementary defined contribution retirement scheme. Under this scheme, the employees are required to make a specified contribution based on the number of years of service with the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Company and its subsidiaries are required to make a contribution equal to two to three times the employees' contributions. The employees will receive the total contributions upon their retirement. The contributions paid by the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled approximately RMB 181 million (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 132 million and RMB 111 million).

The Company and its subsidiaries have no further obligation for post-retirement benefits beyond the above annual contributions made.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 10. DIRECTORS', SUPERVISORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT' EMOLUMENTS

##### (a) Directors' and Supervisors' emoluments

The remuneration of every Director and Supervisor of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2005 is set out below:

NAME OF DIRECTOR	Fees	Basic salaries and allowances	Discretionary bonuses	Employer' contribution to pensio scheme
Mr. Li Xiaopeng(1)	-	-	-	
Mr. Huang Yongda(1)	-	-	-	
Mr. Wang Xiaosong(1)	-	-	-	
Mr. Na Xizhi(1)	-	96	313	10
Mr. Ye Daji(2)	-	78	66	6
Mr. Huang Jinkai(2)	-	43	195	7
Mr. Liu Jinlong(2)	-	-	-	
Mr. Huang Long(3)	-	91	375	10
Mr. Wu Dawei(3)	-	-	147	
Mr. Shan Qunying(1)	40	-	-	
Mr. Yang Shengming(5)	20	-	-	
Mr. Xu Zujian(1)	40	-	-	
Mr. Liu Shuyuan(1)	40	-	-	
Mr. Gao Zongze(2)	30	-	-	
Mr. Zheng Jianchao(2)	30	-	-	
Mr. Qian Zhongwei(1)	60	-	-	
Mr. Xia Donglin(1)	60	-	-	
Mr. Liu Jipeng(1)	60	-	-	
Mr. Wu Yusheng(3)	60	-	-	
Mr. Yu Ning(3)	60	-	-	
Mr. Ding Shida(5)	20	-	-	
Sub-total	520	308	1,096	35

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NAME OF SUPERVISOR				
Mr. Wei Yunpeng(2)	-	-	-	
Mr. Li Yonglin(2)	20	-	-	
Mr. Pan Jianmin(2)	-	-	-	
Mr. Zhao Xisheng(2)	-	35	128	4
Mr. Ye Daji3 and (4)	-	155	165	13
Mr. Shen Weibing(5)	20	-	-	
Mr. Shen Zongmin(1)	40	-	-	
Ms. Yu Ying(3)	40	-	-	
Ms. Zou Cui(3)	-	83	282	8
Mr. Wang Zhaobin(3)	-	80	259	7
Mr. Gu Jianguo(5)	20	-	-	
Sub-total	140	353	834	34
Total	660	661	1,930	69

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

10 . DIRECTORS', SUPERVISORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT' EMOLUMENTS  
(CONT'D)

a) Directors' and Supervisors' emoluments (cont'd)

The remuneration of every Director and Supervisor of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2004 is set out below:

NAME OF DIRECTOR	Fees	Basic salaries and allowances	Discretionary bonuses	Employer' contribution to pensio scheme
Name of Director				
Mr. Li Xiaopeng	-	-	-	
Mr. Huang Yongda	-	-	-	
Mr. Wang Xiaosong	-	-	-	
Mr. Ye Daji	-	135	579	10
Mr. Huang Jinkai	-	147	702	12
Mr. Liu Jinlong	-	-	-	
Mr. Shan Qunying	40	-	-	
Mr. Yang Shengming	40	-	-	
Mr. Xu Zujian	40	-	-	
Mr. Liu Shuyuan	20	-	-	
Mr. Gao Zongze	60	-	-	

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Mr. Zheng Jianchao	60	-	-	
Mr. Qian Zhongwei	60	-	-	
Mr. Xia Donglin	60	-	-	
Mr. Liu Jipeng	30	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sub-total	410	282	1,281	22
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NAME OF SUPERVISOR				
Mr. Wei Yunpeng	-	-	-	
Mr. Li Yonglin	40	-	-	
Mr. Pan Jianmin	-	-	-	
Mr. Shen Weibing	40	-	-	
Mr. Shen Zongmin	40	-	-	
Mr. Zhao Xisheng	-	120	380	8
Mr. Liu Shuyuan	20	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sub-total	140	120	380	8
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	550	402	1,661	31
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

10. DIRECTORS', SUPERVISORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT' EMOLUMENTS  
(CONT'D)

(a) Directors' and Supervisors' emoluments (cont'd)

The remuneration of every Director and Supervisor of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2003 is set out below:

NAME OF DIRECTOR	Fees	Basic salaries and allowances	Discretionary bonuses	Employer's contribution to pension scheme
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mr. Li Xiaopeng	-	119	292	6
Mr. Wang Xiaosong	-	114	264	6
Mr. Ye Daji	-	120	264	6
Mr. Huang Jinkai	-	127	294	6
Mr. Shan Qunying	30	-	-	
Mr. Yang Shengming	30	-	-	
Mr. Xu Zujian	30	-	-	
Mr. Liu Shuyuan	40	-	-	
Mr. Gao Zongze	40	-	-	
Mr. Zheng Jianchao	40	-	-	

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Mr. Qian Zhongwei	40	-	-	
Mr. Xia Donglin	40	-	-	
Sub-total	290	480	1,114	24
NAME OF SUPERVISOR				
Mr. Wei Yunpeng	-	114	264	6
Mr. Zhao Xisheng	-	104	290	5
Mr. Liu Shuyuan	30	-	-	
Mr. Li Yonglin	30	-	-	
Mr. Shen Weibing	30	-	-	
Mr. Shen Zongmin	30	-	-	
Sub-total	120	218	554	11
Total	410	698	1,668	36

- (1) Retired and re-appointed on May 11, 2005.
- (2) Retired on May 11, 2005.
- (3) Appointed on May 11, 2005.
- (4) Mr. Ye Daji resigned from the capacity of Supervisor on November 30, 2005.
- (5) Mr. Yang Shenming and Mr. Shen Weibing retired and re-appointed on May 11, 2005 in the capacities of Director and Supervisor respectively. They resigned on August 9, 2005 and Mr. Ding Shida and Mr. Gu Jianguo filled their roles of Director and Supervisor on November 17, 2005 respectively.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

10. DIRECTORS', SUPERVISORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT' EMOLUMENTS  
(CONT'D)

(a) Directors' and Supervisors' emoluments (cont'd)

During the year, no option was granted to the Directors or the Supervisors (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: nil).

During the year, no emolument was paid to the Directors or the Supervisors (including the five highest paid employees) as an inducement to join or upon joining the Company or as compensation for loss of office (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: nil).

No Director or Supervisors had waived or agreed to waive any emoluments during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005.

(b) Five highest paid individuals

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The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Company and its subsidiaries for the year include one (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: two and nil) Director whose emoluments is reflected in the analysis presented above. The emoluments payable to the remaining four (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: three and five) individuals during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Basic salaries and allowances	510	370	516
Discretionary bonuses	2,233	1,499	1,835
Employer's contributions to pension schemes	614	294	287
	3,357	2,163	2,638

The annual emoluments paid to these individuals (excluding Directors) during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 fell within the range of nil to RMB 1 million.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	Dam	Buildings	Electric utility plant in service	Transportation facilities	Others	Con -i
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2004						
Cost	-	1,356,782	55,015,630	604,068	1,294,891	
Accumulated depreciation	-	(332,300)	(18,776,233)	(145,094)	(549,543)	
Net book value	-	1,024,482	36,239,397	458,974	745,348	
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004						
Beginning of the year	-	1,024,482	36,239,397	458,974	745,348	
Reclassification	-	(13,102)	136,920	(142,150)	18,332	
Acquisitions (Note 5)	-	259,253	8,372,033	444	217,547	
Additions	-	10,726	20,291	2,840	66,318	
Transfer from CIP	-	435,766	5,537,895	12,755	72,371	
Disposals	-	(617)	(3,072)	(13)	(4,378)	
Depreciation charge	-	(75,004)	(4,421,906)	(30,469)	(187,145)	

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End of the year	-	1,641,504	45,881,558	302,381	928,393
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004					
Cost	-	2,043,071	69,067,394	413,254	1,651,129
Accumulated depreciation	-	(401,567)	(23,185,836)	(110,873)	(722,736)
Net book value	-	1,641,504	45,881,558	302,381	928,393
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005					
Beginning of the year	-	1,641,504	45,881,558	302,381	928,393
Reclassification	-	(313,831)	382,632	(186,118)	117,317
Acquisitions (Note 5)	2,100,903	443,531	7,080,422	35,415	211,763
Additions	-	9,032	64,715	676	94,217
Transfer from CIP	464,950	31,393	3,935,984	4,726	1,838,292
Disposals / Write-off	-	(10,626)	(117,592)	-	(11,047)
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(687)
Depreciation charge	(74,187)	(99,905)	(5,720,294)	(16,328)	(272,798)
Impairment charge	-	-	(30,080)	-	-
End of the year	2,491,666	1,701,098	51,477,345	140,752	2,905,450
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005					
Cost	2,565,853	2,168,543	80,113,023	223,816	3,910,861
Accumulated depreciation	(74,187)	(467,445)	(28,605,598)	(83,064)	(1,005,411)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	(30,080)	-	-
Net book value	2,491,666	1,701,098	51,477,345	140,752	2,905,450

Interest expenses of approximately RMB 703 million (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 332 million and RMB 40 million) arising on financing specifically entered into for the construction of power plants were capitalized during the year and are included in 'Additions' in property plant and equipment. A capitalization rate of approximately 5.27% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately 4.38% and 5.06%) per annum was used, representing the interest expenses of the loan used to finance the projects.

In 2005, there were impairment losses of certain property, plant and equipment recorded in Huaneng Dandong Power Plant. The continuous increase in coal price and changes in the local power market contributed to such impairment losses. The recoverable amount is determined based on value-in-use calculations. A discount rate of approximately 7.20% was applied in arriving at the impairment loss amount for the power plant. The Company and its subsidiaries have also reassessed the depreciation policies of their property, plant and equipment in this power plant and have determined that the estimated useful lives will not be affected.

There was no impairment of any property, plant and equipment in 2004 and 2003.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
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12. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	2005
	-----
Beginning of the year	4,328,307
Acquisition of 40% equity interest of Hanfeng Power Company (Note 5)	-
Acquisition of 25% equity interest of Shifen Company (Note 5)	-
Share of additional paid-in-capital	15,923
Share of profit before tax	753,671
Share of income tax expense (Note 2(a))	(109,295)
Share of dividends	(394,622)
	-----
End of the year	4,593,984

Investment in associates as of December 31, 2005 included goodwill of approximately RMB 976 million (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 976 million).

As of December 31, 2005, the interest in associates of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are unlisted, were as follows:

Name of associates	Country and date of incorporation	Percentage of equity interest held		Registered and full paid capital
		Direct	Indirect	
Rizhao Power Company	PRC March 20, 1996	25.5%	-	US\$150,000,000
SEG	PRC July 16, 1997	25%	-	RMB 955,555,556
Hanfeng Power Company	PRC October 28, 1996	40%	-	RMB 1,975,000,000
Shifen Company	PRC November 5, 1996	-	25%	RMB 50,000,000



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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
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(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 12. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONT'D)

The gross amounts of operating results, assets and liabilities (excluding goodwill) of the associates of the Company and its subsidiaries were as follows:

	2005	2004
Assets	33,231,354	30,525,810
Liabilities	15,299,661	13,970,553
Operating revenue	14,515,393	10,100,102
Profit before allocation	2,934,693	2,214,292
Profit attributable to equity holders of the associates	2,224,783	1,411,933

### 13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

As of December 31, 2005, the interest in subsidiaries of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are unlisted, were as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Country, date of incorporation and type of legal entity	Percentage of equity interest held		Registered and paid capital
		Direct	Indirect	
Huaneng Weihai Power Limited Liability Company	PRC November 22, 1993 Limited liability company	60%	-	RMB 761,838,300
Huaiyin Power Company	PRC January 26, 1995 Limited liability company	90%	-	RMB 265,000,000
Jiangsu Huaneng Huaiyin II Power Limited Company	PRC June 22, 2004 Limited liability company	63.64%	-	RMB 774,000,000
Huaneng (Suzhou Industrial Park) Power Limited Liability Company ("Taicang Power Company")	PRC June 19, 1997 Limited liability company	75%	-	RMB 632,840,000
Huaneng Taicang Power Co., Ltd.	PRC June 18, 2004	75%	-	Registered capital of RMB 894,410,000

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	Limited liability company			with total paid-up capital of RMB 808,110,000
Qinbei Power Company	PRC July 12, 1995 Limited liability company	55%	-	RMB 10,000,000

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

As of December 31, 2005, the Company had equity interests in the following subsidiaries (cont'd):

Name of subsidiaries	Country, date of incorporation and type of legal entity	Percentage of equity interest held		Registered and full paid capital
		Direct	Indirect	
Yushe Power Company	PRC November 29, 1994 Limited liability company	60%	-	RMB 615,760,000
Yushe Boyuan Power Industry Limited Liability Company	PRC July 25, 2005 Limited liability company	-	75%	RMB 2,000,000
Shandong Huaneng Xindian Power Co., Ltd.	PRC March 14, 2004 Limited liability company	95%	-	RMB 100,000,000
Yueyang Power Company	PRC December 16, 2003 Limited liability company	55%	-	RMB 560,000,000
Luohuang Power Company	PRC December 16, 2003 Limited liability company	60%	-	RMB 900,000,000
Huaneng Shanghai Ranji Power Generation Limited Liability Company	PRC January 13, 2005 Limited liability company	70%	-	RMB 50,000,000

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Sichuan Hydropower	PRC July 12, 2004 Limited liability company	60%	-	RMB 800,000,000
Sichuan Huaneng Taipingyi Hydropower Limited Liability Company	PRC April 23, 1994 Limited liability company	-	60%	RMB 100,000,000
Sichuan Huaneng Baoxinghe Power Limited Liability Company	PRC June 26, 1994 Limited liability company	-	68%	RMB 516,100,000
Sichuan Huaneng Dongxiguan Hydropower Limited Liability Company	PRC June 29, 1994 Limited liability company	-	59.33%	RMB 156,725,000
Sichuan Huaneng Jialingjiang Hydropower Limited Liability Company	PRC September 30, 1998 Limited liability company	-	55%	Registered capita of RMB 193,080,000 and fully paid capital of RMB 157,119,800

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

As of December 31, 2005, the Company had equity interests in the following subsidiaries (cont'd):

Name of subsidiaries	Country, date of incorporation and type of legal entity	Percentage of equity interest held		Registered and fu paid capital
		Direct	Indirect	
Sichuan Huaneng Kangding Hydropower Limited Liability Company	PRC April 14, 1997 Limited liability company	-	60%	RMB 277,200,000
Sichuan Huaneng Fujiang Hydropower	PRC March 22, 2002	-	95%	RMB 150,000,000

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Limited Liability Company	Limited liability company			
Sichuan Huaneng Mingtai Hydropower Limited Liability Company	PRC September 8, 1994 Limited liability company	-	52.20%	RMB 97,700,000
Pingliang Power Company	PRC November 6, 1996 Limited liability company	65%	-	RMB 623,000,000

### 14. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT

Available-for-sale investment represents a 1.82% (December 31, 2004: 2.11%) equity interest in a power generation company China Yangtze Power Co., Ltd. ("Yangtze Power") incorporated and listed in the PRC.

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Beginning of the year	254,990	254,990
Additions (Note)	28,866	-
Revaluation surplus transfer to equity (Note)	749,369	-
	-----	-----
End of the year	1,033,225	254,990
	=====	=====

#### Note:

During the year, Yangtze Power has undergone a process of shareholding structure reform pursuant to related government circulars issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission on implementation of shareholding structure reform of listed companies. Upon the completion of the process, the legal person shares held by the Company were allowed to trade in the open market. The additions represent the additional costs paid by the Company to effectively exchange for the right to trade in the open market. Given that the shares held by the Company and its subsidiaries can be freely traded, they have been revalued at year end based on the closing market rate.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 15. LAND USE RIGHTS

Details of land use rights are as follows:

As of December 31,	
-----	-----
2005	2004
-----	-----

Outside Hong Kong, held on:

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Leases of over 50 years	117,037	10,539
Leases of between 10 to 50 years	1,562,728	1,535,487
	-----	-----
	1,679,765	1,546,026
	=====	=====

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

16. GOODWILL AND NEGATIVE GOODWILL

Goodwill and negative goodwill arose from acquisitions. The movements in the carrying amount of goodwill and negative goodwill during the year are as follows:

	Goodwill	Negative goo
	-----	-----
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2004		
Cost	325,196	(2,472)
Accumulated amortization	(26,320)	74
	-----	-----
Net book value	298,876	(1,730)
	=====	=====
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004:		
Beginning of the year	298,876	(1,730)
Acquisitions (Note 5)	111,710	
Adjustment	8,142	
Amortization charge	(42,002)	24
	-----	-----
End of the year	376,726	(1,483)
	=====	=====
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004		
Cost	445,048	(2,472)
Accumulated amortization	(68,322)	98
	-----	-----
Net book value	376,726	(1,483)
	=====	=====
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2005		
Cost, as previously reported	445,048	(2,472)
Effect of change in accounting policy (Note 2(a))	(68,322)	2,472
	-----	-----
Cost, as restated	376,726	
	=====	=====

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Accumulated amortization, as previously reported	68,322	(989
Effect of change in accounting policy (Note 2(a))	(68,322)	98
Accumulated amortization, as restated	-	
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005:		
Beginning of the year, as restated	376,726	
Acquisitions	295,070	
End of the year	671,796	
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005		
Cost	671,796	

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

16. GOODWILL AND NEGATIVE GOODWILL (CONT'D)

Impairment tests for goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the CGUs of the Company identified according to their operations in different regions.

The carrying amounts of significant portion of goodwill allocated to individual CGUs are as follows:

	2005	2004
Huaneng Shanghai Shidongkou I Power Plant ("Shidongkou I Power Plant")	33,854	33,854
Jinggangshan Power Plant	10,803	10,803
Xindian Power Plant	62,198	62,198
Huaiyin Power Company	118,596	61,493
Qinbei Power Company	97,552	97,552
Yueyang Power Company	100,907	100,907
Sichuan Hydropower	129,729	N/A
Pingliang Power Company	107,735	N/A
SEG(1)	682,993	682,993
Hanfeng Power Company(1)	293,070	293,070
	1,637,437	1,342,870

(1) Included in investments in associates.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on

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financial budgets approved by management covering a three-year period. The Company expects cash flows beyond the three-year period will be similar to that of the third year based on existing production capacity.

Pre-tax discount rates used for value-in-use calculations:

Shidongkou I Power Plant	10.00%	Yueyang Power Company	8.10%
Jinggangshan Power Plant	9.09%	Sichuan Hydropower	12.32%
Xindian Power Plant	10.00%	Pingliang Power Company	7.92%
Huaiyin Power Company	10.74%	SEG	10.56%
Qinbei Power Company	7.67%	Hanfeng Power Company	8.35%

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 16. GOODWILL AND NEGATIVE GOODWILL (CONT'D)

Impairment tests for goodwill (cont'd)

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations:

Key assumptions applied in the impairment tests include the expected tariff rates, demands of electricity in specific regions where these power plants are located and fuel cost. Management determined these key assumptions based on past performance and its expectations on market development. The discount rates used are pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to individual CGUs. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in any of these key assumptions on which recoverable amounts of individual CGUs are based may or may not cause carrying amounts of individual CGUs to exceed their recoverable amounts (Note 4(a)).

No goodwill was impaired.

#### 17 . INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories comprised:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Fuel (coal and oil) for power generation	1,498,484	732,834
Material and spare parts	857,605	711,578
	-----	-----
	2,356,089	1,444,412
Less: provision for inventory obsolescence	(44,732)	(13,008)
	-----	-----

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2,311,357                      1,431,404  
 =====                      =====

As of December 31, 2005, approximately RMB 670 million of the total carrying amount of inventories were carried at fair value less cost to sell (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 556 million).

Movements of provision for inventory obsolescence during the year are analyzed as follows:

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Beginning of the year	(13,008)	(13,621)
Provision	(31,924)	(1,712)
Write-offs	-	2,134
Reversal	200	191
	-----	-----
End of the year	(44,732)	(13,008)
	=====	=====

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

18. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND ASSETS, NET

Other receivables and assets comprised:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Prepayments for inventories	163,435	328,181
Prepayments for contractors	137,505	168,616
Prepayment for acquisition of		
Huaneng Finance (Note)	288,000	-
Receivable from a property developer	66,800	-
Others	233,435	268,781
	-----	-----
	889,175	765,578
Less: provision for doubtful accounts	(33,223)	(42,262)
	-----	-----
	855,952	723,316
	=====	=====

Note:

This represented the prepayment of the consideration to Huaneng Group and Huaneng Finance of RMB 126 million and RMB 162 million respectively to acquire a 20% equity interest in Huaneng Finance. As of December 31, 2005,



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the investment was still subject to approvals from the relevant authorities. Please refer to Note 39 for details of subsequent event in relation to this investment.

Movements of provision for doubtful accounts during the year are analyzed as follows:

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Beginning of the year	(42,262)	(53,885)
Provision	(3,242)	(2,405)
Write-offs	475	969
Reversal	11,806	13,059
	-----	-----
End of the year	(33,223)	(42,262)
	=====	=====

### 19. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable comprised:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Accounts receivable	4,963,326	3,730,431
Notes receivable	1,117,533	1,242,672
	-----	-----
	6,080,859	4,973,103
Less: provision for doubtful accounts	(58,433)	-
	-----	-----
	6,022,426	4,973,103
	=====	=====

The Company and its subsidiaries usually grant about one month's credit period to local power grid customers from the end of the month in which the sales are made.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 19. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET (CONT'D)

Movements of provision for doubtful accounts during the year are analyzed as follows:

	2005	2004
	-----	-----

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Beginning of the year	-	-
Provision	(58,433)	-
	-----	-----
End of the year	(58,433)	-
	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2005, the aging analysis of accounts receivable was as follows:

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Within 1 year	5,864,038	4,510,368
Between 1 to 2 years	3,624	96,808
Between 2 to 3 years	59,217	-
Over 3 years	153,980	365,927
	-----	-----
	6,080,859	4,973,103
	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2005, HIPDC provided guarantees on certain accounts receivable balances of the Company and its subsidiaries of approximately RMB 77 million (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 209 million).

As of December 31, 2005, the maturity period of the notes receivable ranged from one month to twenty-six months (December 31, 2004: one month to six months).

20. TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS

Temporary cash investments consist of fixed-term deposits denominated in RMB with original maturities ranging from more than three months to one year. The effective interest rate is 1.62% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: 1.98% to 2.25% and 0.01% to 1.71%) per annum.

21. AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL AND PAID-IN CAPITAL

As of December 31, 2005, the authorized share capital of the Company was RMB 12,055,383,440 (December 31, 2004: RMB 12,055,383,440), divided into 12,055,383,440 shares (December 31, 2004: 12,055,383,440 shares) of RMB 1.00 each (December 31, 2004: RMB 1.00 each). The issued and fully paid share capital of the Company as of December 31, 2005 was RMB 12,055,383,440 (December 31, 2004: RMB 12,055,383,440) comprising of 9,000,000,000 domestic shares (December 31, 2004: 9,000,000,000 domestic shares) and 3,055,383,440 overseas listed foreign shares (December 31, 2004: 3,055,383,440 overseas listed foreign shares). The holders of domestic shares and overseas listed foreign shares, with minor exceptions, are entitled to the same economic and voting rights.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

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### 22. APPROPRIATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

The Board of Directors decides on an annual basis the percentages of the profit after tax, as determined under the PRC accounting standards and regulations, to be appropriated to the statutory surplus reserve fund, the statutory public welfare fund and, on an optional basis, the discretionary surplus reserve fund. When the balance of the statutory surplus reserve fund reaches 50% the Company's share capital, any further appropriation will be optional. The statutory surplus reserve fund can be used to offset prior years' losses or increase share capital provided that the balance after such an issue is not less than 25% registered capital. The statutory public welfare fund can only be utilized on capital items for the collective benefits of the Company's employees. Titles of these capital items will remain with the Company. This fund is non-distributable other than in liquidation. The discretionary surplus reserve fund can be provided and used in accordance with the resolutions of the Directors and then approved by the shareholders.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Board of Directors resolved the following on March 28, 2006:

- (a) to appropriate 10% and 7.5% (for the year ended December 31, 2004: 10% and 7.5%; for the year ended December 31, 2003: 10% and 7.5%), respectively, of the profit after taxation as determined under the PRC accounting standards and regulations to the statutory surplus reserve fund and the statutory public welfare fund. The total amount of appropriation is approximately RMB 833 million (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 943 million and RMB 955 million).
- (b) to make no appropriation to the discretionary surplus reserve fund (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: nil).

In accordance with the Articles of Association, earnings available for distribution by the Company will be based on the lower of the amounts determined in accordance with (a) the PRC accounting standards and regulations and (b) IFRS. The amount of distributable profit resulting from the current year operation after appropriation to dedicated capital for the year ended December 31, 2005 was approximately RMB 3.93 billion (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 4.38 billion and RMB 4.48 billion). The cumulative balance of distributable profit as of December 31, 2005 was approximately RMB 13.32 billion (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 11.17 billion).

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 23. DIVIDENDS

On March 28, 2006, the Board of Directors proposed a cash dividend of RMB 0.25 per share, totaling approximately RMB 3,014 million. This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the annual general meeting. These financial statements do not reflect this dividends payable, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earnings for the year ending December 31, 2006.

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On May 11, 2005, the shareholders approved the declaration of cash dividends of RMB 0.25 per ordinary share, totaling approximately RMB 3,014 million in their annual general meeting.

On May 11, 2004, the shareholders approved the declaration of cash dividends of RMB 0.50 per ordinary share (RMB 0.25 per adjusted ordinary share after the ordinary shares split), totaling approximately RMB 3,014 million, together with an issue of bonus shares accounted for as a stock split on the basis of 5 bonus shares for every 10 existing ordinary shares in respect of the year ended December 31, 2003, based on the 6,027,671,200 outstanding shares on the date in their annual general meeting.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 24. LONG-TERM LOANS

	As of December 31,				
	2005				
	Original currency	Interest rate	Amount	Original currency	
	'000		'000		
Shareholder's loans					
Unsecured					
RMB					
- Fixed rate	2,800,000	4.05% - 5.02%	2,800,000	800,000	3.
			=====		
Bank loans					
Secured					
RMB					
- Fixed rate	407,000	5.18% -5.76%	407,000	-	
Unsecured					
RMB					
- Fixed rate	21,833,838	3.60% -6.12%	21,833,838	8,679,869	3.
US\$					
- Fixed rate	611,668	5.40% -6.97%	4,936,284	712,037	1.
- Variable rate	60,109	2.155%- 3.385%	485,096	66,437	
(euro)					
- Fixed rate	73,319	2%	702,376	76,699	

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			-----		
			27,957,594		
			-----		
			28,364,594		
			=====		
Other loans					
Secured					
RMB					
- Fixed rate	200,000	5.27%	200,000	-	
			-----		
Unsecured					
RMB					
- Fixed rate	446,847	4.94% - 6.12%	446,847	434,726	4.
US\$					
- Variable rate	15,714	2.99% - 3.93%	126,817	18,571	1.
JPY					
- Variable rate	1,309,524	5.80%	89,985	1,547,619	
			-----		
			663,649		
			-----		
			863,649		
			=====		

Certain loans totaling approximately RMB 407 million (December 31, 2004: nil) are secured by various property, plant and equipment of the Company and its subsidiaries (Note 35) while another long-term loan of RMB 200 million (December 31, 2004: nil) is secured by tariff collection right. Please refer to Note 8(c) (ii) for details of certain loans guaranteed by state-owned enterprises.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

24. LONG-TERM LOANS (CONT'D)

The maturity of long-term loans is as follows:

	Shareholder's loans		Bank loans		
	As of December 31,		As of December 31,		
	2005	2004	2005	2004	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
One year or less	-	-	2,653,339	1,225,476	51

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More than one year but not more than two years	-	-	2,979,225	1,409,497	15
More than two years but not more than three years	-	-	3,189,885	1,834,237	9
More than three years but not more than four years	-	-	4,417,885	2,043,237	3
More than four years but not more than five years	-	-	3,386,732	3,621,597	3
More than five years	2,800,000	800,000	11,737,528	5,852,703	1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2,800,000	800,000	28,364,594	15,986,747	86
Less: amount due within one year included under current liabilities	-	-	(2,653,339)	(1,225,476)	(51)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2,800,000	800,000	25,711,255	14,761,271	35
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The analysis of the above is as follows:

	As of December 31,
	2005
	-----
Shareholder's loans	
- Not wholly repayable within five years	2,800,000
	=====
Bank loans	
- Wholly repayable within five years	8,429,132
- Not wholly repayable within five years	19,935,462
	-----
	28,364,594
	=====
Other loans	
- Wholly repayable within five years	686,265
- Not wholly repayable within five years	177,384
	-----
	863,649
	=====

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(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 25. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and other liabilities comprised:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
Accounts and notes payable	1,231,162	761,689
Amounts received in advance	1,196,352	1,129,598
Payable to contractors for construction	2,430,133	1,592,621
Other payables to contractors	778,488	237,513
Accrued interest	197,637	116,322
Others	1,071,468	713,415
	6,905,240	4,551,158
	6,905,240	4,551,158

As of December 31, 2005, the aging analysis of accounts and notes payable was as follows:

	2005	2004
Within 1 year	1,223,004	754,406
Between 1 to 2 year	4,227	2,911
Over 2 years	3,931	4,372
	1,231,162	761,689
	1,231,162	761,689

### 26. TAXES PAYABLE

Taxes payable comprises:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
VAT payable	576,488	527,292
Income tax payable	458,982	407,450
Others	95,814	65,050
	1,131,284	999,792
	1,131,284	999,792

### 27. SHORT-TERM BONDS

On May 27, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries issued RMB 4.5 billion and RMB 0.5 billion unsecured short-term zero-coupon bonds with maturity of one year and nine months, respectively, and will be redeemed at par. The unit face value of such bonds was RMB 100 each and issued prices were RMB 97.16 and RMB 98.00 respectively with effective interest rates of 3.40% per annum and 3.32% per annum respectively.

### 28. SHORT-TERM LOANS

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Short-term loans denominated in RMB are unsecured, bear interest from 4.30% to 5.51% per annum for the year ended December 31, 2005 (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: 4.30% to 5.02% and 4.54% to 5.05% per annum) (Note 8(a)(iv) and (vii)).

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

29. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts are as follows:

	As of December 31,
	2005
Deferred income tax assets:	
- Deferred income tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	51,874
- Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	12,201
	64,075
Deferred income tax liabilities:	
- Deferred income tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	(1,056,412)
- Deferred income tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	(101,363)
	(1,157,775)
	(1,093,700)

The gross movement on the deferred income tax accounts is as follows:

	2005
Beginning of the year, as previously reported	(449,178)
Effect of changes in accounting policy (Note 2(a))	(222,551)
Beginning of the year, as restated	(671,729)



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Acquisitions (Note 5)	(370,730)
Charged to statement of income (Note 32)	61,164
Charged to equity	(112,405)
	-----
End of the year	(1,093,700)
	=====

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

29. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (CONT'D)

The movements in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdictions, are as follows:

Deferred income tax assets:

	Amortization of prepaid land use rights	Provisions for doubtful debts	Termination benefits	Others
	-----	-----	-----	-----
As of January 1, 2004	13,239	3,219	-	4,853
Acquisitions (Note 5)	(2,206)	60,172	17,032	3,878
(Charged) / Credited to the statement of income	(221)	(2,215)	1,019	(1,231)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
As of December 31, 2004	10,812	61,176	18,051	7,500
Acquisitions (Note 5)	-	20,942	-	12,533
(Charged) / Credited to the statement of income	(221)	(13,466)	(4,085)	39,240
	-----	-----	-----	-----
As of December 31, 2005	10,591	68,652	13,966	59,273
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Deferred income tax liabilities:

Fair value gains	Amortization of goodwill and negative goodwill	Amortization of land use rights	Depreciation	Others
---------------------	--	---------------------------------------	--------------	--------

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As of January 1, 2004	-	-	-	(103,114)	-
Acquisitions (Note 5)	-	-	(53,172)	(425,017)	-
(Charged) / Credited to the statement of income	-	-	-	34,586	-
As of December 31, 2004	-	-	(53,172)	(493,545)	-
Effect of changes in accounting policy (Note 2(a))	-	(222,551)	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2004, as restated	-	(222,551)	(53,172)	(493,545)	-
Acquisitions (Note 5)	-	-	-	(404,205)	-
(Charged) / Credited to the statement of income	-	36,330	358	10,372	(7,364)
Charge to equity*	(112,405)	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2005	(112,405)	(186,221)	(52,814)	(887,378)	(7,364)

\* The deferred income tax charged to equity during the year represented the tax impact of a fair value reserve for an available-for-sale investment recognized in shareholders' equity (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: nil).

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

29. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (CONT'D)

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for tax loss carried-forwards to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefits through the future taxable profits is probable. The Company and its subsidiaries did not recognize any deferred income tax assets in respect of losses that can be carried forward against future taxable income with expiry dates as follows:

As of December 31,

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	2005	2004
Year of expiry		
2005	N/A	111,441
2006	177,197	177,197
2007	71,125	71,125
2008	-	-
2009	12,970	-
2010	80,754	N/A
	342,046	359,763

30. ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2005, the net current liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB 11,044 million (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 7,079 million). On the same date, total assets less current liabilities was approximately RMB 76,333 million (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 56,047 million).

31. HOUSING SCHEMES

In accordance with the PRC housing reform regulations, the Company and its subsidiaries are required to make contributions to the state-sponsored housing fund at 7%-15% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: 7%-11%) of the specified salary amount of the PRC employees. At the same time, the employees are required to make contributions out of their payroll equal to the contributions of the Company and its subsidiaries. The employees are entitled to claim the entire sum of the fund under certain specified withdrawal circumstances. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries contributed approximately RMB 147 million (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 101 million and RMB 77 million) to the fund.

In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries provided housing benefits to certain employees to enable them to purchase living quarters from the Company and its subsidiaries at a substantial discount. Such housing benefits represent the difference between the cost of the staff quarters sold to and the net proceeds collected from the employees. The provision of housing benefits is expected to benefit the Company and its subsidiaries over the estimated remaining average service life of the relevant employees. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the housing benefits provided by the Company and its subsidiaries to the employees amounted to approximately RMB 39 million (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 34 million and RMB 29 million) which is recorded as other non-current assets and amortized over the remaining average service life of the relevant employees which is estimated to be about 10 years.

The Company and its subsidiaries have no further obligation for housing benefits.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
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### 32. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

Income tax expenses comprised:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
		Restated	Restated
Current income tax expense	1,105,461	980,672	1,116,100
Deferred income tax (Note 29)	(61,164)	(31,938)	(18,241)
	1,044,297	948,734	1,097,859
	1,044,297	948,734	1,097,859

No Hong Kong profits tax has been provided as there was no estimated assessable profits in Hong Kong for the year (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: nil). The reconciliation of the effective income tax rate from the statutory income tax rate in the PRC is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
			Restated
Average statutory tax rate	21%	18%	18%
Effect of tax holiday	(4%)	(2%)	(1%)
Others	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)
	16%	15%	16%
Effective tax rate	16%	15%	16%

The average statutory tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2005 represented the weighted average tax rate of the head office and the individual power plants calculated on the basis of the relative amounts of net profit before tax and the applicable statutory tax rates. The acquisitions of domestic enterprises in the current year contributed to the increase of average statutory tax rate.

The aggregated effect of the tax holiday was approximately RMB 255 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 122 million and RMB 61 million). The granting of further preferential treatments to existing power plants existed before 2005 and those acquired in 2005 contributed to such an increase in the percentage.

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### 33. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the year ended December 31,							
	2005			2004			2003	
	Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company	Weighted average shares	Per share amount	Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company	Weighted average shares	Per share amount	Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company	We a
	'000	RMB		'000	RMB			
Earnings per Share	4,871,794	12,055,383	0.40	5,323,876	12,055,368	0.44	5,430,408	12,0
Finance costs in relation to convertible notes and the relevant put option (net of tax effect)	-	-		22	-		2,746	
Effect of assumed conversion	-	-		-	121		-	1
Diluted Earnings per Share								
Net profit attributable to shareholders plus effect of assumed conversion	4,871,794	12,055,383	0.40	5,323,898	12,055,489	0.44	5,433,154	12,0
	=====	=====		=====	=====		=====	=====

#### Basic

The calculation of basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares during the year.

#### Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting both net profit

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attributable to the equity holders of the Company and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding assuming conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares at the beginning of the year. In 2005, the Company had no potential ordinary shares (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: convertible notes, being a category of potential ordinary shares). The convertible notes in 2003 and 2004 are assumed to have been converted into ordinary shares and the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company is adjusted eliminating interest expenses less respective tax effect for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share for 2003 and 2004.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 34. NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT

##### (a) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2005, cash and cash equivalents consisted of:

	2005	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Cash in RMB	1,042	621	726
Current deposits			
RMB	2,632,493	2,284,551	3,763,015
US\$	14,130	10,359	234,468
JPY	-	-	130,439
	-----	-----	-----
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,647,665	2,295,531	4,128,648
	=====	=====	=====

##### (b) Undrawn borrowing facilities

As of December 31, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries had available unsecured borrowing facilities from banks of approximately RMB 34.86 billion (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 30 billion) of which undrawn borrowing facilities amounted to approximately RMB 23 billion (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 28 billion). Out of these available undrawn borrowing facilities, approximately RMB 10 billion (December 31, 2004: approximately RMB 20 billion) relates to medium to long-term loan facilities, the drawdown of which is subject to application and approval procedures. Management expects to drawdown the available facilities in accordance with the level of working capital and / or planned capital expenditure of the Company and its subsidiaries.

##### (c) Non-cash transactions

During the year, there is no material non-cash transaction. The principal non-cash transactions were the conversion of convertible notes to share capital in both 2003 and 2004 and the ordinary shares split in 2004.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 35. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As mentioned in Note 24, the Company and its subsidiaries have pledged various assets as collateral against certain loans. A summary of the pledged assets is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2005
Dongxiguan Hydropower	
- Dam	383,423
- Buildings	1,933
- Electric utility plant in service	190,306
- Others	10,485
Kangding Hydropower	
- Electric utility plant in service	26,798
Mingtai Hydropower	
- Electric utility plant in service	54,394
Total	667,339

As of December 31, 2004, the Company and its subsidiaries did not have any asset pledged as collateral.

#### 36. COMMITMENTS

##### (a) Capital and operational commitments

(i) Commitments mainly relate to the construction of new power projects, certain complementary facilities and renovation projects for existing power plants and the purchase of coal. Commitments outstanding as of December 31, 2005 not provided for in the balance sheet were as follows:

	2005	2004
Contracted but not provided for		
- purchase of inventories	-	3,560,175
- construction	17,076,451	7,923,087
Sub-total	17,076,451	11,483,262
Authorized but not contracted for		
- construction	11,983	236,501
Sub-total	11,983	236,501
Total	17,088,434	11,719,763

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
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(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

36. COMMITMENTS (CONT'D)

(a) Capital and operational commitments (cont'd)

(ii) During 2004 and 2005, the Company entered into various long-term agreements subject to termination only under certain limited circumstances for the procurement of coal from 2005 to 2009 for use in power generation. In most cases, these contracts contain provisions for price escalations and minimum purchase level clauses. Purchases for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were approximately RMB 4,619 million and nil respectively. The future purchase commitments under contracts are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
2005	N/A	5,768,657
2006	7,771,230	5,941,717
2007	7,771,230	6,119,968
2008	3,826,281	2,801,770
2009	3,826,281	2,801,770
	23,195,022	23,433,882

(b) Operating lease commitments

The Company has various operating lease arrangements with HIPDC for land and buildings (see Note 8(b)). Some of the leases contain renewal options and most of the leases contain escalation clauses. Lease terms do not contain restrictions on the Company's activities concerning dividends, additional debts or further leasing.

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
Land and buildings		
- not later than one year	33,495	1,334
- later than one year and not later than two years	7,372	1,334
- later than two years and not later than five years	19,639	4,002
- later than five years	138,058	52,026



-----	-----
198,564	58,696
=====	=====

In addition to the commitments above was the commitment on land use rights of Huaneng Dezhou Power Plant ("Dezhou Power Plant"). The related operating lease agreement was signed by Dezhou Power Plant and the relevant land management authorities for the land occupied by Dezhou Phase I and Phase II, annual rental is approximately RMB 30 million effective from June, 1994 and is subject to revision of five years after the said date. Thereafter, the annual rental is subject to revision once every three years. The increment for each rental revision is restricted to no more than 30 percent of the previous annual rental amount. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the annual rental is approximately RMB 30 million (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately RMB 29 million and RMB 30 million).

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
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37. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Financial guarantees granted to an associate	225,250	305,250
	=====	=====

Based on historical experience, no claims have been made against the Company and its subsidiaries since the dates of granting the financial guarantees described above.

38. BUSINESS RISK

The Company and its subsidiaries conduct their operations in the PRC and accordingly investing in the shares of the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to the risks of, among others, political, economic and legal environment in the PRC, restructuring of the PRC electric power industry and regulatory reform, new regulation pertaining to setting of power tariff and availability of fuel supply at stable price.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries sold electricity to four major customers (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: five), each of which amounted to approximately 10% or more of the operating revenue. In aggregate, these customers accounted for approximately 57% (for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003: approximately 79% and 77%, respectively) of the operating revenue of the Company and its subsidiaries.

39. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

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Subsequent to the year end, the Company and its subsidiaries completed its acquisition of 20% the registered capital of Huaneng Finance at a consideration of RMB 288 million.

### 40. COMPARATIVES

Certain prior year comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. Specifically certain bank loans have been reclassified as other long-term loans in the current year.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 41. US GAAP INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries prepared under IFRS differ in certain respects from those prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). Significant differences between IFRS and US GAAP, which affect the equity and net profit of the Company and its subsidiaries, are summarized below:

(a) Effect of acquisitions of entities under common control.

Huaneng Group is the controlling parent company of HIPDC, which in turn is the controlling parent of the Company.

Under IFRS, the Company and its subsidiaries adopted the acquisition method to account for the acquisition of:

- (i) 70% equity interest in Shidongkou I Power Plant, 70% equity interest in Taicang Power Company and all of the assets and liabilities of Huaneng Changxing Power Plant ("Changxing Power Plant"), in July, 2002 from Huaneng Group;
- (ii) 55% equity interest in Qinbei Power Company, 60% equity interest in Yushe Power Company and all of the assets and liabilities of Xindian Power Plant in October, 2003 from Huaneng Group;
- (iii) 60% equity interest in Luohuang Power Company, 55% equity interest in Yueyang Power Company, 90% equity interest in Jinggangshan Power Plant and all of the assets and liabilities of Yingkou Power Plant in July, 2004 from HIPDC and / or from Huaneng Group; and
- (iv) 60% equity interest in Sichuan Hydropower and 65% equity interest in Pingliang Power Company in January, 2005 from Huaneng Group.

Under the acquisition method, the results of the acquired businesses are included in the results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries from the date of the acquisition. The difference between the purchase consideration and the fair value of the underlying net assets acquired is treated as goodwill. In prior years, goodwill arising from the acquisitions in (i) and (ii) above is amortized on a systematic basis to the statement of income over its useful economic life, being the remaining weighted average useful life of the acquired depreciable or

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amortizable assets while goodwill arising from the acquisition in (iii) above is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In the current year, goodwill arising from all the acquisitions above is not amortized and is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

As the companies and power plants acquired were under the control of Huaneng Group prior to their acquisitions by the Companies and its subsidiaries, these acquisition transactions were considered common control transactions. Under US GAAP, they are considered to be transfers of businesses under common control and the acquired assets and liabilities are accounted for at historical cost in a manner similar to the pooling of interests method. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements for all years presented have been retroactively restated as if the current structure and operations resulting from the acquisition had been in existence since the beginning of the earliest year presented, with financial data of previously separate entities combined. The cash consideration paid by the Company is treated as an equity transaction in the year of the acquisition for US GAAP purposes. Accordingly, the resulting impact of depreciation and amortization expenses on income is also different.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- (b) Effect of acquisitions of 44.16% equity interest in Huaiyin Power Company, 30% additional equity interest in Shidongkou I Power Plant, 5% additional equity interest in Taicang Power Company and 40% equity interest in Hanfeng Power Company.

The Company acquired from Huaneng Group:

- (i) 44.16% equity interest of Huaiyin Power Company in July, 2002;
- (ii) 30% additional equity interest of Shidongkou I Power Plant and 5% additional equity interest of Taicang Power Company in December, 2002; and
- (iii) 40% equity interest of Hanfeng Power Company in July, 2004.

Under IFRS, upon the completion of the above acquisitions, the relevant equity interests of the net assets of the acquired companies and power plants are recorded at fair value. The excess of the total cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the relevant portion of net assets of power plant acquired is recorded as goodwill. In prior years, goodwill arising from the acquisitions of Shidongkou I Power Plant, the Taicang Power Company and the Huaiyin Power Company was amortized on a systematic basis to the statement of income over its useful economic life, being the remaining weighted average useful life of the acquired depreciable or amortizable assets, while goodwill arising from the acquisitions of Hanfeng Power Company was tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In the current year, goodwill arising from the acquisitions is not amortized and is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

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Under US GAAP, upon completion of the above acquisitions, Huaneng Group's proportionate share in the net assets of Huaiyin Power Company, Shidongkou I Power Plant, Taicang Power Company and Hanfeng Power Company being sold to the Company was recorded at the historical carrying value. The excess of the total cost of acquisition over the net assets acquired was recorded as a deemed distribution. Accordingly, the resulting impact of depreciation and amortization expenses on income is also different.

### (c) Housing benefits provided by HIPDC

HIPDC sold to certain qualified employees of the Company living quarters owned by HIPDC at preferential prices. The difference between the cost of living quarters and the sales proceeds received from the employees is considered to be housing benefits. Under IFRS, such housing benefits provided by HIPDC are not reflected in the financial statements of the Company. Under US GAAP, the amount of housing benefits provided by HIPDC to the employees of the Company are recognized as the Company's operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining average service life of the employees. The corresponding amount is recorded as an addition of capital contribution from HIPDC.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

#### (d) Acquisition of Shandong Huaneng Power Development Company Limited ("Shandong Huaneng")

Huaneng Group used to be one of the substantial shareholders of Shandong Huaneng, holding 33.09% equity interest in it before the Company's acquisition of Shandong Huaneng. Under IFRS, upon the completion of the acquisition of Shandong Huaneng, the entire net assets of Shandong Huaneng were recorded at fair value. In prior years, the excess of the fair value of the entire net assets acquired over the total cost of the acquisition was recorded as negative goodwill. In the current year, the ending balance of negative goodwill brought forward from 2004 is offset against opening retained earnings according to IFRS 3. Under US GAAP, upon completion of the acquisition of Shandong Huaneng, Huaneng Group's proportionate share of 33.09% in the net assets of Shandong Huaneng that was sold to the Company was recorded at the historical carrying value. The excess of the proportionate share in the book value of the net assets acquired over the relevant portion of the cash consideration was recorded as a capital contribution to the Company. The book value of the remaining 66.91% the net assets continues to be part of the recoverable rate base under the cost recovery formula of the tariff setting mechanism. Under US GAAP, the difference between these net asset values and the cash consideration was recorded as a reduction to the property, plant and equipment value of the respective power plants.

As the amount of negative goodwill originally recognized under IFRS is different from the amount of the reduction to property, plant and equipment under US GAAP due to the 33.09% portion of the net assets previously owned by Huaneng Group as described above and also that the negative goodwill under IFRS is offset against opening retained earnings

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in the current year whereas, for US GAAP purposes, it was a reduction to the value of the property, plant and equipment, after the reduction described above, are depreciated over the respective assets' useful life, the net profit under IFRS and US GAAP is different.

### (e) Capitalization of borrowing costs

In accordance with IAS 23, the Company capitalized interest on general borrowings used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset in addition to the capitalization of interest on specific borrowings.

Under US regulatory accounting requirements, interest on funds borrowed generally and used for the purpose of obtaining qualifying assets are not capitalized if such interests cannot be taken into consideration when determining the recoverable rate base for tariff setting purposes. Consequently, under US GAAP, the Company did not capitalize interest on general borrowings used for obtaining regulatory assets. An adjustment is made to reverse the capitalized interest on general borrowings net of the related depreciation on property, plant and equipment.

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## HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

#### (f) Reversal of goodwill amortization

In 2004, in accordance with IFRS 3, goodwill arising from acquisitions for which the agreement date was before March 31, 2004 is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life and recognized in the statement of income as other operating expenses and subject to an impairment review whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate their carrying value may not be recoverable, and annually if the estimated useful life exceeds 20 years. Under US GAAP, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard Number 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", goodwill arising from acquisition is not amortized but tested for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests in certain circumstances.

There is no such a GAAP difference in the current year.

#### (g) Deferred income tax impact

This represents the deferred income tax effect on the above GAAP differences where applicable.

#### (h) US regulatory accounting

Under US GAAP, Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 71 "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation" is applicable to utilities in the United States whose regulators have the power to approve and / or regulate rates that may be charged to customers. SFAS 71 recognizes that the regulatory process produces economic effects which should be reflected in the financial statements. Because revenues are based on costs, SFAS 71 governs the year in which various costs are

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included in the statements of income with the objective of matching costs with revenues. Provided that, through the rate setting process, the utility is substantially assured of recovering its allowable costs by the collection of revenue from its customers, such costs not yet recovered are deferred as regulatory assets. The regulatory process may also impose a liability on a rate-regulated enterprise, usually representing obligations to the enterprise's customers, which should be recognized as a regulatory liability.

In order to apply SFAS 71, three criteria must be met. These criteria require that a) the power rates for regulated services or products provided to customers be established by or are subject to approval by an independent, third-party regulator or by an entity's own governing board empowered by statute or contract to establish power rates that bind customers; b) the regulated power rates are designed to recover the costs of providing the regulated services or products; and c) in view of the demand for the regulated services or products and the level of competition, direct and indirect, it is reasonable to assume that power rates, which are set at levels that will recover costs, can be charged to and collected from customers; this criterion requires consideration of anticipated changes in levels of demand or competition during the recovery period for any capitalized costs.

As of December 31, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries believe that 10 of their power plants (December 31, 2004 and 2003: 10 and 12 power plants respectively) meet these specific criteria of SFAS 71. Firstly, the power rates are established by an independent regulator, the provincial or local price bureau. Secondly, the pricing policy applicable to the power plants provides for rate-setting based on the specific costs of the power plants. This process has operated historically and will continue under the pricing policy. Finally, based on the significant demand for electricity in the Company and its subsidiaries' service territory, it is reasonable to assume that the authorized power rates will be collected from customers.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### 41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

##### (h) US regulatory accounting (cont'd)

In November, 2004, in accordance with the issuance of a government circular on implementation of a full-scope tariff bidding practice that is applicable to two of the Company's power plants located in Northeast China, the Company has discontinued the application of SFAS 71 for these two power plants as the criteria under SFAS 71 are no longer met. Accordingly, these two power plants applied Statement of Financial Accounting Standard Number 101 "Regulated Enterprises (pound)- Accounting for the Discontinuation of Application of FASB Statement No. 71" ("SFAS 101"). There was no elimination of assets or liabilities as a result of the application of SFAS 101 as the Company and its subsidiaries did not have any assets and / or liabilities pursuant to SFAS 71 that were not recognized as assets and / or liabilities under IFRS. The Company and its subsidiaries have also performed an impairment review on the property, plant and equipment of the two relevant power plants and have determined

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that no impairment provision is required.

With respect to the remaining power plants of the Company and its subsidiaries, which were acquired in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, the SFAS 71 criteria mentioned above are not met and, therefore, SFAS 71 cannot be applied. Consequently, these remaining power plants have adopted US GAAP without specific reference to the regulatory basis of accounting provided for under SFAS 71.

Under IFRS, as there is no equivalent regulatory accounting standard, the policy of the Company and its subsidiaries is to recognize regulatory assets established under SFAS 71 only where they comprise rights or other access to future economic benefits as a result of past events; or to recognize regulatory liabilities only where they comprise a present obligation the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits.

### (i) Impairment of long-lived assets

#### Impairment of long-lived assets (excluding goodwill)

The carrying amount of long-lived asset (excluding indefinite lived assets and goodwill) under IFRS is reviewed periodically in order to assess whether the recoverable amount has declined below the carrying amount. When such a decline occurs, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount based on the expected future cash flow generated by the asset discounted to their present value or the asset's net selling price. A subsequent increase in the recoverable amount is written back to the statement of income when circumstances and events that led to the write-down cease to exist.

Under US GAAP, long-lived assets (excluding goodwill) are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is evaluated by a comparison of the carrying amount of assets to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amounts of the assets exceed the fair value of the assets. Subsequent reversal of impairment is not permitted. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

#### Goodwill

Under IFRS, a one-step impairment test is performed. The recoverable amount of the CGU is compared to its carrying amount. The impairment loss is recognized as the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount.

Under US GAAP, goodwill is reviewed for impairment, at the reporting unit level, at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverability of the carrying amount must be assessed.

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41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

(i) Impairment of long-lived assets (cont'd)

Goodwill (cont'd)

Under US GAAP, a two-step impairment test is required:

- (i) The fair value and the carrying amount of the reporting unit including goodwill should be compared. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the book value, goodwill would be considered to be impaired, then
- (ii) The goodwill impairment should be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of goodwill over its implied fair value. The implied fair value of goodwill should be determined by allocating fair value to the various assets and liabilities included in the reporting unit in the same manner as goodwill is determined in a business combination.

Differences between IFRS and US GAAP which affect the net assets and net profit of the Company and its subsidiaries are summarized below:

	Note	Net Assets	
		As of December 31,	
		2005	
Net assets under IFRS		46,144,187	36,2
Minority interests as of January 1, as previously separately reported	i	-	3,2
Net assets under IFRS, as restated		46,144,187	39,5
Minority interests	i	(6,106,713)	(3,2)
Impact of US GAAP adjustments Note ii:			
Effect of acquisition of Sichuan Hydropower and Pingliang Power Company	(a)	(1,014,585)	1,3
Effect of acquisition of Luohuang Power Company, Yueyang Power Company, Jinggangshan Power Plant and Yingkou Power Plant	(a)	(1,837,845)	(2,0)
Effect of acquisition of Qinbei Power Company, Yushe Power Company and Xindian Power Plant	(a)	(342,555)	(3)
Effect of acquisition of Shidongkou I Power Plant, Taicang Power Company and Changxing Power Plant	(a)	(472,473)	(7)
Effect of acquisition of 40% equity interests in Hanfeng Power Company, 30% additional equity interests in Shidongkou I Power Plant, 5% additional equity interests in Taicang Power Company and 44.16% equity interests in Huaiyin Power Company	(b)	(251,615)	(2)



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Recording of capital contribution arising from acquisition of Shandong Huaneng	(d)	862,922	8
Difference in accounting treatment for acquisition of Shandong Huaneng	(d)	(1,671,048)	(3)
Difference in capitalization of borrowing costs	(e)	(109,227)	(
Reversal of goodwill amortization			
- Reversal of goodwill amortization of equity investment in SEG	(f)	136,599	1
- Reversal of goodwill amortization of investment in Huaiyin Power Company	(f)	34,740	
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(i)	30,080	
Applicable deferred income tax impact on the above GAAP differences	(g)	1,054,142	5
		-----	-----
Net assets under US GAAP Note ii		36,456,609	35,3
		=====	=====

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

	Note	Net profit	
		For the year ended December	
		2005	2004
		-----	-----
Net profit under IFRS		5,547,911	5,323,876
Minority interests for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, as previously separately reported as minority interest	i	-	257,053
		-----	-----
Net profit under IFRS, as restated		5,547,911	5,580,929
Profit attributable to minority interests	i	(676,117)	(257,053)
Impact of US GAAP adjustments	ii		
Effect of acquisition of Sichuan Hydropower and Pingliang Power Company	(a)	30,823	341,914
Effect of acquisition of Luohuang Power Company, Yueyang Power Company, Jinggangshan Power Plant, and Yingkou Power Plant	(a)	169,538	278,027

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Effect of acquisition of Qinbei Power Company, Yushe Power Company and Xindian Power Plant	(a)	26,697	48,116
Effect of acquisition of Shidongkou I Power Plant, Taicang Power Company and Changxing Power Plant	(a)	303,119	110,524
Effect of acquisition of 40% equity interest in Hanfeng Power Company, 30% additional equity interest = in Shidongkou I Power Plant, 5% additional equity interest in Taicang Power Company and 44.16% equity interest in Huaiyin Power Company	(b)	19,552	25,550
Recording housing benefits provided by HIPDC	(c)	(26,152)	(26,152)
Difference in accounting treatment for acquisition of Shandong Huaneng	(d)	160,986	(87,091)
Difference in capitalization of borrowing costs	(e)	(21,803)	6,466
Reversal of goodwill amortization			
- Reversal of goodwill amortization of equity investment in SEG	(f)	-	81,960
- Reversal of goodwill amortization of investment in Huaiyin Power Company	(f)	-	17,370
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(i)	30,080	-
Applicable deferred income tax impact on the GAAP differences	(g)	(134,709)	(89,783)
Others		-	8,652
		-----	-----
Net profit under US GAAP		5,429,925	6,039,429
		=====	=====

(Note i) Consistent with disclosure requirement of revised IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, minority interests in the consolidated net assets and net profit under IFRS for prior year should be included as a portion of total equity and total profit attributable to shareholders respectively.

(Note ii) Consistent with applying the accounting treatment under US GAAP as described in Note (a) above, the consolidated net assets and net profit under US GAAP for prior years presented have been retroactively restated as if the current structure and operations resulted from the acquisitions of Xindian Power Plant, Qinbei Power Company, Yushe Power Company, Jinggangshan Power Plant, Yingkou Power Plant, Yueyang Power Company, Luohuang Power Company, Sichuan Hydropower and Pingliang Power Company had been in existence since the beginning of the earliest year presented.

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB or US\$ unless otherwise stated)

#### 41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

In preparing the summary of differences between IFRS and US GAAP, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Accounting estimates have been employed in these financial statements to determine reported amounts, including realizability, useful lives of assets and other areas. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The following are condensed combined balance sheets of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the related condensed combined statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, cash flows and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, restated to reflect the impact of the effect of the acquisition of entities under common control which is accounted for at historical cost in a manner similar to the pooling of interests method, with financial data of previously separate entities combined, under US GAAP and other differences between IFRS and US GAAP.

Condensed combined balance sheets

	As of December 31,		
	2005		2004
	RMB	US\$	RMB
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment, net	74,554,743	9,238,277	64,561,441
Investments in associates	4,314,634	534,638	4,037,852
Land use rights	1,150,420	142,552	1,029,167
Available-for-investment	1,033,225	128,030	254,990
Other non-current assets	336,379	41,680	382,077
Deferred income tax assets	200,076	24,792	219,525
Goodwill	136,053	16,859	78,448
Total non-current assets	81,725,530	10,126,828	70,563,500
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories, net	2,311,357	286,406	1,486,206
Other receivables and assets, net	855,952	106,063	861,139
Accounts receivable, net	6,022,426	746,255	5,542,775
Due from HIPDC	21,847	2,707	-
Due from other related parties	-	-	14,970
Current portion of deferred income tax assets	87,049	10,787	94,966
Restricted cash	201,276	24,941	202,688

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Temporary cash investments	2,652	329	12,641
Cash and cash equivalents	2,647,665	328,079	2,862,235
	-----	-----	-----
Total current assets	12,150,224	1,505,567	11,077,620
	-----	-----	-----
Total assets	93,875,754	11,632,395	81,641,120
	=====	=====	=====

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB or US\$ unless otherwise stated)

41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Condensed combined balance sheets (cont'd)

	As of December 31,		
	2005		20
	RMB	US\$	RM
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Paid-in capital	12,055,383	1,493,815	12,05
Additional paid-in capital and other additional capital	17,337,991	2,148,397	17,29
Retained earnings	6,426,271	796,296	6,03
Accumulated other comprehensive income	636,964	78,928	
	-----	-----	-----
Shareholders' equity	36,456,609	4,517,436	35,38
	-----	-----	-----
Minority interests	4,954,726	613,953	4,12
	-----	-----	-----
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Long-term loans from a shareholder	2,800,000	346,955	80
Long-term bank loans	25,711,255	3,185,950	21,64
Other long-term loans	351,009	43,494	58
Deferred income tax liabilities	319,324	39,568	16
Other non-current liabilities	168,328	20,859	8
	-----	-----	-----
Total non-current liabilities	29,349,916	3,636,826	23,28
	-----	-----	-----
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	6,905,240	855,647	5,13

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Dividends payable to shareholders of the Company	-	-	
Taxes payable	1,131,284	140,180	1,271,464
Due to Huaneng Group	50,720	6,285	57,005
Due to HIPDC	53,230	6,596	59,826
Due to other related parties	29,620	3,670	33,290
Staff welfare and bonus payables	251,949	31,220	283,169
Short-term bonds	4,938,250	611,912	5,550,162
Short-term loans	6,580,870	815,453	7,396,323
Current portion of long-term bank loans	2,653,339	328,782	2,982,121
Current portion of other long-term loans	512,640	63,523	576,163
Current portion of deferred income tax liabilities	7,361	912	8,273
	-----		
Total current liabilities	23,114,503	2,864,180	25,978,683
	-----		
Total equity and liabilities	93,875,754	11,632,395	105,508,149
	=====		

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB or US\$ unless otherwise stated)

41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Condensed combined statements of income

	For the year ended December		
	2005		2004
	RMB	US\$	RMB
Operating revenue	40,190,004	4,980,051	35,181,000
Sales tax	(113,475)	(14,061)	(72,000)
Operating expenses			
Fuel	(21,202,952)	(2,627,314)	(16,556,000)
Maintenance	(1,165,374)	(144,405)	(1,035,000)
Depreciation	(5,696,142)	(705,824)	(5,413,000)
Labor	(2,513,457)	(311,449)	(2,178,000)
Service fees to HIPDC	(141,102)	(17,484)	(133,000)
Income tax expenses	(1,179,007)	(146,094)	(1,264,000)
Others	(1,438,635)	(178,266)	(946,000)
	-----		
Total operating expenses	(33,336,669)	(4,130,836)	(27,529,000)
	-----		

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Income before financial expenses	6,739,860	835,154	7,579,
	-----	-----	-----
Interest income	53,685	6,652	58,
Interest expenses	(1,457,490)	(180,601)	(1,235,
Bank charges and exchange gain / (losses), net	241,691	29,948	(107,
	-----	-----	-----
Total financial expenses, net	(1,162,114)	(144,001)	(1,283,
	-----	-----	-----
Share of profit of associates	652,691	80,877	465,
Minority interests	(800,512)	(99,194)	(721,
	-----	-----	-----
Net profit attributable to the shareholders	5,429,925	672,836	6,039,
	=====	=====	=====
Basic earnings per ordinary share under US GAAP (RMB) (Notes i, ii)	0.45		0
	=====		=====
Basic earnings per American Depository Shares ("ADS") under US GAAP (RMB) (Notes i, ii)	18.02		20
	=====		=====
Diluted earnings per ordinary share under US GAAP (RMB) (Notes i, ii)	0.45		0
	=====		=====
Diluted earnings per ADS under US GAAP (RMB) (Notes i, ii)	18.02		20
	=====		=====

(Note i) Earning per ordinary shares and per equivalent ADS were calculated by dividing the net profit for the financial year under US GAAP by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and ADS in issue during the financial year. On a diluted basis, both net profit for the financial year and the weighted average number of ordinary shares and ADS outstanding for the financial year were adjusted on the assumption that the convertible notes had been fully converted at the beginning of the year.

(Note ii) As the number of ordinary Shares and equivalent ADS outstanding increased as a result of a stock split in 2004, the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share and equivalent ADS have been adjusted retroactively for the proportional change in the number of ordinary shares and equivalent ADS outstanding for all the periods presented to reflect the stock split.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

### 41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Condensed combined statements of changes in shareholders' equity

Balance as of January 1, 2003

Dividends relating to 2002

Net profit attributable to shareholders for the year ended  
December 31, 2003

Conversion of convertible notes to new ordinary shares

Net deemed capital distribution to Huaneng Group arising from the acquisition  
of the equity interests of Qinbei Power  
Company, Yushe Power Company and Xindian Power Plant

Contribution from Huaneng Group

Distribution to HIPDC

Capital contribution from HIPDC arising from housing benefits  
provided by HIPDC

Balance as of December 31, 2003

Dividends relating to 2003

Net profit attributable to shareholders for the year ended  
December 31, 2004

Conversion of convertible notes to new ordinary shares

Net deemed capital distribution to Huaneng Group arising from  
the acquisition of Jinggangshan Power Plant

Net deemed capital distribution to HIPDC arising from the acquisition of  
Luohuang Power Company, Yueyang Power Company  
and Yingkou Power Plant

Contribution from Huaneng Group

Contribution from HIPDC

Capital contribution from HIPDC arising from housing benefits  
provided by HIPDC

Balance as of December 31, 2004

Dividends relating to 2004

Net profit attributable to shareholders for the year ended

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December 31, 2005

Net deemed capital distribution to Huaneng Group arising from the acquisitions of Sichuan Hydropower and Pingliang Power Company

Capital contribution from HIPDC arising from housing benefits provided by HIPDC

Dividend waived by a shareholder of an associate

Fair value gains from an available-for-sale investment, net of tax

Balance as of December 31, 2005

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### HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

#### 41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Condensed combined statements of cash flows

	For the year ended December 31	
	2005	2004
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,313,657	11,028,971
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,587,880)	(13,067,191)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities	5,059,653	226,001
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(214,570)	(1,812,219)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	2,862,235	4,674,454
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	2,647,665	2,862,235

Statement of comprehensive income



	For t ended D 3 -----
Net profit attributable to the shareholders	5 -----
Unrealized holding gains arising during the year	
Related income tax expense	-----
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-----
Comprehensive income	6 =====

For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, apart from net income, there was no other comprehensive income which should be included in the statements of comprehensive income.

New accounting pronouncements

In 2004 and 2005, the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") issued SFAS 153, Exchange of Nonmonetary Assets, and SFAS 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3.

SFAS 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29 on Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions, to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception of exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. It defines a nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Management considered the effects of adoption SFAS 153 and does not expect any material impact on the financial statements.

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HUANENG POWER INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of RMB unless otherwise stated)

41. US GAAP INFORMATION (CONT'D)

New accounting pronouncements (cont'd)

SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle and applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle instead of including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle governed previously by APB Opinion No. 20

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and SFAS 3, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change, while SFAS 154 states the guidance for dealing with the impracticable situation above. SFAS 154 requires that retrospective application of a change in accounting principle be limited to the direct effects of the change. Indirect effects of a change in accounting principle should be recognized in the period of the accounting change. SFAS 154 also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization, or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 shall be effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Management considered the effects of adopting SFAS 154 and does not expect any material impact on the financial statement.

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